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Editor's Note:

OUTSTANDING is Director of Admissions and reported that California had more law students—past, present and future. In addition to the spotlight story on the distinguished alumni for 1988, Patricia D., Phillips, 57, and the traditional Legal Briefs, we have added very specific sections on the admissions process, placement and financial aid. I hope this edition is of interest to all who have weathered the system; are currently entertained or are looking forward to joining the ranks of legal education at Loyola Law School.

PHILLIPS CHOSEN AS OUTSTANDING ALUM OF THE YEAR
by Frances A. Pullara

Patricia D. Phillips, "87

T he ride up the elevator to class of 1967 alumna Patricia D. Phillips' 44th floor office in Bunker Hill is an epic journey. The story of the events and circumstances leading her to a partnership in the firm of Hufstedler, Miller, Kraus & Beardsley is just the opposite. But, she's the first to admit that her life has been exciting, fun and remarkably challenging. Someone with less tenacity would not have achieved her success. Loyola Law School's Alumni Association recognizes this and will prove it when the woman known as "Pat" to some and "Patty" to others is honored at the annual Alumni Awards Dinner on November 3, 1988 at the Biltmore Hotel. She will be the first woman to receive the prestigious Distinguished Service Award. Her accomplishments leading up to Loyola alumni's highest honor are too numerous to mention in detail. One that has probably brought her the most acclaim, however, is her election as the first woman President of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, an office she held in 1985-86. She also served on the Committee of Bar Examiners from 1978 to 1982 and as chair in 1981-82. Currently, a member of the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California, she is also responsible for the formation of a committee well-known in the legal profession for its emphasis on professionalism, ethics and public education: the Statewide Committee on Professionalism and Public Action (SCOPAPA).

Patty's office is also reflective of her accomplishments and skills on how her colleagues feel about her. Sandwiched among photos of her family, her favorite art pieces, and a big floppy hat she sometimes wears around town, are accolades. The latest include the 1988 Dragon Slayers Award from the California Women Lawyers and the 1985 Ernestine Stahlhut Award from the Women Lawyers of Los Angeles.

Patty's supporters are hopeful that her long record of service to the Bar will result in her election, next year, as the first woman President of the State Bar of California. Time will tell.

WHAT MAKES LOYOLA UNIQUE?
By Susan Shepard

A ll good law schools possess certain basic similarities. Each tries to assure excellence in its faculty, student body, alumni and curriculum. But, there are, however, major characteristics which distinguish Loyola from other good schools, and which, in some obvious and some not-so-obvious ways, can make a great difference in the overall law school experience. Some of these characteristics are outlined here; others are explored more fully elsewhere in this issue.

Faculty - Loyola's nationally acclaimed faculty consists of 61 full-time professors drawn from diverse geographic and experiential backgrounds, but with the common denominator of excellence. Most of the major law schools in the country boast an outstanding graduate as a comprehensive services is arranging fall and spring on-campus interviews (OCIS). This service has grown about 200 percent in the five years since Ross-Burnett joined the CPPC. "We had about 206 firms recruiting in the fall," she says, "and 39 more firms recruiting in the spring."

ON-CAMPUS INTERVIEWS (OCIS).

As a rule, the large law firms interview in the fall and small and mid-size firms interview in the spring. To be eligible for fall OCIs, day students must be in their second year, evening students in their third year. Many firms prefer to see those in the top 20-30 percent, but there are programs to serve everyone. Historically, the OCI program was developed by employers for employers' convenience." Ross-Burnett explains. "In order to easily manage the volume of resumes they get, the employers determined that academic criteria be of prime importance."

"But, we are sensitive to the needs

LINKING UP WITH THE JOB MARKET:
A ROUND-UP OF STUDENT PLACEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
by Nancy Haworth Scott

S o great is the demand for lawyers in Los Angeles, that even first-year law students are sought out by law firms for summer work. Many Loyola Law School students are keenly aware of the opportunities. They don't wait until graduating to get started in their legal careers, but spend their summers working in the area of law they dream of entering after passing the bar. Summer positions often lead to prized offers upon graduation. "Opportunities abound in L.A. partly because the Pacific Rim economy has burgeoned at a phenomenal rate in the last few years," says Susan Shepard, Shepard is Director of Admissions and Recruitment. "L.A. is now the center for banking for the West Coast," she adds. In 1987, the ABA reported that California had more lawyers than any other state—82,646, more than New York which came in second with 75,733 lawyers, but still the demand for graduates of good schools far exceeds the supply. Several recent graduates and some current students were interviewed to gain insights into how a law student might best find summer employment situations as well as job offers after graduation. Overall, they suggested utilizing several resources: The Career Planning and Placement Center (CPPC), professors, other students and friends and independent research and initiative. The following summarizes the strategies these people followed to find employment in areas matching their own legal interests.

THE CAREER PLANNING AND PLACEMENT CENTER

All those interviewed at Loyola Law School students to become familiar with the many services the Center for Planning, The CPPC has job listings and reference (information on law firms, judicial clerkships in federal, state, city and county courts as well as other law employment information. CPPC services include workshops, reduced discussions and assistance with cover letters, legal resumes and interviews.

Carol Ross-Burnett directs the CPPC and is assisted by a staff of three. One of their most

Column of Donovon Hall

By Nancy Haworth Scott

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THE JOB MARKET:
LOOK WHO'S INTERVIEWING AT LOYOLA LAW SCHOOL


Continued on page 6

Continued on page 2
When Loyola was founded in 1910, we operated as a part-time law school dedicated to providing a quality professional education to talented and ambitious working men and women.

When the law school became a full-time operation in 1927, the original commitment to part-time students was maintained. It has never wavered. We continue to believe that a part-time program is a valuable service to qualified adults who because of professional and family responsibilities or economic necessity are unable to devote full-time to their legal education. For them, the part-time program is an equal opportunity to earn their legal degrees, and in every way, the equal of his or her full-time colleague.

There are a number of problems attached to maintaining a strong part-time program. Most of them relate to the law school's ability to attract and retain a sufficient number of able students. I am reporting on these problems in the light of current developments. Over the past several years, the number of qualified students who have expressed an interest in the part-time program has hovered at or near the 100 mark. It is critically important that the academic ability of part-time students be at least equivalent to the full-time student body. As anyone who has been through the program realizes, "part-time" is a misnomer. In order to complete the program within the allotted time frame of 4 to 41/2 years, each student must commit virtually every waking hour (and more than a few do) which should be sleeping, not required for work, family, and the necessities of life, to their legal education. This total immersion exacts a heavy toll on an individual's resources. Only the strong survive. It is also critical that future employers appreciate that there is not necessarily a difference between full and part-time students. Law firms and other legal employers must be fully confident that the part-time graduate is the product of an equally demanding program, and is in every way the equal of his or her full-time colleague.

Some years ago, the faculty reaffirmed that rather than dilute the quality of the part-time program, the administrators have reduced the number of admittances if necessary. For the 1987-88 academic year, the 120 students who are enrolled have a weighted LSAT score of our full-time enrollees is at the 37 level (80th percentile) with an undergraduate grade point average of more than 3.2. It became clear by late spring that in order to maintain equivalent figures for the part-time program, the enrollment would be somewhere between 90-95. Considering our great increase in high quality full-time applicants, why has the part-time applicant pool not kept pace?

There is no overriding reason. There are several factors, however. First, this is a time of high employment. The Los Angeles area abounds with good white collar and professional jobs offering many opportunities for advancement in the private sector. At the same time, government employment—a traditional source of a significant proportion of part-time students has declined or, in many cases, decreased. Ambitious and talented individuals working for corporations are now less likely than before to pursue their desire to become lawyers. The increasing demands of business travel, extended white collar work hours, and long hours of work conspire to make attending law school logistically more difficult than it was in the less hectic past. Furthermore, many corporations generally do not encourage employees to attend law school. They understand that the demands of a law school schedule may not be compatible with their desire to squeeze the maximum productivity out of their employees.

There is another unfortunate phenomenon. With the increasing congestion on the roads, more and more potential part-time students may turn to local California accredited or even unaccredited programs in their residential or employment environments. Of course, it is very short sighted and we must do everything possible to acquaint these individuals with the advantages and importance of a legal education. One need only look at the legal career horizons with which they may enter law school.

Particularly the difficulty in attracting a number of outstanding evening students coincides with a greatly expanded scholarship program for part-timers. Evening students now qualify for achievement and need-achievement scholarships on the same basis as full-time students.

Still, with the higher attrition rates, the need to replicate the full-time program and offer a number of enriching specialized courses, we must keep the per-student cost for evening education close to that of the full-time program.

Further, with ever-increasing computer library and service costs, empty evening seats are a luxury we simply cannot afford.

A program which we are experimenting with this year is full-time programs without room to accommodate and not enough part-time spaces available to fill the first evening classes. We will therefore enroll 25-30 full-time students who attended all of their required classes in the evening. By adding one small first year day writing section and by arranging classes so that our largest classroom is available, we can offer the required classes, we accomplish a number of goals.

We are able to accommodate the full complement of qualified evening students without compromising our evening program. We provide admission to excellent students who might otherwise have been denied. We do not change our basic class and section structure.

An important by-product is that we are enabling all part-time students to avoid every serious problem of commuting, including the increased congestion of the commuter crush. They have additional time to study. Further, for those who have morning child care and family responsibilities, this program provides a real advantage. Of course, after the first year, these full-time students will have the option of taking all of their classes during the day. But with specialized classes taught in the evenings by practicing attorneys and judges, and the continued advantages of scheduling and availability of which evening enrollment may offer, full-time students may be expected to register for evening classes.

Whether we should continue to mix full and part-time entering students on a permanent basis is a question requiring further study. And who knows? Interest in part-time education may expand. But, for now at least every part-time student at Loyola has met the same exacting standards that are applied to full-time admitted— and we have achieved it in an economically prudent manner. That is no small accomplishment.

67th Annual Commencement Celebrated

Loyola Law School's alumni and seniors members as the 1988 graduating class moved in and gowns to receive their hard-earned diplomas, June 5, at the 67th annual commencement ceremony held on the Loyola Marymount University campus in Westchester. The days festivities began with a morning baccalaureate Mass in Sacred Heart Chapel con-celebrated by University President James N. Loughran, S.J., Chancellor Donald P. Merrifield, S.J., and Los Angeles Archbishop Cardinal Rowan. At 11 a.m., a prayer for the eldest student from the Loyola Marymount University Campus Minister Matthew Moolidee, S.J., with the homily delivered by Father Donald Merrifield. At 1 p.m., sharp, Registrar Frank Light, '80, Grand Marshall, led the procession to Regents' Terrace where Dean Arthur B. Kraker greeted the graduates, guests and dignitaries.

Rev. Michael Fuller, minister of the First Presbyterian Church and husband of graduate Marlon Pulster, delivered the Keynote Address. Law graduate Tara Taylor sang the National Anthem.

The day's festivities concluded with the college of arts and sciences students received their diplomas, the college of business administration presented the college of arts and sciences students with their diplomas.

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Rev. James N. Loughran, S.J., President of Loyola Marymount University, congratulated the graduates on the completion of their studies, and addressed the community. Following the address, the 1988 candidates for the degree of Juris Doctor were presented by Associate Dean Jan C. Costello to the President of the University. James N. Loughran, S.J., who conferred the degrees and delivered remarks to the graduates. Once the bestowed degrees were offered by Rev. Msgr. John Sheridan of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, the graduates were ready to begin their careers and other legal careers.

The Loyola Lawyer is the newspaper of Loyola Law School. Los Angeles, published by the Communications Office for students, alumni and friends of Loyola Law School. Opinions expressed in this publication are those of the individuals who wrote them and not necessarily the views of the Loyola Law School administration. Disagreements with the views presented in this publication are not grounds for censure. Contents of this publication are not subject to copyright. Permission to reproduce materials in this publication in either whole or in part is hereby granted. Manuscripts, letters and other communications are welcome. They should be addressed to:

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LETTER FROM THE DEAN
LOYOLA LAWYER

FACULTY FORUM

ROBERT BENSON presented a paper entitled "The Semiotics of International Law Interpretation of the ABM Treaty and of Nicaragua v. United States" at the International Congress of Sociology of Law meeting at the 90th anniversary celebration of the University of Bologna, Italy in June. He also presented a paper entitled "How Judges Fool Themselves: The Semiotics of the Easy Case" at the International Association for Semiotics of Law at Pennsylvania State University in May.

JOHN O. CALMORE presented a paper entitled "Forging a Link Between Housing and Community Development" at the National Urban League Conference on "Housing Opportunity and Community Development: Meeting the Challenge" held in June in Miami, Florida.

TERRY COLLINGSWORTH received a grant from the Fund for Labor Relations Studies to allow him to travel to Asia to study labor laws and working conditions there. Specifically, he traveled in Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. In the course of his travels, he met with labor lawyers, professors and labor union officials to learn more about the realities of labor conditions throughout Asia. He also lectured on American labor law at Kookmin University in Seoul, Korea and Thammasat University in Bangkok, Thailand. COLLINGSWORTH'S fog will be reassessed in an article he hopes to complete this fall.

WILLIAM COSKRAN is finishing a year as Chairman of the Real Property Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and has been appointed an emeritus member of the Section Executive Committee. He has also been serving as Vice Chairman of the Real Property Law Section of the California State Bar Association. COSKRAN is continuing to serve as consultant on commercial lease law for the California Law Revision Commission. His duties include preparing background studies on commercial lease problems and appearing at Commission hearings at various locations throughout California.

MARY-LYNEE FISHER taught negotiation at Willamette University College of Law in Salem, Oregon from May 30 through June 11. She also led a workshop on Ethical Issues in Family Law Practice at the 1988 Spring Conference of the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts in Long Beach in May.

GIDEON KANNER, among many speaking engagements, was a panelist at April at the University of California, Irvine, participating in a discussion of "American Constitution: A Jewish Perspective" sponsored by the American Jewish Committee. In May, he attended the APA National Planning Conference in San Antonio where he participated in a panel discussion of "Avoiding Regulatory Takings: Recent Cases and Proof of Damages." He also was Planning Co-chairman of the Land Use Institute's annual ALA-ABA summer course of study held in Coronado, California where he spoke on an "Update on the Public Trust Doctrine" as well as "Local Government Liability in Land Use Decisions" among other topics.

SHEILA JAMES KUEHL was the banquet speaker discussing "An Evening of Shared Memories" as well as moderating the "Panel on Gender Bias in the Courts" for Celebration 35, a three-day celebration of the women of Harvard Law School. She was also appointed to the Domestic Violence Task Force for the Family Court Services of the Los Angeles County Superior Court and presented a protocol for mediators entitled "Mediators' Response to Abusive Men and Battered Women" at the 28th Anniversary International Meeting of the Association of Family Conciliation Courts in May. KUEHL was the dinner meeting speaker for the Executive Forum of Business and Professional Women discussing "Positive Career Changes" and the dinner speaker for Lawyers for Human Rights discussing "Soorerties and Fraternity Membership Policies, Then and Now." KUEHL is also a member of the Resolutions Committee for the State Bar Conference of Delegates.

NORA QUINN has been elected Vice Chair of the Elderly and Disabled Advisory Committee to the Los Angeles County Transit Commission. She recently testified before the Assembly Transportation Committee in Sacramento about the effect of the current funding formula allocation for capital purchases under UMTA B. She is also funding for local area mass transit and later participated in a session with members of Assemblyman Terry Friedman's staff and CalTrans representatives. In May, she spoke to the National Legal Employment Training Program at California State University at Northridge on recent case developments under Section 504 and their impact on the deaf community. Also in May, she accepted a plaque from the Los Angeles County Commission on Disabilities honoring the Western Law Center for the Handicapped.

VICKI MICHEL spoke on surrogate arrangements to two organizations: the Los Angeles County Commission on Women and the Los Angeles Chapter of NOW. At the Casassa Conference at Loyola Marymount University, she presented a paper entitled "Liberating Duties," discussing referrals of life-sustaining treatment. In May, she gave two presentations on emerging issues in biotics at a conference sponsored by the Center for Bioethics and the California Association of Catholic Hospitals. The first presentation dealt with anencephalics as organ donors and the second with the Humane and Dignified Death Initiative. Also in May, she was interviewed by Hospital Practice on active euthanasia.

REV. MICHAEL MOODIE, S.J., who is also Director of Campus Ministry, authored the article entitled "Defense of Rights: Developing New Procedure" published in the most recent issue of The Jurist, a canon law journal of the Catholic University of America.

Karl M. MANHEIM wrote the article "Forging a Link Between Housing and Community Development" at the National Urban League Conference on "Housing Opportunity and Community Development: Meeting the Challenge" held in June in Miami, Florida.

Dan Schechter

LOYOLA LAWYER
EMINENT PROF'S RECENT DOMAIN: OXFORD UNIVERSITY
By Susan Shepard
Director of Admissions and Recruitment

Loyola Law School is hosting TAKING LIBERTIES, a juried group art exhibition sponsored by the Southern California Women's Caucus for Art in cooperation with the Loyola Law School Art Committee. The exhibition featuring the paintings, sculpture, and photographs of 38 Southern California artists is being displayed at the Law School from Friday, October 30 through Monday, November 2. The wide range of imagery displayed in the exhibit reflects each artist's interpretation of the exhibition theme: "Evolution of Justice, Equality." Anne Ayres, Art Director of Otis/Parsons, served as juror for the exhibit.

The opening reception for artists and guests will be held from 6 to 8 p.m. on Sunday, September 30, 1988 at the Student Lounge, the dual locations where the art works are being displayed for the length of the exhibition. Regular public viewing hours in both the Library and the Student Lounge extend Monday through Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Special viewing hours may be arranged by calling Loyola Law School at (213) 235-1040.

For more information, please contact the Office of Special Events at Loyola Law School at (213) 235-1040.

A Day in the Park To Be Held for Hispanic Scholarship Funds

The Hispanic Alumni Scholarship Foundation will hold a "Day at the Park" at the Tardeada on Tuesday, October 5, 1988 to continue the efforts to raise funds for Hispanic Student Scholarships at Loyola Law School. This full afternoon of food, music, games, and entertainment will take place at Maple Leaf Park in La Puente from 1:00 to 6:00 p.m. Tickets for adults are $25.00 and for children and adults under 5, $5.00. For more information on the Tardeada, call (213) 624-4246. Robert and Barbara Pearson are co-chairmen of the event.

For more information on the Tardeada, call Anne I. Segurán, 77, at (213) 624-4246. Pag and unable to attend the Tardeada but would like to contribute to the Hispanic scholarships or would like to gain more information about the Foundation, contact Daniel Aguilera, President of the Foundation, at (213) 621-1000.
Allan Ides: Out of The Ivy Tower

Ilan Ides, Loyola professor since 1982, combines dedication to teaching and scholarly pursuits with an activist’s zeal for public service, but in no way should he be characterized as the stereotypical Ivy tower idealist. Considered by his colleagues as one of the most active members of the faculty, Ides served in the demanding position of Associate Dean for the past three years. Ides maintained that his work in these cases is of critical importance. Although many people in California - and throughout the country - support the Constitutionality, Ides argues that most Americans do not realize the consequences of this position. He believes lawyers must, in conscience, involve themselves to help enlighten society about the immorality of the death penalty.

A frequent contributor to Los Angeles Times and an occasional radio commentator on various aspects of Constitutional and First Amendment issues, Ides has researched and written extensively about the Congressional War Powers Act. He argues that as President Reagan on several occasions, i.e., in Grenada and Ulyca, violated the separation of powers, involving the United States in armed conflicts without the express or implied authorization of Congress, and that Congress has virtually abdicated its authority in this critical area. Commenting on Ides’ work, the student representative to the Board of Governors, Judith Bee Bloom, ’75, said “Ilan’s 1984 article on the War Powers Act is clearly one of the best pieces in the field, and has proved to be an accurate assessment of the defects of the War Powers Resolution, on which Congress is now considering drastic legislation.”

Ides’ humane concerns carry over into his private life. He is devoted to his family. With his sons Matt, ’14, and Joe, ’12, Ides is active in Boy Scouts and frequently accompanies Scout groups on wilderness outings and hiking expeditions. An accomplished guitarist who loves all kinds of music, Ides and his wife Cindy place a great deal of emphasis on music in their home, which is reflected in the fact that all their children, including seven-year-old Kate, are also accomplished musicians.

Ides was originally drawn to the study of law because he saw it as a method through which an individual can effect social change. He abiding interest in history, his concerns about the inequalities in our society, his curiosity about how things work in government and how societies view themselves, all combine in him to stimulate a real passion for Constitutional Law. In an age when people often feel...
of our students,” she says, “We will do additional programming on alternatives to fall OCls including workshops.” One alternative in the spring OCI program, this brings in recruiters from the small to mid-size firms which often cannot project future staffing needs as early as the large firms do, are more stringent about grades, weighing them against other attributes they value in candidates.

**JUDICIAL CLERKS AND EXTERNSHIPS**

Many students prize obtaining a judicial clerkship. Lisa Woodall, '88, Glenn S. McRoberts, '89, and Cinthia R. Fore, '88, all obtained such positions. Their stories are doubly instructive because all had found summer law positions while in school.

For evening student Lisa Woodall, securing a clerkship with Judge Francis Mungerman, 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, Baltimore, Maryland, was a natural extension of her interest in civil rights and constitutional law.

Working on the East Coast will not be for Woodall. This summer she worked in New York City as a summer associate with the New York-based international firm of Shearman & Sterling. She found that job through a fall OCI. Altogether, that has been an eventful year for Woodall. Just before graduation, Woodall and her husband, Doug Vogel, became the proud parents of Rebecca. While Woodall serves her clerkship, Vogel, a former Loyola Law School faculty member, will be working for the Department of Interior.

Woodall’s advice to others seeking clerkships is to attend the Fall Faculty Judicial Clerkship Committee. The committee, comprised of faculty and CPCC, assists clerkship applicants with numerous details—resumes, securing faculty recommendations and preparing and mailing out the paperwork. Also, the committee will answer any questions the reimburse students for interview travel expenses.

Glenn McDonald is grateful for the help he received from the Faculty Judicial Clerkship Committee. He found a clerkship position with Judge Clement Haynesworth of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee. He was interested in civil rights and constitutional law so he applied for the position with Judge Byrne. When the interview took place, Haynesworth asked about his interest in civil rights and constitutional law. McDonald was delighted when they offered him a position and he accepted it.

**CORPORATE AND BUSINESS LAW**

John Savva, ‘88, Robert S. Fore, ’88, and Pamela ‘Pam” Andes, ’88, all found student summer positions that matched business law interests. These summer placements also led to fall OCI offers at prestigious law firms after graduation.

John Savva graduated summa cum laude and was the top graduate of Loyola Law School’s class of 1988. He will enter the legal arena as an attorney on the Los Angeles offices of the international law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell. Last summer he served as a summer associate at Sullivan & Cromwell, the result of the 1986 fall OCI program.

However, the summer before Savva found a position independently small firm where he heard about, then known as Jonsen, Marcum & Thee. He sent in a resume and was asked in for an interview. “The first interview I really didn’t know what I was going to talk about all,” he says. “There seems to be a philosophy that first year students don’t have to work during the summer. I don’t think it’s encouraged. Most people know who give the offer first day or independently.”

Robert S. Fore’s interests lie in both corporate and tax law. He found a first-year summer position by looking through CPCC job openings. “I found a flyer, called up the attorney’s office and arranged for an interview,” he says. Fore describes the work he did as very basic—answering interoffice mail, summarizing depositions and writing research memos.

“The work took in the fall OCls after that. The second summer he landed a spot in the Los Angeles office of the New York-based firm of Kelley, Drey & Warren. Last fall he had

**PUBLIC INTEREST AND PRO BONO LAW OPPORTUNITIES**

The summer situations Paula Montez, ’88, and Amnnaidar Decrew, ’88, focused on representing some of other interesting legal areas. Paula Montez, who had wanted to join the public defender’s office when I started Law School, says, “It was something I thought I wanted to do. I was interested in criminal law.”

Having that interest, the summer after her first year at Loyola Law School, Montez found an internship with the American Civil Liberties Union. She worked for the ACLU attorney involved with prison rights litigation. He “worked a lot,” she says, “going in and out of prisons, talking to inmates and participating in the court proceedings related to the issue of prison overcrowding.”

Last summer Montez qualified for a Loyola Law School public interest grant that her work in the Public Defender’s office. It also led to a fall externship. “I had interviewed originally just to get in the job to get the public interest grant and than keep them on. That allowed me to get some extra units working for the Public Defender at the same time I was in school,” she says.

Montez part took in fall OCls in both her second and third years. She interviewed with the Federal and L.A. County Public Defender’s offices and accepted the latter’s offer. Her present title is senior law clerk,” she says, “in six months—and contingent upon successfully passing the bar — Montez will realize her goal of serving as a Public Defender.

Savva added she knew she want to do trial work and litigation. She took electives towards that goal and participated in the Berkeley Trial Advocacy Competition. In her second year she went through the fall OCI program. One of her interviews was with Wynn, Bautzer, Kuchel & Silbert, a firm primarily involved in representing inmate litigation. Before she went on her call, an attorney from the firm more thoroughly and talked to others who praised it. She decided that it was the firm she wished to attend from a summer associateship.

Continued on page 15

**PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS’ OPEN HOUSE TO BE HELD**

The Annual Open House for prospective students will be held Saturday, November 5th at 5 p.m. Once again, it will feature the opportunity to sit in on a class with one of Loyola’s professors. By previous request, prospective students may select the class they wish to attend from a list of about 20 different areas of the law. For further information, contact (213) 736-1180
LOYOLA LAWYER

Increasingly burdensome and demanding federal regulations have made it very tough on me and my family. The staff in the Financial Aid Office worked with Carter. He received a full tuition Minority Academic Scholarship for the first year. However, it quickly became apparent from that experience that a part-time basis was not going to be feasible for him in the long run. Carter decided to take the risk. He quit his job at Disney to finish his legal education as an accelerated rate in the full-time day program. "Having a young family, and a well-established career in the working world, I faced expenses the average student wouldn't encounter: a mortgage, insurances, day care for my children, home and automobile maintenance, etc. I took the jump to be in school at this time because the combination of financial aid and my wife's income could support our family." With the aid of Janis Faust and her staff, he was able to work and receive the financial aid drawing board. His first year grades proved to be excellent, so his full-tuition scholarship was renewed the following two years. Now he just had to come up with funds for books and fees, and his share of ongoing family expenses. "Unfortunately, most of the aid I initially got comes from loans which at some point in the future I'm going to have to pay off," he says. "But I figure it this way: getting through school won't be that much of a problem. Planning and timing are everything in the financial aid process," according to Pullara. A lot of students don't research opportunities in advance of admission and end up short of funds. "From my own experience, I advise students not to need financial aid to do three things," counsels Carter. First, develop a relationship with the people in the Financial Aid Office. They are more than willing to work with you. Second, keep copies of all the forms you fill out. Third, make the complex, and filling them out even once is time consuming, having copies on hand helps in filling out future sets. Third, research, locate, and use all the resources available. For example, this year I'm personally writing to private foundations who sometimes have scholarship funds available."

Carter just completed a summer associate internship at Ervin, Cohen, & Jessup in Beverly Hills which he arranged through the Placement Office. After graduation next June, he'll reenter the work force and his wife will go back to school to complete her Masters degree and begin a Ph.D. "I am concerned," he says, "without my wife's support I wouldn't have made it. Also, the help I received from Janis Faust and her staff was invaluable. It hasn't been easy, but I know it will be great when it's over."

NOTE: Since the writing of this story, Bruce Carter has been awarded a Fritz B. Burns Scholarship, one of the most prestigious awards given by Loyola Law School. Fritz B. Burns scholars receive full tuition plus a supplement.

LANDIS LOOKS BACK

Charlaine Landis left home at the age of 16 to make her way in the world. She put herself through the University of California at Los Angeles as a political science major concentrating in public law. An excellent student, she worked three jobs: she was a resident assistant, a life-long dream of becoming a lawyer. He and his teacher wife Lena went into the decision to go into the legal education at an accelerated pace. Some sort of financial commitment from students and their families. My decision to switch to earning power. Going to law school when he was in the midst of a successful career as an accountant was a big decision for Bruce Pullara, '89.

Law school today is getting tougher, but for the wrong reason: money. Meeting the expenses of a legal education almost always requires some sort of financial commitment from students and their families. Figuring out how to pay for law school can even challenge the most enterprising of students. Yet the time and money spent on a legal education can be an excellent long-term investment—one that enhances future job opportunities and satisfaction and increases earning power.

Students typically tap many resources to pay for their legal education. Savings, family contributions and work are all important sources. The amount of savings a student can apply to school may vary dramatically. A recent college graduate may have virtually no savings to use for law school expenses, while a 24-year old may have had five or six years to garner a nest egg. Once those contributions are made, family contributions and work are all important sources.

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Family contributions refer to those funds made available by parents, spouses or other family members toward the cost of law school. By working summers and part-time during the school year, many students manage to cover a significant portion of their school expenses. Those who opt for full-time work and part-time school, often end up financing their entire way through school.

However, the sum total from these sources often falls short of covering all expenses. Since grants and scholarships are becoming increasingly limited due to the rising number of enrolled students, students must resort to borrowing money. You may have heard or felt that financial aid is only available to low-income students. Although it is true that some programs are directed toward the needs of low-income students such as the Guaranteed Student Loan and the National Direct Student Loan Program, it is also true that other programs offer middle and upper income students cost-based loans which are based on students’ cost of education without regard to family income. Even if a student is not eligible for aid in undergraduate school, it is very possible that the higher cost of graduate study increases a student’s eligibility for some form of aid.

More than 80 percent of Loyola students receive financial assistance of some sort. Some $740,000 in scholarships have been awarded to this year’s eligible applicants. There is a minimum of 32 academic scholarships available to entering first year students. They are ordinarily limited to full-time students and are awarded on the basis of undergraduate records, LSAT scores and other academic credentials established by the Admissions Scholarship Committee. A lot of students must resort to borrowing money. You may have heard or felt that financial aid is only available to low-income students. Although it is true that some programs are directed toward the needs of low-income students such as the Guaranteed Student Loan and the National Direct Student Loan Program, it is also true that other programs offer middle and upper income students cost-based loans which are based on students’ cost of education without regard to family income.

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One of the most significant of the Law School's functions is the admissions process. Obviously, the health and quality of the student body are critical elements in Loyola's continued success. No matter how outstanding the teacher, the subject matter may only be as challenging as the ability and interest of the students will permit. No matter how extensive and deep the library may be, it cannot compensate if it is not read and understood by the law students for whose education it is the repository. Questions and answers of our placement program will be of little avail if the students do not impress potential employers with their ability and interest.

Loyola has been very fortunate over the years to have attracted a consistently high quality student body. Even during the occasional lean periods when the admission test scores for the entering class at Loyola have been below those for the record years of the mid-70s, there are critical elements in Loyola's Law School admissions program which will be maintained at least in the immediate future.

Applications for the entering class of 1988 were up a full 25 percent over the previous year, and there is every indication that this level of applications, which approaches that of the record years of the mid-70s, will be maintained at least in the immediate future. Out of the total 2777 combined day and evening applications for Fall 1988, 996 were admitted (or approximately 36 percent). Of these, 936 were matriculated at the Law School. The statistics will put the Law School's Admissions Test (LSAT) score, or the 95th percentile of those taking the test. The mean GPA is approximately 3.2. These are strong statistics, quite comparable to many of the outstanding state and private law schools throughout the country and close to the highest levels among the private law schools in California.

APPLICATIONS MOST OFTEN ASKED

There is a great deal of confusion and misinformation about the admissions process. Among the kinds of questions which are raised with great frequency are these:

What kind of recommendations are most important? How should one arrange to have grades from extracurricular activities included with the LSAT score? Outside work? The ability to overcome economic and social obstacles? Do alumni recommendations have any weight? Is special consideration given to women? What about members of minority groups? How important are essays? And other aspects of the law school, and especially admissions, at Loyola? Considering the grades, does the admissions Committee make distinctions among undergraduate records? Also, how does the Law School consider grades over the years in college merit extra consideration? What about grades in an applicant's major subject? Does work experience or postgraduate education count for a great deal in the admissions process?

Let me start with some basics. First, all students must have received a Bachelor's degree from an accredited institution prior to matriculating at Loyola. No exceptions are made to this policy. Where the undergraduate degree, or its equivalent, is received at a foreign institution, there is a formal process for evaluating and equating the degree with those from U.S. institutions. Second, all applicants must take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). These must be processed through the Law School Data Management System (PFYA). The Admissions Council (LSAC) which collects transcripts, translates grades into a standard GPA and generally serves to allow us to judge each applicant on fair and consistent standards.

In order to determine the combination of undergraduate GPA and LSAT scores more meaningful, the LSDAS regularly calculates a formula for the LSAT and undergraduate grade point average. This actual performance of first-year students at Loyola Law School. In other words, the accuracy of our admissions criteria is not something made up out of thin air or determined on a general national basis. It is specific for our experience at Loyola. For example, for the first-year student's highest LSAT. First Year Average (FYFA) formula which was calculated as follows: (3.214 x GPA) + (5.270 x LSAT) + (85.9740) = FYFA.

Using this formula, we have a very strong predictive tool for determining who is likely to succeed in law school. The formula is slightly more heavily weighted in favor of the LSAT, but again that is because this has proven to be a somewhat more accurate predictor of postgraduate grades than undergraduate school standing alone. Perhaps surprisingly, there does not appear to be a distinctively discriminatory distinction based upon which undergraduate school was attended or the major areas of study. In short, someone who has been a very good student in college is likely to be a good performer in law school, as long as they have a strong showing in particularly demanding courses, whether or not they are in the applicant's major, or an undergraduate school with less grade inflation than is typical. We don't want to exclude candidates on a purely mechanical basis. Therefore, if there is something in the academic record which the applicant has overcome difficulties and really is capable of high-level work, that individual may receive consideration, while others with similar undergraduate GPAs may be excluded. Obviously, for the most part, students with the best records and the highest aptitude are most likely to perform well in law school.

Performance in post-graduate programs will be considered, but since there is substantial grade inflation in many graduate programs, each application will be individually evaluated.

Both bar examination performance and success in practice have some relationship to academic success. Still, many students have owed much of their success to academic records and have become outstanding lawyers. Part of the administrative process in admissions is to see if we can identify such individuals to give them an opportunity which might not be totally justified by the numbers alone. Here is
PERSONAL INTERVIEWS RARE

What about personal interviews? At times, we will invite a candidate to interview so that we may determine if doubts raised by the application are valid. Also, some applicants may have fine potential, but something in their application, either in the essays or in the recommendations, may raise questions about their understanding of the purpose of law school or of the work necessary to achieve success. Those candidates may also be interviewed to try to resolve these questions. Although we encourage all applicants to visit the school, to participate in our student and staff guided tours and to sit in on our classes, we do not as a rule grant individual admissions interviews. For one thing, it is unfair to all of those applicants who, for one reason or another, are not able to come in and attempt to be individually or personally persuasive to give other applicants with similar qualifications an advantage. It is very unlikely that in an individual interview, an applicant will say anything to really distinguish himself or herself from other applicants. We assume that applicants to law school have great desires to become lawyers. We assume that they will make every effort to impress us with their diligence and dedication. We would prefer to judge them on the record which they have amassed over the years rather than on the basis of a brief, highly personal and subjective evaluation.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND MINORITY ADMISSIONS

And what about affirmative action and minority admissions? Loyola, like most, if not all major American law schools, has made a solemn commitment to increase the representation of minority groups within the Bar.

When appropriate, we will apply somewhat less stringent standards for admissions. We also have made a major commitment for scholarships to underrepresented groups. Many of our minority students do meet the same standards as the student body generally and all of our admitted students, whether they are of minority, meet basic admissions requirements.

With nearly half of the admissions pool and the student population being women, we do not make any distinctions based on gender in our admissions criteria. Nevertheless, it is even more important to us to be sensitive to the need of a continuing effort for women to fully integrate the Bar — and we are aware of the special problems which she must overcome in order to reach their academic and professional goals.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OVERALL PROCESS

I have spent many years reading admissions files and being involved in the admissions process both here and at Rutgers Law School. There are a few observations that I would like to share with those of you who know people currently in college who may be anticipating a law career, or who are themselves in the process of thinking about applying for law school. I can't stress too much the importance of doing well in college studies. No one should be content with mediocre performance.*

Applicants should understand that there's nothing wrong with aspiring to a productive and useful professional career which will help them support themselves and their families in reasonable comfort. In short — be honest and only speak of unusual and idealistic objectives if you truly possess them. I'm confident that our admissions procedure, with its checks and balances, is a fair review and input of several administrative and faculty participants, will produce the best group of students which we can present as the applicant pool. They will continue to be varied in cultural, ethnic, educational and political backgrounds and will reflect the broad diversity of our community and our nation. They will all possess a high potential for not just competence but true excellence in both the study and practice of law. It will then be the cooperative and shared responsibility of faculty, administration and the students themselves to bring that potential to realization.

The following are the recently compiled statistics for the 1988-89 entering class of Loyola Law School.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Class: 435</th>
<th>340 Full Time</th>
<th>95 Part Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mean GPA — 3.23</td>
<td>LSAT — 37</td>
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<td>(80th percentile nationally)</td>
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Phillips Chosen

Continued from page 1

Professor Emeritus Lloyd Tevis, 80, comments on the woman who came to see him at Loyola in 1964. "When Pat first came to Loyola, she made an impression on me then as now. I had every reason to believe that despite all the difficulties of attending law school, she would ultimately distinguish herself by practicing the law in the grand style. You can't judge a book by its sentence and doubtful as if in a book."

"I'm just glad I've done something to make the school proud of me," replies Patty. A modest woman who talks about others more than herself, Patty describes her achievements coming about because of the school. "I have not been a kind of mover and shaker, but a pusher." She is often described as admirers by an outstanding facilitator and graduate work. Eligibility is demonstrated financial need.

"Something happening" is a description of Patty's odyssey. A local woman who admits a lifetime love affair with Los Angeles, she moved to the university of defunct hospital on the corner of Van Ness Avenue and what is now Market Street, where she lived for years on South Main Street and attended both Holy Cross and St. Cecilia's grammar schools. When her parents Tony and Louise Domini moved to Monrovia, she attended three schools in Monrovia Arcadia Duarte High School, Her first husband acquired as always optimistic and highly motivated. She is the first person in her family to graduate to graduate school. She and her first husband attended law school at the University of California at Santa Barbara where she graduated with a Spanish minor. While there, daughter Tori was born and soon after graduated, daughter Laura. She worked part-time at a variety of clerical jobs to assist her family. Unfortunately, the law school closed, she moved to San Francisco with her younger daughters to start a new life. "I've been a working mother with very satisfying jobs," admits Patty. "I know I could have chosen not to work forever. Then I began working part-time as a clerk for a lawyer, and he said, Patty, you'd make a good lawyer. Why don't you go to law school?"

Then she had met and married John T. Phillips, a physician specializing in hand surgery and had started his practice at Goldstake Hospital in University in San Francisco. (John adopted Toni and Lisa and the Phillips celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary early this year.) Los Angeles. After they moved back home in 1964 after Patty had completed the first semester of the year long classes in torts.

A new problem presented itself. Though assuming she would never be chosen as a transfer into Loyola Law School's highly acclaimed night program, especially at mid year, she approached then Associate Dean Tevis and pleaded her case.

"Asking for transfer mid-year was totally unheard of," he admits. "I had never had a request before and I really had no one. I took a chance and okayed it—and I'm really glad I did!" Her admittance was provisional; she would have to prove herself. No grades would be given until she finished out the year, and, if she did, the grades between the two schools would be averaged. She more than proved herself. She not only worked part-time, graduated near the top of her class, and maintained a household, but found time to give birth to two more children (Paul in 1964 and Samantha in '66) during her school days. Because of her "delicate condition," she moved to Los Angeles. Women were still a rarity at Loyola Law School.

"Women were still a rarity at Loyola Law School. Because of her "delicate condition," she moved to Los Angeles. She lived in 1964 and Samantha was born in 1967 just after she had completed the Bar examination. "Mother Phillips was always pregnant," she laughs, remembering law school days. Because of the exponentially "delicate condition," she takes credit for the creation of the first women's lounge at Loyola Law School. "I felt uncomfortable putting my feet up with all those young men around. While we were still at law school then, her class of 90 had only eight women in it and the lounge was co-ed. She went to what was then the women's legal fraternity (merged with Phi Alpha Delta) and they agreed to provide the furniture. Patty convinced the administration a women's lounge was needed. Another law school story she loves to tell involves the late Dean Rex Dibble, who was her professor for constitutional law. "I never missed a class being in labor or in the hospital. My oldest son was born Friday and then I came home from the hospital on Sunday the next day, and I was back in Dean Dibble's class on the 16th—a little late, but I was there."

An excellent professor, Dibble had a reputation for sternness and would not tolerate lateness. Patty remembers it was raining when she rushed into his class that evening. "I was wearing a raincoat," she says, and Dean Dibble said, "Young lady, don't run in your condition." I opened my raincoat and said, "Oh, look, my clothes have stayed dry!" And he went on, but the house down, including Dean Dibble."

After 3 1/2 /3 years of successfully juggling family life and work responsibilities, she and her friend Jan Chubb, 67, took the Bar in San Diego because "we heard you could plug your typewriters into the house down, including Dean Dibble." Patty says, "It brought the house down, including Dean Dibble." She left to be a full-time mom and "had no idea how I would make the school proud of her,..."

Charles R. Redmond, ’74 receives his award as the 1987 honoree.

After a January snow-warming, Patty was ready to put her hard-earned education to work. Enough resourceful, she convinced the Hon. Robert Feinerman and Judge Kember to agree to a year-long clerkship specializing in discovery and law and motion. The research work and, more significantly, the time spent in court during that year, afforded an opportunity to become familiar with the local attorneys, firms, and specialities available for practice. When the time arrived to find a permanent position, Patty asked Professor Martha Verkes (now Robinson) for recommendations and referrals. Robinson suggested the Hon. Shirley Hufteedler, whom Patty knew from her clerkship experience to have been, prior to her judicial appointment, known as a "tough lawyer." Judge Hufteedler suggested she submit an application to her husband Seth's firm.

Though working-part-time was highly unusual at that time, the partners at Beardsley, Hufteedler & Kember agreed to take her on. "They were remarkable and gutsy woman to work four days a week at the then hefty sum of $1,000 a month. "Can you imagine?" laughs Patty. "That was a lot of money in those days, particularly for part-time attorneys. And a lot of that had to do with Judge Kember; this academic year he was working for his former partners at Kember and friends, the Hon. Chuck Beardsley and insisting I was worth it. I was asked to join the firm."

Though originally hired for probate law, Patty was asked to work in civil litigation, the firm's specialty, and family law. Her four day work week soon became five—and then some.

In 1969, Kaus, who was then a Justice with the California Supreme Court, asked her to perform in the annual Los Angeles County Bar Association's "High Jinks" musical show. This "good part" launched her numerous bar association activities. "My activity with the Bar Association has been, in my view, the most rewarding thing I've done in the legal profession since you attended the actual practice," Patty says.

Another rewarding aspect of her life is this "good part," and she often refers to the law school which gave her the legal edge. She has just been named Chair-in-Residence of Loyola's Women's Board of Visitors. She says, "I really hope the Hon. Ulric Kaus will feel it gave me a chance at a time I really needed it. It has continued to do that. I have such wonderful friends among the professors. The late Fisher Vachon, for example, baptized my children and officiated at my mother's funeral, though she was wearing a raincoat," a tough cookie," also had a profoundly positive effect on Patty's life. Why didn't you go to law school?"

Because of its unique advantage of allowing not only close relationships with the faculty, the opportunity to have close contact with professors, Patty says, "I think Loyola Law School offers things other institutions clearly don't. The central location is absolutely perfect; it's at the hub of several freeways and near the courts, not to mention the legal center of our city and, she adds, with the heartily laugh her colleagues consider a hallmark, "it offers a great legal education.""

Patty admits she has had a lot of very special people in her corner enabling her to become one of the best known and colorful figures in Los Angeles legal circles. The charter members of her fan club are her husband, children, father, four sons-in-law, close associate and mentor her partner Sam Williams, her other partners and associates—and a host of alumni.

Outside the Moot Courtroom in the William M. Raines Library at Loyola Law School are the plaques bearing the names of the mothers over the years. The class of 1967 can now proudly look at the 1987 addition, "For Distinguished Service" and remember their other anecdotes about their own "sweetie pie" to fame. Patricia Dominick Phillips.
SCHOLARSHIPS, GRANTS AND LOANS AT LOYOLA LAW SCHOOL

There are two categories of scholarships at Loyola Law School—donated and endowed. The donated scholarship is one that is funded annually. The latter is where a principal amount is given by a donor and only the income is distributed annually. Both of these can fund scholarships fully or in part, with the donor retaining the right to increase their worth.

In either case, donated or endowed, the donor is listed in the school’s honor roll for the year when a gift is made and scholarships are also listed in the Law School Bulletin. The donor may also choose to name the scholarship.

Gifts can be funded with cash, stock, real estate or any asset of value and in many other ways, including gifts of appreciated securities, gifts of appreciated real estate and gifts of business interests. A donor can choose to provide advice and assistance in the preparation of the document that establishes the scholarship.

What Makes Loyola Unique

Continued from page 1

most other schools employ recent graduates, part-time faculty, alumni or friends of the school. TheOxley Law School has demonstrated academic excellence and a high-level of ability as measured by the Law School Admissions Test, the mean for the entering class rank of 85 is the highest percentile nationally. They are drawn from the finest undergraduate institutions in the United States and come from diverse cultural and socio-economic backgrounds.

Alumni – Alumni have contributed significantly to the presence of the Law School by their outstanding professional achievements. Loyola is well represented in all facets of the practice of law by over 7,000 graduates. They are actively working with students in a variety of ways, including funding scholarships and coordinating with the Placement Center for the On-Campus interviewing program, as well as assisting with actual job placement.

Job Placement – Pacific Rim economic expansion has combined with the strong local economy in Southern California to provide abundant job opportunities in the legal profession. Loyola law students and graduates are employed very well for placements in the outstanding law firms with those who come from the other two premier Southern California schools. As of this date, 27 law firms have participated in the On-Campus Interview program sponsored by the Career Planning and Placement Center (see accompanying 6-page article).

Campus Environment – Though Loyola lacks the distinctive architectural character of Loyola, alumni and prospective students who have not seen the new campus may not be aware of the extent to which its environment differs from other law schools. A typical law school is housed in a single large building in the midst of a university campus. Loyola Law School, on the other hand, is located near downtown LA, fifteen miles away from its parent institution, Loyola Marymount University. The Law School faculty and administration and the University Board of Trustees felt that achieving a true campus environment in this urban downtown location was a high priority. And that is exactly what resulted—a small campus consisting of several streetside, attractive buildings clustered around the “Oak Tree Quad,” which provides a natural gathering place for Loyola students, faculty and staff. Students gather to study out of doors and to use the library. As most days are sunny in LA, students can regularly be seen playing volleyball and socializing during the afternoons and early evenings. Faculty members are often seen talking and socially with students and joining in social activities. Many students comment on the accessibility of faculty members and their willingness to spend time outside the classroom with them.

The inviting physical environment also promotes the opportunity to become well acquainted with fellow students. Loyola graduates who join major law firms often say that their “network” of colleagues is substantially greater than that of fellow students who come from other area law schools.

The purpose of this issue of THE LAYETTER is to bring the reader up-to-date in the areas which are critical to any law school and, certainly, to Loyola. It is hoped that the accompanying articles highlighting faculty members, placement, financial aid, the curriculum, etc., will be of broad interest. The featured article of this issue may be a good place to start.

It was written by Dean Arthur N. Frank and it explores in-depth the admissions process and how it works. Frank also takes the opportunity to discuss Loyola’s philosophy of admissions.

Frank J. Brick, ’22, Scholarship
Theodore A. Bruninsma Scholarship
Fritz B. Burns Foundation Scholarships
John D. Castellucci Scholarship (for achievement in Business Law)
Century 21 Scholarship (for achievement in Real Property Law)
Class of 1987 Scholarship
Class of 1952 Scholarship
Class of 1950 Scholarship
Class of 1956 Scholarship
Burton R. Cohn, ’77, Memorial Scholarship
Walter and Arcelia Cook Scholarship Fund
Steven P. Crickard, ’77, Memorial Scholarship
Hernando William Courtwright Scholarship (for disadvantaged students)
Frank C. and Mary L. Daley Memorial Scholarship
J. Rex Diblee Memorial Scholarship
Rev. Joseph J. Donovan, S. J. Scholarship
Evening NBA Scholaristic Award Fund – for evening students

Farmers Insurance Group Scholarships
Monica M. Frels, ’49, Law Scholarship – for achievement in Tax Law
Hispanic Alumni Scholarship Foundation
Irish American Bar Association Scholarship
Italian American Bar Association Scholarship
Jesus Community Scholarship (for graduates of Jesuit undergraduate schools)
Fletcher Jones Foundation Scholarship (for achievement in Trial Advocacy)
Kathleen E. Kincer Memorial Scholarship
Law Distributors Scholarship Hon. Gerald J. Levine, ’48, Scholarship
Robert D. Lynch, ’72, Memorial Scholarship
George Maislich, ’38, Memorial Scholarship
Wade Hampton McCree, Jr. Scholarship

Maximizing Financial Aid

Continued from page 7

In a law office might - plus full-time legal studies. Her grades suffered. In her second year, she took out the maximum loans, thereby increasing her ultimate indebtedness, and by the end of her third year she was in the top 10 percent of her class. At the end of the second year she reassessed her financial picture and says, “I was not going to give up my goal of being a D.A., but it was clear I could not continue to increase my indebtedness.” Though financially independent for seven years, she reluctantly approached her parents for help. They suggested she live at home during the summer months. They also agreed to pay her tuition and bills in order to help her achieve her dream.

This summer Landis worked full-time for the Los Angeles District Attorney’s office in their summer honors program, a job she arranged through the Placement Office’s On-Campus Interview Program. She banked her paychecks to help offset this summer of the thesis. This fall she will be in a externship in the District Attorney’s Office through Professor William G. Robins, III, the trial advocacy class.

“It’s been a tough three years,” admits Landis. “I can’t say enough about Janae Faust, Shirley Pakst and the other staff members in Financial Aid. I couldn’t have done it without them.”

Scholarships, grants and loans are just some of the resources available to help students to enter and remain in law school. Loyola Law School continues to explore innovative ways to increase the availability of funds in an effort to make legal education more accessible to deserving students.

“It was a catch-22,” she admits. “I needed scholarship money, but I was ineligible for the following year because my grades were not an accurate reflection of my potential. I found out the hard way why the ‘no working’ policy was in place.”

GRANTS
Rev. Richard A. Vachon, S.J., Judicial Clerkship Assistance Fund (helps defray expenses incurred when applying for judicial clerkships)
Public Interest - Summer Employment Grants (available to assist students who wish to undertake full or part-time public interest employment during the summer)

LOAN FUNDS
Law School Alumni Loan Fund
Fritz B. Burns Foundation Loan Fund
Bing Crosby Loan Fund
Deming Memorial Loan Fund
Rev. Joseph J. Donovan, S. J. Loan Fund
Sterling C. Franklin, ’75, Loan Fund
Lawyers Wives of Los Angeles Loan Fund
Rev. Fred P. Merrifield, S. J., Loan Fund
Parents Loan Fund
Morris Pendleton Loan Fund

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Thomas M. Higginbotham, ’28, Memorial Scholarship
Mexican-American Scholarship
Bel and Jack M. Ostrom, ’47, Scholarship
Florette Carmine Phelps Scholarship
Mary Pickford Foundation Scholarship (for achievement in Entertainment Law)
Florette White Pomery, ’33, Scholarship (for achievement by a woman student)
William M. Raines, ’26, Memorial Scholarship
Mabel Wilson Richards Foundation Scholarships – for women residing in Los Angeles County
Lucien A. Sauvage Scholarship (for the most improved G.P.A. at the end of the second year)
Eleanor W. Spivey Memorial Scholarship
James Irvine Swinden, ’79, Scholarship
Charles Edward Swinden Thomas Scholarship
Western State University Foundation Scholarship
MAX GOODMAN, '48

MAX GOODMAN, a member of the Southwestern University Law School faculty since 1966, has been selected the Irvin R. Buchalter Professor of Law for 1966-69 by the Southwestern Board of Trustees. The professorship represents the highest honor that Southwestern bestows on a member of its faculty.

1950

HON. CHARLES E. FRISCO of Downey was recently honored by the Centennial College Foundation as recipient of the "Falcon Award," presented for exceptional support and contributions to Centennial College.

1951

WILLIAM LOUIS BAKER, after 33 years in general practice, has semi-retired, moved his office into his home in Whittier and has limited his new practice to wills, estates and general probate. He reports that he and his wife are enjoying as much touring, traveling and motoring as his limited practice and purse will allow.

SEN. ROBERT G. BEVERLY is a candidate for reelection to the California State Senate from the 29th District - the Long Beach/South Bay area. He has served in the Senate since 1959.

1952

MARSHALL MANNE SCHULMAN, an active member of the Orange County chapter of the American Inn of Court, is a Certified Specialist in Criminal Law on the California Board of Legal Specialization and a Fellow on the American Board of Criminal Lawyers. He has served as an annual speaker for the Continuing Education of the Bar Seminars on Criminal Law.

1955

EUGENE A. MOLITS has been appointed Assistant Public Defender in the Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office.

1962

HON. BENAMIN ARANDA, acting chairman of the Los Angeles County Municipal Court Judges' Association, recently requested and acquired a countywide task force to study courthouse

1968

ROBERT H. KEEF recently published an article in the California StateBar journal entitled "Tainted Bull Sheep - What Are Your Legal (and Aesthetic) Rights?".

STEPHAN A. LENSKE was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for outstanding military service by the Army Judge Advocate General. In February, he was appointed Deputy Commander of the 70th Military Law Center, an Army Reserve Law Center with detachments in California and Arizona.

1971

BRIAN BENNETT, principal of Blessed Sacrament Parish School in San Diego, also works as a consultant to various private schools and to the state Department of Education.

1976

WILLIAM R. FRANCES, President of the Loyola Law School's Alumni Association's Board of Governors, has become a partner with George W. Bixler and Frank G. Woods, formerly known as Robert Miller, a Law Corporation.

1979

KENNETH LEE OFNER of the Van Nuys Court of Los Angeles, was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the Van Nuys Municipal Court. Since 1971, he has practiced law in Hawaii, in 1981 he was selected the Van Nuys Municipal Court's Volunteer of the Year and in 1982 he was elected to the Board of Directors of the California Afro-American Municipal Judges Association. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the California State Bar and the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

A. JEFFRY TAYLOR just completed the 1967-68 academic year as an adjunct professor at Vermont Law School. Since 1967 he has been working since March 1967 as a volunteer for the American Civil Liberties Union in Vermont and attended the Democratic Convention in Atlanta.

1976

MICHAELE TROVARELLI is currently serving as Chief Counsel for Defense Contract Arbitration Services in Philadelphia.

1976

WILLIAM F. POWERS, JR. is pleased to announce that Arthur K. Snyder will be associated with his law offices as "of counsel." Mr. Snyder served as city councilman for LA's 14th District for 17 years before retiring the full-time practice of law.

1977

WILLIAM G. WELZENBACH, a partner in the firm of Wilson, Balz, Moskowitz, Edelman & Dicker, serves as an arbitrator for the American Arbitration Association.

1977

JOHN YZURDJIGA was awarded the Jerry Gender Award by the Criminal Courts Bar Association.

1979

KENNETH LEE OFNER of the Van Nuys Court of Los Angeles, was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the California Afro-American Municipal Judges Association. He is an active member of the American Bar Association, the California State Bar and the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

1980

GEORGE W. PLAYDON, JR., having practiced law in Hawaii since 1971, recently joined Horanoli's oldest law firm as a new partner and effective June 1, the firm's name has been changed to Reinwohl, O'Connor, Marsalli, Horion and Playdon. The firm was founded in 1971 by William B. Castle, who served as Attorney General for King Kalaikaua.

1982

LEE K. ALPERT, President of the Los Angeles County Bar Foundation, was the recipient of the Award for Outstanding Contributions to the biennial commemoration by the Council for the Administration of Criminal Justice. He also was named the Center for Civic Education. He also was appointed by the Honorable Thomas P. Rutledge to the Advisory Board of the Van Nuys Airport.

1988

TERRY L. BERNSTEIN of the Van Nuys Court of Los Angeles, was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the Van Nuys Municipal Court. Since 1971, he has practiced law in Hawaii, in 1981 he was selected the Van Nuys Municipal Court's Volunteer of the Year and in 1982 he was elected to the Board of Directors of the California Afro-American Municipal Judges Association. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the California State Bar and the Los Angeles County Bar Association.
1979

MICHAEL W. AREN says there is life after law and food, even if you don't practice law. As President of Arden Advertising, he recently announced $15 million in booking and includes on his client roster Arrowhead, Sizzler, Naugles and the Southern California Gas Company.

DENNIS H. ROSETH is a member of the new firm of Sisk, Naugle & Associates, Los Angeles, concentrating on civil and criminal litigation.

MARILYN GILBERT of Santa Barbara is specializing in child custody with emphasis on discrimination in employment. She is teaching torts at Santa Barbara College of Law and is a member of the Founding Board and Board of Directors of the California Women's Law Center.

MARTHA M. HAMMER is head of the Labor and Employment Law Group at the Los Angeles office of the firm. In the past year, she has published several articles on wrongful discharge, employment discrimination and immigration in the work force.

DEBRA SOLLIE HEAFY has been named partner of Buchalter, Nemer, Fields & Zurek. She is a member of the firm's litigation department where she specializes in insurance matters and corporate litigation.

D. JUSTIN reports that, in the fall of 1987, he began the M.B.A. program in the Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of California at Berkeley.

ERNEST L. SANCHEZ reports that he is a member of the Immigration Law Advisory Commission, Board of Legal Specialization for State Bar Legal Services, and the Vice President of the San Gabriel Valley Bar Association.

RALPH D. SLATER reports that he is practicing in Santa Barbara, handling all types of personal injury cases in Santa Monica. His wife Doris is expecting their fourth child in October.

1980

J. SCOTT BOVITZ has been scheduled to testify as an expert witness in a trial in Orange Superior Court in September regarding civil cases in bankruptcy law. BOVITZ also teaches as an Adjunct Professor at Loyola Law School.

ROBERT A. CURTIS, who practices law in Irvine, was recently elected President of the Mission Valley City Council. He and his wife Tony have two children, ages 6 and 4.

C. CHRISTENSEN has been named partner of Burkly, Moore, Greenberg & Tyman in Los Angeles where he specializes in taxation, business law and real estate.

SUSAN P. DAVIS is serving as Chair of the Santa Monica Rent Control Board and is considering running for election to the Santa Monica City Council.

P.J. DAVISON has been appointed on a recent KCET program focusing on elder law. He is the director of the Elder Abuse Program from Code H-006-2 and has also been active in developing other senior-related legislation including the Elder Abuse Civil Protection Act sponsored by Senator Herschel Barlow.

GREGORY A. HILE, an Orange County environmental mental and land use attorney, was the co-author of the slow-growth initiative that appeared on the Orange County ballot. He is also a consultant to the planning firm of Code 14006.2 and has also been active in developing other senior-related legislation including the Elder Abuse Civil Protection Act sponsored by Senator Herschel Barlow.

GEORGE M. SNYDER, formerly with the dissolved Finley, Kumble & Wagner firm, has formed the firm of Mukel, Peterson, Garrett in downtown Los Angeles, where he is continuing his litigation practice.

CARLOS E. SOSA was made a partner in the firm of Peterson, Rasou, Schlebro & Seidel in downtown Los Angeles.

MICHAEL J. WEIDLE has joined the Newport Beach office of Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton as a senior associate specializing in representing banks and other institutional lenders in the areas of mergers, acquisitions and leveraged buyout financing.

1981

SETH A. ABRONSON, formerly with Finley, Kumble & Wagner firm, has joined the downtown office of O'Melveny & Myers.

HOI, THIEN T. DEAN has been elected President Dallas County Judge for Midland County and has been nominated to the American Council for Judicial Education.

SCOTT S. KLEINYE is Vice President of Business Affairs at the North American International Pictures while ROBERT A. NORTON, '80, is Vice President of Business and Legal Affairs at the Warner Bros. Entertainment.

1982

PETER C. ANDERSON, former Senior Counsel to the United States Trustee for the Central District of California, has associated with the Los Angeles firm of Roseman, Finger & Moore, Inc., where he will specialize in insolvency and related matters.

DIANA L. ANGELO has been named partner in the Westlake firm of Sutton, Lambert & Batchelor where she specializes in estate planning.

CHRISTOPHER ARVIN has joined the entertainment law firm of Aron, Edelstein & Sand, where he will head the tax department.

ROD S. BERNMAN recently became a partner at Spensley, Horn, Juhas & Galper in downtown Los Angeles, where he continues to practice taxation, trust, estate and corporate law.

EMMA F. BOROWICZ, a partner in Long Beach law firm of Kaplan & Meoli, recently spoke before the Southwest Electrical Association on collection techniques in construction law.

THA HALL, the second President of Pasadena emphasizing civil and criminal writs and appeals and personal injury litigation. She is actively seeking one or more persons to be involved in the science of space-sharing or other collaborative arrangements.

LARRY M. ROBERTS was Chairman of the "Old Pasadena Restoration" monthly meeting in November and is currently on the Advisory Board of the Old Pasadena Improvement District and Pasadena Central Improvement Commission. He is also the director and owner of an art gallery in Pasadena.

WALTER R. KOLBE of MacPhail, Philips & Rosen specializes in wills, trusts, family property planning and matters dealing with the elderly. He represents Life Services, a non-profit organization helping senior citizens in the Los Angeles area and is involved with the State Bar Committee on Aging and the LACBA Committee on the Elderly. He also does pro bono work at the Hollywood Multi-Purpose Senior Center and is a Vice President of the Tolula Lake Commerce Association and a Director of the YMCA.

GREGORY R. VANN has become a partner in the Pasadena firm of Thon & Beck.

1983

J. SCOTT BOVITZ, a member of the Loyola Law School Board of Governors, reports that she received his Ph.D. in Clinical Child Psychology from the University of California at San Diego and is affiliated with the Los Angeles Psychosocial Psychotherapy and Psychoanalytic Institute.

ARONOSO is a partner in Van Ardsley & Moniglio in downtown Los Angeles.

RICHARD J. MCNAMARA, former member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, is now involved in the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

PHILIP G. PANTZ appeared on two episodes of the nationally syndicated television show, "Divorce Court."

BRUCE E. PHBRON, Jr. was named partner in the Los Angeles firm of Booth, Mitchell & Strong effective January 1, 1987.

1984

MICHAEL F. BALTAZ has joined the Irvine-based firm of Nyem, Gordon & Russo as an associate.

MARY BEAUBERT CURLY is currently pursuing a professional acting career and is doing volunteer work for the Harriet Bulah Center for Family Law.

S. EDEN was recently named managing partner of Cislo & Thomas in Santa Monica. STEPHEN A. JAMESON says that his firm, Harman and Jameson has moved from Marina del Rey to two newly purchased buildings in Playa del Rey.

BABA R. KALLINS recently founded and became President of the Hellenic American Bar Association, an organization composed of Greek attorneys and judges.

SHERRY L. KERDMAN established the partnership of Goldie & Kerdman in Sherman Oaks, specializing in civil litigation with emphasis on insurance defense and business/commercial litigation.

1985

MICHAEL L. SLOAN is associated with the Pasadena firm of Jet & Laquer, specializing in labor and real property law.

BONNIE Z. YATES has resigned from the Public Defender's office and is starting her own practice.

1986

ROBERT F. ANDERSON is now associated with the Law Offices of Richard R. Clements, specializing in bankruptcy and insolvency. He and his wife Susan have a daughter, Jennifer, age 1.

GEORGE F. BIRD, J.R., Los Angeles Deputy Public Defender, and classmates KAREN HORNBY, CINDY MANNING, Los Angeles Deputy Public Defender, CINDY M. LOPES, '81, Los Angeles Deputy Public Defender, and SCOTT R. MANNING, '81, are all associated with the firm of O'Melveny & Myers.

JANICE L. BAGEL of Arington, Virginia is serving as Executive Director of the Virginia State Bar. She is an editor of the PAS Washington time, a monthly newsletter for lawyers and is a featured columnist writing on legal aspects of health care issues for The Consultant Pharmacist and the American Pharmaceutical Association. J. ZYFELD. K. FELDMAN was appointed to the Lucas' Deputy City Attorney's office in February.

DIANN P. FINCH is presently a partner in the firm of Burgett, Polan, Thompson & Figureaux in Melbourne, Florida, where she specializes in family and personal injury.

DEBORAH M. GONZALES of the Law Offices of Joseph Liebman was recently invited to serve on the Board of Directors of Camel Productions, a non-profit organization developing educational programs aimed at helping teens make healthy and ethical choices.

MARKA S. HAYES, a grandmother of 11, is serving on the Board of Directors of Soltex Foundation. She is also a monthly pro bono work at Torrance's Tillmen Senior Citizen Center. She recently married her second wife and MARCO S. HOBROUCK, '85, gave a seminar on Trusts and Planning at the Torrance Library in 1987.

CYNTHIA HONSAKER MIEFALL is specializing in the practice of family law at Schmid & Gromog in Los Angeles.

HELEN L. KERMAN was a featured column in the Clandestine law firm of Whitefield and Ralls and has been named a partner in the Los Angeles law firm where she has been named.

1987

C. J. BLACK is associated with the Century City law firm of Smyf & Selman, where she specializes in lease and transactional law.

F. B. MURRAY has been named a partner of the Santa Monica firm of Steinberg, Nurrs & Blumenthal. He is now practicing real property law.

DAVID R. KELLER has been practicing for the United States Patent Bar, is now practicing intellectual property law in the firm of Cidzo & Thomas in Santa Monica.

RODELL R. "ROD" FICK has recently graduated from law school and the firm of Cotkin, Collins & Pressler in Los Angeles, where he will be practicing in labor law with the Law Enforcement Agency. He is now a member of the Advisory Committee of the California Peace Officer's Certification Board.

MICHAELF. FRANK is in private practice in Beverly Hills specializing in computer law, real estate and business, divorce and personal injury.

DAVID C. GEREN has been admitted to the United States Patent Bar, is now practicing intellectual property law in the firm of Cidzo & Thomas in Santa Monica.
Golfers at the third annual Loyola Law School Golf Tournament teed off at the California Country Club July 7 to enjoy 18 holes of golf plus special putting contests and raised over $5,000 for the student scholarship fund. Committee chairman for the tournament was Fred Martino, ’39.

The foursomes took the tournament seriously although the Consenso team of Glen Shepard, John Lott, Steve Metro and Ed Van Ashe ultimately emerged on top, the competition for second and especially third place was fierce. Second place honors went to Coast Savings & Loan, a team composed of William Steimann, Gil Farley, Dick Child and Neil Millard.

The quest for third place honors ended in a dead heat with Phil Maynard, Robert Walker, Michael Ladd, Grant Koorey, Robert Kerlekar, John MacKling, T.V. Hayes, Jerry Mook, Michael Denssen, Dave Swarts, Ronald Fujikawa, Jack Cair, William Davila, Jr, Mgtr. John Naughton, Robert Bob Cooney all taking home an honor. Special awards went to Sheila Cheng, closest to the pin; Angela Hawekotte, longest drive; and Jay Poseled, putting contest.

Special thanks go to the following tee sponsors: Campus Cuisine; Coast Savings; Consenso; Girard, Kreese & Krane; Land Images; James Keneally; Magana, Cathcart, McCarthy & Piety; O'Malley and Myers; Paracelsus Healthcare Corp.; Sullivan, Workman & Dee; Trust Service of America, Inc., Urland, Morello, Dunn & Maynard; Walker & Kendrick; Walker’s 7-11; Whitman & Ransoms; and Mark Wood.

As always, the tournament could not have been a success without the hard work of the golf committee: Fred Martino, Chairman; John E. Anderson, Peter Cathcart, Robert Clemin, Benjamin Felton, Peter Fitzpatrick, William Francis, Thomas Girardi, James Keneally; Tom Lockett, Philip Maynard, Robert Rose, W. Kenneth Skinner; Roger Sullivan; Charles Von der Ahe, J. Robert Vaught; Brian Wardlaw, Randall Wendt; Ken Wood, Alan Woodward and Hedly Workman.

Fred Martino has announced that the 1989 tournament will be held Thursday, July 13, at the California Country Club. All golfers, please save the date!

The $100 donation includes:

- A tennis clinic given by pro Barbara Horton
- Round robin doubles
- Center Court Championship
- Lanechon and on-court refreshments
- Locker facilities and use of the 25-meter swimming pool
- Prize galore
- Late afternoon, poolside awards ceremony

Martino, who is a former Los Angeles law enforcement officer, says that the proceeds will benefit Paracelsus Healthcare Corporation; the Loyola School of Law; Metro and Ed Van Vinson; Girardi, Keese and Myers; Invicta; and the United Way.

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Player, $100: Individual players are eligible for all the day's festivities listed above.

Court Sponsor, $1,000: Individual or firms can sponsor a court which includes four player entry fees and benefits, plus having the name of the donor displayed on the court.

Donor Sponsor, $25 or more: Those who are not able to play on October 7 but wish to make a contribution to the scholarship fund may participate in this category.

All donors to the John V. Tunney/Loyola Law School Tennis Tournament will have their names included in the annual Honor Roll of Donors sent to all law school alumni and supporters.

The 1988 Tennis Committee includes: Shell Black, ’86; Brian Brabeczy, ’82; Robert S. Brazelton, ’58; William Doherty, ’74; Bernard LeSage, ’74; Cary Medil, ’71; Patricia Morris, ’79; Ginny Murphy; Murray Neldor; Judith Roberts, ’83; Sara Romoff, ’88; Roger Sullivan, ’52; John V. Tunney, Brian Wardlaw, ’74, and Donald L. Weissman.

If you wish to make reservations to play tennis on October 7, or if you need additional information, call the Alumni Office at (213) 736-1045.

Everyone's a Winner at Third Annual Golf Tournament

Legal Briefs

Continued from page 14

BIRTHS

CHRISTOPHER S. DOMBROWSKI, ’83, and wife Kathleen—a daughter, Kaitlyn Marie.

PENNY L. GROZ-SAL Schneider, ’80, and husband Michael Schneider—a daughter, Amanda Michelle, born March 6, 1988.

JUDITH ILENIE BLOOM, ’78, a member of the Board of Governors, and Eric Steke on March 20, 1988.
GILBERT FRIEDMAN, ’87, and Charlotte Houghton, a graduate of Ballot Hill, on November 8, 1987. TONI MCBRIDE, ’84, was best man.
RICHARD P. LONGAKER, ’78, and Delilah Jones on December 14, 1988.

MARRIAGES


BI RTHS

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS
FALL 1988

OCTOBER
- Religion and Politics in America Lecture Series: II
  - Alumni Association Board of Governors
- Religion and Politics in America Lecture Series: III

NOVEMBER
- Alumni Annual Awards Dinner
- Chancellor's First Friday Mass and Forum

DECEMBER
- Chancellor's First Friday Mass and Forum
- Alumni Association Christmas Chorale Concert

Friday, October 14
Moot Court
1 p.m. - 4:15 p.m.
Wednesday, October 19
Casassa Room
6 p.m.
Friday, October 28
Moot Court
1 p.m. - 4:15 p.m.
Thursday, November 3
Biltmore Hotel
6:00 p.m. - Cocktails
7:30 p.m. - Dinner
Friday, November 4
7:30 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.
Chapel of the Advocate
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.
Faculty Lounge
Saturday, November 5
Throughout Campus
Wednesday, November 16
Casassa Room
6 p.m.
Friday, November 18
Faculty Lounge
12 noon
Friday, December 2
7:30 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.
Chapel of the Advocate
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.
Faculty Lounge
Friday, December 9
Sacred Heart Chapel
Loyola Marymount Univ.
6:30 p.m. - Reception
8:00 p.m. - Concert
Wednesday, December 14
Casassa Room
6 p.m.