ON BEING THE DEAN

These last three years have brought terrible tragedies to our city and state – there have been fires, earthquakes, floods and civil disturbances. Many people have lost their homes and jobs, many have died.

What can anyone make of all this? Recently I reread Thornton Wilder’s 'The Bridge of San Luis Rey'. In the novel, Wilder tries to fathom why it was that five particular people were on a bridge the day it collapsed. Wilder could find no easy explanation for why these five were killed in the bridge collapse nor can I explain why some suffered and others were spared in the Northridge Quake.

In every natural disaster, however, there is a message that is often overlooked. Natural disasters show us rather graphically that all men and women are created equal. When the earthquake came, did it matter whether the person passing the bucket of water was a Christian or a Jew? When the storms battered our coasts, did it matter whether the person filling the sandbags was rich or poor? When it really matters, differences don’t count.

As a recent emigre from New York, maybe I can see better than most that California is a truly special place – a place that has been blessed by God with sunshine, a temperate climate and an amazingly resilient people.

Much of our resiliency as a people comes from our diversity. Within twenty miles of where I sit, probably over one hundred languages are spoken. Each day our freeways transport people who have come here from every nation and continent on earth. Because of these diverse backgrounds, we all see, think and analyze things differently. It is precisely out of these divergent outlooks and out of these differing analyses that innovation and experimentation flow. It is innovation and experimentation that have made California an interesting and exciting place to live. It is this innovation and experimentation, born of a thousand different backgrounds, that will fuel California’s drive in the future. Never has this been more evident than during these last few months.

As Los Angeles will prosper from its diversity, so too will the Law School. Loyola Law School sits in the right city, in the right state, in the right country, at the right time in history, with the right mix of ingredients – a superb faculty, a strong and diverse student body and an alumni base that grows daily in influence and reputation.
New format celebrates alumni members of the judiciary of the 1940s and 1950s and features Reunion receptions for class years ending in 4 and 9.

All alumni and friends of the Law School are encouraged to attend the first on-campus Alumni Dinner and Grand Reunion. It will be held on Thursday, May 19, 1994 and will include pre-dinner Reunion Receptions for class years ending in 4 and 9, (with the exception of the class of 1974 which will gather on May 7) beginning at 5:30 p.m. The Dinner begins at 7:30 p.m. Hon. Malcolm M. Lucas, Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, will speak.

Joseph M. McLaughlin '55, of McLaughlin & Irvine and a member of the Law School Board of Visitors, will be presented with the Distinguished Alumnus Award by the Alumni Association Board of Governors. Also to be honored that evening are alumni members of the judiciary who graduated in the 1940s and 50s. They will be special guests of the Law School and will be recognized along with members of the classes of 1943 and 1944 who celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation.

Also to be presented that evening is the Richard Vachon, S.J. Public Service Award. In addition, the 1994 alumni honorary member of the Order of the Coif will be named.

This event will provide the occasion to celebrate the latest addition to the Frank Gehry-designed campus: a stunning, 850-car parking structure which provides, for the first time, on-campus parking for all Loyola students. The design transforms the exterior spaces of the campus, creating a lovely and unique out-of-doors plaza where the dinner will be held.

For those of you who have not seen Loyola’s renowned campus, this event provides a great opportunity. Come and be reacquainted with both your Law School and your classmates and colleagues. Invitations were mailed in early April. Please call Elizabeth Fry in the Development Office (213.736.1096) for information.

May 19th event will feature Hon. Malcolm M. Lucas as speaker; Joseph M. McLaughlin ’55 will be named Distinguished Alumnus.

Loyola alumni members of the judiciary who graduated in the 1940s and 1950s and whom the Law School will honor this year include:

1940s
John P. Carroll, ’43, Retired
Lynd Compton, ’49, Retired
Carroll M. Dunnum, ’46, Retired
Otto M. Kous, ’49, Retired
John M. Naire, ’44, Retired
Robert Nye, ’41, Retired
John Shea, ’41
J. Steven Williams, ’43, Retired
Mark Wood, ’49, Retired

1950s
Adrian W. Adams, ’50, Private Judge
Robert T. Baca, ’56, Private Judge
Sam Bubnick, ’50, Retired
Michael L. Burke, ’56, Retired
Antonio E. Chavez, ’59, Retired
Leonard Casgave, ’52, Magistrate Judge, U.S. Dt. Ct. (Central Dt.of Co)
Richard Curran, ’50, Private Judge
(Southern Dt.of Co)
Richard Kinnan, ’50, Private Judge
Thomas P. Foye, ’51, Private Judge
(Central Dt.of Co)
Helen L. Gallagher, ’55, Retired
Maury O. Gentilin, ’52, Retired
Robert H. Gilman, ’54, Retired
Koi Hirano, ’59, Retired
Earl Klein, ’57, Retired
John R. Kronenburg, ’58, Private Judge
John J. Lynch, ’55, Retired
Earl H. Mcle’ , ’52, Retired
Francis X. Marnell, ’50, Retired
James F. Nelson, ’53, Private Judge
Roy J. Norman, ’58, Retired
John W. Persic, ’57, Santa Clara Mun. Ct. (San Jose)
Manuel J. Reul, ’51, U.S. Dt. Ct. (Central Dt. of Co)
J. Wesley Reed, ’52, Retired
Hon. Mark P. Robinson, Sr. ’50, Retired
James E. Sott, ’53, Private Judge
Philip E. Schober, ’56, S.B. Sup. Ct.
D. Joseph Spada, ’53, Retired
James K. Turner, ’54, Retired
Hon. Manuel L. Real '51 has recently stepped down after 11 years as Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Central District of California. Judge Real will remain on the Court as an active district judge with a full caseload. He is perhaps best known as the judge who ordered the desegregation of the Pasadena School District early in his 25-year career on the federal bench. Judge Real is a member of the Law School Board of Visitors and has served as an adjunct professor teaching Trial Advocacy.

Hon. John W. Ouderkirk '77 of the Los Angeles County Superior Court, has completed one of California's more challenging recent judicial assignments as presiding judge of the Reginald Denny beating trial. The trial was conducted in the full glare of media attention. While attending the Law School as an evening student, Judge Ouderkirk was an investigator with the District Attorney's office. He had formerly been a member of the Santa Monica Police Department. Prior to his appointments to the Municipal Court in 1989 and the Superior Court in 1991, Judge Ouderkirk served for nearly a decade as a Deputy District Attorney in Los Angeles.

Lawrence W. Crispo '61, a partner of Breidenbach, Swainston, Crispo & Way and a well-known trial lawyer, has been appointed to the Los Angeles Superior Court by Governor Pete Wilson. He has served as a member of the California State Bar Board of Governors, president of the Italian American Lawyers of Los Angeles, and governor of the Association of Business Trial Lawyers.
Deputy District Attorney Shelli Samuels ‘84, has been named prosecutor of the year by the Los Angeles County Association of Deputy District Attorneys. Samuels, the first woman to win the award, was honored for her work in the Hardcore Gang Division. According to District Attorney Gil Garcetti, “Shelli possesses the high degree of perseverance necessary to try some of our most difficult cases and has shown an extraordinary ability to obtain convictions.” As of last fall, the five-year veteran of the Hardcore Gang Division had won 17 first-degree murder convictions in 27 cases prosecuted. She began her career with the D.A.’s office as a certified law clerk while attending Loyola Law School.

Two outstanding Loyola alumni have been named to the first annual California Law Business list of the “Top 25 under 45” lawyers in California.

- **Paul Irving ‘80** (left), of Manatt, Phelps & Phillips, is chair of Manatt’s thrift industry practice group and served for several years as the firm’s hiring partner. He is currently the partner-in-charge of marketing. Irving handles mergers and acquisitions, financial restructuring, etc., for many prominent financial institutions as well as the California League of Savings Institutions.

- **Kirk Pasich ’80** (right), was a partner of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker before joining Hill Wynne Troop & Meisinger in 1989. A specialist in insurance coverage, insurance brokerage and entertainment litigation, Pasich has represented, among others, jazz legend Woody Herman. In a bad faith action on behalf of Steve Brotman, former head of Child Craft, against American Motorists Insurance and Lumberman’s Mutual Casualty Company, Pasich won $600,000 in compensatory damages and $20 million in punitive damages for his client in what was California’s fifth-largest verdict of 1992.
In October 1992, Loyola Law School became the first ABA-accredited law school in California to require its students to complete pro bono service for indigent clients in order to graduate. The requirement was developed in the wake of the Los Angeles riots as the Law School community sought ways to build long-term programs that would address the causes of the rioting.

Soon after Loyola's faculty overwhelmingly adopted the requirement, Western State University School of Law in Fullerton followed with a similar requirement. Nationwide, about 15 law schools now mandate public service. Loyola's requirement will take effect with the entering class of 1994, making the class of 1997 the first to fulfill it. Although the finer points are still being developed by the school's Public Service Committee, the major provision is the necessity for post-1996 Loyola graduates to perform 40 hours of unpaid legal service or complete a minimum of two units of clinical work with a school-approved public service agency. Two units of academic credit amount to 112 hours on the job.

Students cannot begin to fulfill their obligation until they have completed their first year. Therefore, the program will go into effect in the summer of 1995. Meanwhile, the Public Service Committee will publicize the upcoming requirement and encourage upper-division students to fulfill it voluntarily. This will give the new public interest administrator and clinics department time to streamline the process. Students who voluntarily fulfill the requirement in the interim will receive special graduation recognition.

The idea for the requirement came from the Community Revitalization Task Force which was created by Dean Gerald T. McLaughlin at a faculty meeting held after the Los Angeles riots in the spring of 1992. At that meeting, student representatives told the faculty of emergency food and clothing drives they already had organized to help riot victims. The students also sought faculty support for other short-term assistance projects and for help in developing long-term solutions to some of the problems that had fueled the riots.

Most students, despite final exams beginning in less than a week, already had contacted legal and social service agencies inquiring about their needs and had helped provide food and clothing to families made homeless when fire destroyed an apartment building a block away from Loyola's inner city campus.

Better Lawyers, Better Lawmakers

The task force, which met through the summer, included six students and nine members of the faculty, staff and administration. A primary goal of the task force was to create a public service requirement. Members of the task force believed that a better understanding of life for the disenfranchised would make students better lawyers and potentially better lawmakers. Such an understanding could be developed by requiring students to use their new legal skills to assist people who need legal services but cannot pay for them.

The task force also held the view that the Law School should
give something back to its community. And there was ABA Rule of Professional Conduct 6.1 which says that a lawyer "should render public interest legal service at no fee or at a reduced fee to persons of limited means or to public service or charitable groups."

The ABA requests that attorneys contribute at least 50 hours of pro bono work yearly and the Los Angeles and Orange County bar associations ask that lawyers donate at least 35 hours annually. Yet statistics show that most attorneys do not fulfill their ethical obligations despite a need that has reached staggering proportions. More than two million Los Angeles residents qualify for free legal services — twice the number eligible 15 years ago, according to a report of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

Research conducted by Loyola's task force and its Public Service Committee (a subcommittee assigned to develop the public service requirement) discovered that most attorneys do little or nothing to meet the rule.

In the United States, less than one attorney in five performs pro bono work and Los Angeles lagged far behind that figure, according to a 1990 article in the American Lawyer. A survey of California lawyers published in the Los Angeles Daily Journal in 1989 found that only 9 to 15 percent of attorneys statewide donated legal services to the poor.

With private attorneys and law firms not fulfilling their obligations, providing "liberty and justice to all" falls to nonprofit legal groups like the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles (LAFLA), Bet Tzedek Legal Services and the Inner City Law Center. These and other agencies have been hard hit by government funding cuts during the past 12 years and LAFLA, the largest of them, estimates that it can respond to only 10 percent of

(Cont. on page 8)
Top 10 Public Interest Law Schools

1. Northeastern University School of Law
   Boston, Mass.
2. New York University School of Law
   New York, N.Y.
3. City University of New York Law School at Queens College
   Flushing, N.Y.
4. University of California--Davis School of Law
   Davis, Calif.
5. Stetson University College of Law
   St. Petersburg, Fla.
6. University of California-Berkeley Boalt Hall School of Law
   Berkeley, Calif.
7. University of Washington School of Law
   Seattle, Wash.
8. Fordham University School of Law
   New York, N.Y.
9. Loyola Law School (Loyola Marymount University)
   Los Angeles, Calif.
10. *University of Florida College of Law
    Gainesville, Fla.
10. *University of Pennsylvania Law School
   *denotes tie for ranking.

The National Jurist used a scoring system based on a 100-point scale to assign point values to law schools in three equally weighted categories — student involvement, curriculum, and financial factors. These categories reflect the same areas the National Association for Public Interest Law recommends that students consider when investigating law schools. NAPIL, however, does not rank law schools based on their public interest offerings. The National Jurist listing was compiled independently by staff reporters and does not reflect the views of NAPIL.

The student involvement category assigned points for student activity, existence of student-funded summer fellowships, and percentage of graduates of the Class of 1992 who entered jobs in the public interest field (defined as jobs in legal services, nonprofit organizations and public defender offices, but not including government jobs or judicial clerkships generally).

The curriculum category assigned points for the existence of a public interest coordinator, strength of clinical programs, and existence of a voluntary or mandatory pro bono graduation requirement.

The financial factors category assigned points for cost of tuition, availability of grants and scholarships, availability of administration-funded summer fellowships, and strength of loan repayment or loan assistance programs.


The 500,000 requests for assistance it receives each year.

But the blame cannot fall entirely on law firms who demand more and more billable hours from their associates, leaving little time for pro bono representation. Most law schools have continued to focus on traditional curricula with little attention paid to the ethical obligations of the profession. Hence Dean McLaughlin's whole hearted support of a mandatory public service requirement.

"It was an appropriate response to the events of April 1992," McLaughlin said. "It was a way for us to be more aggressive in our efforts to assist Los Angeles and it was an educationally sound opportunity to enhance our students' legal education. It provides them with legal work and a chance to help those who don't have the wherewithal to pay for it."

Education Merit

While the dean stood behind the requirement from the start, many faculty members needed some convincing.

Law Professor Victor Gold was unsure of the requirement at first but later voted for it. "My basic concern was that we were in a position of power, as faculty, over our students and that we must be careful not to abuse it," he said. "Once I saw in educational terms, not just moral terms, I felt my decision was justifiable. It is practical experience. It may be the first and only time our students have to deal with people who are at the lower end of the social and economic ladder and that's important no matter what you do."

Reluctance on the part of the faculty to require public service solely on ethical or moral grounds became apparent when the first draft of the proposal was brought to the faculty in September 1992. To make sure the requirement had educational merit, McLaughlin sent the proposal to the school's Curriculum Committee and asked it to assess the proposal for reconsideration in October. Meanwhile, task force members gathered more research to back their position and lobbied faculty members for their support.

The Curriculum Committee, chaired by Professor Therese Maynard, declared the plan one of educational merit and suggested several modifications. The committee recommended that only law-related work quality and that the non-credit hours option be reduced from 80 to 40 hours. These recommendations were adopted although student task force members were not happy about the reduction in hours.

Not Optional

Some faculty members and students also were concerned about the proposal's mandatory nature. But those who supported the plan said requiring public service was no different than requiring other subjects.

"We feel that we can't produce lawyers unless they have had some exposure to legal problems of the poor," said Professor Karl Manheim, who this year will chair the Public Service Committee. "Students need a variety of different and important skills. Torts and contracts are different and important subjects and just as we would not consider making torts optional we shouldn't make exposure to public service-type issues optional."
Barbara Blanco, clinics director and a member of the task force, said the faculty illustrates its belief in the importance of an issue by making it mandatory.

"A law school education should incorporate the ideals of professional responsibility as to providing legal services to people who can't afford it," said Blanco, who teaches professional responsibility at Loyola. "The mandatory nature is a statement that we value it as part of a good education just as ECN [Ethics, Counseling and Negotiation] is mandatory because we value client-centered skills."

After another lengthy debate at the October meeting in which issues of burden to students, cost and the mandatory nature of the proposal were addressed, the faculty overwhelmingly approved the proposal.

"I can justify making a decision as a professional educator, because that's what I am, an educator," Gold said. "I look for what's important to a law student's education. I have the right to decide what's right for their education, but not what's right for their souls." Manheim had no problem supporting the requirement for ethical or educational reasons. "Lawyers will, to varying degrees during their career, represent non-paying clients who typically bring a different set of legal problems," he said. "Exposure to these issues is essential to produce lawyers capable of handling these types of cases."

**Student Acceptance**

Another concern raised at the faculty meeting was student acceptance of the program. However, surveys conducted at law schools that already had a public service requirement found that students not only enjoyed the experience but gained confidence and skill. In addition, Loyola's students registered virtually no protest.

Tulane Law School in New Orleans was the first of the traditional law schools to mandate public service. Beginning with the class of 1989, Tulane students must complete 20 hours of public service. Despite some grumbling at the outset, student evaluations indicate great support at Tulane. Seventy-two percent of the 1989 class reported that their pro bono work increased their confidence in being able to handle the cases of indigent clients. Another 65 percent said they were more willing to provide free legal services after graduation.

Students at Loyola were not ignored either. First, the idea came from the student members of the task force. These students were members of other student groups including the Asian Pacific American Law Association, the Black Law Students Association and the Women's Law Association.

In addition, notices were placed in the school bulletin and newspapers and students could ask questions about the proposal during a forum held during lunch hour. A copy of the recommendations was available at the library and students were encouraged to comment. Not one student organization opposed the recommendation, although one student member of the task force did not support the mandatory nature of the proposal.

**Major Criticism**

The major criticism came from students regarding the number of hours required. It was remedied by a reduction in the hours option from 80 to 40 and a promise that sincere efforts would be made to find weekend and evening opportunities for night students.

Most of the student task force members already had worked with nonprofit legal agencies and knew of the practical experience students would gain. Because nonprofit agencies traditionally are run on tight budgets, they require that everyone be able to do just about everything. Student interns normally handle client intake and assessment which involves calming people who may be upset and frightened by the legal system. These clients are often seeking help at the last possible moment because they were either afraid or ashamed to ask for help. It is up to the student to assess the needs of the clients and to differentiate between legal, social or perhaps medical problems.

"It is obviously a practical base of experience," said Francine Matas, a task force member and former assistant director of career services at Loyola. "The client interaction will give them a better sense of what poor people in the legal system have to go through. In addition, employers are always assessing student candidates as to their interpersonal skills, how they present themselves. It gives employers an idea of how students, as employees, will be perceived by clients and, if in litigation, by a jury."

**Meeting the Requirements**

The public service program will be operated through Loyola's clinical department. About 260 Loyola students enroll in clinics each year (many of which provide public service positions) and approximately 60 receive public interest grants each summer to work for nonprofit legal agencies that otherwise would not be able to hire law clerks. The 60 summer grant positions are funded with trust money given to the school.

However, the student-organized Public Interest Law Foundation, created in the 1992–1993 school term, raised nearly $15,000 from students, faculty, staff and administration during a spring semester pledge drive and was able to fund six additional summer law clerk positions for nonprofit agencies. According to Blanco, the clinics director, students receiving summer grants could not use their paid time to satisfy the public service requirement, but could work an additional 40 hours without pay to fulfill it.

Another 60 students earn one unit of school credit by rendering free tax assistance to the working poor in the Pico Union neighborhood through the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program. The campus also houses the Western Law Center for Disability Rights; and proposals for additional on-site clinics in the areas of dispute resolution, family law and small claims court advice are being considered. All would yield even more opportunities for students to fulfill the requirement.

But not all clinical opportunities serve the needy or put students in direct contact with clients. Some are judicial externships and many are government clerkships, for example. Therefore, the Public Service Committee is still evaluating eligibility requirements and agencies that meet them. In general, however, the committee is striving for placements that allow direct client interaction and render legal aid to clients free of charge or at nominal cost.

Qualifying agencies must serve the needs of those who traditionally have been under-represented, such as the poor, the elderly, juveniles, minorities and the disabled, because the task force believes that a better understanding or, at least, an exposure to the reality of these people's lives, will make Loyola graduates better lawyers. In addition, students must perform law-related tasks under the supervision of an attorney.

Students choosing the hours option must complete the 40 hours in two consecutive semesters if they are day students and anytime during the final three years of study if they are evening students. Because evening students often work during the day and attend classes at night, a conscientious effort is being made by the Public Interest Committee to locate as many weekend and evening placements as possible.

**Evening Students Benefit**

Matas, now the associate registrar, said evening students will be especially helped by the new requirement. 'Evening students can't often get practical experience because they work full-time while going to school,' she said. 'Now it will be part of their legal education instead of something extra.' Plans call for students affected by the requirement to be given a list of all eligible placements during their first year at Loyola. Students must 'declare an intention' to complete the requirement during the registration period prior to the semester or summer session in which they intend to satisfy the requirement. This intent will appear on their registration materials and transcripts.

Students must complete the requirement prior to their final semester. There will be no exceptions or waivers. Placements will be made on a first-come, first-served basis with priority for evening students over day students and upper-division students over less senior students. Students may submit proposals for placements other than those listed by Loyola but such requests must be approved by the clinics director as meeting the public interest qualifications.

Already the proposal has received accolades from the Los Angeles Times and Los Angeles Daily Journal. Members of theABA Student Lawyers Division at the 1992 ABA convention had high praise for Loyola's plan because it is in keeping with the organization's 1990 resolution urging all law schools "to establish a public service requirement, the fulfillment of which would be necessary for graduation."

Because students have their last two or three years of law school in which to complete the requirement, the number of students participating each semester will fluctuate. What is certain is that every year approximately 350 women and men graduate from Loyola Law School and beginning with the class of 1997 all of them will have given between 40 and 112 hours of their time using their new legal skills to help others. It is Loyola's belief that this will make them better lawyers, better lawmakers and, perhaps, better people.
Loyola's New Counselors At Law. In December, the Law School hosted its third annual on-campus Swearing-In Ceremony for those graduates who had passed the July 1993 Bar examination. More than 600 alumni and their guests were present as Hon. Fumiko Wasserman '79, of the Los Angeles Superior Court, administered the Oath to the new attorneys. Hon. William F. Rylaarsdam '64, of the Orange County Superior Court, gave the judicial address. Dean McLaughlin noted in his remarks that the Bar pass rate was 87.3%, and that 296 graduates had passed from among the 339 first-time takers. Alumni Association Board of Governors President David M. Chodos '66 welcomed the new attorneys, encouraging them to take an active role in the Alumni Association.

Earthquake Relief. The earth shook the Los Angeles area violently on January 17 leaving many area residents without necessities. It left more fortunate members of the Law School community wondering what they could do to help. Rev. Michael Moodie, S.J., adjunct professor and Law School campus minister, quickly stepped in to organize the Law School's "Earthquake Relief" program. In the past few weeks, students, faculty and administration have gathered enough to fill more than four truckloads of materials which have been donated to the St. Francis Center in Los Angeles.

Order of the Coif Induction. 1993 Loyola graduates whose cumulative grade point average placed them within the top 10 percent of their class were recently inducted into the prestigious Order of the Coif, the national legal honorary scholastic society, during an on-campus ceremony and reception. Professor Sam Pillsbury, secretary of the Loyola Law School Chapter, delivered the principal address. Chapter president, Professor Jennifer Friesen, inducted the 40 new members saying, "It is a distinct honor for me and Dean McLaughlin to present you with these certificates which, once properly framed, will bring tears to the eyes of your mothers, smiles to the faces of your colleagues, and strike fear in the hearts of your enemies." Loyola Law School was awarded a chapter in the Order of the Coif in 1990.
Topping Out. "Topping Out" ceremonies are a traditional expression of pride by construction workers when the structural framework of a building has been completed. The "Topping Out" of Loyola Law School's dramatic new parking structure in November was noted by the ceremonial placement of an evergreen tree on the highest point of the building. Dean Gerald T. McLaughlin (far left) is shown here watching the tree as it is lowered into position, along with members of the faculty building committee and representatives of the various firms which have taken part in the construction. The downtown Los Angeles skyline is shown in the distance.

Robert F. Drinan, S.J., former dean of Boston College Law School as well as a former member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, recently spoke to the Law School community on Contemporary Challenges to Legal Ethics. Hosted by Campus Ministry, Fr. Drinan is a nationally known scholar in the field of legal ethics.

At a meeting to discuss the recently established Center for Conflict Resolution, Dean Gerald T. McLaughlin, Associate Director Marta Gallegos and Director William Hobbs (far left to right) hosted Fr. Gregory Cox (far right) and members of the staff of Catholic Charities as they discussed the workings of the Center, which will provide dispute resolution services in both English and Spanish to neighborhood residents who lack the resources to pay for traditional legal services.
ELLEN P. APRILL recently published "Tribal Bonds: Indian Sovereignty and the Tax Legislative Process" in the Administrative Law Review. She spoke on "Private Inurement" at the 1994 USC Federal Tax Institute, and her manuscript was published as part of the proceedings.

DEREK ASIEDU-AROFI presented a paper entitled "The Impact of NAFTA on Small Business Enterprises" at a seminar sponsored by MCI Products, Inc. He also presented a paper entitled "Managing the Transition from Public to Private Sector" at the First Regional LAWASIA Business Law Conference in Bangkok, Thailand.

ROBERT W. BENSON presented a paper entitled "Free Trade As An Extremist Ideology: The Case of NAFTA" and served as a panelist on "Pacific Rim Trade: A Symposium on Developments in International Law Affecting Trade Among North American and Asian Nations" at the University of Puget Sound Law School.


JAN C. COSTELLO was re-elected to the Board of Directors for the Western Law Center for Disability Rights and was named Chair of the Grants Committee.

ROGER W. FINDLEY served as one of three foreign speakers at an international conference in Sao Paulo, Brazil on "The Environment and Decentralization: In Search of a Partnership in Environmental Management." He spoke on "The Allocation of Environmental Regulatory Authority Among Different levels of Government in the United States: Policies and Problems."


EDITH Z. FRIEDLER was appointed to the Executive Committee of the American Society for Comparative Law held in Syracuse, New York.


VICTOR J. GOLD has recently published two articles. "Juror Competency to Testify That A Verdict was the Product of Racial Bias" which appeared in St. John's Journal of Legal Commentary; and "Impeachment by Conviction Evidence: Judicial Discretion and the Politics of Rule 609" which was published in the Cardozo Law Review. He has also published his second book, Volume 28 of Federal Practice and Procedure.

CHARLOTTE GOLDBERG was a panelist on the topic "The Crisis in Litigation — Finding an Ethical Barometer" and also led a seminar on the topic of "Hate Crimes — The Response of Modern Jewish Law" at the National Conference on Jewish and Contemporary Law in January.

BRYAN D. HULL recently gave a presentation to the Los Angeles County Bar Association on "Proposed Revisions to UCC Article 2" (Feb. 1994).

LISA C. IKEMOTO presented a paper entitled "The Mothers of Invention" at the Women in Legal Education Section panel on Motherhood and Biotechnology at the Annual American Association of Law Schools (AALS) Conference in Florida.

RANDY F. KANDEL's recent article, "Forward — Whither The Legal Whale: Interdisciplinarity and The Socialization of Professional Identity," was published in the January issue of the Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review.

KURT T. LASH was elected to the Executive Committee for the American Association of Law Schools (AALS) Section on Law and Religion.


DAVID LEONARD served as Chair of the American Association of Law Schools (AALS) Evidence Section.


KARL M. MANHEIM served as pro bono counsel for environmental groups and Native American Indian tribes in challenging licensing decisions by the State of California and the Bureau of Land Management to locate a radioactive waste disposal facility in Ward Valley, California.

JOHN T. McDERMOTT spoke at the State Bar of California International Law Section's Education Institute in San Diego on "Enforcing American Judgments Abroad." His article, "Protection of Persona" was published in the November issue of the New Zealand Law Journal.

GERALD T. McLaughlin recently served as the Chair and a Speaker at the 1994 Annual Letter of Credit Institute. He also served as a panelist on "Legal Ethics and Related Topics" at the National Conference on Jewish and Contemporary Law. He spoke on "The Emerging and Emerging New Uniform Commercial Code" at a conference sponsored by the American Bar Association. His op-ed piece "Californians Are Not Sugar Candy" appeared in the December 1, 1993 issue of the Los Angeles Daily Journal. In addition, Dean McLaughlin was elected to the Board of Directors at the University of California, Los Angeles, where he is serving as Chair of the Jurisprudence Section of the American Association of Law Schools (AALS).

JON H. SYLVESTER spoke on "Teaching in Africa" during the program of the Section on International Legal Exchanges at the American Association of Law Schools Annual Meeting in Florida.

The increasing weight of international concerns regarding issues such as the environment, trade, and migration has placed pressure upon many countries to take a more global approach to policy-making. Thus, it is not surprising that the role of international law journals in U.S. law schools has expanded dramatically. This is especially true for the Loyola of Los Angeles International & Comparative Law Journal (ILJ), located in what many refer to as the "global city."

Indeed, the dramatic changes in ILJ's structure over the years evidence the increasing importance of international law in the domestic arena. Now in its 16th year of existence, Loyola's ILJ is one of the oldest international law journals in the country. Whereas ILJ began in 1978 by producing one issue per year with just nine editors and 20 staffmembers, the demand for more information has motivated ILJ to increase production over the years to its current rate of four issues per year. To support the increase, the Journal now boasts a 23-member editorial board and 43 staffmembers.

Typically, each issue produced by ILJ contains a variety of speeches, articles, student notes and comments, and symposia. Needless to say, this effort has exacted a tremendous amount of hard work and dedication from ILJ's editors and staffmembers. Indeed, the success that ILJ has had in planning the Conference and attracting the most qualified practitioners, academicians, and politicians as participants illustrates the high caliber of our student staff.

A quick glimpse at the titles of some of our Volume 16 publications provides great insight into the global importance and intrigue involved in many of the issues we confront. For example, this year we are publishing a speech by U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, entitled "Maintaining International Peace and Security: The United Nations as Forum and Focal Point." After the tragic incidents that have recently occurred in Sarajevo, many will be interested to compare this stance by the Secretary-General on the role of U.N. peacekeeping forces with his more recent statements regarding possible air-strikes in Bosnia.

Another timely piece in Issue 2 is the published version of Professor Robert Benson's conference on Mexican election law, which will be of great interest to those following the Mexican presidential election occurring this August. Others will be interested to read the Issue 2 article by Dr. Sompong Suchartikul, entitled "Procedures for the Protection of Civil Aircraft in Flight," discussing the need for uniform rules and procedures to protect civilian aircraft flying over dangerous foreign territories.

The small group of committed students who started ILJ back in 1978 should be extremely pleased to see the excellent reputation ILJ now holds in the international and domestic legal community.

Upon becoming Editor-in-Chief, other members of the executive board and I traveled to Washington D.C. to attend a conference with other international law journals around the nation. At the conference, we received high praise from editors of other international law journals, and were asked to lead a number of workshops to discuss our methods and ways in which other journals could improve their publications.

The future of ILJ looks very bright; we are currently in the process of expanding our issues to contain much needed translations of important foreign documents, including high-court cases, top-officials' speeches, articles, and more. Our door is open to anyone interested in stopping by to learn more about ILJ and the global issues we are currently examining.
1926  Martin J. Burke received a "Distinguished Alumni Award" at Loyola Marymount University's Grand Reunion in November.


1956  Robert H. Lentz was elected to the Board of Directors of Litton Industries in December.

1958  Daniel Holden is a member of the Board of Directors for Carl Karcher Enterprises, Inc.

1962  Johnnie L. Cochran, Jr. joined superstar Michael Jackson's legal team during the recent criminal investigations. His current roster of clients includes Reginald Denny and three other victims of the 1992 Los Angeles riots; child actor Todd Bridges, boxer Henry Tillman and recording artists En Vogue.

1964  Thomas V. Girardi, a partner with Girardi & Keos, received a "Distinguished Alumni Award" at Loyola Marymount University's Grand Reunion in November.

1969  Larry R. Feldman has been in the news recently as the lawyer who represented a minor in a civil action against singer Michael Jackson.

1972  Gordon J. Marhoefer, a chartered financial consultant with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., has become very active in community theater. He recently did double duty, performing as the narrator in the Costa Mesa production of "Side by Side by Sondheim" and delivering solid performances as old Fezziwig and several supporting characters in the Yorba Linda Civic Light Opera's production of "Scrooge."

1973  Jack Earley is one of the founding partners of Earley, Keller & Chariton in Irvine. Theodore S. Goodwin is a partner at Goodwin, Trueblood, Block & Foandos in Sacramento, specializing in environmental litigation and regulatory compliance. Hon. Ronald Maciel, appointed in 1988, presides over Kings County Municipal Court. Maciel became an Internal Revenue Service agent and auditor prior to entering law school as an evening student. Following Loyola, he was a certified public accountant and later a sole practitioner in tax, business and estate planning.

1974  Gerald Akantaro is the President of the Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission. Timothy Hogan, an assistant city attorney for the City of Los Angeles, has been selected to transfer to represent the Los Angeles Department of Airports at LAX. He will work with Airport Commission

1975  Ron Tasoff has been elected to the San Fernando Valley Bar Association Board of Trustees. In addition to his immigration practice in Encino, he is editor-in-chief of the Valley Lawyer magazine, the Association's official publication distributed to 7,000 attorneys practicing in the San Fernando Valley.

1976  John F. Denove, a partner in the firm of Cheong and Denove, was honored as LATLA's (Los Angeles Trial Lawyers Association) trial lawyer of the year. Hon. Josh M. Fredricks was unanimously elected presiding judge of the South Bay Municipal Court for 1994. Appointed by Gov. George Deukmejian in 1986, Judge Fredricks was previously a solo practitioner in Hermosa Beach, and earlier in his career, a police officer for the city of Manhattan Beach.

1977  Justice Patricia Bamattre-Manoukian is among the candidates Governor Wilson is considering for appointment to the California Supreme Court. Tim Murphy was appointed Superior Court commissioner in March 1993 and now sits in Department 111 of the downtown Criminal Court. Dan T. Oki has been elected presiding judge of the Citrus Municipal Court for 1994.

1978  Maureen J. Bright and spouse James S. Bright are partners in the Glendale law firm of Bright and Brown, a business litigation firm with emphasis in oil and gas, environmental and energy.

1979  James Cloninger, a Ventura County deputy district attorney who has prosecuted major fraud cases since 1990, has been appointed by Gov. Pete Wilson to fill a vacancy on the Municipal Court. He previously prosecuted homicides in Orange County, where he also headed the appellate unit. The La Jolla Bar Association recently named Shirley Mae Davis "Lawyer of the Year" for her contributions to the La Jolla Bar Association and the local community. C. Glenn Higuchi is an agent with AHT Insurance Services.

1980  Valerie R. El-Jamal, who is no longer actively practicing law, is currently writing a biography of a major Cuban humanitarian figure. Karin J. Gottheimer, a former associate with Manatt, Phelps & Phillips, has opened her own law offices in Beverly Hills.

1981  Peter Fishman is the head of the Insolvency, Financial Restructuring and Bankruptcy Department at Griffinger, Freed, Heinemann, Cook & Foreman.
1982 Frank L. Fine was named European Counsel to Jacques & Lewis, a London-based law firm, with branch offices in Brussels and the Channel Islands. Fine also maintains a solo practice of EEC law in Brussels, and he recently published his second edition of "Mergers and Joint Ventures in Europe: The Law and Policy of the EEC," a treatise on EEC antitrust law published by Graham & Trotman of London. Lisa Kitsuta and her husband James R. Ebert have opened the firm of Kitsuta and Ebert in Irvine. Jack Robbins has a solo civil litigation practice in Sacramento. Malka Tasoff recently left the Los Angeles County Public Defenders office and is now practicing both criminal and family law in Encino. She has authored several articles on the courts and family law for the Valley Lawyer magazine.

1983 Malcom S. McNeil recently merged his solo practice with a partner to form McNeil & Coyle. In addition, Mr. McNeil was elected as an Executive Committee Member and Presidential Delegate to the Young Lawyers International Association. Michael Shilub practices civil litigation in Los Angeles.

1984 Constantine M. Boukidis, recently profiled in the Los Angeles Daily Journal, is a Glendale-based litigator primarily handling medical negligence and personal injury cases. Michael A. Lanphere was named a partner with Tredway, Brandmeyer and Lumsdale. Janet Spiro Martin and her husband Mike celebrated the arrival of their second child, Courtney Rae Martin, on November 18, 1993. Janet Moore is a Deputy District Attorney with Los Angeles County and just recently served as the lead prosecutor in the Denny case. Julie Randall Pablo gave birth to her third child, Stephen Randall, on December 31, 1993. Lynne Rasmussen is a partner with Stolman, Krissman, Elber, Mandel & Katzman.

1985 Joan Fendell is co-author of Best Resumes for Attorneys, a unique handbook targeted to meet the special needs of lawyers in 48 different practice areas. Ken O'Rourke was recently named a partner at O'Melveny & Myers.

1986 William Boeck was recently elevated to partner at Sedgwick, Detert, Moran & Arnold. Gordon T. Ownby is General Counsel of the Cooperative of American Physicians, Inc./Mutual Protection Trust and a Board Member of the Association for California Tort Reform.


1989 Mark Dallavalle was named a partner in the intellectual property firm of Limbach & Limbach in San Francisco. After spending two years in Tokyo as an associate with Paul, Hastings, Janofsky, & Walker, Alexander R. Jampel has joined the firm of McCorriston Milho Miller Mukai in Honolulu. Gerald P. Linder recently joined the Litigation department with Stoel, Rives, Boley, Jones & Grey. Neil J. Sheff has joined the firm of Love and Basserman.

1991 Hillary S. Bibicoff is the Director of Legal and Business Affairs at Live Home Video in Van Nuys. Diana C. Casares serves as in-house staff counsel for the Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program's Southern California Region. Neil E. Nakagiri is a Vice President and General Counsel for Associated Financial Group, Inc. in Van Nuys. Robert A. Willner is an associate with Buchalter, Nemer, Fields & Younger and recently published "Pre-Workout Agreements: Minimizing Lender Liability" in the Business Law News.


ALUMNI DIRECTORY UPDATE

- Look for your Alumni Directory Questionnaire which will soon be mailed to you by the Harris Publishing Co.
- Please take a few minutes to complete and return the questionnaire as soon as possible to ensure that your information is included. Publication is expected in the fall of 1994.

CORRECTION: In an article in the Fall, 1993 issue "The Judges of Loyola Law School," Hon. John W. Pasco '57 was incorrectly identified as retired. Judge Pasco is an active judge with the Santa Clara Municipal Court in San Jose. The editor apologizes for the error.
April 28  Alumni Golf Tournament
May 5    Law Day Red Mass
May 19   Alumni Dinner and Grand Reunion
June 5   LLS Commencement Ceremonies
Fr. Vachon Memorial Mass
June 10  and Reception
July - TBA Hollywood Bowl

ALUMNI DINNER & GRAND REUNION
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1929 • 1934 • 1939 • 1944 • 1949 • 1954
1959 • 1964 • 1969 • 1979 • 1984 • 1989