Loyola Lawyer

Loyola Law School - Los Angeles

9-1-1987

Repository Citation
http://digitalcommons.lmu.edu/loyola_lawyer/30

This Magazine is brought to you for free and open access by the Law School Publications at Digital Commons @ Loyola Marymount University and Loyola Law School. It has been accepted for inclusion in Loyola Lawyer by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Loyola Marymount University and Loyola Law School. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@lmu.edu.
Handicapped Center Receives Grant

The faculty of Loyola Law School has begun a nationwide search for a new Director of the William M. Rams Law Library, says Victor Gold, Chair of the Search Committee.

Frederica Sedgwick, '70, Director of the Law Library, announced on September 2 at the first faculty meeting of the year, that she will relinquish her Director position to devote full-time to a new faculty assignment beginning June 30, 1986.

On the faculty and serving as a librarian since 1964, she was Acting Director of the library in 1974 and has been Director since 1975. Under her directorship, the library has become the second largest law library in California. In her new assignment, she will begin incorporating computers into the legal curriculum.

Sedgwick will go on sabatical beginning July 1, 1986 in order to develop the materials needed for these curriculum plans.

"Beginning in July 1989, I shall be working with the faculty on their research," she said. "My assignment will be three-fold. First, we hope to develop a better method of teaching legal research including on-line research. We will also develop curriculum materials incorporating computer programs into substantive courses and will ultimately introduce a computer-assisted legal instruction program."

For example, Sedgwick's work would include the use of computers for law office management, briefs, taxes and securities materials, among others. "There is a great wealth of computer materials designed to assist the lawyer learn about what new attorneys need to know. Loyola students have a reputation for being well-prepared and these are new techniques they need to have," she said.

She also announced that it is her intention to retire in 1993. By that time she hopes there will be a functioning computer training program and a solid method of teaching legal research.

Sedgwick to Develop New Computer Legal Research Program
A Letter From the Dean

One of the gravest concerns of private educational institutions is the rapid increase in the pupil-teacher ratios. This year tuition for full-time students at Loyola is $8,912. For part-time students it is $4,570. These figures do not include costs for books, health services and other mandatory or optional fees. Our tuition is competitive with other fully accredited law schools in major metropolitan areas.

Even though a law student can contemplate a much more lucrative career today than he or she would have found available only a few years ago, that will not help the student unless financial resources simply will not meet the demands for tuition. Most of our students work full-time in the summer and part-time during the school year. Loan funds have not increased over the past few years and certainly have not kept pace with demand. Those students who can qualify for loans have usually borrowed to the maximum by the time they are enrolled in their second or third year of law school. Indebtedness from $20,000 to $40,000 and more is not unusual for one of today's law school graduates.

This year, we will provide $73,000 in scholarship awards to Loyola students. This total is up from $65,510 last year, or 4% beyond the amount of tuition increases. The total scholarship amount equals 7.15% of tuition as compared with 6.9% last year.

Among the principal purposes considered in scholarship awards are the following

1) To attract students with high potential as reflected in their undergraduate records, community achievements and demonstrated aptitude for the study of law. This year we awarded one Fritz B. Burns scholarship to an outstanding entering student. This scholarship covers tuition, room, board and stipend for books and expenses. We also awarded one Presidential Scholarship to the best chemistry student for an outstanding graduate of Loyola Marymount University who enrolls at Loyola.

Fourteen scholarships covering half tuition were awarded to other highly qualified entering students.

2) To meet the Law School's Affirmative Action goals. Traditionally the Law School has been in the forefront of institutions which recognize an obligation to promote the full integration of the bar. We believe that Loyola is a feasible environment for outstanding representatives of minority groups who are significantly underrepresented in law schools and in the legal profession. This year we awarded 12 scholarships for either full or partial tuition to such entering students.

Among the recipients are representatives of Black, Hispanic and Asian communities. Native Americans are also considered for these awards.

3) To attract and retain working men and women in our Evening Program. In recent years we have modified our scholarship policy to award financial aid to outstanding part-time law students. We recognize that the cost of a part-time legal education represents a tremendous burden even to those who may be employed on a full-time basis.

Several scholarships have been awarded to entering students in both the general and Affirmative Action categories. This policy applies to upper-division students as well.

Upper-Division Scholarship Criteria Scholarship awards to upper-division students not only provide continuity for those on-entry scholarship winners who maintain high academic standards, but they also have other very significant purposes. Most importantly, we award substantial scholarships to all students who achieve the highest level of academic success.

The California State University system, the classroom, provide the greatest source of talent for our law journals and moot court programs, and do much to attract outstanding law firms to our campus for recruitment purposes. Without academically distinguished students, our upper level classrooms would be far less lively in the quality and intellectual vigor of discussions.

Students in the top 5% of their class, day or evening, receiving significant scholarships ranging from the Burns level through full tuition to half tuition. Similarly, minority students who have attained academic success also qualify for substantial scholarships. This scholarship program has been most successful in helping Loyola retain those outstanding students who are greatly sought after by Univer.

Fall Enrollment Statistics

The magic number is 1340 for the fall semester. Registrar Frank Real, 80, the person who charts the enrollment statistics, feels the magic number is 1200. As of the first day of classes, (340) is the total number of students. He said, “Of these, 61% are female bringing us close to an evenly divided campus of males and females. There are 58 more students enrolled this fall compared to last fall, he said. Of the total, 952 students (435 female and 517 male) attended full-time and 388 (280 female and 108 male) attended part-time. First year students number 405. Of the total, 206 of them are 206 minority students enrolled (111 female and 95 male).

"It’s a good cross section of students," Real said. "Numbers are one thing, and the numbers are certainly positive. What is most impressive is the caliber and enthusiasm of this year’s students. "It’s going to be a good year.""
Law School Welcomes Three New Faculty Members

With the addition of three new members for academic year 1987-88, the full-time faculty now numbers 51. The new faces on campus are John O. Calmores, Patrick A. Randolph, and Gary C. Williams.

John O. Calmores, who has been on the faculty of North Carolina Central University School of Law since 1985, is an Associate Professor of Law. An expert in housing, welfare, and health law, he received his undergraduate training at Stanford and his J.D. from Harvard in 1971. Among his professional activities are service with the National Housing Law Project, the Western Center on Law and the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles. Calmores has written extensively on national housing issues.

Visiting Professor Randolph joins the Law School as the Fritz B. Burns Professor in Real Property. This is the first time that the Burns Chair, established by the Founders of the School, has been filled by a real estate development expert.

Gary C. Williams, who has been on the faculty of the University of Southern California Law School since 1980, is Assistant Professor of Law. An expert in housing, welfare and health law, he received his Ph.D. from the University of Southern California in 1979 and has taught at the University of California at Los Angeles. A member of the Stanford Law School faculty since 1976, Williams served with distinction as a research assistant to Professor William Gould. Williams' responsibilities will be to reorganize and supervise the law school's externship program in conformance with the revised standards of the American Bar Association.

Robert B. Benson's recent article co-authored with Joan B. Reeser, "Amendments to the Roman Legal Tradition," published in The Christian Science Monitor, has been awarded the John C. Calmores, Jr., Article Prize sponsored by the American Bar Association.

Mary-Lynne Fisher spoke at the Symposium on the Legal Needs of Middle Income People conducted concurrently with the State Bar of California Annual Meeting. Her topic was dispute resolution.

EDITH FRIEDLER participated in the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security conference entitled, "MEXICO and the United States: Strengthening the Relationship." It was held at the California Western School of Law in San Diego. In May, FRIEDLER was invited by the Roman Law Society of America to participate in its organizational meeting and in the publication of a Journal of the Roman Legal Tradition. This meeting took place at the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana. At the invitation of the Inter-American Academy of International Law, she was appointed to the Inter-American Bar Association.


JAN C. COSTELLO made a presentation on "Legal Issues in Consent to Aversive Therapy: Is Or Should Parental Consent Be Sufficient?" at the American Association on Mental Deficiency Annual Meeting held in May. At the same conference, she also moderated a panel discussion on "What Ever Happened to the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act?" In June, COSTELLO participated in a training for dependency court attorneys, judges and staff on the "Rights of Seriously Emotionally Disturbed Children," sponsored by the Public Counsel and Child Advocates Office of Los Angeles. Since July 1986, COSTELLO has served on the Los Angeles City Task Force on Family Violence, as a 40-member body convened by the city's Councilman Michael Woo. The Task Force conducted extensive research and held public hearings, to identify issues of concern to families in Los Angeles, and to develop recommendations for change in law and policy. COSTELLO and Calla Mata, a University of Southern California graduate student in public administration, formed the Team on Homeless Children and Homeless Youth. Their completed report on the problems of homeless children in Los Angeles, both those living with their families and those alone, was submitted to the Task Force in July. It will be incorporated into the formal Task Force Report soon to be submitted to the Los Angeles City Council.

MARY-LYNNE FISHER spoke at the Symposium on the Legal Needs of Middle Income People conducted concurrently with the State Bar of California Annual Meeting. Her topic was dispute resolution.

EDITH FRIEDLER participated in the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security conference entitled, "MEXICO and the United States: Strengthening the Relationship." It was held at the California Western School of Law in San Diego. In May, FRIEDLER was invited by the Roman Law Society of America to participate in its organizational meeting and in the publication of a Journal of the Roman Legal Tradition. This meeting took place at the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana. At the invitation of the Inter-American Academy of International Law, she was appointed to the Inter-American Bar Association.


JAN C. COSTELLO made a presentation on "Legal Issues in Consent to Aversive Therapy: Is Or Should Parental Consent Be Sufficient?" at the American Association on Mental Deficiency Annual Meeting held in May. At the same conference, she also moderated a panel discussion on "What Ever Happened to the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act?" In June, COSTELLO participated in a training for dependency court attorneys, judges and staff on the "Rights of Seriously Emotionally Disturbed Children," sponsored by the Public Counsel and Child Advocates Office of Los Angeles. Since July 1986, COSTELLO has served on the Los Angeles City Task Force on Family Violence, as a 40-member body convened by the city's Councilman Michael Woo. The Task Force conducted extensive research and held public hearings, to identify issues of concern to families in Los Angeles, and to develop recommendations for change in law and policy. COSTELLO and Calla Mata, a University of Southern California graduate student in public administration, formed the Team on Homeless Children and Homeless Youth. Their completed report on the problems of homeless children in Los Angeles, both those living with their families and those alone, was submitted to the Task Force in July. It will be incorporated into the formal Task Force Report soon to be submitted to the Los Angeles City Council.

MARY-LYNNE FISHER spoke at the Symposium on the Legal Needs of Middle Income People conducted concurrently with the State Bar of California Annual Meeting. Her topic was dispute resolution.

EDITH FRIEDLER participated in the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security conference entitled, "MEXICO and the United States: Strengthening the Relationship." It was held at the California Western School of Law in San Diego. In May, FRIEDLER was invited by the Roman Law Society of America to participate in its organizational meeting and in the publication of a Journal of the Roman Legal Tradition. This meeting took place at the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana. At the invitation of the Inter-American Academy of International Law, she was appointed to the Inter-American Bar Association.


JAN C. COSTELLO made a presentation on "Legal Issues in Consent to Aversive Therapy: Is Or Should Parental Consent Be Sufficient?" at the American Association on Mental Deficiency Annual Meeting held in May. At the same conference, she also moderated a panel discussion on "What Ever Happened to the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act?" In June, COSTELLO participated in a training for dependency court attorneys, judges and staff on the "Rights of Seriously Emotionally Disturbed Children," sponsored by the Public Counsel and Child Advocates Office of Los Angeles. Since July 1986, COSTELLO has served on the Los Angeles City Task Force on Family Violence, as a 40-member body convened by the city's Councilman Michael Woo. The Task Force conducted extensive research and held public hearings, to identify issues of concern to families in Los Angeles, and to develop recommendations for change in law and policy. COSTELLO and Calla Mata, a University of Southern California graduate student in public administration, formed the Team on Homeless Children and Homeless Youth. Their completed report on the problems of homeless children in Los Angeles, both those living with their families and those alone, was submitted to the Task Force in July. It will be incorporated into the formal Task Force Report soon to be submitted to the Los Angeles City Council.

MARY-LYNNE FISHER spoke at the Symposium on the Legal Needs of Middle Income People conducted concurrently with the State Bar of California Annual Meeting. Her topic was dispute resolution.

EDITH FRIEDLER participated in the ABA Standing Committee on Law and National Security conference entitled, "MEXICO and the United States: Strengthening the Relationship." It was held at the California Western School of Law in San Diego. In May, FRIEDLER was invited by the Roman Law Society of America to participate in its organizational meeting and in the publication of a Journal of the Roman Legal Tradition. This meeting took place at the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana. At the invitation of the Inter-American Academy of International Law, she was appointed to the Inter-American Bar Association.


JAN C. COSTELLO made a presentation on "Legal Issues in Consent to Aversive Therapy: Is Or Should Parental Consent Be Sufficient?" at the American Association on Mental Deficiency Annual Meeting held in May. At the same conference, she also moderated a panel discussion on "What Ever Happened to the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act?" In June, COSTELLO participated in a training for dependency court attorneys, judges and staff on the "Rights of Seriously Emotionally Disturbed Children," sponsored by the Public Counsel and Child Advocates Office of Los Angeles. Since July 1986, COSTELLO has served on the Los Angeles City Task Force on Family Violence, as a 40-member body convened by the city's Councilman Michael Woo. The Task Force conducted extensive research and held public hearings, to identify issues of concern to families in Los Angeles, and to develop recommendations for change in law and policy. COSTELLO and Calla Mata, a University of Southern California graduate student in public administration, formed the Team on Homeless Children and Homeless Youth. Their completed report on the problems of homeless children in Los Angeles, both those living with their families and those alone, was submitted to the Task Force in July. It will be incorporated into the formal Task Force Report soon to be submitted to the Los Angeles City Council.
Advocates Scholarship Campaign Underway

Continuing the theme of student scholarships, Angela Hawekotte, ’79, Chairman of the 1987-88 Advocates Campaign, announced a $220,000 goal for this year’s campaign at the September meeting of the Board of Governors. This is a 10% increase over last year’s goal of $200,000 to approximate the corresponding 1987-11% tuition increase. The 1986 campaign successfully met goal.

“As graduates of the nation’s tenth largest accredited law school offering an A.D. program, I’m sure you are aware that thus far Loyola has maintained an unusually high standard of excellence,” said Hawekotte at the September meeting of the Alumni Board of Governors.

For example, in 1987-88, of the 15 top students in the second year, 14 were offered scholarships because of their superior academic performance, all accepted and chose to remain at Loyola. Scholarships can make the difference in students being able to attend the school of their choice and making Loyola competitive with less expensive public schools.

“While many large schools have been forced to make drastic cuts in past years, Loyola hasn’t,” she said. “But, the Law School is at a crossroads, she said. Unless the number of scholarships is increased, the school’s standard of excellence could be in jeopardy. The scholarship program seems to be the primary way to attract and retain the diverse student population of which Loyola is proud. This means funds are needed for beginning and continuing day and evening students on merit and merit/need basis, as well as minority and specialty scholarships for students who are underrepresented in the legal profession.

“I hope each member of the alumni will consider making a significant gift this year on behalf of Loyola Law School’s students,” said Hawekotte, “and I hope that past donors will match their previous gifts.”

“There are many ways to designate money for scholarships,” she explained. “Funds can be donated to existing scholarships. New scholarships can be established in someone else’s name, in your name, as a memorial, from an alumni class year, or from a corporation, firm or foundation. As a donor, you could designate the criteria for your scholarship to match your interests.”

She also announced The 1986-87 Honor Roll of Donors will be in the mail to alumni sometime in October.

For further information about the ways you can participate in the Advocates Scholarship Campaign, call Sam Bozzo or Rebecca Weeks in the Development Office at (213) 736-1045 or 1046. They will assist you in deciding the best way to make a difference in the scholarship campaign.

ADVOCATE GIFT PLANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>DONATION NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>Donovan Fellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500-$999</td>
<td>Dibble Fellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250-$499</td>
<td>Cook Fellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100-$249</td>
<td>Advocate Fellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10-$99</td>
<td>Associate Advocate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T he newly appointed class representatives will meet for an honors dinner on Friday evening, October 30, according to Brian Brandmeyer, ’62, President of the Alumni Board of Governors. At this dinner, the Board will acknowledge the representatives’ importance as a link to graduates.

Hawekotte, ’79, Chairman of the Advocates Campaign and the Treasurer for the Board, will welcome the appointees.

Sharing the spotlight at the dinner will be Jack Coogrove and Leo H. Dwerlkotte, ’39. Coogrove is the major founding donor to the original John F. Kennedy Moot Court Room, and Dwerlkotte gifted the Law School with the new Trial Advocacy Classroom.

Class Representatives Needed

A great way to say thanks to your Law School

Though 37 people from 23 class years have responded to the request to serve as class representatives for their graduating years, we still need volunteers to fill in the gaps, says Brian Brandmeyer, ’62, President of the Board of Governors.


“The duties of a class representative,” says Brandmeyer, “are crucial in maintaining a strong alumni-based communication network. Those serving are the primary liaison between the school and former classmates. Duties include keeping The Loyola Lawyer editor informed about news and keeping classmates up-to-date on the happenings at the Law School such as the Alumni Dinner, reunions, fundraising and other activities. “Not only that,” he added, “it’s fun besides and a great way to keep in touch with all your classmates.”

The newest alumni to join Loyola Law School’s class representatives team since The Loyola Lawyer’s last publication are Leslie C. Burg, ’84 and Thomas B. Kristovich, ’72.

“We welcome them and hope all of you from the class years without representatives will follow suit,” Brandmeyer concluded. If you would like to volunteer or need additional information, call Rebecca Weeks in the Alumni Office, (213) 736-1045.

Advocates Campaign Chairman Angela Hawekotte, ’79 (c) reviews Loyola Law School’s new Development computer data base with Director of Public Relations Sam Bozzo (r) and Coordinator of the Annual Fund Rebecca Weeks.

THE ADVOCATES CAMPAIGN

1987-88

GOAL $220,000

“Thanks to your generosity, the Advocates Campaign has exceeded its goal for past two years. Your gift to Loyola Law School’s 1987-88 scholarship campaign is invited.”

—Angela Hawekotte, ’79 Chairman, Advocates Campaign
Getting Father Through Law School

On the evening of Thursday, November 19, Loyola Law School graduate Charles R. Redmond, '54, was honored as Loyola Law School’s highest alumni honor—
The Distinguished Service Award. It will be presented to him at the Alumni Dinner on the evening of November 19.

Charles R. Redmond, '74, has been selected as the 1987 recipient of the Alumni Association’s highest honor—The Distinguished Service Award. It will be presented to him at the Alumni Dinner on the evening of November 19.

"Getting father through law school" became the family’s primary focus.

"If you stay around a company long enough, it sometimes just happens," he said modestly of his rise in the company. The Redmonds now live in Canada and three of their four children still live within five miles of the family home where they grew up. One daughter lives at Lake Michigan.

So the years have passed and the children have grown. Redmond has worked hard at achieving his goals. The family and developing a career had his attention until.

However, by that time, the Times Mirror legal staff of some 20 attorneys is now one of the numerous departments under his direction.

But Redmond is the first to admit that learning the law taught him a type of disciplined thinking, a way to reason and come to conclusions. "And in business," he said, "that’s important—coming to good conclusions a higher percentage of the time ."

Though a resident of California more than 30 years, Redmond’s start was in New Jersey where he was born. He was reared near Rutgers University, and ultimately attended that institution after serving two years in the Navy.

While at Rutgers, he met his wife to-be at Douglas College which was part of the University. They married in his senior year. When he graduated cum laude in 1950, he began working for General Electric in Connecticut. Then G.E. transferred him first to California and thereafter to Wisconsin.

However, by that time, the Redmonds’ legal affairs with California had been the best accredited program, "maybe the only accredited night school out at that time," he wryly admitted. Another reason was its proximity to the downtown offices of The Times.

To employees at The Times Mirror Company in Los Angeles, Charles R. Redmond is Vice President who oversees all corporate departments. To several arts, community and professional organizations, he is an officer or member. To many airlines and cruise ship companies, he is viewed as a frequent traveler.

But to wife Elizabeth, daughters Kathleen, Melanie, Patricia, and son John, one of the roles they remember best is Redmond as the husband and father who decided to go to law school at the age of 43.

"It was better than a mid-life crisis," laughed Redmond, a large lean man with an easy-going gait and a soft-spoken voice.

"I decided to go to law school at a later time in life than most. My youngest was about to enter high school or college. The time seemed right," he said.

It was 1950. He had always wanted to be a lawyer, but raising a family and developing a career had preoccupied him until that time.

The primary reason for choosing Loyola Law School was the times. The school had the best accredited night program, "maybe the only accredited night school out at that time," he wryly admitted. Another reason was its proximity to the downtown offices of The Times.

"Classes often began for me at 6 p.m. I’d stroll out of my office at 10 minutes to the beat and I’d go on time," he said.

The next four and a half years became a sort of a family adventure.

"Because they wanted someone with hunching resources and accounting background," the company was just beginning a series of "I wasn’t at acquisitions, according to Redmond.

In 1973 he was named Vice President on the Times Mirror Board and in 1977 he became Assistant to the President. In 1980 he was president and chief operating officer of Finance and Administration.

He assumed his current position, as Executive Vice President in 1987. Since he began in 1964, Times Mirror has grown to employ some 29,000 employees company-wide with 30 national subsidiaries generating revenues of more than three billion dollars.

If you stay around a company long enough, it sometimes just happens," he said modestly of his rise in the company. The Redmonds now live in Canada and three of their four children still live within five miles of the family home where they grew up. One daughter lives at Lake Michigan.

So the years have passed and the children have grown. Redmond has worked hard at achieving his goals. The family and developing a career had his attention until.

The Redmonds now live in Canada and three of their four children still live within five miles of the family home where they grew up. One daughter lives at Lake Michigan.

So the years have passed and the children have grown. Redmond has worked hard at achieving his goals. The family and developing a career had his attention until.

"I am still alive and practicing law," he said. "I’ve been pleased to note how many of the Class of 1937 and all the classes after are still practicing law as well.

"We have missed anyone else from the Class of 1937? You’ll be royally win ed and dined at your 50th reunion scheduled at the annual Alumni Dinner on November 19 at the Sheraton Grande Hotel.

Robert J. Farrell, '37, discovered to his dismay that he wasn’t included in the list of living class members present at the summer issue of The Loyola Lawyer.

"I am still alive and practicing law," he said. "We have missed anyone else from the Class of 1937? You’ll be royally win ed and dined at your 50th reunion scheduled at the annual Alumni Dinner on November 19 at the Sheraton Grande Hotel.


Board of Governors Elected Officers

In addition to the above alumni—ballots were cast and the results are now offi cial. Officers were elected for 1987-88.

Brian Brandmeyer, '62, of Tred-wood, Brandmeyer & Bezden; Lumsdaine in Downey, is the new president. William R. Francis, '71, of Robert Patterson & Hils in Pasadena is the vice president. Serving as treasurer is Angela Hawekotte, '77, Wattington & Ransom in Los Angeles. Hawekotte is also the chairman of the Advocates Campaign this year. Roxanne Christ, '85, of Paul, Hansens, Jasinko & Walker’s Los Angeles office is the next president.

From the slate of candidates voted upon by the Alumni Association at a large meeting, the following members were elected:


Serving their second year as elected members are: Judith L. Bloomer, '45, '53, Hon. William Ryalasdam, '64, Roman Silberfeld, '74, Claire Van Den Driessche, '74, and D. Vaughan, '74.

Student members are the Student Association Day Beth Phillips with students and the National Subsidiary Gener­

The Loyola Law School Board of Governors meets at 6 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month in the Casassa Room. If you have items to bring to the attention of President Brandmeyer, you can reach him through the Alumni Office, (213) 736-1096.

Class of 37 Celebrates 50th Year

Robert J. Farrell, '37, discovered to his dismay that he wasn’t included in the list of living class members present at the summer issue of The Loyola Lawyer.

"I am still alive and practicing law," he said. "I’ve been pleased to note how many of the Class of 1937 and all the classes after are still practicing law as well.

"We have missed anyone else from the Class of 1937? You’ll be royally win ed and dined at your 50th reunion scheduled at the annual Alumni Dinner on November 19 at the Sheraton Grande Hotel.


If you know the whereabouts of any other Class of 1937 members or have information to report, call the Communications Office at (213) 736-1043.
Separation of Powers

Allan Ides, '73, Professor and the holder of the James P. Bradley Chair of Constitutional Law for 1987-89, wrote this article as part of a series of six presented by The Los Angeles Herald Examiner during August as part of the Constitutional Celebration. Considered an expert in constitutional law, Ides received his B.A. from UCLA in 1971, his M.A. from Loyola University in 1973, and his J.D. from Loyola Law School in 1979. He was law clerk to the Hon. Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., Chief Judge for the U.S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit in 1979-80. He clerked for the Hon. Byron R. White, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1980-81, and was in private practice in 1981-82. The past three years, Ides served as Associate Dean of Loyola Law School. This article is reprinted with permission of The Los Angeles Herald Examiner, August 9, 1987.

T he most significant celebration of the bicentennial of the Constitution was not Congress' historic session in Philadelphia this July 16. Nor was it or will it be any one of the countless other festivities scheduled to honor this nation's charter. The true celebration of our Constitution's 200th birthday has been a series of televised events known collectively as the Iran-contra hearings.

From the standpoint of the Constitution, the real significance of the hearings goes well beyond the political controversies generated by the evidence gathered. Rather, it involves an examination of the centerpiece of our constitutional structure—the separation of powers. And nowhere is the dispute over the doctrine's meaning and applicability hotter than in the conduct of foreign affairs.

For instance, John Poindexter insisted in his testimony that the executive branch has the exclusive right to develop and implement U.S. foreign policy. By his rights, congressional incursions limit the latitude of presidential action—a violation of the separation of powers. Congressmen, of course, would have none of this. Congress' control of the purse strings and its power to enact legislation mandate a role for it in the conduct of foreign policy. A president who ignores this is trampling on the separation of powers. These conflicting views are not easily settled. The Supreme Court, except in one notable case, typically has refused even to consider separation-of-power questions arising from inter-government foreign-policy disputes on the ground that they are inherently political, not legal.

—Our system was created by men who, though they respected the rule of law, harbored a deeply felt distrust of government and the powers reposed in governments.

If so, it is appropriate to re-examine the structure of government set in motion by the Constitution. In so doing, one should be mindful of the fact that our system was created by men who, though they respected the rule of law, harbored a deeply felt distrust of government and the powers reposed in governments. The exultation of power and governmental efficiency were not their goals. Indeed, inefficiency was purposely built into the system in order to hobble the aggrandizement of power. The Constitution allocates the powers of government in two ways. First, it divides power between the federal and the state governments. Under the concept of federalism, specific substantive powers, such as the powers over interstate and foreign commerce, are granted to the national government, powers not given to the federal government are reserved for the states and the people. The Framers believed that by specifically limiting the nature of national power, local autonomy could be preserved and a potentially dangerous centralization of authority could be avoided.

Next, the authority over the substantive powers granted to the national government is separated among its three branches. It is this allocation of authority that is commonly referred to as the separation of powers. The term is slightly misleading since it suggests that each branch has jurisdiction over a particular set of substantive powers. For example, one could envision a system under which Congress had exclusive powers over domestic matters, the president had control over foreign affairs, and so forth. But that is not the system described in our Constitution.

In fact, the substantive powers, such as control over interstate and foreign commerce, the power to wage wars, etc., are lodged in the national government as a whole. Each branch is given specific governmental responsibilities that relate to all of these powers. No branch is given unlettered authority over any specific power.

In this division of responsibility, the legislative branch is given the authority to make law. From the perspective of the Framers, this authority to make law, and by so doing, to create national policy, made the legislative branch the most powerful of the three. As James Madison, writing in the Federalist Papers, stated, "In republican government, the legislative authority necessarily pre­dominated." In essence, the legislature is the trigger for exercises of national authority. With out positive action by the legislature, the power of the national government is dormant.

The executive branch is vested with the constitutional authority to enforce the laws and to implement the policies growing out of those laws. Except in a very narrow range of emergency actions, the executive has no authority to activate national powers in the absence of congressional action. Even in the context of emergency action, such as repelling a sudden attack, the executive response is dependent on implied and express au-

thority derived from prior congressional action. This division of authority between the making of law and the enforcing of law is at the heart of the separation of powers doctrine. From the perspective of the Framers, tyranny rested in the union of the responsibilities. To permit one person to make and enforce the law was an invitation to despotism and a clear threat to liberty. Moreover, the very notion that one person would ever wield such dictatorial powers was anathema.
government depends upon cooperation and accommodation among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

For example, the president has always a substantial role in developing and promoting national policy, both domestic and foreign. As such, the executive branch is more than an administrator of congressional will. The sheer political clout of the presidency gives the holder of that office a major role in the shaping of national policy.

Historically, that has been particularly true in foreign affairs. On the other hand, no presidential policy of any substance can survive without the consent and support of Congress. Indeed, behind almost every presidential action, one can find an express or implied authorization from Congress. Aside from disputes that arise during the process of lawmaking, the instances in which the legislative and executive branches have clashed constitutionally are relatively rare. Perhaps one of the most notable exceptions occurred when President Harry S. Truman seized the steel mills during the Korean War.

The Mills were threatened with a shutdown caused by labor and management dispute. President Truman feared that a halt in production would seriously undermine the war effort. As a consequence, he ordered the secretary of commerce to seize the privately owned mills.

Congress, however, had earlier refused to give the president the authority to take such action. Despite Truman's invocation of his powers as chief executive and as commander in chief, the Supreme Court, in Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer, held that the seizure of the mills violated the separation of powers. The president could not exercise an authority Congress had refused to extend him.

The Supreme Court, however, is usually less willing to intervene in controversies involving the separation of powers on the ground that such questions are "political" and thus better resolved by the legislative and executive branches. The court has refused to decide cases in which the resolution of the issue is textually committed to another branch (e.g., whether an individual should be pardoned), not susceptible to judicial resolution (e.g., the length of time a proposed amendment to the Constitution may circulate among the states), or whenever prudence dictates that the court stay its hand. The prudence rationale is completely open-ended and, it has been suggested, is indefensible in light of the commonly accepted perception that the president has unilateral authority to make and implement foreign policy.

The constitutional issues inherent in the Iran-contra affair have, at times, been obscured by policy questions and by the personalities of the participants. For example, whether the matter is the commonly accepted perception that the president has unilateral authority to make and implement foreign policy or a perception strengthened by a string of complacent Congresses and a timid Supreme Court.

The invasion of Grenada is a recent example of the separation-of-powers dispute. The facts underlying the Iran-contra affair are that it was an effort by Congress to make an end run around the Constitution.

The Supreme Court, in the name of prudence, seldom touches separation-of-powers disputes.

Thus the lines of authority so clearly drawn by the Framers have become somewhat blurred. This is particularly true with respect to military action. Although the Constitution explicitly grants Congress a vast array of responsibilities over the nation's war-making apparatus, emphatically suggesting the superiority of Congress in this realm, the executive branch, beginning with the Korean War, has claimed a privilege to send U.S. soldiers into actual or potential combat without the express consent of Congress. The executive's role as commander in chief, which was perceived by the Framers as a non-policy-making military position, has been exalted to one that permits the president to use the military as a tool of his foreign policy.

The invasion of Grenada is a recent example of this use of presidential authority. Congress played no role in the decision. Undoubtedly the idea that the president, on his own initiative, could dispatch U.S. forces to overthrow a foreign government would have shocked the authors of the Constitution. But the judiciary provided no solace for those who challenged the constitutionality of the act.

The model for such judicial timidity was molded during the Vietnam War, when a number of suits challenging the constitutionality of the war were filed. Essentially, the plaintiffs argued that in the absence of a declaration of war by Congress, the president could not engage the nation in a prolonged military conflict. A few courts did conclude that the open-ended Gulf of Tonkin resolution was tantamount to such a declaration, thus sufficient to justify the president's action. The majority of courts, however, did not even go that far. They simply ruled that the question was political and thus not appropriately suited for judicial resolution. The Supreme Court refused to hear any of these lawsuits.

The War Powers Resolution, enacted in 1975, was a congressional response to the constitutional imbalance brought to the surface by the Vietnam War. It represents an effort by Congress to curb the war-making proclivity of recent presidents. So far, however, the resolution has proved to be ineffective. The tragedy in Lebanon and the invasion of Grenada are good examples of its ineffectiveness. The Supreme Court has yet to rule upon its constitutionality, although it may have an opportunity as a result of the suit filed last week questioning President Reagan's Persian Gulf policy.

The constitutional issues inherent in the Iran-contra affair have, at times, been obscured by policy questions and by the personalities of the participants. For example, whether the matter is the commonly accepted perception that the president has unilateral authority to make and implement foreign policy or a perception strengthened by a string of complacent Congresses and a timid Supreme Court.

Yet the hearings seemed to be inexorably pulled toward the model designed by the Framers. Foreign policy is not the sole prerogative of the president. A president is entitled in a position to manage the day-to-day affairs of foreign policy, it must not be kept in the dark about what the executive branch is up to. On the contrary, the hearings revealed that "it" is the president and the executive branch's role in the shaping of national policy.
Laufer Appointed to State Commission

DAVID LAUFER, ’67, Chairman of the Board of Visitors at Loyola Law School, was recently appointed to the California State Advisory Commission on Franchises.

The California Advisory Committee on Franchises is the key industry information source to aid the California State Senate and its Committee on Insurance and Corporations in understanding franchise matters and assist in drafting legislation where appropriate. Senator Alan Robbins, who announced Laufer’s appointment, chairs the Committee.

Laufer is a senior member of Kindel & Anderson’s Warner Center office in Woodland Hills. Laufer regularly acts as legal counsel in connection with major litigation involving anti-trust, contract, insurance, petroleum marketing, real estate, trademarks, unfair competition, employment termination, franchise termination and zoning controversies.

An author of numerous papers and articles on franchising, Laufer has hosted past workshops on franchising at Loyola Law School. He also actively engages as legal counsel in the areas of marketing, licensing, joint ventures and franchise registration programs.

Tunney Tennis Tournament Nets $2500 for Scholarships

In spite of the earthquake the day before and an unseasonably steamy weather, the John V. Tunney /Loyola Law School Tennis Tournament for Student Scholarships held the afternoon of November 3 at the Riviera Country Club was considered highly successful by everyone who attended.

“As far as I’m concerned, this is the beginning of what I see as an annual event,” said Tournament Chairman Tunney, who graduated from the University of Virginia Law School, but now lives in Los Angeles as one of his West Coast legal alliances.

“With the help of the participants, next year we will make the size of the tournament,” he said.

It all began at noon with a box lunch under umbrellas at Riviera Country Club’s Tennis Center in Pacific Palisades. As each participant arrived, they received a Loyola Law School shirt and tennis visor. As the tennis pro matched players at their level, photos of each player were later distributed at the awards cocktail party. Guests of the players took their places in the shade to cheer the competitors and in some cases offer their unsolicited suggestions for game improvement.

Signs were displayed on the courts of the eight companies and individuals who had donated sponsorship funds. They included Jimmy Murphy of Jimmy’s Restaurant in Beverly Hills, Tedway, Brandmeyer, Brazelton & Lumsdaine, Roland Seidler; Kern; Weeley, Murray Neidorf; Walker’s 71; John V. Tunney, and Martin Lawrence, who won first place and Skip Cooper, who placed second. Andy Morf was first place in B level with James Krochka in number two and second place. In C level, visiting Professor Pat Randolph, the first holder of the Frieman Chair in Real Property, came first in first with Jerry Sinclair coming in second.

The grand door prize of the evening was an all-expense paid weekend for two in San Francisco including tickets to the Rams–49ers game, Murray Neidorf was the winner.

Brian Brandmeyer, ’62, President of the Board of Governors, was a member of the Tennis Committee, and a participant in the tournament, summed up the day this way: “I can’t think of a better way to spend a hot afternoon. All of us had a great time, saw other nice fellow tennis players, played hot, hard tennis—and raised money for Loyola students.”

And I’d like to offer special thanks to John Tunney who made it all possible, of course, and to Bernie LeSage ’74, who acted as Coordinator and ended up unable to play himself due to earth-quake related problems at his firm.” Other committee members were Bob Brazelton ’52, Skip Coomer ’87, Joe Duda ’79, Larry Lawrence, Patty Morf ’79, Sarah Ross-Burnett, John Luk, Placement Assistants.

The telephone number of the Placement Center is (213)736-1180.

Small firms top graduate market

Employment trends show surprising results

by Carol Ross-Burnett

Director, Career Planning and Placement Center

The facts are in: The majority of law school graduates across the country find initial employment in private practice firms of 2–10 attorneys.

National Association for Law Placement (NALP) data has consistently revealed this fact through an annual nationwide survey of ABA law school graduates. For the class of 1985 and of 30,510 respondents, very small firms (2–10 attorneys) accounted for the largest share of graduates. Only 816 of the 2,081 small firms were small firms (11–25 attorneys) with 8.8%. Medium-sized firms of 25–50 attorneys accounted for 13.8%. Half of the 5708 large firms were small firms (25–50 attorneys) and 7% and large firms with more than 100 attorneys, 13%.

According to NALP data for the class of 1988, government is the second largest employer of law school graduates (12.7%) followed by judicial clerkships (11.5%), business and industry (10.4%), public interest (3.9%) and academia (1.5%).

Small employers and government agencies tend not to recruit on campus during the fall season, so it may be surprising to note that the majority of graduates are therefore gaining employment through their own independent job searches.

This would include their use of the thousands of job listings which come into the Career Planning and Placement Center each year, a large share of which are from smaller law firms and government agencies.

The average starting salary for the class of 1985 was $29,224 and only 30% of all graduates for the class of 1985 earned more than $35,000 per year. A recent ABA Journal survey of 601 law firms shows an increase in average 1987 starting salaries to $33,000.

The much publicized 1986 salaries of $65,000 in New York and $52,000 in Los Angeles are attributable to the limited number of available positions on campus each fall. According to NALP data, average starting salaries in California were $52,000 in San Jose, California. Loyola’s own placement statistics also show this broad range of salaries for smaller employers. So although larger employers are often more visible and may offer greater prestige and financial rewards, smaller employers remain the bread and butter of the legal profession for a majority of law school graduates.

1987–88 Staff:
Carol Ross-Burnett, Director
Kristen Flierl, Associate Director
Nancy Moxley, John Luk, Placement Assistants.

The telephone number of the Placement Center is (213)736-1180.

Alumni Directory Questionnaires Sent

Verification calls to begin soon

Judging by the number of calls received at the Communications Office, most of you have received your alumni directory questionnaires from Harris Publishing Company of New York.

The directory is slated for release in June of 1988.

Beginning December 22, the company will begin telephone follow-up to alumni for verification of the information to be printed in the directory. At the same time, the telephone representatives will be inviting alumni to order personal copies of the volume.

The telephone call is a follow-up to two questionnaire mailings sent to all alumni with verified addresses.

Since the cost of the directory is self-liquidating through sales, the solicitation requests made by Harris are supported by the Alumni Association. The entire project has been undertaken at very little cost to the law school itself. As a by-product of the directory Harris promised to update the school with completely updated alumni records.

If you have not received a questionnaire form, or you have questions about the directory, please contact the Communications Office at (213)736-1043.
Donovan Memorial Plans Announced

Burns Foundation offers $250,000 challenge

When the average person passes through life, his or her memory often dims quickly for those who are left behind. But there are those who leave such a profound effect on those they knew, that to remember them brings an instant flood of feelings.

Rev. Joseph J. Donavan, S.J., Recto- tor of the Law School from 1927 to 1970 was such a man. His smile, booming voice, generosity, commanding presence — and sometimes his displeasure, is what alumni are beginning to tell us about as the Alumni Office pulls together notes for a memorial booklet.

On the evening of Friday, Feb. 26, 1988, those who remember Donavan best will gather at the Bel Air Country Club to honor him, toasts his memory, and reminisce about the man who is often referred to as Mr. Loyola Law School.

“If you attended the law school before 1970, you can’t forget him,” says Michael J. Clemen, ’51, who is chairing the Donavan Dinner Committee. “Put the evening of February 26, 1988 on your calendar” he urges. “For $100 a ticket, you’ll be treated to good company, marvelous food, and a very special tribute to the man we refer to as Law School.

We’ll cap the evening with dancing, and a special toast to Father Donavan.”

A history of the law school and Father Donavan’s life has been compiled by J. Robert Vaughan, ’57, and will be given to the guests attending the celebration. Additional memorabilia will be offered for sale later.

“Please search your memorabilia for any photos, clippings or items of interest about Father Donavan,” urges Clemen. “Send them to the following address so they can be included in the booklet, or in the audio visual presentation which will be part of the tribute.”

All proceeds for the event will be used toward an on-campus memorial to Father Donavan which will be erected near the south classroom which will be renamed in his honor.

A $50,000 fund-raising campaign will be kicked off in conjunction with the celebration according to Roger Sullivan, ’50, Chairman of the Donovan Steering Committee.

“The Fritz B. Burns Foundation has offered alumni and friends of Father Donavan and the law school a remarkable challenge,” says Sullivan. “If we can raise $250,000 toward the Donavan Fund, they will match it dollar for dollar.”

Other Donavan Committee members are: John E. Anderson, ’50; Henry G. Bodkin, Jr., ’45; Martin J. Burke, Sr., ’26; Sy R. Cohen, Gilbert Dreyfus, ’35; Thomas Garcia, ’52; James N. Kenealy, Jr., ’52; Hugh MacNeil, ’48; Joseph M. McCaughlin, ’55; Rev. Michael Moodie, Joseph R. Mullin, Jr., ’29; Hon. Manuel L. Real, ’52; Roger Sullivan, ’50; J. Robert Vaughan, ’57; and John G. Thorpe, ’48.

“If you have anecdotes or memorabilia you wish to have included in the tribute, or need further information about the celebration on February 26, contact the Loyola Law School Communications Office, 1441 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90015, telephone (213) 736-1043.

Catholic Charities Seeks Volunteers

Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles has registered more than $16,000,000 in new contributions from the public for the first time in its history. The money was collected through its “Mitzvah for Mitzvah” campaign.

An additional $100,000 was transferred to the Archdiocese’s Donavan Fund to help defray the costs of a new archdiocesan elementary school and to expand the Archdiocese’s education, health, and social service programs.

The campaign, which was conducted by the Archdiocese’s Office of Development, was announced last week by Michael J. Clemen, who was also chair of the campaign.

The campaign, which was conducted by the Archdiocese’s Office of Development, was announced last week by Michael J. Clemen, who was also chair of the campaign.

Attention Alumni — Send in Your News

Attention Alumni — Send in Your News

We list any newsworthy information which can be published in the next issue of The Loyola Lawyer and send this coupon back to the Law School. This could include professional or civic honors, promotions, appointments or elections, articles or other published works, speeches given, seminars attended, new partnerships or association memberships or offices, etc.

Please PRINT OR TYPE

☐ Is this an address change.

Name (Last), (First) (m.j.)

Address (Street) (City) (State) (Zip)

Telephone [ ] News [ ]

Date: Class Year:

If you have any questions or need further information, call the Communications Office at (213) 736-1043.

Please return to: Director of Communications Loyola Law School 1441 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90015 Telephone: (213) 736-1043

Handicapped Center

Continued from page 1

from their disability,” Quinn says. “Most cases fall into the areas of employment discrimination, denial of governmental benefits and access to programs and facilities.”

Foffice or six students per semester enroll in the clinic. For four units of credit, the students must commit to 16 hours per week during each 14 weeks enrolled. Under the direction of Quinn, the students research actual cases and represent clients at administrative hearings or in the court. The clinic students are also required to take a two-credit academic component, Legal Rights of the Disabled and Elderly, before the clinical semester.

Students in the class may either take the examination or write a research paper related to an actual clinic case.

“We receive hundreds of calls each year,” admits Quinn, “but because we have such a small permanent staff, and have to depend primarily on our clinic students and some volunteer attorneys, we actually handle only a fraction of them.”

The Department of Education grants offsets the salary paid by Quinn by Loyola Law School. The Center is also supported by State Bar Foundation (LSFA) and money donated by the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the Trial Attorneys Association, some family foundations, individual donations, and private fund-raising. The Center now has a full-time legal secretary Deborah Horton and a part-time paralegal Linda Siegel.

The Board of Directors for the Western Law Center includes Saralea Altman, President, Professor Mary-Lynne Fisher and Charles D. Van Deventer; Sr., F. Saenz, Treasurer, and Professor Jan C. Costello, Nancy Knox, Stuart P. Harmon, Nicholas DeWitt, Marilyn Holle, Joel Kleinberg, Alan Sircory; Joseph E. Lawrence, ’77, Ronald C. Rosen, Sam Bander, Sharon Hartman and Robb Hennessy.

If you would like more information about volunteer legal service to the Western Law Center for the Handicapped at Loyola Law School, call (213) 736-1051.

Workshop Scheduled

Continued from Part 2

As a result, Dr. Moss and Dr. Carol Holder also of the Cal Poly Pomona English Department recently revived a program of writing in the disciplines to evaluate and teach using all of the resources of the University. They wrote an instructional guide book and their successful program has been widely emulated nationally. Rankin participated in the program for several years and now teaches a writing course in San Diego State’s version of the program.

In preparation for the workshop at Loyola, all entering students wrote a diagnostic essay which is being evaluated by Moss and Rankin and a team of trained graders. In turn, corrective suggestions will be given to small section writing instructors, with particular attention given to those students who have serious writing problems.

In addition to the workshop, Frakt told the faculty that Moss and Rankin will be available on a regular basis during the spring semester to provide remedial work to students who are having difficulty in writing, on reference from faculty teaching the small sections, and also for general consultation.

Feel free to include personal news such as marriages or births. If more space is needed, please attach a separate sheet. If a black and white photo accompanies your news, it will be used on a space available basis. Please specify if photo is to be returned.

If you have any questions or need further information, call the Communications Office at (213) 736-1043.

The late Rev. Joseph P. Donavan, S.J. (r) and Fritz B. Burns are shown at a dinner honoring father Donavan’s birthday in 1967. Father Donavan’s life will be celebrated at a dinner scheduled February 27.

Communications Office at the law school so they can be included in the Alumni Office pulls together notes for a memorial booklet.

Fritz B. Burns Foundation offers $250,000 challenge

The Fritz B. Burns Foundation has offered alumni and friends of Father Donavan and the law school a remarkable challenge,” says Sullivan. “If we can raise $250,000 toward the Donavan Fund, they will match it dollar for dollar.”
Legal Briefs

1952
ALAN R. WOODARD became a member of the American, Presbyterian, Harbison & Myers firm in Los Angeles on August 1.

1953
WILLIAM BLAIR DALBEY, formerly of Evans, Dalley, Holm, and Knapp in Santa Ana, reportedly retired this year and works on a limited basis for the Workers Compensation Board handling calendar conflicts, depositions, etc.

1955
SPENCER BRANDEN IS now limiting his law practice to mediation and arbitration of marital dissolution matters.

1961
JOHN COLLINS was recently elected Vice President/President Elect of the Los Angeles chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates. He was also reelected to the National Board of Directors of ABOTA for a second three year term and continues serving as Treasurer and Director of the California Defense Council as well as Trustee of the Pasadena Bar Association.

GARY COOPER, formerly Vice President and General Counsel of Lloyd Corporation, Ltd., has opened his own office in Century City.

1963
MICHAEL E. GLASON has become a member of the San Diego office of Allen, Matkins, Leck, Gamble & Mallory.

DALE S. GRIBOW, Paul Zifrin, and the Hon. Shirley Hufstedler recently hosted a cocktail party at the Regency Club for People for the American Way Legal Defense Fund. He was recently appointed to The Executive Committee of the Beverly Hills Bar Association Litigation Section for 1987-88. Very active with the Thalians, GRIBOW is in the chair of this year's Thalians' Ball honoring Fred McMurray and June Havener with proceeds going to the Cold/Still Center for the Thalians' Mental Health Center.

1967
JANET L. CHUBB, of Janet Chubb & Associates in Reno, Nevada, says she recently became associated with William Gardner. The practice is limited to creditors' rights in bankruptcy. She is a member of the Board of Governors, State Bar of Nevada, is a member of the Committee in the Judiciary and acts as liaison to the MCLE Committee and the Lawyer Referral Service Committee.

1969
THE HON. BENJAMIN ARANDA, whose family was chosen as the 1969 Hispanic Family of the Year in Los Angeles, was recently honored with wife Emma and their 11 children at the White House as one of America's six "Great American Families." After having seven children of their own, the ARANDAS adopted four additional children during the past three years. The adopted children were all older and have physical and learning disabilities. The family is extremely active in civic and community service. A judge in the Torrance Court, ARANDA was also reelected in July as the Chairman of the Board of Blue Cross of California.

1972
LAWRENCE FRIED LIEBENBAUM is serving his second term as Chair of the Los Angeles County Bar Immigration Law Section. He was the first person to serve twice as the Chairperson of that section. He also led a panel for general practitioners at the Annual Meeting of the Bar of the City of Los Angeles. Along with THE HON. MICHAEL BYRNE and PATRICK KELLY, also 60 years, LIEBENBAUM is putting on a panel on immigration law for members of the Irish-American community.


1973
JOSEPH M. CAHN proudly reports his son Bruce starred at Loyola Law School this year and will be a member of the class of 1990.

KENNETH L. FREEMAN announces the formation of a partnership with David M. Galie, formerly a Deputy Attorney General, and the California Attorney General. The firm will continue to specialize in administrative licensing and disciplinary law involving the professions, with particular emphasis on the health care, medical and hospital fields. He has specialized in this area for the past eight years.

1974
THE HON. MAURO DUFFY-LEWIS was appointed by the Governor to the Municipal Court of the Los Angeles Judicial District, Criminal Trials Division, on July 1987. Prior to her appointment, MISSY DUFFY-LEWIS was in private practice from 1976–81, Assistant District Attorney of Northern University School of Law from 1981–85, an associate at Bauer, Lewis & Nelsen in 1983–84, and Deputy District Attorney in Los Angeles County from 1984 until her appointment to the bench.

1976
WILLIAM J. LANDERS was appointed this year as Deputy Associate Justice, California Supreme Court, in the 4th District. He has lived and worked in Washington, D.C. He has served more than six years in state and federal court in Los Angeles. He served as a state and federal judge in the 4112th Circuit Court in Los Angeles County, where he presided over hundreds of cases, including many involving complex commercial issues.

1979
PETER M. SPENCER is the Permanent President of the 4th Judicial District Court of Appeals in Los Angeles, where he has been since 1979. Prior to that, he served as a trial judge in the Los Angeles County Superior Court. He has been recognized for his leadership and dedication to the administration of justice.

1980
The Hon. Maureen Duffy-Lewis, '74

1983
The Hon. Maureen Duffy-Lewis, '74

1984
ALLEY L. LOWY, President of his own diversified real estate firm, Loyow Development Corporation, served last year as President of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Building Industry Association. In 1987 he served as Vice President for Governmental Relations of the Association of California Real Estate Brokers. He will serve a second term as the Chairman of the Southern California, and on a legislative committee of the California Building Industry Association. This year he was also appointed to the Citizen's Advisory Committee to the Planning Commission of the City of Los Angeles and served as its co-chairman. He was recently a panelist at the Los Angeles County Bar Association where his topic was "Growth Versus No Growth Propositions:"

1985
KATHY L. FREEMAN has her own firm in Sherman Oaks. She is in the practice of tax, business, real estate, corporate, will, trust, estate planning and probate related litigation. She also is an Adjunct Professor of Administrative Law at California State University at Northridge, Pepperdine College, and the University of Southern California. She is the co-founder and chairperson of the San Fernando Valley Chapter of the National Association of Accountants, and co-founder of the Glendale Estate Planning Council. In 1987 he authored "Disposition of Corporate Business by Sale or Merger" for the New Bendix, law and tax book publisher.

1987
JAMES R. BENDAT is working in the Beverly Hills Office of the Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office.

SHELBY J. SHARON of Rich & Eber in Los Angeles has been teaching seminars in the law of real estate brokerage. Given all year, these seminars have received accreditation by the Department of Real Estate.

THE HON. R. CLAIRE TAYLOR, a former member of The Los Angeles Bar Association, was elevated to the Superior Court of Los Angeles in May 1987. When TAYLOR was appointed as District Counsel in 1982, she had been with the General Litigation Branch of the Los Angeles Superior Court since 1982. She was appointed as Deputy to the General Litigation Branch in 1983. After graduating from Loyola in 1975, she joined the Small Business Administration and ran her own business in Northridge in business and family law until her appointment to the bench.

1989
RICHARD P. LONGAKER II of Kirtland & Packard in Los Angeles has been appointed a member of the Superior Court Committee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association for 1989-90. He also serves on the ABA Relations Committee of the L.A. County Bar Association. He also serves on the Board of Directors for the UC Santa Barbara Alumni Association, Los Angeles Chapter, this year.

BEVERLY E. MOSLEY was appointed in March as a Commissioner on the Los Angeles County, Los Angeles Judicial District. She served more than six years in Los Angeles County Superior Court as an Assistant District Attorney and in private practice for two years.

TIMOTHY M. MURPHY was promoted last year to a Grade IV with the
LOYOLA LAWYER

Los Angeles County Public Defenders Office, the highest level of attainable status as a public defender when he was transferred to the San Fernando Office and lives in Burbank with his family. He is the chairman of the Burbank Neighborhood Awareness Committee, a homeowners group "committed to maintaining the safety and appearance of our neighborhood." He is also the Secretary of the Burbank Park and Recreation Board where he has served since 1985.

1978

MARIJN Van J. FRIED, who became a partner in 1979.

1979

Marilyn Gilbert, who has her own offices in Santa Barbara, is presently practicing law in Santa Monica.

1980

TERESA A. BEAUMONT of Shepard, Mullen, Richter & Hampton, was appointed Chair of the Legislative Review Committee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association's Litigation Section, and to the Conference of Delegates as a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Delegation. EDMUND K. RAYBON of Cox, Castle & Nicholson, has been named to serve her second two-year term on the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of California. She will continue in her post as Corporate/Community Affairs Director, working with corporations and the league's two development projects. She is currently involved in her firm's litigation practice with an emphasis on business defense and creditors' rights. Active with several Bar Associations, the Women Lawyers Association of Los Angeles and California Women's Lawyers, she serves on their boards and is Chair of the Pre-Judgment Remedies Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

1983

SUSAN MILL, Gill & Gill in Bakersfield, will be a delegate to the Conference of Counsels of the Kern County Bar Association, representing the Kern County Bar Association. She is currently teaching a masters level class for psychology and counseling students at California State College at Bakersfield entitled, "Legals in Clinical Practice.

GARY H. HIRAGA, who began his association with Price Waterhouse in 1978 as a member of the tax department, will be resigning and is a partner in Wyman, Hacker & Kincannon, which he joined in July. He is a member of the firm's Financial Services specialized practice unit in Los Angeles.

1984

ALAN J. AMICO reports his firm, Samuel, A. Reis, Tumin, Bassett & London, which is a partner in Price Waterhouse.

CAROLYN RAE COLE recently became associated with the firm of Green, Wachtel & Gilchrist in Century City.

1985

EDYTH M. BRADY formerly of Marcus & Penn, has joined the law firm of Sheppard, White & Hoffmann in Los Angeles.

1986

NANCY CLARK HILGREN formed an office in Newport Beach in 1985 where she is associated with Than & Rund in Peninsula. She is proud to announce the opening of her new office in Los Angeles.

Michael Frank reports he is doing volunteer work as an arbitrator for the Los Angeles County Bar Association and is on special assignment as an employee of the State Bar of California. MARY K. MARDINI, who is with the law firm of Robert R. Ronne in Beverly Hills, has just finished completing a course in insurance law to insurance professionals.

JEANNE P. MORGAN is currently associated with Nupen & Broderick in their Torrance office.

1987

MOSES J. KUSHMAN, of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, has been appointed as a part-time Rabbi at the University of Judaism and is teaching at North Carolina Central as an Adjunct Professor. KUSHMAN delivered the invocation at the June 1987 Commencement.

1988

MARIO A. GONZALEZ started her own law practice in Rancho Cucamonga in January 1987.

TIMOTHY McNULTY and DEBORAH McNULTY have relocated to the State of Hawaii.

1990

M. CHRISTINE BRADY formerly of Arter, Schwebel, Goldstein & Kessler, has joined the law firm of Sheppard, White & Hoffmann in Los Angeles.

1991

MARY E. SCHULZ has been appointed as Assistant Vice President and Associate Counsel of First Western Savings and Loan Association in Newport Beach Corporate headquarters.

1992

JULIE RANDALL PABLO has joined the law firm of Kane & Whelan in Glendale as a litigation associate.

CECELIA TRIPPI recently joined the firm of Kornblum, McDonough, Kelly, & Herlihy in Los Angeles. She previously specialized in banking litigation as an associate with Anderson, MacDonald, Feib personalized, and moved as a result of her law of the Orange County Superior Court.

KURT WEISMULLER transferred within the United States Department of Justice to the Environmental Enforcement Section of the Justice Department's Environmental Enforcement Resources Division. He lives in Washington, D.C. in insurance law to insurance professionals.

M. GUY MAISIN is now employed as Assistant Vice President and Associate Counsel of First Western Savings and Loan Association in Newport Beach Corporate headquarters.

1993

J. Michael Baker of the Southern District of California, will be a delegate to the Conference of Counsels of the Kern County Bar Association, representing the Kern County Bar Association. He is currently teaching a masters level class for psychology and counseling students at California State College at Bakersfield entitled, "Legals in Clinical Practice.

GARY L. TYSCH is associated with William H. Newkirk, a practice emphasizing professional negligence. He is also a member of the Legal Commit­tee of the Wish Big Brothers of Los Angeles.

1994

RAOUL AROZ has been retained as Staff Attorney for Catholic Charities Immigration and Citizenship Divi­sion. He will be a special assistant to the Director of the Catholic Charities Legalization Pro­gram which has to date registered and begun to serve 315,000 potentially eligible aliens.

Michael Frank reports he is doing volunteer work as an arbitrator for the Los Angeles County Bar Association and is on special assignment as an employee of the State Bar of California. MARY K. MARDINI, who is with the law firm of Robert R. Ronne in Beverly Hills, has just finished completing a course in insurance law to insurance professionals.

JEANNE P. MORGAN is currently associated with Nupen & Broderick in their Torrance office.

HEDWIG "HEDDY" C. SWANSON is a member of the current Board of Directors of the Los Angeles County Bar Association's Litigation Section, and to the Conference of Counsels of the Kern County Bar Association. She is currently teaching a masters level class for psychology and counseling students at California State College at Bakersfield entitled, "Legals in Clinical Practice.

M. GUY MAISIN is now employed as Assistant Vice President and Associate Counsel of First Western Savings and Loan Association in Newport Beach Corporate headquarters.

1995

JULIE RANDALL PABLO has joined the law firm of Kane & Whelan in Glendale as a litigation associate.

CECELIA TRIPPI recently joined the firm of Kornblum, McDonough, Kelly, & Herlihy in Los Angeles. She previously specialized in banking litigation as an associate with Anderson, MacDonald, Feib personalized, and moved as a result of her law of the Orange County Superior Court.

KURT WEISMULLER transferred within the United States Department of Justice to the Environmental Enforcement Section of the Justice Department's Environmental Enforcement Resources Division. He lives in Washington, D.C. in insurance law to insurance professionals.

MARIO A. GONZALEZ started her own law practice in Rancho Cucamonga in January 1987.

TIMOTHY McNULTY and DEBORAH McNULTY have relocated to the State of Hawaii.

1996

MOSES J. KUSHMAN, of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, has been appointed as a part-time Rabbi at the University of Judaism and is teaching at North Carolina Central as an Adjunct Professor. KUSHMAN delivered the invocation at the June 1987 Commencement.

1997

MARRIAGES


1998


1999

BIRTHS

Frances Allison, daughter of James R. Oster, was born on July 15, 1987.

MARTIN I. KOTOWSKY, '86, was born on March 1, 1988.
Calendar of Events

Friday, October 30
Faculty Lounge
2:00-5:00 p.m.
Faculty Writing Seminar

Saturday, October 31
Classroom 6
9:00-5:00 p.m.
Faculty Writing Seminar

Wednesday, November 6
Casassa Room
6:00 p.m.
Alumni Association Board of Governors Meeting

Thursday, November 19
Sheraton Grande Hotel
6:30 p.m.
Annual Alumni Dinner

Thursday, December 3
Loyola Law School
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Planned Giving Workshop

Wednesday, December 9
Loyola Marymount University
6:30 p.m.
Christmas Concert and Reception for Alumni

Wednesday, December 16
Casassa Room
6:00 p.m.
Alumni Association Board of Governors Meeting

Loyola Law School
1441 West Olympic Blvd.
P.O. Box 15019
Los Angeles, California 90015-3980

IN THIS ISSUE:
Handicapped Center Receives Grant ............ page 1
Sedgwick Develops New Program ............. page 1
Annual Alumni Dinner Set .................... pages 1, 5
Constitution: A Living Contract ............. pages 6, 7

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."