You've Survived Your First Month of Law School

Rod Rummelsburg ('98)

Welcome to Loyola Law School.

You have completed your first month of law school, and if you are reading this, you have survived. If you are a first year evening student, all your lectures are in Merrifield Hall. Your whole world revolves around Merrifield Hall. Now is the time to take a breath, look past the Bar-Bri and Barpasser tables, and take in some of the other Loyola sights and sounds.

To the west of Merrifield Hall stands Burns Hall. It was designed by world-famous architect Frank Gehry, who realized after the building was completed that he had forgotten to include any staircases. Mr. Gehry quickly remedied this with several day laborers, some scrap metal, and a blow torch. The result is striking. Any lesser architect would have stopped at this point. But not Mr. Gehry. He did not want future generations to remember him by his staircase fiasco. So he painted Burns Hall bright yellow. It distracts attention. Pure genius. You hardly notice the gray staircase appendages jutting out from the four-story tall banana.

Staircase planning is not a Loyola strong point. Take, for example, Rains Library. To enter into the first floor of the library, you must first climb the stairs to the second floor and ride an elevator back down to the first floor. Or, to get to the 3rd floor of Cassassa Building, you must enter the Rains Building, walk up a flight of stairs to the second floor, walk over an arched bridge to the Cassassa Building, go down the Hall of the 70s, burrow under Donovan Hall, and climb a second flight of stairs. Based on the staircase situation, it is clear that Mr. Gehry had a hand in designing the Rains and Cassassa buildings, but abandoned them as a lost cause. (Historical continued on page 12)

Welcome

SUPPORT THE PILF AUCTION

Jim Dunn ('98)

On the evening of Saturday October 21, 1995, PILF will hold its annual auction. Not only is it the best party of the year, but the money we raise goes to the best of causes. The essays that follow present some examples.

Each year PILF awards a number of Summer Fellowships. The amount we raise determines the number of fellowships we can give, and they go to you and your fellow students. The application process begins in the spring, and fellowships are available for all students. If you'd like to work on the auction, or know someone who can make a tax deductible donation of an item or service to be auctioned, call us at (213) 733-8116.

Over the three years that the PILF Summer Fellowship has been in existence, Loyola students have served at various public interest organizations, including: AIDS Project L.A., Appalachian Legal Research and Defense Fund, Black Law Institute, Camden N.J. Regional Legal Services, El Rescate, Legal Aid Foundation, Legal Corps of L.A., Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office, National Whistleblower Center, the Center for Human Rights And Constitutional law, San Diego Volunteer Lawyers, Harriet Buhai Center, Justice Para Naturaleza, Women's Advocacy Project, Protection & Advocacy, Inc., CARECEN, and Bet Tzedek. PILF Summer Fellows have provided over 8,100 of legal assistance to the underrepresented here in L.A. and throughout the country.

Last summer we were able to support seven students, and these essays convey something of their experience.

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"Yeah, babe, I'm a gor-geous hun-ky and we both know it!" The male deer stood tall above the herd. Arnold Schwartzmeggarr with 11-point antlers flacked in brown velvet, supported by a muscular neck and a heavily muscled, graceful body. Thirty deer stood dead-still, heads cocked, nostrils flaring, eyes swivel- ing in sockets, scanning the world for danger. It looked like some truck driver said to hell with it, and let a load of lawn ornaments in the K-Mart parking lot. The deer sensed me lurking around the corner of the store, hugging the brick wall, spying on them. Then, they snort-barked with alarm and leaped in one graceful wave into the dark forest and disappeared.

I spent ten weeks of the summer of 1994 in Somerset, Kentucky, clerking with the Appalachian Legal Research Defense Fund (APPLRED), a public salon and maybe a gas interest law firm. "I tell the curious station with a sneakered foot that I worked to protect the poor attendant."

One of our clients was a handi-apped man named Paul Bleistein. His growth was so far from any big city that it was hard to get TV signals without a dish antenna. Pulasky county was a place where every perver-sion was easily catered to. When I showed up your trunk with your bag of books I was greeted by a sort of mini-big-city downtown; bars watched. Then the neighbors all got hauled off to the police station with a sneakered foot. The deer sensed me lurking around the corner of the store, hugging the brick wall, spying on them. Then, they snort-barked with alarm and leaped in one graceful wave into the dark forest and disappeared.

**Pulasky County wasn’t a place where every perversion was easily catered to.**

Pulasky county was the seat of McCreary county; it was lower than LA, but crime was still rampant. McCreary County Courthouse still stood there, a sort of mini-big-city downtown; bars watched. Then the neighbors all got hauled off to the police station with a sneakered foot.

The deer sensed me lurking around the corner of the store, hugging the brick wall, spying on them. Then, they snort-barked with alarm and leaped in one graceful wave into the dark forest and disappeared.

"Pulasky county isn’t some Volvo-infested yuppie exurbia." But, as important as that was, the after-hours time made my short stay in Pulasky County, Kentucky, a particularly rich experience.

Pulasky County isn’t some Volvo-infested yuppie exurbia. Rather, it’s an authentic rural area, and happy to be that way. The nearest city of any size, Lexington, KY, population 60,000 and Home of the University of Kentucky, was 60 miles north on I-75. Chattanooga, Tennessee was about 100 miles to the south on I-75. Pulasky County is about 30 miles north of the Tennessee and Virginia borders, just a short distance from the Cumberland Gap in the Appalachian mountains.

Small towns dotted the flat, forested countryside, with names like Bandy, Dark Camp, Bee Lick, Bumsdale, Dog Walk, El, Ethun, Eubank, Goldbug, Gum Sulphur, Kayjay, London, Monticello, Nancy, Ogle, Science Hill, Stanford, Strunk, Tunkhannock City and Tatlowville among many others. Some, like London and Bumsdale, were county seats with a columned courthouse, lawyers’ offices in line, old restored houses and a Wal-Mart on the outskirts.

Most others were little more than a collection of a couple houses clustered around a mini-market, a video-rental-tanning salon and maybe a gas station with a sneakered attendant.

**East-central Kentucky wasn’t a place where every perversion was easily catered to.**

East-central Kentucky wasn’t a place where every perversion was easily catered to. Pulasky county was so far from any big city that it was hard to get TV signals without a dish antenna. Pulasky county and all of the nearby counties were "dry"; they banned alcohol, buy, sell or possess. The nearest legal booze was in Richfield, KY, 17.7 miles away, or Scott County, TN, 30 miles down rural roads. Where it was available, beer was relatively cheap; drive throughs on info MEGA-Liquor, son, and fill up your trunk with Bud for $4.50 a two-liter pack. But be careful on the drive home with that trunkful, "transporting" alcoholic beverages through dry counties was a criminal offense. And if you got caught with a lot, you were prosecuted as a drug smuggler, sub- ject to harsher punishment.

But who needed big-city sins for amusement? Cool, blue, thousand-foot-deep Lake Cumberland was full of fish, snapping turtles, waterfowl and people partying endlessly on boats. Some fish were huge like the giant lake sturgeon someone photographed hanging almost a foot off each end of an old Cadillac. The woods were everywhere, filled with fascinating flowers, mammals, birds and insects. If you were so inclined, you could hunt deer and ducks in season.

And, surprise, surprise, Pulasky County had a nightclub scene.

**For $38,000 you could buy “12.64 acres, tallible city water, fenced & stocked pond and a 704 square foot house.”**

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Cumberland was full of fish, snapping turtles, waterfowl and people partying endlessly on boats. Some fish were huge like the giant lake sturgeon someone photographed hanging almost a foot off each end of an old Cadillac. The woods were everywhere, filled with fascinating flowers, mammals, birds and insects. If you were so inclined, you could hunt deer and ducks in season.

And, surprise, surprise, Pulasky County had a nightclub scene. Not like the Sunset Strip, but thriving nevertheless. I lived about five blocks from the Silver Eagle, in downtown Somerset. It was a C & W (country & western) dance hall. The music was usually good to excellent; most of the bands playing on the front steps of our funky, old, apartment house. [Glad I wasn’t with them]

Pranksters were always emptying boxes of sudsy detergent into the fountain on the town square, or spray-painting a prominent [male] citizen’s statue with a flimy neglige. One night, some kids broke into a bank and amused a jeering crowd outside by out-running the cops for almost an hour. Other crimes weren’t so silly at all. A jogger found near-skeletal human remains in a field near a post subdivision. They’d only been there a week; bodies rot fast in a 90+F. Kentucky summer, leaving farty stinks like shadows on the grass. The victims turned out to be a young woman and her 4-year-old half brother who had disappeared over the fourth of July weekend. So far, no suspects.

Another killing was less mysterious but no less tragic. A man shot his estranged wife to death on the front lawn of their house while the neighbors watched. Then the husband shot himself. Their obituaries were published on separate days.

Pulasky county’s population was only about 45,000 but it was a sort of mini-big-city compared with nearby counties, like McCreary, population about 15,000. McCreary’s county seat, Whitley City had a population of just over a thousand. The McCreary County Courthouse still stood there; iron horsehead· headlight hitching posts out front, a broad lawn with lots of big trees and no parking meters.

As the out-of-town lawyer clerk, I got invited to many outings and parties. One of the best outings continued on page 13 Appalachia.
the landmark cases regarding firm and public interest organization

...this Summer was about experience, in the fullest and richest sense of that word.

I even got to cut my teeth on a couple of appellate briefs to the Fourth and Fifth Circuit Courts of Appeals.

The space and three times the support staff. Case files are piled in boxes along every wall. The mysteries and missing pieces within the filling system would send Sherlock Holmes reaching for his opium. Sometimes, no one is there to answer the phone during business hours. And their softball team is the worst in the city's non-profit league... well, second worst. The worst team in the league is Greenpeace, because they can't play very well at all. I saw them hit cowhide with any passion at all.

I was one of six legal interns this Summer at NWC, and only one of two first-year students. My work was funded by Loyola's Public Interest Law Foundation, to whom I owed a debt of gratitude for making law school possible. The schools represented ranged from Yale to Tulane to others I'd never heard of. Each of us worked closely with one of the several staff lawyers. For

worked on, the issue I dealt with most deeply was whether the Secretary of Labor's edict that hush money provisions cannot be included in whistleblower settlement agreements should be upheld by federal circuits. Of course, we argued that they should be, but nuclear power plant managers argued that the Secretary was abusing his discretion. Watch for Carolina Power & Light Co. v. Secretary of Labor in the Fourth Circuit and Porter v. Brown & Root in the Fifth circuit to see how it goes.

As I wrote to my friends back in L.A.: "they work me like I know what I'm doing." Which I did not, not at least not at first. On one assignment, given to me during a staff meeting, I was asked to draft a response to opponent's motion to suppress surreptitiously taped and recorded conversations between our client and the opponent. Stephen asked me to find a way to get it admitted and to make sure "we don't have a best evidence rule problem." Not yet having enjoyed the benefit of Professor Gold's Evidence lectures, I raised my hand sort of sheepishly and asked: "you're just the best evidence rule?"

Recently I was reduced to the role of mindless drone as it came time for the real work. Stephen told me I would work with him on a series of specific questions of law or that list of cases each resulting in some sort of settlement with the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) or the Secretary of Labor (Secretary). I even got to cut my teeth on a couple of appellate briefs to the Fourth and Fifth Circuit Courts of Appeals.

Among many issues I

either way, I will learn more from this guy than I could ever have imagined.

NWC is a non-profit law firm and public interest organization which has argued and won many of the landmark cases regarding employment discrimination of federally protected nuclear and environmental whistleblowers employed by public utilities and government licensees. Like many non-profit organizations, NWC could use twice

and the fruit stand guy who gave me bananas when I had no money for lunch, this Summer would have just been about a job: instead this Summer was about experience, in the fullest and richest sense of that word.

When I met him, the near-maniac gleam of purpose in his eyes met the second-nature cynicism and aggression in mine and I knew two things: 1) he and I will either hate each other or love each other before this Summer ends; and 2) either way, I will learn more from this guy than I could ever have imagined.
A Summer of Moral Sense
Heather Bushman

The summer at SDVLP was undoubtedly very token, I feel that this is one of the had done in the past "moral sense," about this idea of a binning my moral sense. As a legal scholar, I found this to be especially true in the area of domestic violence. Throughout the summer, I dealt with many "reluctant plaintiffs," which can be the most challenging clients of all. Some of these women would walk into the clinic with a black eye or bite mark, and leave the clinic without their restraining order because they were either too afraid of angering their batterer further or because they loved them too much to take this type of action against them. It was a difficult situation to witness, but I feel that I developed this understanding over the summer and it is something I will use throughout my career. It requires a different type of compassion because unlike other areas of public interest, such as domestic violence, these clients have done nothing whatsoever to bring these problems upon them. In addition, I had to be cau- tious in the way I presented the information to the court. The moral sense, unless very precise, persuasive language is used, the court is not going to grant the order. In my opinion, this reflected the general perception of domestic violence - what had in fact been my perception prior to working at the clinic - and this is one of the instances in which I learned as much about society and myself as I did about the law. Granted, the experience I gained interviewing the clients, doing conflict checks with the family court, writing declarations and filing orders was extremely educational, but the first hand experience I gained with the prob- lem as a Faison between the vic- tim, the perpetrators and the just- ice system was just as educational as it was not always the case that I could have been taught to me in a case- book or through the Socratic method. While this experience present- ed some new unsettling situations, I always left the clinic feeling that I had done something significant with my time and that in some way, my view of things had been altered another degree.

I do not say that my other experiences were not equally eye- opening, for instance I could have been helpful in different areas of public interest law in general because regardless of which area it is, the people you encounter and the issues you face is in a unique understanding of not only the law, but of society as a whole as well as yourself as an individual. As a legal scholar, I found this to be especially true in the area of domestic violence. Throughout the summer, I had the opportunity to work in several areas of public interest law, exposure to some very interest- ing clients and communities within the county. The majority of my time was spent in the areas of social security/disability, unemployment and AIDS, and whenever the sched- ule allowed, I assisted the family law team. My supervisor, Jerry Polansky, made every effort to see that I was given a variety of assign- ments so that I could not only develop my legal skills, but so that I could see how all the aspects of public interest law operate in conjunction with one another.

A typical week at SDVLP would involve clinical work, legal research, client interviews and cor- respondence, but I have to say that aside from the nature of the work, there was no such thing as a "typi- cal week." Every day brought unexpected developments and every assignment brought a new problem; it seemed that just when I had interviewed the most unusual client or had dealt with the most difficult problem, something would challenge me in a way in which I had never been chal- lenged before. Although it was try- ing at times, I felt that it was the most beneficial aspects of the internship because I was always learning something about the law, about our society or, as was often the case, about myself. By the same token, I feel that this is one of the most beneficial aspects of public understanding to really be able to help the disabled and I feel that I developed this understanding over the summer and it is something I will use throughout my career. It requires a different type of compassion because unlike other areas of public interest, such as domestic violence, these clients have done nothing whatsoever to bring these problems upon them.
Through a PILF grant, I spent this past summer working at the Central American Resource Center (CARECEN), a community-based organization located just three blocks from Loyola. Along with providing a broad range of immigration services, CARECEN organizes economic development projects, youth outreach programs, cultural exchanges between residents of the U.S. and El Salvador, and other community-based service projects.

Given my community organizing background, I approached my summer in a high level of enthusiasm and interest. I was looking forward to delving into a new area of law, improving my practical lawyering skills, and, perhaps most significantly, learning ways to combine my law degree and organizing experience after graduation. Little did I know, however, how much I would enjoy the practical aspect of immigration law and working at an organization like CARECEN. I would like to describe two particular projects that I found extremely interesting and challenging. Hopefully this brief review will pique other students' interests in immigration law and encourage others to volunteer at CARECEN or another legal service organization.

Throughout the summer, I worked with CARECEN attorneys in the preparation of documentation for various asylum claims. An asylum applicant must demonstrate either past persecution or a well-founded fear of future persecution if forced to return to or border their country of origin. Establishing past persecution or a fear of future persecution is a difficult task, and documentation is a key component of an asylum seeker's application. It takes many forms, such as letters from friends and family attesting to the persecution suffered, reports from physicians and psychologists, declarations from the applicant, and reports and articles detailing the political and economic conditions in the country of origin.

Researching the political, economic, and social conditions in an applicant's respective country of origin was particularly interesting. I learned an incredible amount about the political and economic status of a number of Central American countries throughout this process. Learning aboutsanctions and immigration policy.

The most exciting and challenging project I worked on was preparing a brief for submission to the Board of Immigration Appeals. This particular brief was for a client whose requests for asylum, withholding of deportation, and suspension of deportation were rejected by an immigration judge at the merits hearing. Filing an appeal with the Board was the next step in the chain of administrative review.

This client's appeal was unique in that her request for suspension of deportation presented a novel argument. The interpretation of the immigration-related provisions of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was enacted by Congress to combat the severe problems of violence against women, especially domestic violence. In enacting VAWA, Congress explicitly recognized the deficiencies of prior legislation, as well as the inherent biases associated with domestic violence, such as the societal tendency to blame the abused rather than the abuser. With VAWA's passage, an enlightened Congress aimed to provide battered women with an opportunity to leave their abusive relationships because their immigration status was dependent upon the legal status of their husbands. This provision provides immigrant women with an opportunity to leave their abusers without damaging their immigration status. Because of the novelty of this issue, a large portion of the brief focused on the client's suspension claim. The brief detailed the congressional intent behind VAWA, as well as the specifics of the VAWA immigration provisions. It also argued that the traditional standard of review for suspension of deportation must be broadened to reflect the unique situation of battered immigrant women.

Traditionally, a suspension applicant must show that he or she would experience extreme hardship if deported to the country of origin. The traditional analysis includes a review of factors such as community ties, the length of time in the United States, and proximity to family and friends. The brief argued that the typical multi-factor analysis used by adjudicators must include factors unique to the incidence of domestic abuse, such as the lack of counseling services and legal protection for victims of domestic abuse in the country of origin, the nature and extent of the abuse, and any counseling or medical treatment the applicant is currently receiving. The brief examined these factors independently and in light of the particular facts of the client's case.

Besides improving my legal writing skills, this case presented me with the unique opportunity to work with leading experts on domestic violence and immigrant women. To aid in establishing extreme hardship, additional documentation needed to be compiled. Attorneys from other legal service organizations nationwide assisted in detailing the lack of psychological services, general health services, and legal protection for battered women in the client's country of origin, and the ready availability of such services and protection in California.

Each of the projects described above provided me with the opportunity to further my legal research and writing skills while learning more about a particularly interesting area of immigration law. In addition to the practical legal experience I gained, it was extremely refreshing to work with attorneys clearly dedicated to the ideals of public interest law. It certainly reengaged my commitment to pursuing a public interest legal career.

I would strongly encourage other Loyola students to volunteer at CARECEN. It could prove to be an invaluable experience—perhaps by redirecting your career path to an area of public interest law or, at a minimum, offering you the opportunity for practical lawyering experiences while assisting CARECEN in its provision of essential legal services to members of our community. Any interested students may contact me at 738-1125.

Mary Carlson
Central American Resource Center

Under VAWA, battered immigrant women are eligible to apply for suspension of deportation after residing in the U.S. for three years, rather than the customary seven or ten year wait. Before VAWA, many immigrant women were trapped in abusive relationships because their immigration status was dependent upon the legal status of their husbands. Before VAWA, many immigrant women were trapped in abusive relationships because their immigration status was dependent upon the legal status of their husbands. While VAWA, battered immigrant women were eligible to apply for suspension of deportation after residing in the U.S. for three years, rather than the customary seven or ten year wait. Before VAWA, many immigrant women were trapped in abusive relationships because their immigration status was dependent upon the legal status of their husbands. Before VAWA, many immigrant women were trapped in abusive relationships because their immigration status was dependent upon the legal status of their husbands. Before VAWA, many immigrant women were trapped in abusive relationships because their immigration status was dependent upon the legal status of their husbands. Before VAWA, many immigrant women were trapped in abusive relationships because their immigration status was dependent upon the legal status of their husbands. Before VAWA, many immigrant women were trapped in abusive relationships because their immigration status was dependent upon the legal status of their husbands.

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The Loyola Reporter, 915 S. Alhambra, Los Angeles, P.O. Box 15019, CA 90015-0019.
One of the best feelings I had at work came from talking to and helping clients who might otherwise have been homeless in a matter of days.

Through the operation of a main office in Los Angeles, satellite offices in San Fernando Valley, and weekly visits to over 25 nursing homes, hospitals, and private residences, Bet Tzedek provides services to over 10,000 clients a year. Recognizing that Bet Tzedek's work is of paramount importance, both the City and County of Los Angeles have made Bet Tzedek the exclusive grant recipient of all funds mandated by the Older Americans Act of 1993. This law recognizes the special legal problems this group faces and provides partial funding to meet these needs.

Besides taking on individual cases to protect the rights of elderly persons, Bet Tzedek works on impact litigation that affects thousands of people. Recent cases include a challenge to the constitutionality of a state law that gave nursing home and physicians a sweeping authority to declare residuals incompetent, and then withhold or impose treatment will. This successful fight for the autonomy of nursing home residents is just one example of the important work done at Bet Tzedek.

The last day we went over bankruptcy and powers of attorney. The three day of orientation gave me an overview of how to deal with the wide range of legal issues I soon began to deal with on a daily basis throughout the summer.

The Michigan University of Virginia, Loyola, U.C.L.A., U.S.C. and Southwestern. At orientation, we were all provided a valuable overview of the various aspects of Bet Tzedek's legal services. I learned in greater detail about the wide variety of legal services Bet Tzedek provides, along with what my specific duties as a law clerk would be.

We spent the three days going carefully over a large packet of information about dealing with the different kinds of legal issues we soon be encountering in our work with real clients. Included were samples of forms and documents we would be handling with each of the various types of issues. The first day was spent learning about Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security disability and Social Security income. We also spent time going over many invaluable interviewing techniques. The second day involved going through such problems as unlawful detention, the Fair Debts Collection Practices Act and consumer remedies, and unemployment benefits. The last day we went over bankruptcy, conservatorship, guardianship, and powers of attorney. The three days of orientation gave me an overview of how to deal with the wide range of legal issues I soon began to deal with on a daily basis throughout the summer.

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Harriet Buhai Center for Family Law
Malia Coe

Research was not as tedious because it applied to a real life person with a real legal problem.

My experience as a PILF Summer Fellow was extremely positive. I worked at the Harriet Buhai Center for Family Law and earned limited income in pro per clients in the preparation of pleadings dealing with family law matters. It was extremely rewarding to work in the pro bono field. I felt very lucky to have some of my expenses paid while I could receive regular and continuing help with their family law case.

The Harriet Buhai Center is a non-profit organization sponsored by the Los Angeles County Bar Association, Black Women Lawyers and the Law School Education, Training and Volunteers, Department of Social Services, and the South Central community. The Center provides assistance to pro per clients limited income clients in family law matters involving dissolution and paternity, in the South Central community since 1982. For many clients it is the only place where they can receive regular and continuing help with their family law case. The Center for a limited fee helps the client through their entire family law legal proceeding. With the rising number of people who file in pro per they can receive regular and continuing help with their family law case. The Center relies on volunteers supported by a small staff. Anyone who is willing to under train and make a small commitment to the Center can be a volunteer regardless of whether or not they have a legal background. Most clients are seen in the context of a clinic. In a clinic several clients at the same stage in a similar family law proceeding are led through the preparation of the pleadings by a volunteer. The clients are divided into dissolution I, II and III and paternity I, II and III. Clients are also helped on an individual basis according to their particular circumstances or if a client doesn't fit in a particular clinic. In all clients and individual appointments are supervised by one of the staff attorneys.

The clients are given as much time as necessary for them to understand the legal proceeding they are initiating whether it is its consequences. The staff goes out of their way to be very patient with the clients. If someone doesn't understand the staff explains everything and gives the client written instructions in very simple language and will go over and over the material until the client understands it.

The Center has a staff entirely dedicated to helping people. There are four attorneys: Betty Nordwink, Executive Director, Maria Salas-Mendoza, Director of Education, Training and Volunteers, Donna Hershowitz, Street Attorney, and Julie Reuschmeyer, Staff Attorney, in charge of child support issues and appointments. Staff Attorney was also very helpful and often went out of their way to help clients. The staff work Saturdays and long hours without overtime. They care about each and every client on an individual basis not because they are a client but as a human being deserving of respect and dignity regardless of their financial status. The staff usually know clients on an individual basis because they take the time to listen to the client's circumstances and concerns.

I felt extremely lucky to have the most direct contact of all the legal interns. During the summer there were four other legal interns who worked at the Center. I worked the most with clients who I had the most contact with. My work at the Center was basically an extension of the internships.

Spring semester I completed an internship with Maynard Toll in Propia Persona Legal Clinic, a project of the Los Angeles Legal Aid Foundation, helping low income clients in the preparation of family law pleadings. Spring semester I completed an internship with Maynard Toll in Propia Persona Legal Clinic last semester. I felt very confident and well trained to help clients.

My first week at the Buhai Center I volunteered and lead a clinic when the volunteer canceled at the last minute. This was the beginning of a very hectic summer. My goal in choosing the Buhai Center to work with was so I could gain the skills necessary to handle a real legal problem with a real client. I was to attend the court to refer clients knowing it would be several months before they would need to appear in court. I did as much as possible to turn the backlog into a complete file. I saw all my scheduled clients, all my standby appointments as well as several emergency cases. During my time at the Buhai Center I learned that clients don't show up for an appointment. Because I had a real problem with the fact that a client had to use their free resources as well as time although I understood the Center's rationale for standby appointments, I also saw my stand-by appointments. I would advise the standby appointment client that they might not get a full day with the regular appointment client. Several clients were found and finished with the regular appointment but I would help them as soon as possible. For this I made many working lunches.

My work at the Buhai Center involved mostly working with clients, projects and research. I really enjoyed working with clients. Research was not as tedious because it applied to a real life person with a real legal problem. I enjoyed working on the projects because they involved some aspect of making the Center's service better.

Our first couple days at the Center comprised orientation. We got a basic understanding of the Center's rationale for standby appointments. We were given a 700 page manual to read and our respective list of projects. We were told the list of projects wasn't expected to be completed but we were to accomplish all of it. We began working on my projects, I identified the most by reading the manual and other orientation materials I began working on my projects. I identified the most legal problems on the list and began. By Friday I had researched and began researching the issues at our law library.

The Buhai Center, with a very limited budget, has a very limited staff. Our goal was to rectify the four to five, hundred of dollars who are not attorneys and sometimes give very bad and misleading advice. I found a place for an intern to become the Center's strongest asset. The clients were given as much time as necessary for them to understand the legal proceeding they are initiating whether it is its consequences. The staff goes out of their way to be very patient with the clients. If someone doesn't understand the staff explains everything and gives the client written instructions in very simple language and will go over and over the material until the client understands it.

The Center has a staff entirely dedicated to helping people. There are four attorneys. The Center is supported by a small staff. One of the clients was so extensive that I took several weeks to finish the file cabinet organization. Because of the professionalism exhibited by the Buhai Center at that time the clients got upset with the Center. Whenever possible the staff went out of their way to assist clients. The attorney-client relationship was highly valued and the staff adhered to a strict confidentiality standard. Often my work with the clients would overlap with projects. Several of my projects involved different groups of people in particular cases. One of my projects was to compile sample pleadings and points and authorities for situations which didn't come up very often and usually weren't covered in the book. I wrote a letter to a group of people who had the same legal problem as the clients who had appeared in the case pro bono. I also worked on organizing the Center's file cabinet. The file cabinet contained sample pleadings and points and authorities for situations which didn't come up very often and usually weren't covered in the book. I wrote a letter to a group of people who had the same legal problem as the clients who had appeared in the case pro bono. I also worked on organizing the Center's file cabinet. It took me the entire ten weeks to finish the file cabinet organizing it so the material was readily accessible. I continued organizing the file cabinet because I continued on page 12 Harriet Buhai

continued on page 12 Harriet Buhai
Defining Public Interest in Trans-Cultural Litigation

Jose Fuentes

Sitting in a plastic seat looking at the faces and hearing the voices. They look young but dress and speak old. They are excited and already planning the night activities for their two week summer campership in Costa Rica. They are the squanderers, the wasters, the polluters of the world. From their behavior you can infer that they lack any environmental consciousness. But, you cannot blame them. Everything has always been taken care of by someone else.

I am trapped with them for three hours in a capsule and have to hear about their problems to be able to speak. They are loud and do not seem to consider other interests besides their own. If they could just pause for a second and appreciate their surroundings then the capsule would be a better environment.

In my space I read about a Special Tourism Corporation that wreaked havoc in Central American countries. "Well, the Dominican Republic is not fruits for the law, so let's move to Costa Rica. They have land to be developed and tourists to be taken care of. We will make home away from home for the tourist class."

Through the fog, I can see lights and rolling mountains and darkness. The fog engulfs us and shakes us up and the voicece are, We are out and the tires hit the ground. There are a few claps and I roll my eyes.

I speak Spanish to the immigration officer but he is skeptical. Your language is different and you look different, besides you have long hair and speak funny. What are you doing here? What school do you go to? Where are your school papers? Think to myself, "are you going to arrest me or let me in? Have a good stay.

Well the garble above captures what my summer would be like in Costa Rica. Trans-cultural experience like trans-cultural litigation takes a lot of understanding and patience. To elaborate on this theme I will talk about the Costa Rican culture, their lawyers, and the cases I work on. Through my observation I hope to convey the message that public interest work involves understanding the people you are representing, the people you are working with and in general respecting the sovereign identity of other cultures.

The "Ticos" are a strange bunch. They can be divided into the city folks and the country people. The city folks call each other "mama" which literally means maggot. This group while interesting and relatively well educated is naive and ignorant of other groups in their society. These other groups in the Costa Rican society are the interesting ones for trans-cultural litigation. The first issue is that these groups face are different for women, men, and the future generations.

WOMEN IN COSTA RICA'S COUNTRY SIDE

As the rest of the world, she is a second class citizen. If she is lucky she only has 4 jobs. The unlucky women have to work in banana, coffee, or fruit plantations. Some have to work as maids for the trans-national hotels. Almost all have to work at home as their first or second job. The cooking, cleaning has to be done by someone. Not to mention the shopping for food and finding natural and little foreign voice to protest what their parents and government are doing. Some of these children are already feeling this as they beg in the streets without shoes for hand downs. Other's play in contaminated rivers where no biota exist and some of the new generation are born deformed. Yet, the government turns their heads in order to accommodate trans-national interests.

COSTA RICAN ATTORNEY BOARD MEETING

Board meeting is at 2:30 and they show up at 3:30. Some of them have to be reminded of the time and date of the meetings even though the schedule has been the same for over a year. Hard work is not in their vocabulary or try to keep it up. However, you cannot make them do real work they know how to do muddies which translates into "knowing how to play the system."
The system is straightforward and the people accept it is a corrupt one. There is no hiding the ball. If you want a case to move in your favor then making sure you play a decisive role.
The team I worked for was no exception. While money was lacking, since they are a non-governmental organization the contacts were plentiful. One of the attorneys was a Supreme Court Alternate. Another was an ex-judge and then there was the prosecutor running the show. Well, not quite. The show was run by an American attorney who happens to be a female and had a wealth of international contacts.

CASE WORK IN COSTA RICA

There are a few cases I worked on this summer. They both involved international law. The first case involves a law suit against a company and the second one involves a suit against the Panamanian government.

GEEST Caribbean Case

The British and Bahamas incorporated transnational, GEEST CARRIBEEAN, came to Costa Rica in 1990 to expand their banana business. They purchased many tracts of land on the Atlantic slope for under nominal fees. Since then, they have incorporated business associations owned by GEEST in Costa Rica. GEEST applied to the Forestry division of the Ministry of Natural Resources for permits to clear cut lands to open banana plantations. Some permits were issued. Thousands of acres of land including primary and secondary forest were cleared.

A complaint was filed by a government official in 1991 in a regional prosecutor's office in Guacimo located in Costa Rica's Atlantic region. The complaint alleged violations of the Panamanian banana company GEEST CARIBBEAN, via their local subsidiary GEEST DE COSTA RICA, obtained a permit from the Ministry of Natural Resources to clear parcels of forest on various tracts of land they purchased even though the permits were defective and therefore null and void.

The attorneys at JPHN studied the file and saw the opportunity to use the case as a test case in many aspects. First, the attorneys pointed out to the prosecutor that they must request the Court to add several more crimes to the list of accusations, such as clear cutting up to the rivers banks, eliminating buffer zones from Tortuguero National Park, changing course of streams and aquifers, etc. The Court granted the amendment of the complaint. Second, administrative proceedings were initiated against the Ministry of Natural Resources for granting illegal permits and failing to guard that the permits were complied with. Third, the attorneys filed a civil lawsuit against GEEST and the State for the destruction of the natural resources lost in the forest destruction. My work on this case was assessing the true value of the loss of 700 hectares of tropical rainforests in Costa Rica up to now has been to assess damages in terms of wholesale value of timber cut. My fellow intern and I were to find out how to argue to the court to appoint environmental economy experts to evaluate the loss of biodiversity to Costa Rica. This has never been done in Central America to our knowledge. Therefore, our work involved researching for international customary norms that took into account the market failure when assessing the penalty for natural resources.

PANAMA CASE

One of the attorneys was a Supreme Court alternate. Another was an ex-judge and then there was the law professor running the show.

Oil crisis. The oil crisis if the 70's trickled down to affect the indigeneous people of Panama. While indigenous people did not worry to much about the shortage of oil, much of the continued on page 12 Trans-Cultural
Protection and Advocacy, Inc.

Dov Lutzker

I knew too many lawyers who hate their jobs. Unlike many of my peers who entered law school simply to find a job, I promised myself that I would use my legal education to pursue an area of personal interest.

One of those areas of interest is disability rights law. While in law school, I felt pressure to join the fray of boundless potential to make a difference.

I had provided resources to their firm because I honestly didn't. After going through OCL last year, I began looking for opportunities in areas of the law that I was interested in. When I interviewed with Protection & Advocacy, Inc., I was delighted that I could answer the interviewee's questions with interest and sincerity. While excited to be offered a position, I could not afford to work for free. PILP's summer grant allowed me to work for a public interest firm and pursue an area of personal interest. I applied for and was awarded a PILP grant to work for Protection & Advocacy, Inc., which is a nonprofit corporation established in 1976 to act as the agency in California responsible for the protection of individual rights for persons with disabilities.

PILP provides immediate access to various resources. Some of the most valuable experiences I had this summer were scary, but not much different than the interviewing part of ECN. The patient was pleased not guilty by a court-appointed attorney and told the sentence would be 90 days. That was 13 years ago.

I worked at the North Los Angeles Regional Center and the Orange County Regional Center. This field work was similar to my PILP work; instead of being a quasi-satellite office, I was surrounded by many inquiries with limited materials. I referred some questions to the main office. At NLACRC, there were 7,450 consumers and I Client Rights' Advocate so my assistance was definitely needed and appreciated.

Another memorable event was a call I took from a parent at a state hospital. The patient was pleased not guilty by a court-appointed attorney and told the sentence would be 90 days. That was 13 years ago. I conducted many interviews with the patient and established direct contact between the patient and the patient right's advocate. While I was able to obtain direct assistance for this patient, there are thousands of similar patients and only one on site advocate. These are truly the forgotten people in society.

Finally, I attended a training at a state hospital with the other law clerks. When the administrative staff of the medical center called, I was informed that PAl people were on site, they freaked out (to use a complex legal term). They treated us like we were Ralph Nader showing up at Ford for a Pinto design conference.

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Reclaiming Our Instinct for Survival: Helping Battered Women Who Kill

Vanessa Shinmoto

"Battered women have a right to self-defense." - Suzanne Donovan, from Texas Council on Family Violence

"All I remember were that there were many fights and I’d try and fight back as best I could." - Bemeone Nickerson, woman convicted of killing her abuser

The Gatesville prison for women sits innocuously in the middle of a wide plain of vibrant green grass. The most imposing thing about it is the tall, grey fences with barred wire enringing their tops. From the outside, escape appears impossible. As the guard takes me in custody, I’m scheduled to interview Bemeone Nickerson, a possible clemency petition candidate. I’ve been waiting to meet Jana, the other person who will be interviewing Bemeone. I see refuge from the Texas heat underneath a guard tower. But the heat is inescapable, following me even under the shade of tower. I clutch my notebook nervously and take deep breaths. I’ve never met a prisoner before. In my mind, she’s either "Other" or "them," terrible people who commit heinous crimes and don’t deserve the right to a fair trial. For many people, prisoners are "self-respecting women and men," and the idea of anyone being "Other" or "them" is anathema to personal safety or our lives. Did Jana and I experience moments, this instinct wipes out all conscious thought while the desire to survive takes over. In her clemency application, Ms. Nickerson, wrote that "I never intended to kill him, but parts of me just fired the gun to keep him from hurting her. Now she’s serving time for her crime.

People who aren’t familiar with domestic violence usually don’t recognize the concept of self-preservation for battered women. These people constantly ask the same question: "Why didn’t she just leave?" When I explain the many reasons, financial, psychological and emotional, why women can’t leave, some people still insist that a woman should leave. Perhaps underlying their failure to understand a battered woman’s perspective is a notion that any “self-respecting woman” wouldn’t have such an awful relationship. Because they stay, battered women are “self-respecting women” and thus not worthy of our compassion, protection or help. This judgmental attitude intensifies when a battered woman kills her attacker. Others people proclaim emphatically, "She didn’t have to kill him. If she was abused, she could’ve just left. Leaving is always preferable to the attacker was an act of self-defense. Rather than fight back, women should act passively and let a mugger take their purses. In the context of an abusive relationship, a woman should leave and not fight back.

A chill goes through me as I hear the gate click shut behind us and I sense I’ve crossed more than just a physical boundary. Suddenly, the urge to flee descends on me and I clutch my notebook to ward it off.

Chilling words, "I didn’t leave even after I stopped loving him because I wanted my kids to have a father," she quietly. ‘I figured a father was important to them so I thought I’d stay and raise them. ‘When I was young, my father was abusive to my mother, so I was used to physical aggression. A woman who kills calls into question general social beliefs regarding the life giving attributes of women such as nurturing, gentleness and softness. As a result of these attitudes, the courts punish battered women who choose to kill their attackers more severely than men who commit similar crimes. Ms. Donovan noted that this was true even when the women used self-defense.

The recent experience of a friend hints at our culture’s discomfort whenever women fight back. A friend of mine was recently married while she walked home from work. As the mugger reached for her purse, she pushed him against a wall and ran as fast as she could. Later, when she talked to the police one of them said to her, “You shouldn’t have done that.” She felt angry that the police officer should criticize her actions when she was just trying to defend herself. In essence, he criticized her for not acting the way a woman should act when confronted with a threat. Rather than fight back,
with a disability and no legal education or background could possibly get through the system successfully without some sort of assistance. This confirmed my convictions about this area of law more than anything else. Compassion factors into the equation, the legal issues are important and the growing number of people in this situation speaks to the inevitability of addressing this issue, but the logistics of the system first hand demonstrated to me that there is truly a need for the elderly and disabled to receive more legal representation and assistance than they have been receiving in the past.

Unfortunately, this is true in the area of AIDS as well and I realize this comparing my experience at the AIDS legal clinic to the response of the general public to AIDS. Unlike most of the areas I worked in this summer however, I was not surprised at any aspect of the AIDS problem. For the most part, everything was as I expected regarding the clients behavior, the society's response to the problem and even my own viewpoint. I learned a lot from a legal standpoint and I feel that this is an area of the law that needs to be more developed given the rapidly increasing number of AIDS victims in this country. As a student, it was great experience because I was exposed to a wide variety of legal issues; landlord-tenant, employee discrimination, property rights, trusts and wills, criminal charges, etc.

As a person though, it was a sobering experience because with every single client, I knew that regardless of how serious their legal problem was or how much we could help him or her solve it, there was so much more for them to face when they left that clinic and there was nothing anyone could do to help them. Ironically, by the time the work was complete, the clients were usually in better spirits than the attorneys and interns, and they were very appreciative for the help. While the "moral sense" is what drives people to do this type of work, it is always nice when the person is grateful for your efforts it makes your work a lot more rewarding.

In fact, after my summer with SDVLP, I feel that this rewarding feeling is what separates public interest from other areas of law. While it is true that hard work and dedication give one a sense of satisfaction and it is very fulfilling to win a big case or settlement, it is truly rewarding to know that your success has not only been a victory for you but for someone who desperately needed your help. And along the same lines, it is one thing to lend a helping hand or donate your spare time, but it is another thing to focus all of your attention and put your skills to the test in an effort to see justice done. I do not know that anything can compare to the feeling of knowing that someone's life is better because they have crossed your path; in fact I am not sure who benefits more, the person who needs the help or the person who gives it.

Overall, I feel that I benefited immensely from working with SDVLP and if I had to summarize what I learned into one sentence, I would use the quote from Jefferson that is offered in rent control cities: 'He who would govern must first be governed'.

SULP, GULP, GULP!

What I learned into one sentence, I would use the quote from Jefferson to do it. I learned more valuable lessons about the law in ten short weeks at SDVLP than I learned in ten long months of law school and I feel that if everyone took the opportunity to realize this moral sense as part of the Constitution, we would have fewer problems in society and more satisfied lawyers in practice?

SCENES FROM THE PILF AUCTION, 1994

How does one proceed with the legal issues are important for the student loan fraud scheme, the process of getting their loans erased takes some time. It is possible to accomplish, however, and a diligent law clerk can assist greatly in this matter, serving as a useful advocate through the process of the appeal. One of the most important

GLUG, GLUG, GLUG!

Many factors, including if the student ever completed high school, what year the school closed, and whether the federal government has taken official notice of the closing of the schools by listing it on the closed school list. Unfortunately for students caught in the student loan fraud scheme, the process of getting their loans erased takes some time. It is possible to accomplish, however, and a diligent law clerk can assist greatly in this matter, serving as a useful advocate through the process of the appeal. One of the most important

Bet Tzedek from page 6

client lives in a portion of the county with rent control. There are different legal arguments and defenses available to a tenant, but the strongest protection is provided through rent control. However, the protections offered under rent control vary from city to city. In some cases, rent control is quite weak, and in others, it is quite strong. This is due to recent high profile cases regarding rent control. While clients wait in the waiting room or across the street at the Farmer's Market, I fill out the necessary legal documents by hand. These then get a preliminary check by Mark or June before someone from the secretarial staff types it up. A second review by Mark or June makes the document ready for pick up by the client, who can then take it to the appropriate courthouse for filing. On occasion, a client is disabled or unable to make the trip, and though it is rare, a clerk may be asked to take the client on short field trip out of the office. The client must go and file personally, however, because in the instance described above the client is acting "pro se", and we are not officially acting as their attorney.

One of the best feelings I had at work came from talking to and helping clients who might otherwise have been homeless in a matter of days. They often walked in the door with papers they did not fully understand what to do with, full of apprehension. I was often able to calm them down, explain their situation and options, and prepare the necessary papers for them so they could get control of their case and begin to pursue their legal rights. As a law clerk at Bet Tzedek this summer, I had an extraordinary opportunity to provide necessary legal services to one of the under-represented groups in society. Bet Tzedek is an excellent organization that offered me important legal training in a variety of areas, ranging from client contact and advocacy to legal research and memo-writing. I also drafted legal documents and prepared briefs and witnesses for administrative hearings. I enjoyed developing these valuable legal skills while providing an essential service to those who need it. Moreover, assisting elderly persons who are in dire need of legal services appealed to me. I have long been committed to defending the rights of people with little voice in our system, and this position provided just such an opportunity.
also had to update the material especially by checking and changing whatever appropriate bills necessary to reflect the new Family Law Code.

I learned a great deal working at the Center. I got extensive training in interviewing a client. I saw firsthand the problems caused by not thoroughly interviewing a client. Further, I got to work on several cases to completion. At Maynard Toll we often prepared one of two small films. We rarely completed a case since it was not necessary. The Walt Disney Company was so impressed with the writing that they hired the family law process from start to finish. With a thorough understanding of the entire process, I was better able to help clients at the beginning and during their cases.

I would recommend the Harriet Buhai Center for Family Law as an excellent place to work. The staff made you feel welcome and appreciated. I also learned a great deal. I made mistakes were brought to my attention in such a way as to let me to learn from them. My suggestions and experience were appreciated. I felt that for all I gave a lot more was given back to me. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for it. I believe Loyola Law School is very lucky to have the Public Interest Law Foundation on its campus. I know what having this opportunity meant to myself and the other recipients of the grants. I am very thankful for the opportunity. I knew it helped me as a person helped me as a person helped me as a person helped me as a person. I knew how hard the members of PILF worked to raise the funds to allow this opportunity. I would like all of you to know that your work was not in vain. I did something very worthwhile and meaningful this summer. I helped many people who wouldn’t have had help. On behalf of all of them as well as myself I thank you for the opportunity.

Welcome from page 1

cruck truck I know of that makes NEW AGREEMENTS AND CONFLICTS.

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note: It is perhaps on the basis of cream truck I know of that makes NEW AGREEMENTS AND CONFLICTS.
were allowed to attend the training, but we could only go to the training room and had to attend an escort with us. The whole time the state hospital looked like the one in *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*. I think it was J.D. Salinger that said that people should be convalesced at cemeteries and be buried in hospitals. It's hard to argue with that after simply walking the hall of a state hospital and talking to a patient.

At the end of the summer I worked on the pending county health court cases. This included communications from individuals who used the services at the county hospitals. I also went to meetings where different public interest organizations planned and strategized to block the imposition of cuts. It was exciting to work on an issue which was dominant in the news.

When I first learned that PILF gives grants directly to Loyola students, I thought it was an expensive and indirect way of helping people. However, this summer I realized that it serves a dual purpose. First, it afforded me the opportunity to gain invaluable experience in disability rights law and learn about what career opportunities are available in public interest. Second, this summer provided me with an opportunity to directly assist individuals who may not otherwise been able to obtain legal advice. Although the work itself was rewarding, I was surprised at how many people thanked me. In return, I want to thank PILF and those who donated to PILF.

**Appalachia**

Bob Newhart, Broadway old, all land was cheap. How cheap? For $38,000, you could buy 12.64 acres, tillable ... city water, fenced & stocked pond and a 704 square foot house.* I rented a small apartment in the center of Somerset for about $230.00 a month including utilities.

**GLUG, GLUG, GLUG!**

The band at the West 80 played a rowdy version of "I Like My Women Just A Little On The Trashy Side." All the sitting sardines repositioned themselves on the fire-panquet dance floor. I found myself in the company of two young women, Jenine and Karen (we敏锐 cruise up at around the Courthouse but I cant get my work--.). We danced the two-step, the fox-trot and a waltz. I danced with their moms. Little children hopped and skipped in rhythm; none got left behind. Outside, the fireflies glittered, and mist curled across the road in my car head- lights. A herd of deer flew the two-lane road in a single bound. It was time to pack Jimi Hendrix [my experienced car] and head back to L.S. O., J.L., and L.A.

I gained useful experience. But I also had a wonderful time. I will always profit from both.

Nicholson and other women like her for caring so much about their children that they would jeopardize their own lives for the sake of their children. And this punishment reeks of hypocrisy, especially when that woman society exists in mainstream culture, above all else as every woman's true calling in life. Does her noble reason for not leaving mean nothing? It would adequately describe why the judge's sentence will technically separate her from her children for 20 years. Meeting Bremone Nicholson has electrocuted the stereotypes I used to believe about prisoners. As she spoke about her experience, her demeanor was calm and dignified. She stressed that her most important concern was getting her daughter out so that she could fulfill a great role model for her children. I got a sense of her as a very decent person who would never kill anyone except in self defense. While she could be punished for her crimes, we need to have more compassion towards prisoners and realize that sometimes desperate circumstances drive people extreme measures, such as attempting to protect their physical and emotional safety from a husband or lover in a desperate situation. She may have no means of financial support. She may be concerned about her children's welfare. Her abuser may threaten her life if she tries to leave. Punishing someone in such a situation seems incredibly harsh, especially when domestic violence is a widespread problem.

This summer I worked at the center for domestic violence victimization field. I was taught to use my legal education to help victims of domestic violence. One thing I would like to see more is stronger punishments for men who abuse their partners and stringent enforcement of those laws. Oftentimes, the discussion surrounding domestic violence focuses on women. Trash papers such as the Enquirer print computer-generated copies of Nicole Brown Simpson's bruised and bloody face. The Family Violence Prevention Fund advertisement protesting domestic violence features a woman's bruised face. State legislatures, such as Texas, pass laws strengthening protective order laws aimed at helping women. My work this summer involved helping an incarcerated woman. Although domestic violence clearly exists, I believe the focus is sometimes needed, at some point our focus must be directed at the men who batter their partners. Already, batterer's treatment programs exist and courts are ordering men convicted of domestic violence to attend these programs.

Society must take a zero-tolerance attitude towards violent men, regardless of whether a battered woman chooses to stay. The courts, the police, and prosecuting attorneys must emphasize that physical violence is a crime, even if it occurs within a marriage or intimate relationship. Otherwise, desperate women will continue to kill and assault their abusers and be charged with murder. A zero-tolerance stand would also signal that society values women's lives and physical safety. Perhaps, if young girls saw their father being punished every time they hit their mothers, the message that women's lives are worthwhile and valued would seep into society and influence those young girls. Then, they could carry this message into adulthood and become the strong, liberated women they were meant to be.
ACROSS
1 Drink deeply (Vegas) 58 Cantaloupe or celery 39 Accordionist Law
2 Super Star 59 De Valera of Ireland 40 Mean kind of pork
3 Rug 60 Element native cousin 41 "Call Me-
4 Gazebo 61 "Farewell" singer 42 Part of T.G.I.F.
5 Unite 62 "Addams Family" creator 43 Crow's toe
6 "Ladies and Gentlemen" singer 63 Bounded 44 Part of T.G.I.F.
7 Louis Armstrong's father 64 "Farewell" singer 45 "Ladies and Gentlemen"
8 "Men of La Mancha" character 65 "Farewell" singer 46 Part of T.G.I.F.
9 "Get a life" creator 66 "Farewell" singer 47 "Ladies and Gentlemen"
10 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 67 "Farewell" singer 48 Part of T.G.I.F.
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22 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 79 "Farewell" singer 60 "Ladies and Gentlemen"
23 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 80 "Fuzzy fruit" 61 Bond girl
24 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 81 Forearm bone 62 Bond girl
25 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 82 "Fuzzy fruit" 63 Bond girl
26 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 83 "Fuzzy fruit" 64 Bond girl
27 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 84 "Fuzzy fruit" 65 Bond girl
28 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 85 "Fuzzy fruit" 66 Bond girl
29 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 86 "Fuzzy fruit" 67 Bond girl
30 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 87 "Fuzzy fruit" 68 Bond girl
31 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 88 "Fuzzy fruit" 69 Bond girl
32 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 89 "Fuzzy fruit" 70 Bond girl
33 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 90 "Fuzzy fruit" 71 Bond girl
34 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 91 "Fuzzy fruit" 72 Bond girl
35 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 92 "Fuzzy fruit" 73 Bond girl
36 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 93 "Fuzzy fruit" 74 Bond girl
37 "Ladies and Gentlemen" creator 94 "Fuzzy fruit" 75 Bond girl
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112 Bond girl 113 Bond girl 114 Bond girl
115 Bond girl 116 Bond girl 117 Bond girl

If you don't stop your friend from driving drunk, who will? Do whatever it takes.

FRIENDS DON'T LET FRIENDS DRIVE DRUNK.

U.S. Department of Transportation

Elizabeth Sato.
Killed by a drunk driver on February 27, 1994, on Bell Blvd.
In Cedar Park, Texas.

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- Learn the Relationship Between the Casebook and Legal Exams
- Learn How to Get the Most Out of Class and Study Time
- Learn How to Write the Superior Answer

SAN DIEGO
Saturday, September 16, 1995: Noon-6:00 pm
Sunday, September 17, 1995: Noon-6:00 pm
All sessions will be given live at the California Western School of Law, 751 Cedar Street, San Diego, in the Auditorium.

LOS ANGELES
Saturday, October 14, 1995: 1:00 pm-7:00 pm
Sunday, October 15, 1995: 1:00 pm-7:00 pm
All sessions will be given live at the Ramada Hotel, 6333 Bristol Parkway, Culver City, Participant basis.

ORANGE COUNTY
Saturday, October 7, 1995: Noon-6:00 pm
Sunday, October 8, 1995: Noon-6:00 pm
All sessions will be given live at Pacific Christian College, 2500 E. Nutwood at Commonwealth, Fullerton across from California State University, Fullerton, Second Floor, Room 205.

LAWSCHOOL:

Saturday, October 21, 1995: Noon-6:00 pm
Sunday, October 22, 1995: Noon-6:00 pm
All sessions will be given live at Pacific Christian College, 2500 E. Nutwood Avenue (at Titan) Fullerton, Room 215.

Course Lecturer for this Session Only: Professor Mara Feiger, Attorney at Law, Legal Education Consultant.

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Law School: ____________________________
Semester in which Currently Enrolled: ____________________________
Workshop Location: ____________________________
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Form of Payment: □ Check □ Money Order □ MasterCard □ Visa □ Discover
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