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## Loyola Lawyer

Loyola Law School - Los Angeles

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# Loyola Lawyer

WINTER 1984

LOYOLA LAW SCHOOL/LOYOLA MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY

VOLUME 2

## Decade of the 1960's Begins Scott Moot Court Program



Dean Arthur Frakt (left) and David Chodos, '66, inspect architects model of the new Scott Moot Court.

The Scott Moot Court Program at Loyola Law School stands as a tradition of excellence. Named for Joseph Scott, second dean of Loyola Law School, the program seeks to stimulate outstanding achievement in brief writing and oral advocacy.

This year, as part of Loyola Law School's development program, the complete renovation of the existing moot court has been initiated. This program is a special project of graduates from the decade of the 1960's.

David M. Chodos, '66, partner in the law firm of Simke, Chodos, Silberfeld & Soll, Inc., has agreed to be the Chair of the 1960's Moot Court Program. Dave Chodos is a well known senior trial attorney in criminal and civil matters. As the Chair of the decade of the 60's, he is enlisting the support of class

chairs for each of the ten classes represented. To date, the following alumni have agreed to represent their classes and assist in raising a total of \$250,000 (\$25,000 per class):

1961 - Martin L. Burke of Burke, Williams & Sorensen, Los Angeles;

1962 - Brian K. Brandmeyer of Tredway, Brandmeyer, Torribio & Brazelton, Downey;

1963 - Andrew Stein of Yusim, Cassidy, Stein, Hanger & Olsen, Los Angeles;

1964 - Ernest Vargas of Oliver, Sloan, Vargas, Jacobs & Pico, Pasadena;

1965 - Timothy Sargent of Bodkin, McCarthy, Sargent & Smith, Los Angeles;

1966 - Alan Ribakoff of Allred, Maroko, Goldberg & Ribakoff, Los Angeles;

1967 - Dennis Burke of Burke, Williams & Sorensen, Los Angeles;

1969 - Bill Schnaider of Kinkle, Rodiger & Spriggs, Los Angeles;

The original Scott Moot Courtroom opened in 1964 when Loyola moved to Ninth Street from Grand Avenue. As designed then, the Moot Courtroom could be used only for appellate moot court competition.

The newly designed moot courtroom now under construction will be completed early in 1985 and will serve multiple purposes such as:

- the moot courtroom
- a trial advocacy teaching facility
- an 80 seat classroom.

The new design will also feature state of the art audio/visual equipment.

Graduates of the 1960's are invited to participate in the needed growth and development of Loyola's teaching facilities. A gift for the new moot courtroom can be an outright contribution or a pledge over a period of up to five years with payments ranging from \$100 to \$1000 per year.

The names of all donors above the \$100 level will be inscribed on a special commemorative plaque placed near the entrance to the moot court. Should the donor choose, his or her gift can additionally be listed as the annual Advocates gift. Donors will be recognized in two ways: First, as a contributing member to the 1960's Program and second, as a donor to the Advocates Campaign.

For further information regarding the 1960's Moot Court Program, please contact Mark Weiner at the Loyola Law School Development Office, 736-1044

by Mark Weiner

## NEWS BRIEFS

### Loyola Receives Architectural Award

Frank O. Gehry was designated as a Design Award winner by the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for his design of the new Loyola Law School campus. Mr. Gehry's architectural plan of an *academic village* consists of the Burns Building, the three free-standing classrooms, and the chapel.

The Loyola Law School design was designated as one of the award winners from more than 200 entries. Judging the competition were Richard Koshalek, director of the Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles; Ricardo Legorreta of Ricardo Legorreta Architects, Mexico City; and Cathy Simon, Marquis Associates, San Francisco. The awards were presented at a dinner honoring the recipients held at the Bel Air Bay Club in Pacific Palisades on October 27.

### Law School Acquires New Property

At the September 12 council meeting, the City Council of Los Angeles unanimously passed a resolution directing the City Attorney to begin directing the City Attorney to area adjoining the southeast corner of Loyola Law School.

The property in question consists of the 15,000 square foot lot directly south of the present parking structure. On the site, there are eleven small housing units and a liquor store, all owned by the same proprietor.

Loyola Law School unsuccessfully attempted to purchase the property over a two year period. Councilman David Cunningham worked with the involved parties during much of this period in seeking a fair selling price. Because the issue could not be resolved, Councilman Cunningham introduced the condemnation resolution. With the passage of the resolution, the law school acquires the property at the price set by the courts.

An additional parking structure will be built on the new property to complement the existing 500 space facility. The additional 300 to 500 spaces will alleviate the severe parking problems currently experienced at the law school.

Construction of the new facility is scheduled to begin later this academic year. The cost of construction will be amortized through student parking fees. The law school hopes to have the structure available sometime during the fall semester of next year.

## 1984-85 Academic Year Begins

The 1984-85 academic year began this past August with a week of orientation for the 416 incoming First Year students. At the First Year assembly on August 22, Dean Arthur Frakt welcomed the new students to Loyola Law School. Dean Frakt emphasized Loyola's commitment to excellence in legal education and pointed out the critical support that the faculty, staff, and other students provide during law school and even after graduation.

Associate Dean Allan Ides continued Dean Frakt's comments with a description of Loyola's educational objectives. "The goal of Loyola Law School," Dean Ides stated, "is not simply to turn out competent, well-trained lawyers but lawyers who can see beyond the ordinary and broaden the horizons of the law. Loyola Law School is committed to being on the cutting edge of the legal profession."

In describing his own formula for success, Dean Ides went on to add, "My secret to success is old-fashioned and conservative: WORK HARD. No special program or review course can ever take the place of using one's mind and studying

diligently. No one can succeed without consistent, careful preparation and active involvement in the classroom."

The orientation program also included an address to the First Year students by the Alumni Board of Governors president, Roman Silberfeld. Roman assured the students of the active interest and involvement of the Loyola Law School graduates and urged the students to join in this same commitment. "As past graduates of Loyola Law School, we alumni hope that during your years here as a student you will take advantage of the outstanding spirit found here and involve yourself fully in your legal studies. We graduates are interested in your development as lawyers and your future success in the legal profession. We hope to be able to assist you in any way that we can."

This year, enrollment figures remain consistent with previous years. First Year day evening number 310 and First Year evening students 106. Total enrollment for the 1984-85 academic year is approximately 1250.



Mark Blackman, Day SBA president, welcomes the first year students during Orientation Week.



## FROM THE DEAN

A law school's moot court should be a show place, the crown jewel of a legal educational institution. It is, after all, the place where theory and practice merge; where students demonstrate their forensic skills before critical audiences of judges, practicing attorneys and, of course, proud and anxious teachers and family members.



A well-equipped, modern moot court may also serve as a unique laboratory in which students participate in and observe all manner of legal processes, both simulated and (with growing frequency) actual. Administrative and legislative hearings, trials and appeals, debates, speeches and public programs — all find a congenial home within the confines of the moot court.

Unfortunately, despite Loyola's well earned reputation for excellence in the development of trial and appellate practice skills, our Moot Court has, in recent years, suffered from very poor acoustics, uncomfortable seating, inadequate lighting and a generally deteriorating condition. Equally significant was that its auditorium seating with miniscule swing-out "tablet arms" was totally unsatisfactory as a classroom. The Moot Court also lacked facilities which would have permitted its use as a trial court and for other skills training purposes.

Modern moot courts in comparable law schools around the nation have had price tags of a million dollars and more. Properly equipped trial courts also are extremely expensive; and, as our own recent experience indicates, the construction of an adequate 80 to 100 seat classroom will cost between \$250 — 300,000. The problem confronting our architect Frank Gehry, his associate Bob Hale and their staff was a tough one. Could we design a building which would combine the features of a moot court, trial court and classroom without compromising the quality and utility for each of these functions and do it within a budget of \$250 - 300,000? We think that Frank has succeeded brilliantly.

The new Moot Court will feature a central core classroom for 80 students. It will be comparable in all significant respects to Merrifield Hall and the Hall of the 70's, two of our outstanding new free-standing classrooms. An additional 80 auditorium seats (incorporating a jury box) will provide a total of 160 seats for use during lectures, moot court competitions, etc. It will be our largest fixed seat auditorium.

Through the use of custom-designed mobile furnishings, the room will be rapidly and efficiently converted from classroom to appellate court to trial court use.

Within the physical framework of the old moot court, a totally redesigned structure is emerging, using the latest in audio, television, acoustical and lighting equipment and techniques. An integral and complementary element of our completely redesigned library structure which for twenty years was essentially the entire Loyola Law School, the new moot court is scheduled for operation as a classroom in January of 1985 and will be completed (assuming full funding) as a moot court in time for our campus dedication in April.

Funding for the moot court has been taken on as a project of the graduates of the 1960's. Under the chairmanship of Dave Chodos, an enthusiastic group of alumni will be contacting you in order to involve as many of you as possible in the project. Our hope is that the effort will parallel the success of the efforts of the classes of the 1970's in raising funds for their instructional hall.

*Arthur N. Frakt*

Arthur N. Frakt  
Dean



Work continues on library renovations. Completion of the project is targeted for December.

### LOYOLA LAWYER

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COVER: The cover drawing by Julie Paul depicts the interior design of the new Moot Courtroom which is under construction in the Rains Building. The renovation of the Moot Courtroom is a special fundraising project of graduates from the decade of the 1960's.

Loyola Law School firmly adheres to a policy against discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, marital status, physical handicap, medical condition, or age (as prohibited by applicable law).

Loyola Lawyer is the newspaper of Loyola Law School, Los Angeles, published by the Development Office for students, alumni, and friends of the Law School.

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## Loyola Alumnus Directs Legal Aid Center

Barry B. Barfield, a 1984 Loyola Law School graduate, has become the coordinator of the St. Joseph Center's legal clinic. The clinic provides legal assistance for the poor and homeless especially in the Venice area of Los Angeles County.

St. Joseph Center is a non-profit organization sponsored by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, a Roman Catholic religious community of women. For the past eight years, the Center has provided immediate aid services to the poor, homeless and aged in the Venice area. The primary forms of aid have been food, clothing and shelter. Last year, the Center gave aid to more than 80,000 persons in the area.

Barfield became involved with the St. Joseph Center while a student at Loyola. His volunteer work with the Center impressed upon him the urgent need of the underprivileged in the Los Angeles area for legal aid and services.

During his final year of law school, Barfield began interviewing with a number of firms in the area. He felt a deep commitment, however, to the volunteer work at the Center. As he stated, "After I spent a lot of time thinking about what I wanted to do as a lawyer, I decided to approach the Carondelet sisters about a legal clinic at the Center. They were very enthusiastic about the project and that is how I came to be director of this new clinic."

The legal clinic will further extend the services provided at the Center.

Barfield stated that the major areas of legal need are in landlord/tenant disputes, family law, income maintenance and immigration problems. Barfield noted that while many of the Center's clients are in need because of economic dislocation, an increasingly large number are those who are homeless and have mental disorders. Those experiencing mental problems are unable to cope with their situations and are in exceptional need for all types of services provided by the Center.

Barfield is presently trying to establish a volunteer effort for his legal clinic through Loyola Law School. Student volunteers from Loyola could provide needed assistance in interviewing clients, re-

Please turn to page 6



Barry B. Barfield, '84

## Faculty Forum

Professor ROBERT BENSON has published an article entitled "Isolating Linguistic and Logical Structures in Analysis of Complex Legislative Language — Or, Up a Statute with Gun and Camera," in the new issue of the *Seton Hall Legislative Journal*. Adjunct Professor J. SCOTT BOVITZ spoke to the California State Bar Convention regarding the July, 1984 changes to the Bankruptcy Code.

Assistant Dean ROBERT COONEY serves on the United Way Community Issues Council on the Child Care Committee. This committee is to identify a specific project wherein the United Way could "significantly strengthen the availability of child care services in Los Angeles."

Professor WILLIAM COSKRAN is writing the study on Property for the *Encyclopedia of the American Judicial System: Studies in the Principle Institutions and Laws* which is to be published by Scribner's Sons. Professor JAN C. COSTELLO is a member of the Joint Committee on Biomedical Ethics of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and Medical Association.

Professor MARY-LYNNE FISHER presented a paper on premarital mediation to the Society for Clinical Social Work in Palo Alto. In September, professor CURT GARBESI addressed an international conference of the World Right to Die Societies in Nice, France, on the California durable power of attorney for health care decisions. The *University of California, Davis Law Review* will publish Professor VICTOR GOLD's article, "Limiting Judicial Discretion to Exclude Prejudicial Evidence."

Professor CHARLOTTE GOLDBERG served as a consultant to the Manitoba Law Reform Commission on a report concerning periodic payment of judgments legislation. Professor MICHAEL JOSEPHSON delivered the thirteenth annual Han Young Lecture at the Judge Advo-

cate General School, United States Army, in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Professor GIDEON KANNER debated former state senator O'Connor of Hawaii on the recent Supreme Court decision in *Hawaii Housing Authority v. Midkiff*; professor Kanner also spoke on recent developments in eminent domain at a seminar conducted by the Hawaii Institute of Continuing Legal Education.

Professor DANIEL E. LAZAROFF's article, "The Antitrust Implications of Franchise Relocation Restrictions in Professional Sports," appears in the current issue of the *Fordham Law Review*. Director of Admissions CECILIA MORRIS attended the first Law School Recruitment Forum in New York; this forum is coordinated by the Law School Admissions Council.

Professor EDITH PADOLSKY has been invited to become a member of the Executive Committee of the Immigration Section, Los Angeles County Bar Association. Professor FLORRIE ROBERTS has published an article entitled, "The Good Faith Settlement: An Accommodation of Competing Goals," in the *Loyola Law Review*.

Professor LON SOBEL will speak in San Francisco at an Entertainment Law Symposium sponsored by Hastings College of Law this coming January. Professor LLOYD TEVIS has been appointed to a three-year term as a member of the Uniform Commercial Code Committee of the Business Law Section of the California State Bar.

Emeritus Professor WALTER TRINKAUS taped a television discussion with Msgr. August Moretti of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles on the reconciliation of justice and mercy. Professor GERALD UELMEN is serving as conference director for a statewide conference on Financing the Right to Counsel which will be held in January in Sacramento.



# The Aftermath of U.S. v. DeLorean

by

Michael J. Lightfoot

It has been over three months since a federal jury in Los Angeles acquitted John DeLorean. In the days which followed the jury's verdict, the news was full of comments about the significance of the acquittal. The dust has now settled and the recent news has been relatively free of comments about the case. Yet there are still questions which remain unanswered and repercussions yet to be fully appreciated.

What caused the government to pursue the case in the first place? I ask the question because, from the outset, this was an atypical federal drug investigation. It is certainly true that paid informants are commonly used by federal prosecutors to catch known drug offenders. Because these criminal figures usually operate in a clandestine fashion, admissible evidence of their drug activities is difficult for a prosecuting agency to come by. That is why resort is so often made in drug cases to the use of undercover operatives. Often, whether the undercover operative is an actual federal agent or paid informant, corroboration in the form of tapes, either audio or video, is gathered to strengthen the prosecution's case. At first blush, the DeLorean investigation might seem to fit this conventional model. But on closer scrutiny it turns out not to be so.

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**"The government turned its resources, what would eventually amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, untold hours of work and scores of personnel, to ensnare an individual who had committed no wrong other than to have allowed his business misfortunes to erode his resolve against criminal temptation."**

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The technique used in the DeLorean case was, in principle, quite different from the norm. In short, the government put a criminal to work with the hope that he would lure a non-criminal into a drug transaction. The paid informant was James Hoffman, a decidedly unsavory character, who, like most paid informants, had a good reason for joining forces with the government. Hoffman had himself been caught for prior drug dealing and he hoped to extricate himself from his own criminal problems. In the parlance of the trade, he would "work off" his own criminal case by "turning" another case.

It was apparently Hoffman himself, rather than any government official who actually picked John DeLorean as the target. Why DeLorean? It was not because he was suspected of engaging in other drug transactions. Rather, Hoffman thought he could entice DeLorean because of the latter's desperate need for financial aid to keep his teetering automobile company from collapse. Not satisfied with a favorable resolution of his own criminal problems in return for his cooperation, Hoffman admitted in testimony that he asked, in addition, for 10% of DeLorean's net worth in return for delivering him as a criminal defendant. That request was understandably rejected but the government did agree to the general plan. It turned its resources, what would eventually amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, untold hours of work and scores of personnel, to

ensnare an individual who had committed no wrong other than to have allowed his business misfortunes to erode his resolve against criminal temptation.

This type of activity should not be the proper business of law enforcement. While no one can quarrel with the legitimate goal of the government to ferret out, prosecute and incarcerate known drug offenders, that goal is not furthered when an otherwise innocent man is lured by government efforts into a criminal transaction by preying on his status as a financially-troubled business man.

The problem faced by DeLorean's lawyers, Howard Weitzman and Donald Re, after his arrest was to turn this arguably improper government conduct into a legal defense. One line of attack was the claim that the government misconduct alone, viewed without reference to the defendant's conduct, as so outrageous as to violate concepts of fundamental fairness, in violation of the Fifth Amendment "due process" clause. While the Burger Supreme Court had recognized the theoretical existence of such a defense in *United States v. Russell*, 411 U.S. 423 (1973) and *Hampton v. United States*, 425 U.S. 484 (1976), lower courts in the last few years have held that governmental conduct similar to that in DeLorean did not surpass constitutionally tolerable limits. Indeed, within the past three years, similar arguments have been made and rejected in a number of parallel cases.

In the late 1970's the FBI initiated an undercover operation known as "Abscam," the purpose of which was to test the moral fiber of high government officials. Most of the officials tested were members of Congress. Extraordinary inducements were offered to these officials by FBI agents, posing among other things as Arab sheiks, to lure the Congressmen into criminal conduct. No factual basis existed at the time to raise even a suspicion that any of the officials had previously engaged in dishonest acts. As one disapproving federal trial judge put it, the FBI embarked on a program of corrupting government officials, merely to show that it was possible. While the undercover techniques used in "Abscam" raised the ire of many, the different courts which have passed in final review on the FBI's conduct have sanctioned the investigative techniques used.

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**"One line of attack was the claim that the government misconduct alone, viewed without reference to the defendant's conduct, was so outrageous as to violate concepts of fundamental fairness, in violation of the Fifth Amendment 'due process' clause."**

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Weitzman and Re were thus forced to turn to a factual defense of entrapment if they were to make anything of the impropriety of the alleged governmental misconduct. Defense lawyers will tell you that the dynamics of a drug prosecution engender such hostility on the part of jurors that winning on the basis of any theory is a rare achievement. Entrapment is all the more difficult a defense because it is predicated on the notion that while the defendant did in fact commit the crime,

the criminal conduct should be excused on the basis of the impropriety of the government's conduct. In the federal system, if some evidence is offered to the effect that the government instigated the criminal activity, then the prosecution shoulders the burden of convincing the jury that the defendant was not entrapped. That burden is met where it is shown that the government either did not instigate the criminal plan or, if it did, that the defendant succumbed to the bait because he was predisposed to commit the crime.

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**"As one disapproving federal trial judge put it, the FBI embarked on a program of corrupting government officials, merely to show that it was possible."**

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In requiring the prosecution to disprove entrapment, the federal system is more defense-oriented than most systems (including California) which require the defendant to prove that he was entrapped. Despite that advantage, the DeLorean lawyers had to overcome a major obstacle. As it would turn out, their client was not to testify on his own behalf. If the jurors were to conclude that DeLorean was entrapped, they would have to find that he was inclined to accept the government's invitation and that it was only through the agents' prodding that he relented. In short, DeLorean's state of mind would be the key issue. The jury would have to be convinced of his "non-predisposition" before they would acquit. Normally, a defendant must explain his own state of mind in a compelling manner to stand any chance or prevailing on this issue. DeLorean did not do that. To make things worse, his performance when dealing with the agents in the alleged criminal venture had been memorialized on videotape. In a sense, therefore, the evidence from the defendant's mouth which the jury would consider was orchestrated, not by his own lawyers, but by the government.\*

In the face of all those obstacles, the verdict of not guilty was an extraordinary victory for the defense team. Was the acquittal returned on the basis of the impropriety of governmental conduct? Since the verdict itself was a general one of "not guilty", it gave no hint of the jurors' reasoning. Weitzman told reporters after the victory that the jurors had confided to him that several of them never had to reach the entrapment issue, inasmuch as it had not been proved to their satisfaction that DeLorean had the necessary intent to engage in the drug transaction. Nevertheless, the force of much of the evidence presented at trial was brought to bear on the issue of entrapment, and post-trial comments by the jurors indicated that they did base their acquittal on the entrapment issue. In fact, after the verdict was reached, several of the jurors held a press conference and commented, among other things, how scrupulously they had followed Judge Takasugi's instructions and that, after thoroughly reviewing all the evidence, they believed that the government did in fact act improperly.

One federal prosecutor from New York warned that the DeLorean ac-

quittal should not be blown out of proportion—it was only one jury's reaction to a single factual situation. Is the verdict deserving of any broader significance than that? I think the answer is yes. Remember that in each "Abscam" case tried to a jury, the entrapment defense was pursued unsuccessfully. This is the first time that a jury has turned down the government because it ensnared an otherwise innocent subject. Future juries, because of the unprecedented nationwide publicity given the DeLorean case, will now be sensitized to defense arguments of government misconduct and perhaps more receptive to such claims.

Will the government change its investigative techniques because of the acquittal? The jury foreman said afterwards that some of the jurors had expressed the hope that the government would change its methods as a result. But FBI Director Webster and Attorney General Smith gave little hope of any change, indicating that they would not curb their undercover operations because of the verdict. Such comments only serve to reinforce a feeling of government intransigence. In early 1981, in the face of criticism of the "Abscam" operation, the FBI and Department of Justice had given some hope of change by instituting internal guidelines for the authorization and review of undercover operations by supervising personnel. But even those guidelines have been criticized as having little practical value because they contain no sanctions for noncompliance.

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**"Future juries, because of the unprecedented nationwide publicity given the DeLorean case, will now be sensitized to defense arguments of government misconduct and perhaps more receptive to such claims."**

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If any change is to occur, it is likely to result from Congressional legislation. Such action may not be far off. One Congressional subcommittee, headed by California Congressman Don Edwards, issued a report in May 1982 suggesting that controls on this type of governmental investigation were in order. Ironically, it was that very report which was mailed to several of the DeLorean jurors in mid-trial by as yet undetermined sources. The jurors who had received the report advised Judge Takasugi that its contents would not influence their deliberations. It may come to pass, however, that the verdict of those twelve jurors plays a role in convincing Congress next year that legislative restrictions on the government's ability to engage in undercover techniques are finally in order.

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\*The videotape was in black and white. The defense argued that this was just another example of government manipulation. Whereas any juror could easily purchase a videotape in color at a neighborhood store, the prosecution purposely chose the black and white model to cast the defendant's performance in sinister tones.



# Computerization Comes to Loyola

This past summer, Father James N. Loughran, S.J., president of Loyola Marymount University, gave final approval to a proposal to bring automated computerization to the Law School. Following months of research and review, the core of the administrative phase of the system, an IBM System 36 Mini-Computer, has been recently installed.

Utilizing IBM Personal Computers as "intelligent workstations," the objective of the system is to accommodate the Law School's extensive word-processing needs on the PC's. This will leave the system 36 core free for more extensive data processing.

The combination of PC's with the 36 system achieved a significant saving in initial costs as well as in maintenance and personnel needs, since the need for a large main-frame requiring a controlled environment and trained programmers was eliminated.

As an "intelligent workstation" the PC can operate from its own power supply or, with the turn of a switch, function as a terminal of the System 36. Recent software technology allows for cross-reading and utilization between System 36 and PC programs which greatly expands the flexibility of the system.

With the primary goal of ensuring for Loyola a competitive edge in the

recruitment of quality students through immediate and efficient response to admissions and financial aid applications, de Faro Software Systems, Inc., has been retained to design a program which will streamline and integrate the admissions, financial aid, registration and student accounting functions. These areas will be the first to be brought "on line." Development, career planning and placement as well as business support functions will follow. The project should be complete in the summer of 1985.

A major consideration has been faculty support needs. To serve the faculty, PC's have been installed for each secretary, along with an excellent, professional publishing software program, XyWrite II+, a choice which was made after many differing programs were tested by the faculty support staff.

Following the completion of the administrative phase, automation of the Law Library will commence, an appropriate conclusion to the significant renovation of the Law Library which nears completion. A faculty committee is currently assessing academic computing needs which are to be addressed as well in the second phase of Loyola's computerization program.

by Susan Shepard



Dennis Yoshioka, Loyola's computer technician, and Susan Shepard (standing) receive a lesson in word processing from Ruth Palmer of Faculty Support.

## Alumni Panel Discussion

### The Effective Interview

"Effective interviewing techniques" was the subject of a panel presentation held at Loyola Law School in early September. The discussion, a joint effort of the Career Planning and Placement Center and Loyola Law School alumni, offered Loyola students advice on how to make the most of an interview with a prospective legal employer.

The panel of four was composed of three Loyola Law School alumni who do on-campus interviewing for their firms and one third year student. Janet Davidson, '77, of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker; Martha Hammer, '79, of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher; and Thomas Masenga, '77, of Allen, Matkins, Leck, Gamble & Mallory, provided the input from the perspective of the potential employer. Ken O'Rourke, a third year law student, then offered reflections on the interview experience from the student's perspective.

The panel was divided into four topics: the on-campus interview, the call-back period, the aims and objectives of an interview, and the student perspective. Martha Hammer began the presentation by focussing on the on-campus interview. Her advice to the students was concise — be prepared: "If I can distill the single most important element that I want to get across to you regarding the on-campus interview, it is to be prepared. It is shocking to find that a student who has consistently been prepared for classes and exams throughout law school will walk into an interview for a job completely unprepared for it."

In preparing for an interview, Hammer stressed that the student must do some prior research on the firm and even find out something about the interviewer representing the firm. In addition, the student should be prepared to talk about distinctive or unusual aspects of his or her resume since it is these which are often taken as starting points for conversation.

Janet Davidson continued the presentation with a discussion of the call-back experience. While the on-campus interview is a short twenty or thirty minutes, the call-back interview often takes up the whole day. Of importance, then, is to discover the logistics before the day begins: What time one is to arrive; where parking is located; if one is expected for lunch or dinner, etc.

Davidson stressed, however, that the student should not feel too intimidated by the experience, for the interviews are equally important



Martha Hammer discusses the on-campus interview. Other panelists are (from left) Janet Davidson, Ken O'Rourke, and Thomas Masenga.

from the side of the firms. As she stated, "The recruiting process is the life-blood of a firm — it is the way firms find and get good people. The firm is just as vitally interested in you as you are in them."

The issue of what to look for in a firm and what a firm looks for in the student was the topic to Tom Masenga's presentation to the students. Masenga mentioned the importance of knowing both where one wants to practice and what types of practice one is interested in. He advised, "The first step in any interviewing process is to de-

cide where you want to practice and to eliminate the other firms. Or, if you are desperate and willing to practice anywhere, at least try to know what you want to do in practice — or, even better, what you don't want to do." Masenga pointed out that it is disastrous to interview with a firm only to find later on that it really does not handle the types of cases the individual is interested in.

From the firm's side, Masenga stressed the importance of personality as a criterion for selection. After all, if the individual will be working

closely with members of the firm, it is important that the members work well together and find one another compatible. Thus, it is important from both sides to get the feel of the other.

Finally, Ken O'Rourke finished the presentation with a student's look at the interviewing process. He encouraged his fellow students to be confident about the process. As he pointed out, "It is a stressful experience, but it is far less stressful than standing up here telling all of you about it." O'Rourke emphasized the need for preparation and a willingness to talk about anything on the resume. In his experience, it is the resume which is most often the starting point for a conversation with an interviewer.

The panel discussion was sponsored by the Career Planning and Placement Center as part of its ongoing program of service to the Loyola Law School students. The discussion took place in the Student Lounge on September 6 from 5:15 to 6:45 pm.

Mr. Ira E. Bilson expressed that the distributable income from the fund be given, "to one student each year who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Loyola Board both a need for the scholarship and academic achievement that would put the student at least in the top five percent of the class." The first scholarship award will be made in 1985.

The Sidney Stern Memorial Trust is a charitable trust that was created under the Will of Sidney Stern. This trust is administered by the Crocker National Bank trust department. A board of six advisors directs the distribution of trust funds. Maurice M. Freis in whose honor this scholarship fund has been given was a 1949 graduate of Loyola Law School and served on the Board of Advisors for the Sidney Stern Memorial Trust.

## SPECIAL EVENTS CALENDAR

Institute for Corporate Counsel **Thursday, Friday, March 7-8, 1985**  
Sheraton Grande Hotel, Los Angeles

St. Thomas More Society annual Red Mass **Wednesday, May 1**  
Immaculate Conception Church, Los Angeles; Reception—Loyola Law School

Dedication of the new Loyola Law School Campus **Friday, April 19**  
Loyola Law School

Commencement **Sunday, June 2**  
Loyola Marymount University

## Loyola Receives New Scholarship Endowment

The Sidney Stern Memorial Trust has set up a new scholarship endowment at Loyola Law School. This grant, which will fund the Maurice M. Freis Law Scholarship, was established this fall with an initial \$25,000 contribution by the Trust. The Sidney Stern Memorial Trust has further agreed to additional grants of \$25,000 in September, 1985, and \$20,000 in September, 1986, for a total scholarship fund of \$70,000.

In presenting the initial endowment to Loyola Law School on behalf of the Trust Board of Advisors,

## Fritz B. Burns Foundation Spurs Advocates Efforts

To increase the participation of graduates and friends of Loyola Law School in annual giving toward scholarship endowments, the Fritz B. Burns Foundation has announced a matching-gift grant effective through the 1984-85 Advocates Campaign. The Burns Foundation has set a \$500,000 goal — \$250,000 to be contributed by graduates and friends of Loyola and \$250,000 by the Burns Foundation.

The Burns Foundation began this endowment project during the 1983-84 Advocates Campaign with a \$100,000 grant to the Burns Scholarship Fund. This grant was to be matched by additional donor contributions to the endowment. The Advocates surpassed the 1983-84 goal

of \$100,000. With the Burns matching grant, the Advocates' efforts increased Loyola's scholarship endowment by \$276,000.

The Burns Scholarship goal is now beyond the half-way point. During this year's Advocates Campaign, the Burns Foundation will continue to match donor contributions toward the Burns Scholarship Fund up to the total goal of \$500,000.

The 1984-85 Advocates Campaign Chair, Brian T. Wardlaw, pointed out that the Burns challenge is a unique opportunity for the Advocates this year. While Advocates gifts meet a variety of Loyola Law School's needs — building construction, library services, faculty sup-

port, etc. — the Burns grant offers a way to substantially increase scholarship funds.

Through the efforts of the Advocates and the gifts of foundations such as the Fritz B. Burns Foundation, the Mary Pickford Foundation, and the Sidney Stern Memorial Trust, scholarship endowments have increased dramatically in the past four years. As Dean Arthur Frakt stated, "With the great increase in scholarship endowments, we have been able to grant some scholarship assistance to every student from the second year class on who has shown financial need and has maintained an 80 average or better at Loyola."

As the cost of legal education



Brian T. Wardlaw, 1984 Chair of the Advocates Program.

continues to increase, scholarship assistance is more vital than ever. The Advocates' response to the Burns Foundation challenge will help Loyola continue to meet the needs of its students.

## Board of Governors Expands Membership

The Alumni Board of Governors has voted to expand its membership from 15 to 27. At the September 25 meeting of the Board, a motion to amend the bylaws to increase membership was proposed and passed by the members present.

The increased membership of the Board of Governors, however, is restricted to a one-year trial period. If successful, the amendment could be changed to maintain the larger Board.

The Board of Governors meeting began with the election of new officers. Elected were Roman M. Silberfeld, president; Guillermo W. Schnaider, vice-president; Robert M. Myers, secretary; and Brian T. Wardlaw, treasurer.

Roman Silberfeld, '77, a partner at Simke, Chodos & Silberfeld, has been a member of the Law School's Board of Governors since 1978. From 1980-82 he served as chair of the Advocates Campaign. Silberfeld is active in the Los Angeles and Beverly Hills Bar Associations.

Bill Schnaider, '69, is an associate with Kinkle, Rodiger & Spriggs. He chaired last year's successful Advocates Campaign and has been on the Board of Governors since 1979.

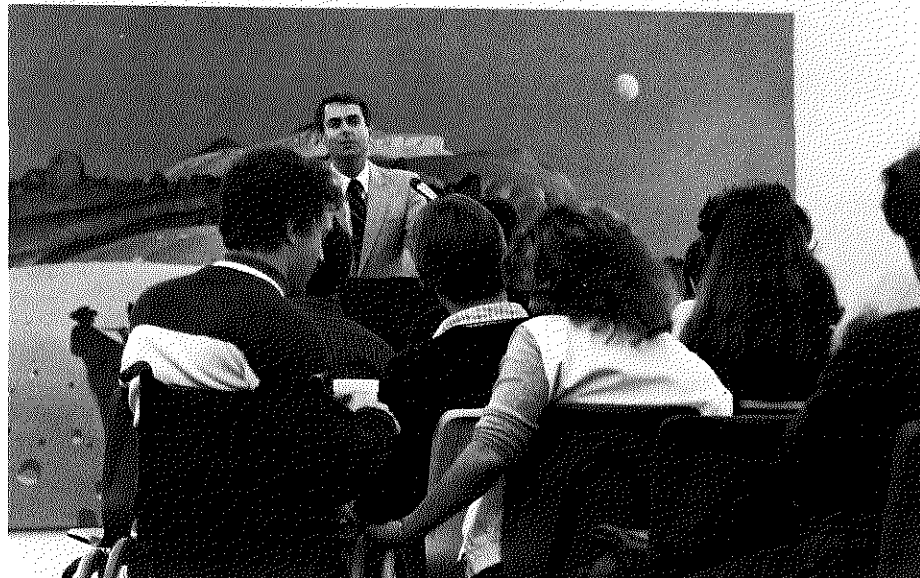
Robert Myers, '75, is the current City Attorney for the City of Santa Monica. In addition to his public duties, Myers is also an adjunct faculty member at Loyola Law School. He has served on the Board of Governors since 1978.

Brian Wardlaw, '74, is a sole practitioner specializing in personal injury. He served as chair for the class of '74 on the Instructional Hall of the 70's Program and is the current chair of the 1984-85 Advocates Campaign. Wardlaw has served on the Board of Governors since 1983.

In addition to the election of officers, the Board of Governors also confirmed the four presidential appointments nominated by Roman Silberfeld. The new members of the Board are Darrel A. Forgey, '73, of Hillsinger & Costanzo; Angela Hawekotte, '79, of Arthur Anderson & Co.; Phyllis Meadows, '84, of the Securities and Exchange Commission; and Jeffery A. Zinn, '82, of Simke, Chodos & Silberfeld.

The appointed members of the Board of Governors serve for a term of one year.

After completing the election of officers and confirmation of the presidential appointees, the proposed amendment to the bylaws was considered. The amendment itself states that the increase in number to 27 would be limited to the 1984-85 term. If, after evaluation, the increased membership were seen to be of value for the alumni board, a new bylaw would be enacted to make the change permanent.



Robert J. Perry of the U.S. Attorney's Office addresses Loyola Law School students at the SBA brown-bag lunch program.

## The Role of Public Prosecutor

On Thursday, October 18, Robert J. Perry of the U.S. Attorneys Office spoke at Loyola Law School as one of the SBA-sponsored brown bag lunch speakers. Mr. Perry is a 1972 graduate of Loyola and was one of the public prosecutors on the De Lorean case. Mr. Perry spoke on the challenge of being a public prosecutor.

According to Mr. Perry, the role of the public prosecutor is characterized by the desire for objectivity. The public prosecutor should be interested only in seeking out the truth in a particular case without consideration for supporting the particular viewpoint of a client.

"As a prosecutor," Mr. Perry stated, "you are interested only in finding out the truth. You work for a client — the government — that seeks the reality of the situation under investigation. You as prosecutor are thus free to work for the realization of justice."

In seeking to fulfill this role as a prosecutor, Mr. Perry mentioned the personal satisfaction he derives from his career. It is a career dedicated to the protection of the com-

mon good. Mr. Perry added, "I derive a real sense of purpose and pride in being a prosecutor. I am privileged to work with dedicated men and women who investigate criminal activity in our society."

As a way of pursuing a legal career, the work of public prosecution offers an ideal training ground for a young lawyer. The work entails a great deal of courtroom action as well as active investigation.

As an example of the prosecutor's ongoing activities, Mr. Perry described the current investigations into the narcotics industry. The sale of narcotics in the United States involves a market of more than 80 billion dollars annually. In addition to the criminal activity involved in the manufacture and sale of narcotics, Mr. Perry noted that more than 50% of all homicides in the Los Angeles area are drug-related.

Investigation into the narcotics trade involves a need for creative techniques. Although phone taps were once a source of evidence, Mr. Perry pointed out that everyone now knows that nothing incriminating may ever be said over a telephone.

A new technique of investigation involves research into financial statements. In an 80 billion dollar industry, the money for the trade must come from some source and go somewhere. Money investigation is currently a vital source of information on the drug traffic problem.

Through this example of the type of investigations carried on by the U.S. Attorneys Office, Mr. Perry showed some of the aspects of a career as public prosecutor. He urged Loyola students to seriously consider such a career in public service.

Mr. Perry is one of several lunchtime speakers sponsored by the SBA throughout the year. The speakers provide an opportunity to learn of the variety of possibilities in the legal profession.

## Fr. Loughran Stresses Academic Goals of LMU

Father James N. Loughran, S.J., president of Loyola Marymount University, addressed the assembled faculty at his first academic convocation on September 19. In his talk, Father Loughran outlined his understanding of his mandate as president of the university.

According to Father Loughran, three basic priorities focus his attention: (1) to promote academic excellence; (2) to provide internal management; and (3) to articulate LMU's identity and mission. These three priorities give the direction and emphasis of his tenure as president. In reflecting upon LMU's identity and mission, Fr. Loughran mentioned various characteristics which single out LMU as distinctive: its Catholic heritage; its privileged location in the Los Angeles area — an area of unusual vitality, ethnic mix, and unique cultural and economic opportunities; its tradition of concern for the individual student.

Fr. Loughran emphasized, however, that a distinctive element of LMU is its ties with the long tradition of Jesuit education. Speaking of this tradition, Fr. Loughran stated:

"Where Jesuit philosophy and educational ideas are alive, here is what we try to give our students: a desire for truth; developed powers of thinking, reading, writing, speaking, communication; a respect for language and logic; a dissatisfaction with the superficial, a critical sense; an appreciation of methodologies; an appreciation of what is beautiful and fine both in nature and in human creations; a blend of awareness and sensitivity that can engender, naturally, compassion and enable deep friendship; an openness to God's work and love. Through it all, this question is alive: What is it to be and flourish as human beings in a complicated, imperfect world?"

Fr. Loughran pointed out two basic convictions that underlie the Jesuit educational enterprise. The first is that "each student has his or her own talents and gifts that need to be developed patiently and carefully over time." There must be a care and concern for our students which is shown both in our compassion and in our challenge that they seek excellence.

The second conviction mentioned is that education is best understood as a formation of the total person. Such an education comes about through the proper environment. According to Fr. Loughran, "A student develops intellectually, morally, psychologically, and spiritually by living in a suitable environment, by rubbing up against those already well formed."

Please turn to page 6



searching problems and assisting in administrative hearings. Dean Frakt has encouraged Barfield's efforts and hopes to expand Loyola's involvement as provisions for student supervision increase.

Professor Jan Costello, a specialist in Family Law, has worked closely with Barfield on his project. Professor Costello stated that the private nature of the clinic makes it especially adaptable to the needs of the people it serves: "The St. Joseph Center can serve many people who simply cannot be assisted by government-sponsored projects. Because the Center is private and run by the sisters, it is freed from many of the restrictions and regulations which often inhibit the activity of government clinics."

In addition, Professor Costello considers the clinic's connection with the broader services of the Center a considerable asset. "The legal clinic is sponsored by a program — the St. Joseph Center — which already has a successful track record," Professor Costello stated. "The Center provides a complete system of charitable effort; from the immediate needs of food, clothing and shelter, the Center can now move on to advocacy service for the truly helpless."



Professor Jan Costello

The legal clinic is at present still in the initial stages of development and organization. It is in its second month of operation and depends, as does the Center as a whole, on the contributions of concerned citizens. The clinic has immediate material needs of office equipment, desks, chairs, typewriters, etc.

As the need for legal services grows, however, Barfield hopes to enlist the assistance of Loyola Law School graduates in helping those who come to the clinic. The needs are varied. Lawyers are needed who would be willing to supervise Loyola Law students in their clinical work, to take cases on referral as pro bono work, or to be available for advice.

The present staff of the St. Joseph Center consists of five sisters, two Jesuit Volunteers (recent college graduates who volunteer to spend a year of their lives in community service), one Volunteer in Action (a similar volunteer program run by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet), six other staff members and Barry Barfield as coordinator of the legal clinic. As a new program of the Center, the legal clinic especially needs assistance from the legal community.

Loyola graduates interested in offering equipment, professional volunteer services, or financial assistance should contact Barry Barfield at St. Joseph Center, 533 Rose Ave., Venice, 90291, (213) 396-4918 or Michael Moodie, S.J., at the Development Office, (213) 736-1043.

### Placement Center

## Recruitment Process Evaluated

At a recent conference entitled "Legal Education and the Profession" held at McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento, the Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association issued a call for an emphasis on human values in legal education. This theme echoed that of the National Association of Law Placement Convention held in Minneapolis last May.

Professor Michael Josephson of Loyola Law School addressed the convention and suggested that the legal profession deserves a recruitment process that is more ethical, efficient, and humane. He called on members of NALP, which include hiring partners, recruitment coordinators and law school placement officers, to use their influence in effecting change.

In addressing the hiring and recruitment process, Professor Josephson criticized legal education for failing to develop certain characteristics which are vital to professional success. Education often ignores those areas which determine whether a student will approach a problem with common-sense and a clear set of values. He added that recruiters at times also ignore these areas, concentrating on objective criteria which are available through other means.

The specific points of Professor Josephson's address were summarized in the Summer 1984 NALP Notes:

"Grades, Josephson acknowledged, provide some indication of who the survivors are in law school. Since survivors tend to be survivors in almost any system, grades may be relied upon to give some indication of likely success in work. Moreover, he commented, while there is some reason to assume that persons who have outstanding grades are narrow, egocentric and dependent upon external reward systems, it also probably is a fact that they are disciplined and smart! He then asked, "Who decides?" Who decides which candidates should be brought in for call-backs; which candidates should receive offers? By and large, he suggested, lawyers who are neither trained for nor interested in the interviewing process make those decisions.

"He went on to list the qualities identified by legal educators as essential for professional success and which, for the most part, the system makes no attempt to assess. He included the ability to identify relevant facts, client counseling skills, oral communication ability, legal writing skill, drafting and negotiating skills and the ability to deal with conflict. On the practical side, he said, ability to organize and manage one's workload, along with generally good judgment, are essential. Creativity and personality traits such as aggressiveness, sense of humor, flexibility, openness and the ability to respond constructively to criticism; a willingness to grow, the attitudes and values that underlie careful work, conscientiousness and the commitment to invest as much time and energy as it takes to do the job well — none of these are evaluated by the system. How job candidates view the outside world, and whether honesty, compassion and fairness are as important in their scheme of values as power and money also are not assessed.

"The process of recruiting is inherently inhumane, in that rejection is one of the most powerful tools available to undermine a still developing sense of professionalism. Josephson suggested that the more personal the contact with students, the more powerful the rejection, and that it might make sense to formulate hiring criteria very explicitly to reduce the cynicism that otherwise develops in the face of the process.

"Josephson argued that the next required step was a thorough evaluation of the recruitment process. He thought that the process should be designed to help potential employers determine the personality of the applicant and to look for people who meet their organizational needs; to assess individual applicants' work ethics in order to learn who will contribute to the success of the enterprise; to identify moral and ethical principles that guide each applicant's relationships with other people — and which ultimately control relationships with clients, other associates and support personnel. He thought one meaningful way to articulate results of this type of internal review could be for each recruiting organization to think in terms of a three-word coat of arms, which would characterize the qualities it thought were important to its delivery of services."

Professor Josephson's address resulted in the Legal Employment Assessment Project (LEAP). The committee is chaired by Dallas Atkins, Placement Director at UCLA School of Law and composed of local placement directors (including Loyola's Bill McGeary), hiring partners, recruitment coordinators and independent consultants.

LEAP is designed to investigate alternative methods of assessing legal skills, interests, aptitudes and values. The Career Planning and Placement Center is seeking input from all Loyola students and graduates regarding the legal recruitment process. Information, ideas, and opinions are welcome. Contact: Bill McGeary, Career Planning and Placement Center, Loyola Law School (213) 736-1150.

Reported by  
Bill McGeary

Fr. Loughran continued from page 5

In considering the goals and objectives of the university, Fr. Loughran asked the faculty to reflect upon a number of questions — many of which concerned the university's relations to alumni/ae. Fr. Loughran asked whether the graduates leave the university well-educated, self-confident, and inspired to lead compassionate and sensitive lives; do the graduates contribute positively to society and receive support and service from the university.

The last part of Fr. Loughran's address concerned what he consid-

ers the most important part of his mandate: the academic life of the university community. In Fr. Loughran's opinion, the academic life of LMU is already in good shape. Nevertheless, he stated that a challenge to the university is to strive for ever greater excellence. He added that this could be accomplished in two primary ways: through greater intellectual challenge directed toward the students and through increased scholarship publication by the faculty.

The faculty convocation was followed by a reception during which faculty were able to meet Fr. Loughran on an informal basis.

## Burns Scholarship Winners Announced

Michael J. Flanagan, Director of Financial Aid for Loyola Law School, announced that the recipients of the 1984-85 Fritz B. Burns Memorial Scholarships were Deborah J. Snyder and Jack B. Hicks III.

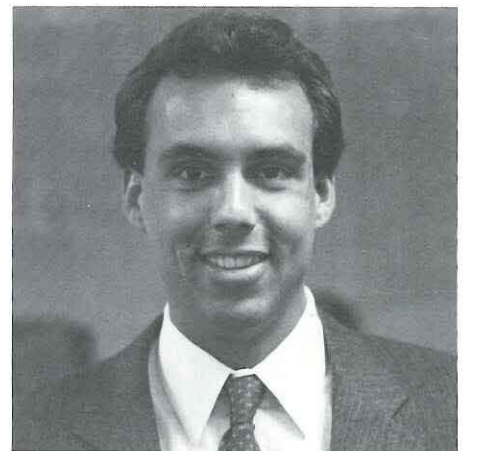


Debbie Snyder

Deborah Snyder, a third year law student, maintains her second year as a Burns Scholar with the award this year. Snyder graduated from Occidental College in 1975 with a degree in Biology. She then worked for the Upjohn Company in pharmaceutical sales before beginning law school at Loyola. Snyder is currently editor-in-chief of the Loyola Law Review. Among her academic honors as a law student are the American Jurisprudence awards in Contracts and Property.

Jack B. Hicks III is a graduate of the University of Southern California in Psychology. While an undergraduate at USC, Hicks obtained a California real estate license. During the past three years he has marketed and sold real estate in the Long Beach area.

Hicks is currently a member of the Loyola Law Review. In addition to being a Burns Scholar, he has also received the American Jurisprudence awards in Torts and Civil Procedures and the West Publishing Company Award for the highest academic standing in the first year class.



Jack B. Hicks, III

The Burns Scholarships were established through an endowment of the Fritz B. Burns Foundation. The scholarships are awarded to the top students in the second and third year classes. The number of awards depends upon the distributable income from the endowment. At present, two scholarships are given. The number will increase, however, as the fund grows through further gifts and grants.

The Burns Scholarships are awarded yearly on the basis of academic excellence. The award itself covers the costs of tuition, books, and fees for that academic year.



If you have news, contact your Class Correspondent or write Michael Moodie, S.J. Alumni Relations Department, Loyola Law School, 1441 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90015.

### 1929

J. W. MULLINS is director of the Santa Maria Valley RR.

### 1947

PRISCILLA DUNNUM of Downey has been reappointed to the Los Angeles County Commission for Public Social Services.

### 1951

GODFREY ISAAC is the author of the book entitled *I'll See You in Court*; he also gives lectures to various groups and continues his work as a litigator.

WILLIAM E. NELSON is Chairman of the Board of Scripps Bank. He is also a lecturer on Finance at the University of California, San Diego. In addition to his business and educational responsibilities, Nelson is a member of various civic organizations in the San Diego area; He is a member of the Arthritis Foundation of Southern California, director of the La Jolla Foundation for Earth Sciences, and director of the San Diego Opera Association.

### 1952

ROSS G. THARP served as the supervising judge, North County Branch, San Diego, of the Superior Court during 1983-84.

Three Loyola Law School graduates are currently practicing in Santa Barbara under the firm name of Barnes & Barnes. The graduates are JOHN G. BARNES, JR., '53; MARGARET VANDUZER BARNES, '81; AND STEVEN F. BARNES, '81.

### 1958

ANTHONY J. RUFFOLO was chairman of the State Bar Committee on Condemnation for 1983-84; he is currently the assistant chief counsel of the Los Angeles Office of the State Department of Transportation—legal division.



### 1959

MICHAEL H. BLOXBERG has joined California Federal Savings and Loan Association as Senior Attorney after twenty-one and a half years as Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Republic Federal Savings and Loan Association.

### 1961

SAM K. ABDULAZIZ has been a lecturer and writer on contractors licensing laws; he published a contractors guide to the contractors state license board citation procedure. He is an advisor to the construction industry and construction trade associations on the impact of new construction legislation. He was named lawyer of the year in 1978-79 by the Constitutional Rights Foundation.

### 1962

JOHNNIE L. COCHRAN, JR., has been elected president of the Los Angeles Board of Airport Commissioners.

JULIA R. GOLD has been elected treasurer of the corporate law departments section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

### 1964

ERNEST VARGAS has been named to the State Bar Court as referee on disciplinary matters. He is an arbitrator for the State Bar on mandatory fee arbitration disputes. As of December 21, the firm name will change to: Oliver, Sloan, Vargas, Jacobs & Pico.

Three Loyola Law School graduates were recently installed as officers of the Beverly Hills Bar Association's Barristers. The new officers are LESLIE E. CHAYO, '75, president; STEVEN H. GARDNER, '76, vice-president; and HOWARD ROOTENBERG, '78, treasurer.

### 1966

JOHN A. DONNELLY has been appointed vice president/associate counsel for Gibraltar Savings.

### 1967

DAVID LAUFER is a senior partner in the Los Angeles firm of Shapiro, Laufer, Posell & Close which specializes in franchise compliance programs for business. Laufer has been appointed to the executive committee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association Anti-Trust Committee. He is also a member of the Board of Visitors of Loyola Law School and on the Board of Directors for the Institute for Corporate Counsel.

### 1968

DALE S. GRIBOW announced his marriage to Patti Pivaar; the marriage took place this past September.

### 1970

DAVID B. DAVIS specializes in criminal law. In addition to his practice, he is the organizer and director of International City Bank in Long Beach. He has also developed several industrial buildings and office complexes.

### 1971

SUSAN D. TANZMAN is the director of legal ethics for the Southern California chapter of the American Society of Travel Agencies; she is also a judge pro tem in the West Los Angeles traffic court.

Four Loyola Law School graduates have been elected officers of the Women Lawyers' Association of Los Angeles. The new officers are Ellyn S. Levinson, '77, second vice president; Lisa B. Lench, '79, corresponding secretary; Marilyn J. Fried, '78, recording secretary; and Pamela C. Sellers, '74, treasurer.

### 1972

LEE K. ALPERT is the new president-elect of the San Fernando Valley Bar Association.

HOWARD W. GILLINGHAM has been involved with the Inn of Bradbury, an informal group which meets monthly with a member of the bar or bench in informal luncheon setting; the focus is the nature of advocacy and criminal law practice.



Greg Morrell, '72

GREGORY R. MORRELL has been appointed resident manager of the 34 member San Gabriel Valley office of Coldwell Banker Commercial Real Estate Services. In his new capacity, Mr. Morrell is responsible for all marketing, business development and administrative activities associated with the Puente Hills Business Park office. Morrell began his Coldwell Banking career in 1978, coming to the national real estate service company from the law firm of Girardi, Keese & Crane.

ROBERT PERRY was one of the two U.S. attorneys on the DeLorean trial.

### 1973

CAROL ECKERLE DOCAN is a professor of business law at California State University, Northridge. Her article, "Are Foreign Corporations Doing Business in the United States Required to Comply with American Employment Discrimination Laws?" appeared in the Summer, 1984 issue of *Women Lawyers Journal*. She is married and the mother of two children, Nicole and Tony.

### 1974

SHERRY E. GRANT has been elected treasurer of the Southern California Applicant's Attorneys Association.

JOHN E. SHAW has become a shareholder in the Seattle firm of Karr, Tuttle, Koch, Campbell, Mawer & Morrow. Mr. Shaw's



The class of 1964 celebrates its 20th reunion at a dinner held at Loyola Law School on October 12.

## In Memoriam

ROBERT M. MILLER, '36

practice involves representation of businesses involved in high tech endeavors as well as some banking law and real estate law. Mr. Shaw is opening the firm's branch office in Bellevue, Washington.

### 1975

JUDI BLOOM volunteered as assistant Technology Manager at the Olympic Swim Stadium. Ms. Bloom was also elected treasurer of the Trial Lawyers Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

MARK MC CARLEY volunteered as an Access Control worker at the Olympic Swim Stadium.

Judge JANICE MCINTYRE-POE was profiled in the August 24 edition of the *Los Angeles Daily Journal*.

HARRIS ZEITZEW has become an associate in the Los Angeles law firm of Meyers, Branchi & McConnell.

### 1976

JERROLD BRITVAN has left the firm of Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manley & Casey to open his own offices at 10850 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles. Mr. Britvan will specialize in real estate, commercial, and finance law.

### 1977

JOYCE COOK has published an article entitled, "Election Reforms: The Search for the Bottom Line," in the October edition of the *Los Angeles Lawyer*.

MICHAEL F. KANNE has opened additional offices at 2101 E. Fourth St. in Santa Ana.

LARRY J. SHAFFER is a family law instructor at California College of Paralegal Studies in Van Nuys and a member of the board of directors of the San Fernando Valley Regional Chamber of Commerce.

### 1978

JAMES BESSOLO has joined the office of General Counsel of the Bank of America as associate counsel.

THOMAS F. NEWMAYER has formed the partnership of Newmeyer, Landrum & Dillon in Newport Beach.

ROGER REYNOLDS and his wife Lori volunteered as hosts at the Coliseum during the Olympic Games.

RANDY SPIRO has become tax counsel to the law firm of Dodell, Rosoff & Perlstein.

Polly Ann Brophy, '84, was the Loyola Law School recipient of the Barry Russell Scholarship Award. The award was given during a special luncheon of the Federal Bar Association of Los Angeles in September.

The Barry Russell Scholarship award is an annual award given by the Federal Bar Association of Los Angeles to one graduate of each of the ABA approved law schools in Los Angeles. Recipients are chosen for their outstanding work in Federal Courts and Practice courses during law school. Funds for the awards come from the proceeds of the federal practice seminars sponsored by the Federal Bar Association of Los Angeles.

### 1979

DAVID BERSON has become the Director of Legal Affairs for New World Pictures.

STEPHEN GLASSMAN has been reappointed presidential delegate representing the United States on the executive committee of the International Young Lawyer's Association.

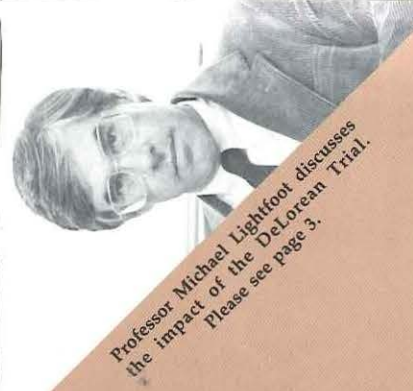
DAVID L. RICE has become a partner in the law firm of Reinstein, Calkins & Rice. Mr. Rice specializes in tax law.

DONALD G. TYSON has accepted a position with the Department of Defense, United States Air Force, and is currently stationed as Deputy Staff Judge Advocate for the 1605th Military Airlift Support Wing, United States Forces, Azores at Lajes Field, Republic of Portugal.

### 1980

J. SCOTT BOVITZ, adjunct professor of law at Loyola Law School, has announced his marriage to Susan Spitzer Bovitz. The couple are now living in Hacienda Heights.

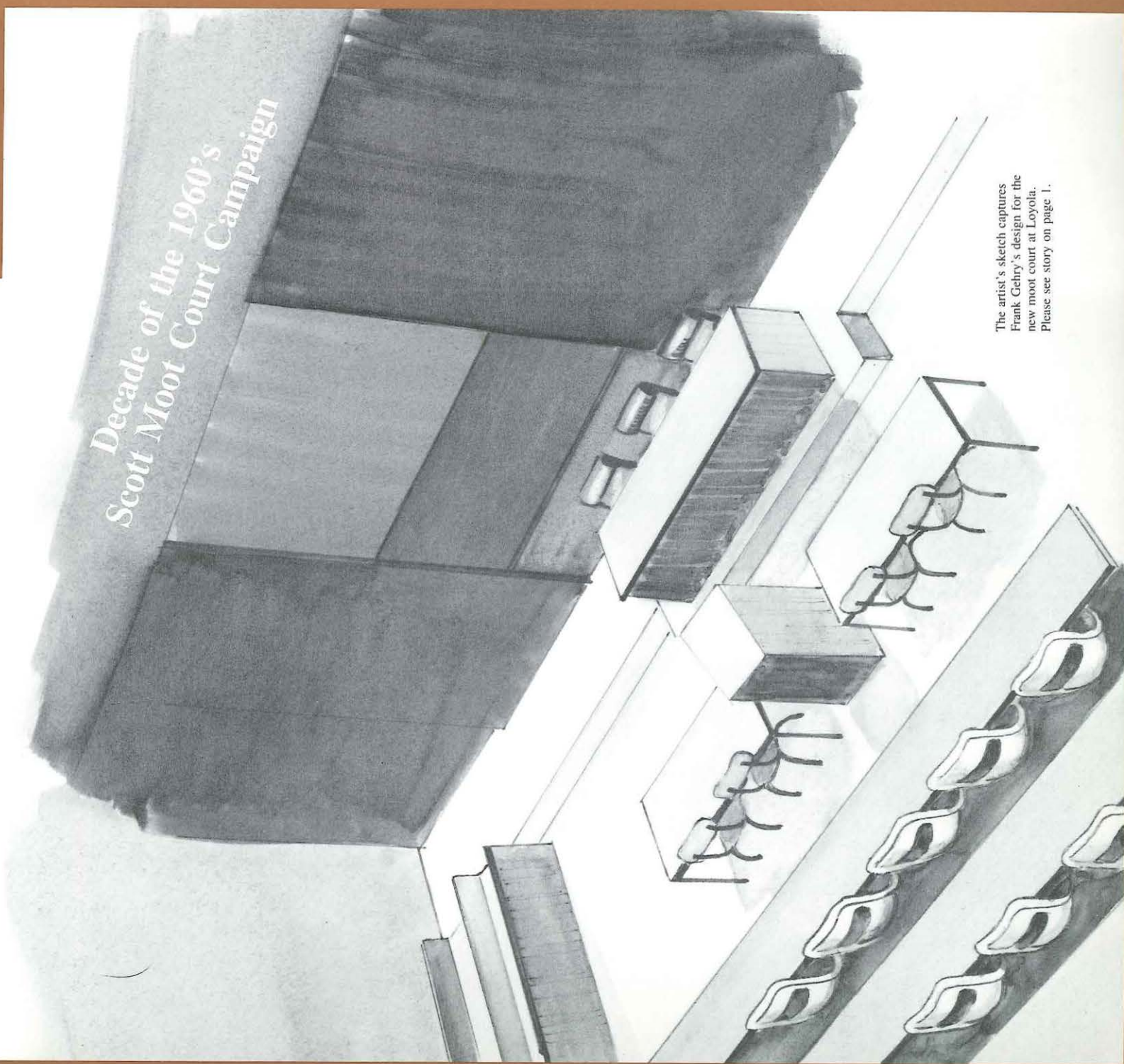




Professor Michael Lightfoot discusses the impact of the DeLoorean Trial. Please see page 3.

# Loyola Lawyer

Decade of the 1960's  
Scott Moot Court Campaign



The artist's sketch captures Frank Gehry's design for the new moot court at Loyola. Please see story on page 1.

**ANDRENA G. DANCER** has received the Education Award from the Black Employees Association and the Community Service Award from the Rialto Chapter of N.A.A.C.P.  
**JANET I. LEVINE** left the Office of the Federal Public Defender and is now employed at the firm of Michaelson, Withey & Levine.  
**ROBERT A. NORTON** is director of business affairs for Media Home Entertainment, one of the largest independent video cassette distributors and motion picture production companies in the United States.

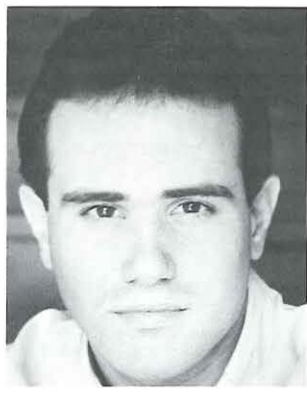
## 1981

**HAROLD BROOK** has been named Associate Director, Business Affairs/Legal for Paramount Pictures Corporation, Domestic Television Distribution. Prior to this change, Mr. Brook was in the legal department at Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation.  
**DOUGLAS G. CARROLL** has become associated with the Los Angeles law firm of Williams, Walsh & Sullivan.  
**CALVIN E. DAVIS** has received a special achievement award in appreciation and recognition of sustained superior performance

of duty and exceptional performance rating with an accelerated promotion. Mr. Davis recently completed a trial in New York where he represented H.U.D. in a civil rights case.  
**LINDA SAMPSON HEDEMANN** announced the birth of a daughter, Heather.  
**ELIZABETH A. ROBINSON** has become associated with the Santa Ana firm of Lazof and Swanson.  
**LARRY SNYDER** has become associated with Stein and Kahn — Corporate Department — in Santa Monica. His practice centers in public and private securities and entertainment related transactions.

## 1982

**MARCIA R. MEOLI** has begun a legal practice with Catherine M. Barrad in Los Alamitos, California. Ms. Meoli will concentrate in the areas of bankruptcy law and commercial litigation.  
**CAROL JO MORGAN** is newly associated with Jett, Clifford & Laquer. The firm practices primarily labor law, employee benefits and federal and state litigation. Ms. Morgan has changed her name to Carol Jo Morgan from Carol Blakeley.



Jim Simi Dionisio, '84

## 1983

**THOMAS M. COOPER** and **KIM M. MARTENS** were married at St. Joseph's Church in Santa Ana. The couple are both graduates of the Loyola class of 1983.  
**DAVID E. HISKEY** has opened law offices in Orange with an emphasis on estate planning and taxation. Mr. Hiskey also helps manage a business owned by his wife which develops and conducts exercise programs for individuals, communities, and corporations.

## 1984

**JIM SIMI DIONISIO** runs a successful fashion business — Simi O Pago Pago — designing and manufacturing Samoan-inspired "SimiWear." He received high praise from the American fashion critics at the Men's Fashion Association showing in Chicago.  
**JEANINE M. DUMONT** won second prize in the Federation of Insurance Counsel Foundation's Student Essay Contest for her article, "Caveat Emptor: What Every Professional Should Know Before Buying Claims-Made Liability Insurance." The article is published in the *Federation of Insurance counsel Quarterly*.  
**SHERRILL KUSHNER** has contributed to the discussion of women's participation in the Olympic Games with the publication of "On Your Mark, Get Set, Sue!" in the April issue of the *Los Angeles Lawyer*.  
**JANET S. MOORE** and **MICHAEL T. FALOTICA** were honored by the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates for their excellence in trial preparation.  
**ERIC A. WEDEPOHL** has joined Oscar Mayer Foods Corporation at the corporate offices in Madison, Wisconsin as counsel.

# Loyola Lawyer

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