Rutgers Prof Chosen as 13th Dean

Arthur Frakt, a 43-year-old Rutgers University Law professor, has been chosen as the 13th dean of Loyola Law School, effective July 1.

Frakt assumes the position at Loyola, which is now held by Gerald P. Rosen, following a year-long national search for the new dean. Rosen is a full-time professor at the Law School who was serving as dean for the past year and will continue to teach at Loyola.

University President Rev. Donald D. Merrifield, S.J., said, "We are very fortunate to have found such an excellent candidate for dean as Arthur Frakt. He already has wide support among those who have had the opportunity to meet him and I look forward to working closely with him and continuing to develop the high standards and quality that Loyola is known for throughout the legal community.

61st Commencement:

Graduates numbering 358 and their guests listened attentively on June 6 to Dean Gerald P. Rosen, keynote speaker, expound upon the benefits of their three years as law students at the 61st Commencement Exercises.

"I have recently heard your class called the class of economic anxiety," mused Rosen, who will relinquish his position as Loyola dean to Arthur Frakt, a Rutgers law professor, in July. "But, I'd prefer to take a look beyond these current anxieties—beyond the swamp of the present recession and the hurdle of bar exams—to the brave world you will enter as a member of an ancient, honorable and very distinguished profession."

Rosen spoke of "noteworthy characteristics of the graduates future world and the vast diversity of the opportunities that lie ahead" for them. He encouraged the graduates by speaking of lawyers' advantages in an economically depressed time—financially, as they have the opportunity to make money; geo­graphically, as they may practice anywhere they want; and profession­ally, because they may choose from several options as to the type of law they practice.

"Let me tell you what it is about law school training that sets you apart from others," he said. "First, there is the undeniable fact that you are privileged members of our society. You have had the opportunity and the money to go through college and law school and the wit and talent to develop the skills these people possess."

Wilson Claims 1st Award

Faculty Establishes $2,000 Writing Prize

International Business Transactions Professor Donald T. Wilson has claimed the first annual Faculty Writing Prize, awarded by Loyola Law School to the faculty member who has made the most significant contribution to legal literature in the past calendar year.

Wilson was chosen for the $2,000 prize for his newly published book, "International Business Transactions in a Nutshell" (West Publishing Company 1982). According to Wilson, the book took him seven years to complete because the field of international business transactions is changing so fast and is so wide ranging that law teachers and practitioners differ about the field's content and scope. The book, written specifically for law teaching purposes, has been widely accepted at other law schools and at least three other IBL professors are utilizing it as the principal coursebook in their classes.

More than 3,000 copies of the book were sold during the past 12 months and West Publishing has subsequently asked Wilson to begin a second edition, which is scheduled for publication in 1983. The original 434 page book will be increased to 500 pages for the second edition.

Entrants were judged by a panel of distinguished outside judges which included UCLA Professor Steven Schiffrin '75, Alumni Association Board of Governors representative Judge Manuel Real '52, and Judge

See Writing Prize, pg. 2

Loyola Bar Admittees Celebrate

The Law School and the Alumni Association hosted the bi-yearly reception for graduates who passed the spring bar exam on June 10 at the Pasadena Civic Auditorium. Seventy Loyola graduates and their guests attended the hors d'oeuvres and champagne party, celebrating their first attempt passage rate of 59.46%. The statewide average was 34.4% this spring, down from 32.5% one year ago.

BURNS BUILDING RECEIVES NATIONAL ACOCCALES

The Fritz B. Burns Academic Center, dedicated last January, has received national acclaim during the past few months. The American Institute of Architects included the Center in its tour of unique downtown architecture on May 9 and the New York Times Magazine featured a half-page picture of the Burns Building in its May 16 article on Frank O. Gehry, the building's architect. "The Loyola project, which will eventually give the Law School an entire small campus where none exists today, grew out of Gehry's fantasy of what a law school is all about—a fleeting image of a pileup of buildings, like an Acropolis, with stairs leading up to it," the article read. "And fantasy, Gehry thinks, is what clients should want from an architect."

"One of the Loyola buildings will be a chapel that Gehry wants built out of plywood, and he is trying to convince the School that oiling its outside every few months to prevent delamination from the sun's ultraviolet rays will be an act of devotion," the article continued.

The chapel, which is Phase II of the Greater Loyola Law School Development Program is planned for groundbreaking in the fall.

NEWS BRIEFS

Otto Kauss '46 (center) receives Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from President Merrifield (left) and Dean Gerald Rosen (right).

See Commencement, pg. 3

"Dean Rosen has given the Law School outstanding service," Merrifield continued. "His leadership for the past year will stand as a challenge to Dean Frakt."

Frakt received unanimous support by the Law School faculty to fill the dean's position. According to Merrifield, "He was the outstanding candidate because of his wide range of experience in the law, his academic accomplishments and his administrative experience."

"The role of the Law School dean, as I see it, is to help facilitate the appropriate intellectual, physical and emotional climate in which the capabilities of faculty and students may thrive, and in which they may achieve their full potential," Frakt commented.

Frakt earned his bachelor's degree with honors at Rutgers University in 1961 and his LL.B from Rutgers University Law School in 1964, where he was Notes and Comment Editor of the Rutgers Law Review.

Upon graduating, he became deputy attorney general of New Jersey for civil rights and held that position until 1966. He then joined the Rutgers School of Law faculty in Camden as an assistant professor of law. He became associate professor in 1968 and full professor in 1971. Frakt served as the associate dean of Rutgers Law School from 1969 to 1972.

NEWS
FROM THE DEAN

It seems as though it was only yes­
terday that I agreed to serve the Law
School as dean for a year and in some
ways I wish Father Merrifield had not
asked me to do this job. So quickly I
assumed the position of Lame Duck!
The hours were longer and the
problems more diverse than I wished,
and I suffered from a frequent sense
that I was painfully learning how to
do things and fabulously developing
new skills — all for a one-time use
only — a process that seemed almost
painfully inefficient to me.

On balance, however, I'm glad I
agreed to take on the deanship task.
Father Merrifield was the best boss
I've ever had in my life — an excellent
scientist, a conscientious adminis­
trator, and a man of sharp intelligence and ever-ready wit. He was
stimulating to work for and a delight to be with. It's good to have him for a
friend. Without exception, the members of the University and Law
School staffs were supportive and helpful to me, as the 'new kid' on
the block. The Law School faculty, cantankerous, argumentative, and individu­
ally as ever unified together as I've ever seen them do before. The
Board of Visitors and the alumni were continually and enthusiastically
supportive. The Trustees approved my budget without a whimper. And
students pursued all their immensely diverse interests and treated me
with a warmth and friendliness that ignored the generation gap. As I look
back, it was indeed a fascinating experience.

What next? For the Law School, the chores are unending. New
buildings must be funded, built and furnished. Additional faculty must be recruited
and retained. Students must be selected, processed into lawyers, and grad­
tuated to serve the public. The process will continue.

As for me, I shall take a long-delayed sabbatical leave and then return
to build hypotheticals around a familiar horse named Dobbin; to tell students
their many faces express the feelings of the
day at the 1982 Commencement Exercises
On the Cover: Class of 1982 graduates and
their many faces express the feelings of the
class of 1982. Of the 125 students who accepted the degree, 36 are women.

New Dean, cont. from pg. 1

York Times Co. v. Sullivan to Gertz
v. Robert Welch, Inc., and Beyond,”
in the 1975 Rutgers Camden Law Jour­
nal(6); “Non-Tenure Teachers and
the Constitution,” in the 1969
Kansas Law Review(18); and
“Desegregation from Brown to
Alexander by Stephen L. Wadley, et al.,”
in 1977 fall Rutgers Camden Law
Journal.

his professional activities include the presentation of several papers
for annual meetings of state and na­
tional recreational leisure services,
and park organizations and consult­
ating and advising attorneys in the
department of defamation, workers com­
pen­sation and constitutional law.

He also served as a volunteer at­
torney for the New Jersey Civil
Liberties Union from 1967 to 1977
and was a member of the Board of
Camber Regional Legal Services.

At Loyola, the ongoing creation of a challenging and exciting physic­
al environment, the growing reputa­
tion for excellence of alumni and
faculty, and the enthusiasm of a
bright and highly motivated student
body are very positive elements,”
Fratkin said. “Equally important is the
support of Loyola Marymount Uni­
versity, within the Jesuit tradition of
academic excellence. All these fac­
tors lead me to conclude that there
is a high likelihood of institutional
achievement in which I will be
quickly to play a part. Fratkin is married with two chil­
dren.

Unveiled — William Hannon, LMU '73 (left), Joseph Rawlinson '58 (center) and Rev. Donald
P. Merrifield, S.J. surround the Fritz B. Burns portrait, located on the 2nd floor of the Burns
Center.

BURNS PORTRAIT UNVEILED

A 34 foot oil portrait of the late
Southern California pioneer devel­
oper and builder Fritz B. Burns
was unveiled at Loyola Law School on
June 7, in the Fritz B. Burns Aca­
demic Center, the structure at the
Law School which was donated by
Fritz Burns, who died in 1979,
had a long-standing relationship
with Loyola Law School both in
service and philanthropic endeavors.

The portrait of Burns, which was unveiled at the annual meeting of the Loyola Marymount Univer­
sity Regents and Trustees, was paint­
ied by Los Angeles artist Edward Fazio.
Clinical adjunct faculty member BILL HOBBS delivered a series of spring lectures to peace officers at the Whittier, Montebello, Alhambra, Monterey Park and West Covina Police Departments on the 4th Amendment search and seizure law. He spoke specifically on vehicle and person searches and the developing rules in the "closed container" doctrine.

Hobbs also lectured to an experimental police cadet class at the Rio Hondo College Administration of Justice Regional Training Center on criminal law, evidence, laws of arrest and search and seizure.

Professor MICHAEL JOSEPHISON spoke at a June meeting of the Canadian Association of Law Schools (CALS) in Ottawa. He continues as chairperson of the Teaching Methods Section for the American Association of Law Schools (AALS) and is the newly elected chairperson for the Trial Advocacy (litigation) section for the 1982-83 AALS.


Kanner also spoke to Washington State Realtors on the "Status of Property Rights in the Courts." SUSAN LIEBELER, professor, spoke to the University of Rochester Graduate School of Management, Executive Development Program in Washington, D.C. in April on regulation and deregulation of financial markets.

Placement Director JOAN PROFANT was the conference speaker for the National Association for Law Placement on "Managing Placement Responsibilities." The conference was held in May in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Assistant Dean LEON RAMOS was appointed to a new state bar Ethnic Minority Relations Committee.

Dean GERALD ROSEN recently won the Don Buck Memorial Award for 1982. "You must apologize for the person who has contributed the most to yacht racing during the past year," Rosen ran racing and protest hearing seminars and served on the Southern California Yacht Racing Association, Executive Committee, as well as being a judge advocate for the California Yacht Club.

LLOYD TEVIS, professor, served as a member of a Bankruptcy Merit Screening Committee to present findings to the bankruptcy court.

DAVID C. TUNICK, professor, will conduct seminar during the summer and fall throughout the United States on the topic, "Composing the Contract: Writing and Negotiating Contracts for Hardware, Software and Services."

GARALD F. UELMEN has been appointed as a consultant to the California Law Revision Commission to provide a study report concerning the statutes of limitations for felonies in California.

Placement Center

Class of 1981 Employment Status

Placement Director

By Joan Profant

At a placement conference in May, a legal management consultant for Price-Waterhouse stated that law graduates are increasing by 7%, but that law firm growth is only projected at 4.2%. This would indicate employment disappointments in the future. At present, though, we have collected written information from the 1981 class members that looks extremely favorable.

For several years, Placement has spent time and resources gathering employment data from each previous class. It is tempting to simply print results again in a neat tidy box. The results have impact and as stated, the figures are good again this year. The fact that 98% of the 1981 graduates are employed (and satisfied) is a delightful culmination to this academic year. But even though it is reassuring, I still have concerns to share.

First of all, the report method requires amplification and analysis to provide a realistic context to the situation. This also seems a good time to make the point that it is unsettling to allow students or alumni to believe the myth that an employment rate marks a placement function as a success or a failure. Third, good statistics may lead you to believe the Law School and its current students don't need your support next year.

About the report itself—the employment statistic is produced not only as a counseling service to our Loyola students, but in co-sponsorship with the National Association for Law Placement (NALP). This year, the organization went to a computerized process that accepts data and delivers a print-out by school to each member user. For the past ten years, NALP has argued and negotiated the "rules" for constructing surveys.

A major point to be made is that all these results are from individuals who are "eligible." To be "eligible," an ABA graduate must have taken and passed the bar and is therefore by definition licensed to work. For our report, this means graduates from December who take the February bar and May graduates who take the summer bar (or second time takers from February). This condition means we don't survey the substantial numbers who have attorney job offers, albeit not official status and work, in firms and agencies. However, we also don't survey those who bothered to take the bar or pass it and are working and satisfied in non-legal areas. The survey asks about satisfaction because we are trying to determine if a graduate who reports being an attorney, an airline pilot, an actor, or a dentist, works out of choice or from scarcity of jobs in legal fields. It seems better to label some of these candidates as "not seeking" work as lawyers.

To further the problem, Loyola's strikingly well-qualified evening division, respondents tell of $60,000 salaries in pre-law professions with a desire to work as new lawyers with "comparable pay and responsibility." It is difficult to happily classify these persons as our graduates. When is a J.D. being utilized even when the graduate is not actively practicing? What about those who don't take the bar, but work in quasi-legal areas and never fall into our placement search net? These are 6% of our graduates in alternative work areas, but the correct statistic reads 6% of those who bothered to take the bar or pass it and are working and satisfied in non-legal areas. The survey asks about satisfaction because we are trying to determine if a graduate who reports being an attorney, an airline pilot, an actor, or a dentist, works out of choice or from scarcity of jobs in legal fields. It seems better to label some of these candidates as "not seeking" work as lawyers. If the problem is really as simple as it appears, then the statistic is also simple.

Salary statistics are also hard to accurately present. The median salary for our 1981 class is $27,000, ranging from $18,000 to a top of $40,000. There has to be a message of discussion to account for the $22,000 span in what a new lawyer earns out of school. Even with numbers, information useful in counseling should include the tremendously individual character of law firms with their multifaceted arrangements for a bonus, for profit-sharing and for benefits (or a lack of them). Compensation is a complex variable and hard to quantify on a chart.

This seems a time to point out a favorite theme of mine. Employment surveys cannot be used to label the "good" placement service from the villainous outfit that doesn't help our students. That kind of simplistic formla causes my fellow professionals to balk about the true nature of their work. The dimensions of a truly effective career counseling department as career specialists in legal environments are not counted in people working.

New Associates Report:

Class of 1981 Employment Status

by Joan Profant

Placement Director

At a placement conference in May, a legal management consultant for Price-Waterhouse stated that law graduates are increasing by 7%, but that law firm growth is only projected at 4.2%. This would indicate employment disappointments in the future. At present, though, we have collected written information from the 1981 class members that looks extremely favorable.

For several years, Placement has spent time and resources gathering employment data from each previous class. It is tempting to simply print results again in a neat tidy box. The results have impact and as stated, the figures are good again this year. The fact that 98% of the 1981 graduates are employed (and satisfied) is a delightful culmination to this academic year. But even though it is reassuring, I still have concerns to share.

First of all, the report method requires amplification and analysis to provide a realistic context to the situation. This also seems a good time to make the point that it is unsettling to allow students or alumni to believe the myth that an employment rate marks a placement function as a success or a failure. Third, good statistics may lead you to believe the Law School and its current students don't need your support next year.

About the report itself—the employment statistic is produced not only as a counseling service to our Loyola students, but in co-sponsorship with the National Association for Law Placement (NALP). This year, the organization went to a computerized process that accepts data and delivers a print-out by school to each member user. For the past ten years, NALP has argued and negotiated the "rules" for constructing surveys.

A major point to be made is that all these results are from individuals who are "eligible." To be "eligible," an ABA graduate must have taken and passed the bar and is therefore by definition licensed to work. For our report, this means graduates from December who take the February bar and May graduates who take the summer bar (or second time takers from February). This constitutes our annual class. We don't survey those who bothered to take the bar or pass it and are working and satisfied in non-legal areas. The survey asks about satisfaction because we are trying to determine if a graduate who reports being an attorney, an airline pilot, an actor, or a dentist, works out of choice or from scarcity of jobs in legal fields. It seems better to label some of these candidates as "not seeking" work as lawyers. If the problem is really as simple as it appears, then the statistic is also simple.

Salary statistics are also hard to accurately present. The median salary for our 1981 class is $27,000, ranging from $18,000 to a top of $40,000. There has to be a message of discussion to account for the $22,000 span in what a new lawyer earns out of school. Even with numbers, information useful in counseling should include the tremendously individual character of law firms with their multifaceted arrangements for a bonus, for profit-sharing and for benefits (or a lack of them). Compensation is a complex variable and hard to quantify on a chart.

This seems a time to point out a favorite theme of mine. Employment surveys cannot be used to label the "good" placement service from the villainous outfit that doesn't help our students. That kind of simplistic formla causes my fellow professionals to balk about the true nature of their work. The dimensions of a truly effective career counseling department as career specialists in legal environments are not counted in people working.
FEATURES

FRANK TALKS FRANKLY

By Adrienne Morea

"Be honest" seems to be Arthur Frank's message. He clearly asserts that he is an advocate through and through, both by experience and innate feeling. Questions concerning himself are not of particular interest to him, although he will answer them. Instead, he has a penchant towards the heart of the Law School — more colleagues, the students, curriculum, and the future. "If you don't like something, say so," Frank said. This was the starting line of the following interview. And this, he says, will be the manner by which he upholds his position as dean — on two different occasions. Well, if honesty is the best policy, the newest Loyola dean may be the best ever.

LAWYER: First of all, how did you hear about the position? And what was it about Loyola that made you respond?

FRANK: I heard about the job because I received a personal letter inviting me to a seminar which involved the Committee's consideration.

LAWYER: Well, why would they invite you personally?

FRANK: I had no idea at the time, but I just recently learned how it happened. There was a teacher that my wife and I knew at the University of Maryland who taught here and he suggested my name. I was not aware of anything to apply for deanships on a recurring basis because I've been an associate dean on two different occasions and I've had a lot of other administrative responsibilities. I was at Rutgers when both the affirmative action and clinical programs were begun. I wasn't looking for that kind of experience. I've been teaching for 17 years and in the long run, I'd like to be in the classroom, and I think that's the most challenging part of academics. But, I have had lots of ideas about law and administration — effective law school administration — and the deanship here was an opportunity and a challenge I decided to accept.

LAWYER: How come you never went for the deanship at Rutgers, then?

FRANK: For several reasons. When I first began at Rutgers, Camden, there was a faculty of ten and a student body of 100 and now the faculty is 40 and there are 750 students. During that growing time, I was involved in virtually every aspect of the First School. I chaired the admissions, clinics, and promotions committees and I was always interested in the financing of the School. Over the years, Rutgers had reached a point where the future was fairly clear. In development, in which I had a major part in, we were at a point where there weren't going to be major changes in the next several years. In a sense, we were a holding operation with minor adjustments.

The other reason that I didn't want to be dean of Rutgers Law School was that the Law School in Camden was 45 miles from the central administration. It seemed to me that that was a no-win proposition. The Law School was not a central part of the University program. Everything that the Law School got was reluctantly given by the central administration.

LAWYER: How do you feel that will differ here? We're not in the exact same position — geographically, but we are still separate from the main campus.

FRANK: Thirty-three miles to LMU is a big difference compared to Camden's 45 miles to New Brunswick. Secondly, at Rutgers, there are two law schools — Camden and Newark — both vying for the University's attention. Loyola Marymount is a relatively small university and the Law School is a very important part of it. There's a real sense of cooperation and interest from the President.

Father Merrifield very sincerely recognizes that this is a major component of the University. And to be about have direct access to the University is very important. There aren't as large a number of administrators to get 'in the way' like at Rutgers, either.

LAWYER: What do you think the Law School's relationship with the University is? Will you be a partnering dean? What's your role here? I mean, what would you like it to be?

FRANK: I would like to think that the University is interested in having the best law school that it can. The question of who is actually exercising authority and who has control over what will be done will be determined in a rational and logical way. I think it's important for the Law School dean to protect the interests of the faculty, the students and the University as a whole, by being the person of authority.

LAWYER: Hopefully, that person's gained authority as dean because he has the greatest knowledge for the greatest good of the School, but that isn't always the way it turns out...

FRANK: If the Law School dean doesn't exercise authority properly, I don't think the answer is to insulate the School so that it can go on full of administrators, but to change the Law School dean. I will, of course, consult and report to the President. I think there are many ways of building bridges with the University without worrying about who has authority over this or that.

LAWYER: Such as...

FRANK: Joint degree programs for instance. They should be developed as the University develops graduate programs.

LAWYER: And you're talking curriculum.

FRANK: It all works together. Joint degrees could be very beneficial for both the University and the Law School. I've already talked with the President about having a regular exchange of programs with scholars from the University from different departments speak on various topics. Topics that will have a legal component but will also have a liberal arts component or an engineering component. Just for example, in my own field, which is environmental law, the University and the Law School are both involved. I think we can have some exciting interchanges of ideas with the University which will further mutual dependence and trust.

LAWYER: Who would these programs be geared to? Internal or external audiences or both?

FRANK: Well, initially, the faculty and students and friends of the University. But, if it turns out that we can develop some exciting exchange programs, we might want to expand it. My idea initially is to show the interdependence of law and other fields of knowledge. "Lawyers are instant experts on everything." That's simply not true.

There are areas where we fill our heads with legal solutions without being fully knowledgeable of what the political scientists have to say, or what the environmentalists have to say or the theologians. I mean there are clearly moral and spiritual issues which have legal aspects as well as vice versa.

LAWYER: Are you talking spiritual and moral issues because we are Jesuit based?

FRANK: No. I think that there are several points in recognizing that the Jesuits definitely have a mission in education. I'm not an expert on Jesuit education, but that's a purpose in their educational system. There's an important spiritual component in education. The law is structured by a structured way of dealing with the moral values of society.

LAWYER: I know the moral choices exist, but that doesn't mean they're implemented in the present system. Do you feel they are?

FRANK: People may talk superficially about how we (lawyers) have a role of service to humankind and we should forget about the almighty dollar but that's superfi- cial, I think. What we have to remember is that there will always be moral choices. Take, for example, a lawyer who works as a criminal defense attorney. Why do we permit criminal defense? Why do we have this constitutional right when we know that the vast majority of the people who are indicted for murder are, in fact, guilty of crime? Well, it reflects a certain value judgement in our society. It's just the obvious issues of state and school, prayer or abortion. Law involves choices, not just a cost/benefit theory. Look at Environmental Law. Cost is not just measured in monetary terms, but in spiritual and moral terms.

What's the value of a beautiful sunrise? What's the value of breathing clean air? Or preserving life? So, on every level a lawyer is dealing with spiritual and moral choices and I think the University can really help us remember this and at the same time we can work with them to show that they can have an impact upon the way things are structured legally in our society.

LAWYER: What do you see as your biggest challenge as dean?

FRANK: The greatest challenging job for me personally is to be an effective law school teacher. So, I see that as the main thing. That's why I accepted a dean — to make Loyola a place where the faculty can really be effective where students can learn very well.

LAWYER: Loyola, then, should be a place where lawyers look like to be a faculty member as well?

FRANK: Right. Because I think of myself as an academic and a faculty member. That's why I'm going to make a personal policy to teach on a regular basis. I thought long and hard about taking this position. I looked at the students and the potential for the students. I know that I have enough background both practically and theoretically to understand the disparate positions of the law faculty members. I mean, they all think of themselves as professionals.

LAWYER: Every faculty has gaps, though.

FRANK: But, I'd like to make Loyola's gaps very small.

LAWYER: What do you feel are the differences between our faculty and other law school faculties? Comparatively with Rutgers, let's say, since that's a solid frame of reference.

cont. on next page
The difference is — and I think it's more apparent than real — at Rutgers, teaching and legal writing are central. They are extremely important and connected. Some people were better than others at either, but the best teachers were involved in both writing and their writing helped them develop the best coursework.

That's not to say that you have to be involved in the kind of writing and research that leads you away from the classroom. The vision of the Law School is to be the best possible teacher and this involved writing because writing involves asking yourself questions. You can't simply ask your students all the hard questions. You must also ask yourself. If you teach something, there should be aspects of it that interest you to do research and to share something, the students, the Bar, and the public in general.

FRANK: Were your first impressions of the Law School?

Yes, and I think that will encourage what I'm talking about again, as part of the notion that what is this what will make teaching more effective? The best teachers have in their mind's I've known how to communicate their knowledge in other ways besides the classroom. It will be encouraged in the future here.

FRANK: What interested you in Loyola?

I was lead to believe that Loyola was in somewhat of a bombed-out area, so I was pleasantly surprised. Anyway, I came from Camden, New Jersey, which is also an urban campus. And you know I did jockey for the first prize is a week's vacation in Camden and the second prize is two weeks vacation in Camden. . .

What I saw at Camden as the School's need was that you can have a relatively small amount of space and the campus can be made feel less concrete. Feelings of grass and serenity does wonder.

FRANK: You had heard any other negative comments?

Well, not exactly negative. But in terms of faculty development, which is what I'm interested in, there's some major problems and they don't all stem from the school itself.

How do we attract the best faculty members we can find, given the state of reality of what individual can make in the law practice generally and the cost of living in the Los Angeles area? It's happening all over the country. Very good professors in mid-career need to supplement their incomes. So, they do more and more consulting until they really have no time to practice. I mean, some consulting can really enrich your experience. I've done some of it. I encourage faculty members to consult. But, you have to remember that the primary function is teaching. And what you have to try to provide is for faculty members to be able to support their families. A major concern is that we can't offer them what they can get in a firm. We have to think about salaries. Every law school benefits from having distinguished visiting professors. In order to do that properly, we probably have to bring them from outside the area. This problem is not particular to Loyola; it's just exaggerated here because of the incredibly high cost of housing. We'll have to work on that.

I don't think the faculty here has developed cliques yet and that's important. There seems to be a lot of good feeling right now and I think much of that has to do with the new president who's done wonders this past year. I want to continue in that fashion. My immediate challenge is to keep the faculty happy, because students get the most out of their education and it's our responsibility. Whatever I do will always be with the view of serving the students better.

Richard A. Vachon
Memorial Service Held

A first anniversary memorial ser­vice for Rev. Richard A. Vachon, S.J., was held on June 18 in the Loyola Law School chapel, with a mass co-celebrated by Rev. James Markey, S.J., law school chaplain, and Rev. Charles Casassa, S.J., university chancellor. The Thursday evening event gathered 75 people in memory of the former associate dean and was followed by a reception in the faculty lounge. Assistant Dean Lola McAlpin-Grant reported on the status of the Rev. Richard A. Vachon Memorial Scholarship Fund which now has a $15,000 balance.

To further the funding of the scholar­ship, Board of Visitors member Burton R. Cohn will hold a private cycling invitational in honor of his birthday on August 15. Participants were asked to make donations to the scholarship in lieu of an entry fee and birthday gifts to Cohn.

Memorial Scholarship Fund which received donations from more than 200 friends in 1981-82. The Fund is now $23,200 towards its $50,000 see Service, pg. 6
The second annual Loyola Alumni family picnic and barbeque, packed with all the amenities including hot dogs, hamburgers, beer and wine, is planned for July 10 at the LMU Birds Nest and best of all, is FREE.

The 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. event, sponsored by the Alumni Association Board of Governors, is open to all Law School alumni, their spouses, children and guests. The Alumni Association chose to make it ‘on the house’ this year, to encourage participation in future alumni activities and to gather the largest group possible to renew the camaraderie of Law School days.

Games, including egg toss, wheelbarrow races, relay races and a three-legged race, have been planned for children of all ages. Food will be on the grill from 12 to 2 p.m. Although there is no admission charge, the Alumni Association requests RSVP’s with the number of people attending in your party to adequately plan for food. Please call Chris Park in the Alumni Relations office at 213-736-1045 for reservations.

Food will be served between 12 p.m. - 2 p.m. Beer & Soft drinks all day.

Advocates Near $150,000 Goal

With $144,000 received to date, the Advocates are climbing as quickly as possible to reach their $150,000 goal by June 30. The 1983 goal of $120,000 was met and exceeded by $30,000 at this time last year. According to chairman of The Advocates Roman Silberfeld ’74, the major obstacle in reaching the goal this year stems from delinquent funds which were pledged by Loyola alumni during the March Phonathon. More than $4,000 still remains outstanding. Silberfeld urges all alumni to ‘make good’ on their pledges by June 30 so that they will be included in the 1981 - 82 Donor Honor Roll.

Service, cont. from pg. 5

goal for 1984. Additionally, $3,815 has been donated to underwrite the Father Vachon portrait, which is now in the Burns Building Deans’ Suite but will eventually hang in the new chapel, to be built in Phase II of the Law School building program. The Fund money will be used for an annual scholarship which is to be awarded to a third or fourth-year student who has demonstrated significant achievement in Law School, particularly in the second year; is in need of financial assistance; and is pursuing a judicial clerkship. The first award will be made next year.

Class of ’61 — Reuniting for five hours at Colombo’s Restaurant on May 21 were 15 members of the Class of ’61. The event was chaired by Larry Cripo ’61.

Class of ’71 — Harry Zavos (second from right), professor and alumnus of LLS ’71, captivates his reunion audience on April 15 in the Burns Center Faculty Lounge. The informal event was co-chaired by Zavos and classmate Allan Tebetto.
Frank Barclay '49 is now practicing as a solo practitioner and counsel to the international law firm of Kaplan, Russin & Viecz.

Fred J. Martino '39 1951 Class Correspondent Suite 1900 School of Water Resources. He has moved to the Santa Fe, New Mexico area.

Charles Krueger wrote to say that his study group made up of Michael John Indre '80, Joe Thompson '80, and McGovern '78, Knightly —46 and himself — attended a wedding. "We are all still alive and kicking and still with our wives."

1965 Class Correspondent
Hen. Michael L. Real U.S. District Court Judge 312 North State Street Los Angeles, California 90012

1960 Class Correspondent
Robert Tredway Tredway, Bramen & Ward 10841 Paramount Boulevard Downey, California 90240

1966 Class Correspondent
Hank C. Slaughter Slaughter 100 West Main Street El Centro, California 92243

1961 Class Correspondent
Gerald M. Singer "I am informed that my firm has opened an office in San Francisco, working on labor law matters relating to the bar.

Stephen F. Page is now prosecutor of the United States District Court of the Southern District of California in Los Angeles, California. He has been elected as a special assistant to the deputy attorney general of the United States.

Edward H. Cummings serves as the director of the Foreign Trade Association of Southern California. Cummings graduated in Newport Beach with the law firm of Murans, Koford, Hoffman, Hunt & Thachman. Greg C. Garnett recently became a partner in the San Diego law firm of Peterson, Thiel & Price. The firm practices primarily in the areas of land use, zoning, real property, business and litigation. Stephen F. Page is now prosecutor of the United States District Court of the Southern District of California in Los Angeles, California. He has been elected as a special assistant to the deputy attorney general of the United States.

Gary M. Paul has been elected 3rd Vice President of the American Bar Association. He is a member of the Los Angeles Municipal Court.

Suzanne F. Wolfe 800 West First Street Los Angeles, California 90012

Suarez-Torres participated as a panelist for the "Who's Who in California" seminar. He spoke at the mid-year meeting of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of California and she spoke at the mid-year meeting of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of California.

Susan Taranik practiced as an attorney for the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in New York City. She has also been active in the bar associations, serving as a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the Beverly Hills Bar Association, the California Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. In addition, she has served as the co-chair of the Los Angeles Bar Association's Community Relations Committee, and the Real Estate Section.

A. Raymond Grew has been appointed as a member of the Board of Directors of the biennial conference. He is a member of the Brook Institute of the Bar of the City of Los Angeles and will serve his term until the next biennial conference.

Ray L. Evavoch, Illinois this fall.

Attorney Louise is working in a team with her colleague and husband, Aimtou Louis. They continue their usual schedule of international work and activism, including a trip for the first time to the Los Angeles Bar Association on behalf of the State Bar, a member of the ABA, the American Bar Association, the City Bar Association, and the American Bar Association's Committee on Legal Rights of the Poor, and the Real Estate Section.

Susan Taranik practiced as an attorney for the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in New York City. She has also been active in the bar associations, serving as a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the Beverly Hills Bar Association, the California Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. In addition, she has served as the co-chair of the Los Angeles Bar Association's Community Relations Committee, and the Real Estate Section.
Legal Briefs

Edward M. Phelps joined the firm of Bright and Brown as a partner on March 1, 1982. Edwin M. Todd received his Ph. D. in History from UCLA in June 1982. He published, with the University of Michigan, Microfilm Inc., a book entitled "The Navarre Story of Leonardo da Vinci."

1976 Class Correspondent
Mark E. Minyard
Daniels & Minyard
400 East Chapman
Orange, California 92666

Jerrold Britvan was a recent panelist for Real Property Remedies, CEB. Britvan practices with Filzler, Knumle, Wager, Underberg & Markey in Los Angeles.

Bruce A. Dylens is president of the Long Beach Barristers Club.

Neal T. Feinerman has moved from Beverly Hills to Bellevue, Washington, a suburb of Seattle.

Robert S. Flosby was appointed adjunct professor of Contracts for the Peoples College of Law in February 1982.

Al Jenkins is a deputy district attorney prosecuting felony crime cases in Superior Court. Two recent cases are P v. Clems (Fip) Wilson; nemo pass and P v. Tutten; ABIN on newspaper delivery man. He is chairman of a Blue Bar standing Committee (legal services to persons with special needs) and does volunteer bar exam tutorials for minority law students.

Stephen W. Johnson recently opened his own law office at the First Bank Building: Law Center, Suite 1, 1230 Osia St., San Luis Obispo, specializing in personal injury, real property and business litigation.

William P. Konow is a member of Alpha Sigma Nu (National Jesuit Honor Society); the American, California and Los Angeles Bar Associations and is a partner with the law firm of Christia, Strazee & Betcher, engaged in product liability defense litigation. Eli M. Kantor was a trial attorney with Region 21 of the NLRB from 1976—80. He then, opened his own law practice, in Beverly Hills, specializing in labor relations law. In addition, he is an adjunct professor of Labor Law at the University of West Los Angeles School of Law and at the San Fernando Valley College School of Law.

Thomas Kaiser has been elected Mayor of El Monte, the first directly elected mayor in that City's history. Kaiser has completed his second four-year term as councilman. Kaiser was first elected to the City Council in 1974 while a first-year student at Loyola.

Stephen E. Mattachine has been assigned to the National Office of Price — Waterhouse in New York City. His area of emphasis will be international taxation. He recently became a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Mark Sauers has an active solo practice in criminal defense, personal injury, and real estate. He participates in the local National Lawyers Guild chapter supporting community groups opposed to the nuclear weapon site, Power Plant and Pro Seniors, Inc. an organization that provides legal representation for the aged.

Mary L. Sprouse — recently joined Alan Parks & Associates as general counsel after two years in private practice. Her book, "How to Survive a Tax Audit," was published by Doubleday in January 1981 and came out in paperback by Penguin in February. Sprouse is making a West Coast author tour in early March.

Victor O. Taifeld to house counsel to a publicly held national residential community developer headquartered in San Diego.

John Voigtsberger is the 1982 president of the Ventura County Criminal Defense Bar Association and past member of the Board of Directors of the Ventura County Trial Lawyers' Association.

1977 Class
1978 Class Correspondent
Charles L. Coon, III
Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker
555 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California 90071

1979 Class Correspondent
Alan C. Bail
California Department of Justice
Office of Attorney General
3580 Wisdom Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90010

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Los Angeles, Ca.
Permit No. 33490

May/June 1982

In this issue:
Frakt Talks Frankly ................ Pg. 4
61st Commencement ................ Pg. 1
Alumni Bash ......................... Pg. 6