

2009

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LOYOLA LAWYER

LAW SCHOOL | LOS ANGELES



A Legacy of Leadership

LEADERSHIP

A NOTE FROM THE DEAN

“If you don't know where you are going, any road will take you there.” Lewis Carroll.

The theme of this year's *Lawyer* is leadership. The essential qualities of leadership are: know where you are going, articulate a clear vision of that goal, and inspire others to pursue that vision. When times are good, leadership is less important. We can wander off in almost any direction and still be reasonably happy with where we find ourselves. But in tough times, good leadership is the difference between failure and success.

Loyola alumni have been in the lead of the legal profession in Southern California for four generations. A full 20 percent of the current judges on the Los Angeles Superior Court are Loyola graduates—far more than any other law school. Our graduates dominate the local trial bar, are senior partners at the top national law firms, and have reached the highest levels of corporate power. The future is even brighter—the most recent edition of *Southern California Super Lawyers* magazine lists 179 of our alumni as “rising stars” in Southern California, again placing Loyola first among all law schools.

At the same time our alumni have become leaders of our profession, the school has achieved distinction on the national level. Based on a national survey of 18,000 law students, the Princeton Review ranks Loyola second in the United States in the quality of classroom teaching. *National Jurist* magazine ranks us second nationally in public interest programs. The American Bar Association awarded Loyola its 2008 award for law school public interest programs and its 2009 diversity award.

These accomplishments all grow from the same roots. Loyola Law School always has led with a clear vision—we educate our students to be real lawyers by focusing huge resources on skills training, small advanced classes and clinical opportunities. At the same time, we teach our students that ethics and public interest work must be central to their professional identity. As a consequence, our graduates leave law school with both the skills and values they need to be the leaders of our profession.

That need for leadership has never been greater. The global economic crisis has created the worst legal job market in memory and may be forcing the profession to rethink how it does business. As clients demand better value from their lawyers, law firms will only hire law school graduates with marketable skills. The days when law schools could spend three years teaching students how to read an appellate case are over.

With our historic focus on practical skills training, Loyola is well positioned to succeed in this new environment. While Loyola has always excelled in teaching advocacy skills, our innovative Business Law Practicum teaches the skills needed by transactional lawyers and has quickly earned the support of many top Southern California transactional firms. Combining skills training with Loyola's long-held commitment to social justice, we launched this fall the Immigrant Justice Practicum, which combines classroom instruction in immigration law with a field externship at a legal-aid group. And this spring we will begin our Military Veterans' Benefits Practicum, which will meld classroom instruction with real-world practice in assisting veterans with disability claims. We also are expanding other clinical opportunities for our students. In our new Youth Education Justice Clinic—a part of the Center for Juvenile Law & Policy—Loyola students advocate on behalf of youth in the criminal justice system to ensure they receive the educational resources to which they are entitled.

Throughout all these endeavors, we will work to keep tuition as low as possible so that a Loyola education remains a good value. These goals will not be easy to achieve since clinics and skills training are expensive. But we know that this is the road we must take if we are going to keep producing generations of leaders.

Best regards,

Victor Gold

Fritz B. Burns Dean, Loyola Law School

Senior Vice President, Loyola Marymount University



DEAN VICTOR J. GOLD Speaking to a capacity crowd at his installation, Loyola Law School's new Dean Victor Gold laid out an ambitious goal: preparing students, alumni and the community to achieve greatness.

“What is most important at Loyola,” Gold said, “is to provide opportunity, teach the skills needed to seize that opportunity, model the values that give that opportunity meaning, and then live those values through service.”

Gold's plans include several initiatives to make Loyola Law a more valuable experience for all its constituents. For prospective students, he plans to make law school easier to finance; for alumni, make jobs easier to find; and for the community, provide unprecedented access to services.

Acknowledging that the current economic climate has made it more difficult to finance a graduate education, Gold included in his first budget a significant increase in student financial aid. In doing so, he made good on his promise that “anyone with ability and the willingness to work hard can become a member of our country's most influential profession—a lawyer, with the capacity to summon to action the awesome power of the law.”

A centerpiece of Gold's agenda is the Military Veterans Justice Project, which aims to increase accessibility to a degree for veterans and enhance Loyola's practical offerings. This project will offer scholarships to returning service members and in a

clinical component, assist veterans in protecting their legal rights.

“Loyola has a longstanding relationship with our nation's veterans,” Gold said. “We plan to honor their service by making it easier for veterans to attend law school and help navigate legal hurdles in keeping with our mission of social justice.”

Gold has also worked to broaden Loyola's reach in the community. Under his watch, Loyola's Center for Juvenile Law & Policy launched the Youth Education Justice Clinic, a program dedicated to ensuring that youths in the Los Angeles County juvenile justice system receive the educational services to which they are entitled.

A primary focus for Gold is increasing job prospects for Loyola's alumni. The school's Office of Alumni Relations recently launched Loyola Connect, a comprehensive site designed for posting jobs as well as social networking. Gold has also pledged to personally appeal to employers to hire Loyola alumni. “I will lobby every employer I meet on behalf of our students and graduates.”

In a quarter century at Loyola, Gold has earned myriad accolades as a legal educator and administrator. His tenure as associate dean for academic affairs from 2000-2005 saw an increased focus on Loyola's national stature, a drive to recruit topnotch professors and an emphasis on faculty research. In 2007, Dean Gold himself earned an Excellence in Teaching Award from the graduating class.

“What is most important at Loyola is to provide opportunity, teach the skills needed to seize that opportunity, model the values that give that opportunity meaning and then live those values through service.”

He taught in Loyola’s LLM program at the University of Bologna, Italy and is a fellow at Wolfson College, Cambridge University, England. Prior to teaching at Loyola, Gold was a tenured law professor at Arizona State University and an associate at Nossaman, Krueger & Marsh in Los Angeles, where he declined an offer to become partner to pursue a teaching career. Gold has also written numerous articles on evidence and advocacy law. He lectures on evidence and contracts for students preparing to take the Bar exam in California, Arizona, Nevada and Oregon. Gold is a member of the American Law Institute and the author of Bar exam questions on contracts, remedies and evidence in California and Arizona.

Widely considered one of the country’s top experts in evidence law, Gold served as a CBS News legal analyst from 1994-1997. He has also provided legal commentary for *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, ABC News, NBC News, CNN and many other outlets.

Gold graduated Order of the Coif from UCLA School of Law and served as editor of the *UCLA Law Review*. He received his BA cum laude from UCLA.



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TRIAL BY FIRE

Financial downturn forces firms to rethink how they do business

By Jonathan D. Glater

No one could have predicted this. Lawyers are not supposed to be victims of the whims of the economy. They are supposed to avoid the pain of downturns in exchange for giving up the massive gains their clients experience during the upturns. When times are good, or so conventional wisdom had it, people and companies need lawyers as they invest more, start their own businesses and engage in more buying and selling. And when times are bad, people and businesses still need lawyers as they are forced into bankruptcy and sue each other over deals gone badly. These were the beliefs long-held by law schools graduates who went to work at law firms big and small, and expected employment security and good incomes.

But the economic crisis of the past year has challenged all those beliefs. Venerable law firms like Heller Ehrman have collapsed, and international institutions like Clifford Chance have laid off dozens of lawyers. Clients, trying to save money, are demanding discounts and alternative fee arrangements that force lawyers into taking more risks of courtroom losses and deal failures. Some smaller firms and solo practitioners, especially those dependent on hard-hit sectors like real estate, have closed up shop entirely.

"We're seeing the beginning of what's going to be a sea of change in law firm economics," said Ward Bower, principal at Altman Weil, a consulting

firm in Newtown Square, PA, that advises law firms. "We're going to have clients that are much, much more price-sensitive than in the past, and are realizing that they do actually have leverage over their suppliers. We are going to find that law firms have to find new ways to do things equally well, just as fast, but cheaper."

It is still too early to predict the fundamental, widespread changes in how law firms will operate. For now, partners at many firms seem to be betting on their abilities to weather the downturn without rethinking their business model. They are, instead, taking a more piecemeal approach—

reallocating and laying off staff, for example. And the impact of the recession is not uniform; not all law firms or practice areas are equally affected.

“Litigation is starting to feel a lot busier,” said Matthew P. Lewis ’91, partner in the Los Angeles office of White & Case, which in fall 2008 laid off dozens of lawyers as business slowed. An increase in litigation would be good news for big firm litigators, but Lewis was still reluctant to make predictions because in the last year, lawyers have hoped in vain for a wave of lawsuits sparked by the credit crunch and sharp stock market declines. That makes this downturn unlike any other. “I don’t think we’re in a typical recession,” he said.

But the disputes underlying lawsuits, when clients do decide to sue, are not different. In one case, Lewis is representing a Singapore manufacturing company accused of providing a defective product—a not uncommon type of claim. No trial date was set as of this writing.

“You can accomplish change overnight” at smaller firms, Bower said. “And if a 20-person firm lays off 10 percent of its workers, which is two lawyers, it’s not going to make headlines in *The American Lawyer*.”

Like other big firms, in addition to layoffs, White & Case has shifted its lawyers around, directing more to bankruptcy and restructuring work. That can be a sensitive step at law firms, because no client wants to pay senior associate rates when Chapter 11 filing is really done by junior lawyers, and no senior lawyer wants to be billed out at lower hourly rates just because they are learning a new area of law.

Such adjustments are easier at smaller law firms, which Bower, the consultant, said were generally coping with the current economic climate better than their larger national and international counterparts. Smaller firms do not need to wait for executive committees of partners to approve changes, and staffing changes—hiring or firing—are much more manageable, he said. “You can accomplish change overnight” at smaller firms, Bower said. “And if a 20-person firm lays off 10 percent of its workers, which is two lawyers, it’s not going to make headlines in *The American Lawyer*.”

Prenovost, Normandin, Bergh & Dawe, an 18-lawyer firm in Santa Ana, CA, illustrates the point. With little fanfare or difficulty, the firm hired a new lawyer and new secretary last year, said Managing Partner Thomas J. Prenovost, Jr. ’77. Business is good for the firm, which often represents creditors or companies battling creditors, including automobile dealers, real estate brokers, banks and credit unions—or, as he put it, “businesses that are fighting over money.”

And there are more and more such businesses at the local level. Small companies have collapsed, leaving debts to be sorted out in bankruptcy proceedings; angry former business partners and competitors are suing each other over lost opportunities; and lenders are pursuing consumers who have stopped paying off loans for their cars, motor homes and boats. Given his firm’s location in the wealthy Orange County, Prenovost said, there are plenty of opportunities to represent lenders who financed expensive purchases, in some cases by executives once in the loan business themselves.

“Orange County was kind of the birthplace of the subprime mortgage,” Prenovost said, referring to risky home loans made to borrowers with shaky credit. The executives at the companies that made those loans are now themselves debtors pursued by some of his clients. “All those subprime mortgage guys had to have Ferraris and cigarette boats and toys,” and they were paid for with credit, not cash, he said.

The recession has made it critical, for big and small firms alike, to focus on management of clients who may be coping with financial distress. Lawyers now must spend more time wooing potential clients—calling them, lunching with them, meeting them for drinks, and offering to help them deal with problems. Lawyers must also be far more careful about how much they charge, and for what, not just because strapped clients may complain about outsized fees, but because more of them may simply be unable to pay what firms have charged in the past.

“You have to do a lot of thoughtful, effective work,” Prenovost said, and that means carefully planning how to meet a client’s needs without wasting time, for example, on legal research that might prove fruitless. “If you go down the wrong path, you can’t bill for it.”

If there is a deep shift in how lawyers are running their firms in this recession, this is it: More of them are trying to think like businesspeople. That bodes well over the long term, according to Bower, but it also portends more turbulence in the legal industry as firms test different strategies in their efforts to adjust to this unpredictable, fast-changing economic environment.

Jonathon Glater writes on the business of law for The New York Times.

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BACK IN BALANCE

How Justice Department leadership can restore faith in the system—from a former federal prosecutor

By Laurie Levenson

Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr. has his work cut out for him. The Justice Department under former Attorney General Alberto Gonzales was racked by allegations of misconduct and partisanship. Confidence in the Department of Justice waned as the public learned of young Justice Department staffers engineering the firing of United States attorneys across the country and the illegal use of political litmus tests to hire Justice Department lawyers. Even the highly regarded Judge Michael Mukasey was not able to fully restore the department's reputation in the short time he served as Gonzales' replacement.

But now with new leadership at the Justice Department, we have an opportunity to avoid the problems that plagued the agency under President George W. Bush's administration. Here are some modest suggestions as to how the new Department of Justice can re-establish itself as a public entity deserving of its name.

First, Attorney General Holder must avoid the partisan-driven staffing decisions made by Gonzales. While United States attorneys are political appointees, once these top law enforcement officers are appointed, they should be free to operate without a political agenda. In the prior administration, however, several United States attorneys were fired because they

refused to prosecute or abstain from prosecuting individuals simply because of their political affiliations. A prosecutor's job, as described by Attorney General Robert Jackson, a President Franklin Delano Roosevelt appointee, is to "do justice." Given the amount of power that United States attorneys have, it is frightening to think that they would exercise that power simply to satisfy political agendas. United States attorneys must be given the freedom to select, investigate and charge cases based upon a defendant's guilt, not his or her political affiliation.

Second, the attorney general should consider structural changes that would help depoliticize the Department of Justice. In the past, there has been undue centralization of power at the Justice Department's headquarters in Washington, DC. When the position was first created in 1789, United States attorneys had much greater independence to decide on the priorities of their respective districts. This makes good sense given that they operate within those districts and have direct contact with the communities affected by their work. While the Washington office still holds the purse strings, prosecutorial priorities, however, should be left primarily to each district to determine. Of course, certain national priorities would be shared by Washington and all the district offices. One can hardly imagine a district not putting anti-terrorism work near the top of its agenda, for example. The Department of Justice, however, should rethink the prior administration's practice of sending out Washington attorneys to try cases that local prosecutors think will not be successful.

Third, local prosecutor's offices should not be strangled by reporting requirements that serve as nothing more than a ruse for controlling the independence of local United States attorneys. The escalating reporting requirements of the last administration, coupled with arbitrary and unequal budget freezes, stifled the ability of United States attorney's offices to serve the needs of their communities. It is dangerously shortsighted to measure the effectiveness of law enforcement simply by looking at the number of defendants prosecuted. Prosecutors can easily inflate their numbers by prosecuting low-level criminals. However, it is important for federal prosecutors to seek higher-level operators responsible for criminal enterprises. While more complex cases may not result in an immediate large number of prosecuted defendants, over time, they will have a greater impact on crime.

Fourth, the Justice Department should rededicate itself to hiring the best and the brightest from law schools across the country, including, of course, Loyola Law School. One of the most shocking revelations of the last administration was that recent law school graduates who were hired for their political loyalties, but had little or no prosecutorial experience, held positions that controlled seasoned, professional Justice Department employees. Being a federal prosecutor is not a patronage position. Good prosecutors must be allowed to be objective in evaluating the types of cases and defendants to prosecute. Federal laws, which prohibit inquiries into a person's political registration, should be strictly enforced.

Fifth, there is a need to re-evaluate the operations and standards used by officials assigned to the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel. It was this office that produced the controversial memoranda suggesting that torture, as defined by international standards, would nonetheless be

lawful in the war on terrorism. In order for the Justice Department's policies to inspire confidence, its Office of Legal Counsel must provide honest and objective evaluation of the administration's practices, and not simply rubber stamp its positions. Likewise, the attorney general's job is to be the attorney for the American people, not just the administration. This task should not be mutually exclusive.

Sixth, there must be more transparency in the operations throughout the Justice Department. Secret memoranda and practices breed suspicion and undermine confidence in the department's work. While memoranda addressing security issues and ongoing investigative activities cannot be publicly disseminated, there should be a presumption that the work of the Justice Department is subject to public accountability. It is also critical that Congress perform its role in reviewing the work of the Justice Department.

Seventh, the last 20 years have witnessed strained relations between the judiciary and the Department of Justice. Much of this friction has been caused by the United States Sentencing Guidelines. Now, the guidelines are only advisory; judges have broader discretion to impose sentences they believe are appropriate. Federal prosecutors must respect this power of the judges. Moreover, they must work to dispel the current perception that federal prosecutors are unduly zealous in prosecuting high-visibility cases. Prosecutors must try their cases in the courtroom, not in the press, and be absolutely scrupulous in adhering to their ethical responsibilities.

Eighth, although both are members of the executive branch, the White House and the Department of Justice have very different functions. The number of White House personnel who had inside information regarding Justice Department cases, including access to grand jury material, rose dramatically during the last administration, and this, at the very least, gave the appearance that there was greater White House control over actual investigations. Such a practice threatens the independence of prosecutors in handling respective cases.

All told, Attorney General Holder needs to change the culture of the Justice Department that was fostered in the previous administration. As F.D.R. appointment Attorney General Robert Jackson once said, the Justice Department must not only be "diligent, strict and vigorous in law enforcement," but it must also be "just." Holder must demonstrate by example that he will be honest and fair in all operations of the department. There cannot be one standard for the line prosecutors and another for the executives.

In *Berger v. United States*, 295 U.S. 78, 88 (1935), the Supreme Court proclaimed the importance of creating a federal prosecutorial agency that is beyond reproach. The court wrote that a federal prosecutor "is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy, but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all; and whose interest, therefore, in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done." These must be the watchwords of the new attorney general.

Professor Laurie L. Levenson is the chair holder of the David W. Burcham Chair in Ethical Advocacy at Loyola Law School.



WAR GAMES

A new commander in chief faces tough decisions on military detainees

By David Glazier

President Barack Obama's first months in office presented many unforeseen challenges, ranging from the worst recession in seven decades to a potential swine flu epidemic. But it was obvious upfront that he would have to craft new approaches to the so-called "war on terror." Objective observers agreed that many measures implemented by the previous administration—including the Guantánamo detention facility, coercive interrogations and problematic military commission trials—had proved counterproductive, eroding respect for the United States and impairing international cooperation in the fight against al Qaeda.

President Obama wasted no time signaling his commitment to change, promptly issuing executive orders calling for a comprehensive review of detainee policies and the factual basis for each individual's detention, the closure of Guantánamo within one year, and a hold on military commission proceedings. Critics of the previous administration's approaches were disappointed that final determinations on most questions regarding its anti-terrorism policy were put off for many months. Still, the president clearly recognized the complexity of the situation and his responsibility to both ground the nation's conduct in law and to protect the American people.

Given how polarized debate on these issues has been, the unfortunate reality is that providing meaningful leadership in dealing with these dual responsibilities is likely to require decisions unpopular with many segments of our society. The first challenge, as the president's mandate for a detailed review of all the information available on each detainee implicitly recognizes, will be determining which of the prisoners still held at Guantánamo really pose credible threats to the United States. We already know this number is far less than the total held (229 as of August) as the Bush administration had previously approved 60 or so more of this group for release. Added to the

more than 500 (of 779 total detainees) previously transferred abroad, it is evident that the substantial majority of those held at Guantánamo were, in fact, detained in error. When a comprehensive evaluation is complete, the actual number of threat detainees will likely range between a few dozen to a few score.

Once detainees are credibly categorized, the greater challenge becomes arranging their long-term disposition. This is rarely easy even in the cases of low-threat detainees. Various treaties forbid the transfer of individuals to nations where their life or freedom is at risk, or where they might face torture. These “non-refoulement” rules have been construed, for example, as barring the transfer of Uigher separatists from Guantánamo to China. Yet other countries are not eager to assume the perceived risks of accepting persons long portrayed as dangerous into their populations, even if those claims were highly exaggerated. This will be particularly true if the United States itself refuses to admit any of these detainees. Dealing with the low-threat Guantánamo prisoners will thus be a substantial practical challenge for President Obama’s leadership.

Posing a greater legal challenge, however, will be dealing with detainees assessed to constitute more serious threats. Most officials and commentators seem to agree that wherever practicable, regular federal trials provide the best option. The federal criminal code provides a robust set of potential offenses that can be charged, including material support to terrorism. Detentions based on federal convictions will enjoy the greatest possible degree of international public legitimacy while stigmatizing those convicted as common criminals. There is no doubt that those convicted of a regular criminal offense can be incarcerated in maximum-security prisons where they pose little risk to the public.

But what about those detainees the government itself has rendered untriable by its mistreatment? Or who may be willing terrorists but have not yet actually engaged in serious criminal law violations? Pundits have proposed various solutions, including Congressional creation of a special legal regime, allowing indefinite detention based on a dangerousness determined by a special national security court. Another option under consideration is the creation of special federal trial courts, or revamped military commissions, providing defendants less due process and offering greater protections for “classified” evidence than current federal courts allow. These approaches raise a number of issues, including how such authority can be limited. If the government can simply create rules from whole cloth permitting itself to indefinitely detain or more summarily try alleged terrorists today, what would stop it from extending this authority to other categories of individuals in the future? This approach has real potential to lead us down a slippery slope of

eroding civil liberties well beyond perceived issues with post-September 11 surveillance programs.

A sounder solution might be to faithfully adopt detention rules from the law of war. While tempting to treat the “war on terror” as purely metaphorical, the reality is that both international organizations, and more importantly, Congress, have acknowledged September 11 as an armed attack, and authorized the use of force in response. While the dispersal of al Qaeda’s leadership from its previous camps in Afghanistan now precludes military victory, the president can still synergistically employ elements of the law of war as a good faith complement to criminal law. The real problem with the Bush administration’s approach was not treating terrorism as war, but rather doing so outside the confines of the law, declaring the adversary to be “enemy combatants” devoid of any legal protections.

No solution can make everyone happy. But regular civilian trials, wherever practical, and backed by preventive detention compliant with the law of war for those shown in good faith to be enemies of the United States, could offer the best hope for meeting the president’s dual obligations: that of protecting the country while restoring America’s commitment to the rule of law.

David Glazier is a professor of law at Loyola Law School and a retired Navy surface warfare officer. An expanded version of this article is available at <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1280391>.

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Loyola Law School alumni and supporters provide leadership in several key university groups:

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Loyola Law School has long been represented by the best public relations outfit: the Board of Overseers.

Since its inception, the group of alumni and prominent legal community members has been the school’s boosters in many

important ways: raising Loyola’s profile in the Southern California legal community, helping Loyola graduates secure jobs and spearheading fundraising campaigns.

And the chair of the Board of Overseers, Robert Baker '71, wants you!
“I’m trying to get more people involved

than we ever had,” said Baker, a partner at Baker, Keener & Nahra LLP. He believes this is a great way for the alumni to give back to the school that gave them their start.

Baker stressed that he and his fellow boosters are eager to have more alumni on their team.

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Loyola Law School Alumni Association Board of Governors

The Law School’s Board of Governors serves as the liaison between alumni and the school’s administration and acts as the main conduit for keeping alumni connected.

“Through initiatives like the Loyola Connect networking website, our primary goal is to make sure that alumni are well-served and have the tools to stay in communication with each other,” said Barbara Schwerin '87, president.

One of the board’s primary functions is to organize the annual Grand Reunion, which will be held this year at L.A. Live. “Alumni are the most valuable resource to Loyola. Events like the Grand Reunion are critical to keeping alumni involved with the school.”

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David M. Chodos '66
Danielle M. Criona '99
Donna M. Curtis '95

David Daar '56
Rhett Francisco '04
Jeleen Guttенberg '96
Shawn Haghighi '00
Aaron A. Kahn '05
Melissa Kahn '03
Hon. John V. Meigs '78

Hal P. Mintz '63
Jennifer L. Nassiri '00
Lowell H. Orren '91
Karen Rinehart '96
Greg Rose '95
Ami Silverman '87
Alan Tippie '79

Patricia L. Torres '90
Ann Weinman '80
Anne Wells '91
Brett W. Wolff '02

ALEJANDRO MAYORKAS '85. Alejandro Mayorkas's legal career is marked with bright milestones. Last spring, President Barack Obama named him director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, placing him in charge of a broad range of immigration and naturalization issues. Previously, he was the youngest United States attorney at age 39 when President Clinton appointed him to the California Central District post in 1998. He then became a litigation partner with O'Melveny & Myers. Recently, at the request of the Obama Administration, Mayorkas led the agency review team for the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

A thread of public service runs through Mayorkas's leadership roles. "I was drawn to public service because it offers the unique opportunity to use one's law degree and training for the public's interest," he said. "The U.S. Attorney's Office was my number one goal because I am very interested in criminal justice issues, and because of the reputation of the U.S. Attorney's Office for doing the best, most interesting and complex litigation."

Mayorkas made a big impact as the leader of 240 assistant U.S. attorneys, especially by forming the Civil Rights Section. "I thought that creating that section would reflect our priority and enhance our ability to bring a specialized experience to bear on that law enforcement arena," he said.

Mayorkas also developed other innovative approaches to reducing crime. He targeted criminal possession of firearms by using the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act. He took a holistic approach to preventing crime by allocating federal dollars to create after-school programs for disadvantaged youths and expanding community outreach programs. Mayorkas also served on the Attorney General's Advisory Subcommittee on Civil Rights, and on the Subcommittee on Ethics in Government.

As an assistant U.S. attorney for nine years, he served as chief of the General Crimes Unit and was recognized with a host of awards. Among them was the U.S. Post Inspection Service, for his prosecution of a man who murdered a postal worker. Mayorkas also earned commendations from FBI Director Louis J. Freeh for his successful trial work, which included guilty verdicts in the Heidi Fleiss tax evasion and money laundering case; and in Operation Polarcap, the largest international money laundering case in the nation.



But Mayorkas has worked just as hard for the larger community outside the courtroom. He is the board chair of Bet Tzedek Legal Services; serves on the board of the Federal Bar Association's Los Angeles chapter; and is a member of the California Commission for the Fair Administration of Justice, a committee appointed by the California State Senate to help prevent wrongful convictions.

A staunch advocate for children, Mayorkas is a board member of United Friends of the Children, a nonprofit group dedicated to the well-being of Los Angeles County foster youths. As chair of the Warren Christopher Scholarship Committee, he helped award college scholarships to Los Angeles Unified School District sophomores who succeeded academically despite economic, social and other hardships.

For all his community work, Mayorkas was honored with an O'Melveny & Myers Values Award, an annual recognition of two partners worldwide who exemplify the firm's values of leadership, excellence and citizenship.

A Latino in cultural and ethnic heritage, Mayorkas was named one of the "50 Most Influential Minority Lawyers in America" by the *National Law Journal*. He has represented *Fortune* 100 and other companies in complex matters worldwide. At O'Melveny, he litigated high-profile matters in telecommunications, healthcare, consumer safety, sports and entertainment, aerospace, media and real estate.

At Loyola Law, Mayorkas was a staff member of the *Loyola of Los Angeles Entertainment Law Journal*. During his time as a student, he developed what would become a lifelong passion for trial work. Today, he imparts his love of litigation to future generations of attorneys as an adjunct professor of Trial Advocacy at Loyola. He was named a Distinguished Alumnus of the Year in 2001.

Mayorkas lives in Los Angeles with his wife, a public interest lawyer, and their two daughters. He was born in Havana, Cuba.

HUNTER LOVINS '75. In life and work, Hunter Lovins' most important inspiration and client, respectively, has been the environment. The trailblazing environmentalist for many years has successfully urged companies both large and small to think green. This, in turn, has made her a worldwide spokesperson and teacher in environmental sustainability.

Lovins in 1982 founded the Rocky Mountain Institute, an energy and resource think tank. By the time she left it some 20 years later, the center boasted a \$7 million budget and staff of 50. From there, she went on to found Natural Capitalism, Inc., a green consulting company that advises businesses in incorporating environmental sustainability into their bottom lines. This meant making radical changes in a range of practices, including building offices, purchasing products and managing resources in an eco-friendly way.

One might say Lovins, named "Hero for the Planet" by *Time* magazine in 2000, was destined for her life's calling. Lovins was born among the green mountains of Vermont and was reared in the shadow of the Angeles National Forest. When she was barely a teenager, her activist temperament began to take shape: She worked on the fair housing movement. She planted a tree on the first Earth Day in 1970. "I grew up in a family that did not take conventional vacations," she said. "We went camping, instead. I was raised with a respect for the environment."

A prolific author and speaker, Lovins spreads her message far and wide, and as often as possible. She has addressed audiences at the World Economic Forum, and the U.S. Congress, on sustainability initiatives. She has served as a commissioner for the State of the World Forum's Commission on Globalization, co-chaired by Mikhail Gorbachev and Jane Goodall. She has co-authored nine books and dozens of papers on the subject. Her work has earned her a long list of recognitions, including the Outstanding Community Service Award from Loyola Law School in 2001.

For Lovins, protecting the environment is not just a way to make a living. "A job is what someone asks you to do. A career is what you think you should do," she said. "A calling is something you cannot *not* do. Sustainability is a calling for me."

A recent major coup for Lovins was helping to persuade a powerful economic force in the world and the country's largest retailer, Wal-Mart, to incorporate a green philosophy in its purchasing habits. She met with Wal-Mart executives to address the



environmental standards of its vendors worldwide. "I briefed them and said, 'Sure enough, you're installing solar panels and selling organic underwear, but what would a truly sustainable business model be?,'" she said, emphasizing that changing the company's business practices was more than just window dressing. "If they bring their collective might, we might actually be able to make a difference."

Lovins has a term for sustainable business practices: an integrated bottom line. "We point out that if you make a corporate commitment to maintain sustainability, it affects every aspect of shareholder value by cutting costs or generating revenue. We show companies how to do that."

Lovins helped form and still teaches at San Francisco's Presidio School of Management Sustainability, the first MBA program in the United States to address environmental sustainability as a core issue of profitability. "The world needs a lot of help, and we need people who believe there are answers out there," she said. "My work is laying out the business case for doing things sustainably."

With the increasing scarcity of natural resources like oil and water, Lovins said now is a critical time for more environmental advocates to join the movement. The best leader is someone "who can convince others to do what it is they believe needs to be done, and has the courage to get up get it and done."

Lovins credits her Loyola Law degree for arming her with the knowledge to craft policy and impact environmental change. "It is one of the best ways to understand how government works, how business is allowed to work and how the world works."

She lives on a ranch near Boulder, CO, where she buys and sells horses and cattle. Lovins is also a volunteer firefighter and an emergency medical technician. She competes in rodeo events, but admits with a laugh, "I am a lousy roper."

JAMON HICKS '04. Jamon Hicks grew up in a courtroom. Literally. His mother, a Los Angeles County supervising court clerk, started taking him to her workplace even before he was born, and his calling in life was sealed.

From his mother's womb, he "could hear the attorneys arguing," he said. "It's such a cliché, but I was just exposed to it. I knew law."

Today, Hicks is a plaintiff's attorney and also does criminal defense work—often for the same client. Because his primary focus is police misconduct, he commonly meets his civil plaintiffs after their arrests. He handles excessive force civil rights violation cases as an associate at The Carl E. Douglas Law Group in Beverly Hills.

"I take criminal cases and get victims of police misconduct a vindication," he said. "And I've taken juvenile cases, where the parents couldn't pay for our services, pro bono."

Hicks has had firsthand experience with police misconduct. "I've been aware of racial profiling," he said, while quickly pointing out that he also has police officers in his family. "I have had instances where I've been singled out and pulled over" while driving.

Recently elected president of the John M. Langston Bar Association, an African-American lawyers group in Los Angeles, Hicks has a long history of promoting inclusiveness. As an undergraduate student, he marched to oppose Proposition 209, which sought to repeal affirmative action in the state university system and was voted into law in 1996.

As a Loyola Law student, Hicks was the western regional director of the National Black Law Students Association. As a student and now as an alumnus, he has been active in the Young Lawyers Program, an after-school curriculum where inner city high school students receive legal training from Loyola Law students, alumni and faculty. The program has received several American Bar Association awards for its commitment to diversity and public interest.

"The biggest influence for students can be what they see as role models. A lot of African-American males see athletes or entertainers. They begin to think that these are the only future options," Hicks said. This is where the Young Lawyers Program makes an impact, where the youths are able to see attorneys from a racially diverse spectrum. "They say, 'I can do this, too.' Diversity on the bench, in the profession and in law school is



already an issue. The numbers are going the wrong way. We have to stay visible because if we don't, the kids won't get to see the different opportunities available to them."

Another Hicks passion is coaching the Byrne Trial Advocacy Team, on which he competed as a Loyola Law student. He was a member of the team that won the Western Regional Championship at the Texas Young Lawyers Tournament, the nation's most prestigious trial advocacy competition. He was also recognized with the Karl Seuthe Trial Advocacy Award upon graduation for excellence in trial advocacy. Since then, as an alumnus advisor, he helped guide the team to one of its most successful years in recent memory. In 2009, both Byrne trial teams advanced to the national competition.

Hicks credits his training on the Byrne team with preparing him for big-time trial work. "Trial work is like anything else—you've got to practice a lot. The Byrne team gives you the opportunity to practice so much that you're confident every time you speak in front of a judge."

With all his lawyering experience at hand, he is currently a member of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America, Consumer Attorneys Association of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County Bar Association, National Bar Association and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

While a student at Loyola Law, Hicks served as a judicial extern for the Hon. R. Gary Klausner, U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. He received his bachelor's degree with honors in English and African-American Studies from the University of California, Berkeley.

JULIA GOLD '62. Julia Gold applied to law school in order to help her autistic son. Forty years later, the Loyola Law School alumna leaves a legacy of advocacy that includes the Disability Rights Legal Center based at Loyola's downtown Los Angeles campus.

Gold's time at Loyola began with a meeting with Father Joseph Donovan, the legendary Law School regent, whom she calls her "number one mentor." Donovan interviewed Gold for a slot in the entering class of 1959. "He asked, 'Why do you want to go to law school?' Being a fellow Irish I just answered a question with another question: 'Father, why did you want to become a priest?' " Neither provided a direct answer, and at the end of the meeting, Donovan offered her a spot in the class.

A single mother of six children, Gold balanced law classes with her job as a legal secretary and the pressure of being one of the first few women in a predominantly male area of study. "Nobody told a girl she could go to law school in my day," she said. "As a first-year student, there was so much pressure. There was the idea that 'you can't do what you're doing' because I was a girl. I was fortunate to pull off a high grade in the scariest first-year contracts course, and that kind of got everyone off my back."

She credits her success, in part, to faculty who took her under their wings, and a few supportive fellow students. "When I first left law school, it was hard for a woman to get a job as an attorney,"

said Gold, who graduated in 1962. But she was determined, if not for her sake, for that of Father Donovan, who had admonished, "Don't you dare go to law school and work as a legal secretary!"

After graduation, Gold found work in private practice in Santa Monica. She also began volunteering at legal aid groups to advocate on behalf of her autistic son. "There was a lack of any legal representation for autistic people or children. People didn't even know what autism was," she said.

Gold later moved on to NBC as a corporate lawyer, then to Atlantic Richfield, better known as ARCO. There, while staffing the company's corporate law department, Gold also began to focus more on public interest law. "When I took the job as a legal counsel, it would be on the condition that I could continue my pro bono work," she said. Initially, much of her work was helping legal aid groups acquire nonprofit status to take advantage of tax exemptions.

Gold was instrumental in forming the Western Law Center for the Handicapped, known today as the Disability Rights Legal Center. "That one was dear to my heart because it was the first time anyone had put together a law center," she said. Gold helped incorporate the center and find its first staff attorney, whom Gold fondly nicknamed, "Our Lady of the Blue Paint," because of her prodigious work in enforcing disabled parking spaces.

Today, one of Gold's children is following in her educational footsteps. Her daughter, now a mother herself, returned to school after raising her children. She graduated from Loyola Marymount University with a master's degree in theology, and is currently pursuing an advanced degree in divinity.

Now retired, and both a grandmother and a great-grandmother, Gold takes time to visit with her family and travel. An avid opera fan, she has traveled to Italy and plans to attend a Wagner festival in Germany.

"It's true what Professor Walter Cook said: 'The law is a jealous mistress. It has to be everything,'" she said, recalling a favorite saying of one of her law professors. "I was fortunate that my children were so young that I could put them to bed, and then the night time was mine to study."



SEAN KENNEDY '89. While he was deep in training for the 2009 Los Angeles Marathon, Sean Kennedy had a sudden epiphany: “Marathons and death penalty cases have a lot in common.”

Explained Kennedy, federal public defender for the Central District of California: A typical death penalty case can last 15 years, and he currently oversees 65 of them. His return to the L.A. marathon, after a 10-year hiatus, was just as grueling, and equally tested his stamina, endurance and commitment.

Twenty years since graduating law school, Kennedy is still doing what he first set out to do—crusade for social justice. Kennedy first set his sights on public defense work as an undergraduate student at Loyola Marymount University. Today, he supervises a public defender staff of 160, including 60 attorneys.

“Marathons and death penalty cases have a lot in common.”

“It’s a great job, but it’s a never-ending flow of people and problems. The minute you’re in a comfort zone, something else comes along,” he said. For Kennedy, each case is a matter of life or

death. “Because I believe so deeply in the work I do, it carries me through the toughest of times. You really just focus on the representation and presentation. You can’t obsess over the results.”

Kennedy credits his longevity at the public defender’s office to his independent streak. “When I went to law school, people would say, ‘Do this or that for your resume.’ I didn’t listen to that. And I never burned out. If you choose well, and follow what you believe in, the leadership comes.”

At Loyola, Kennedy honed his litigation skills on the Byrne Trial Advocacy Team and Scott Moot Court. He also participated in the William C. Hobbs District Attorney Clinic, logging valuable courtroom hours at the Compton Courthouse, where he got more experience than a law firm associate ever would, he said. At the time, Loyola was one of few law schools nationwide to offer classes in litigating death penalty cases, and he made sure to take full advantage of it.

All that dedication paid off. Soon after graduation, Kennedy worked on a death penalty case that made its way to the California Supreme Court before reaching The Hague.

He then went on to work as an associate for criminal attorney Michael Lightfoot, a highly esteemed Southern California defense attorney. After three years there, he joined the Federal Public Defender’s Office, where he worked for the Trial Unit, handling violent crime and fraud cases. He later focused on capital trial and habeas corpus representation. In 2004, he became the supervising deputy of the Capital Habeas Unit, overseeing litigation of all capital habeas cases.

Kennedy returned to the Loyola Law campus more than 10 years ago as an adjunct professor. He teaches Appellate Advocacy and Capital Punishment. Intent on creating the conditions students will find in practice, he gives his students court transcripts that they must write into a formal complaint adhering to Ninth Circuit rules. Students then argue the complaint before the class.

“I love to teach,” Kennedy said. “I try to treat the class like a real courtroom experience.”



ANTHONY “TONY” RACKAUCKAS '71.

Orange County District Attorney Anthony “Tony” Rackauckas champions this motto: “We should leave the community a better place than when we arrived.” To that end, he has made top priorities of reducing violent and environmental crimes.

That clear sense of public mission crystallized for Rackauckas in his first year as an evening student at Loyola Law School. Father Richard Vachon, a long-time professor and school fixture, imparted in him the importance of public service. “He gave a tremendously moving talk about service to the community and how that’s what we’re here for,” the top prosecutor said. “I’ve always felt very strongly about public service. That’s always been what I thought we should aspire to—we should, by our presence, add to the community.”

In that spirit, Rackauckas successfully championed hundreds of Orange County court cases, including the high-profile Samantha Runnion murder case. In 2002, Rackauckas was heralded for his use of DNA technology to secure the conviction of the killer of 5-year-old Samantha in a case that made national headlines. An early leader in the movement, he lobbied for the passage of Proposition 69, which requires all felony arrestees to submit their DNA profile into a national database. He is now creating a local DNA profile base to help solve more crimes.

Under Rackauckas’s leadership since 1998, the O.C. district attorney’s office has prosecuted more than 70,000 cases a year, with a felony conviction rate of more than 90 percent. Another Rackauckas focus has been to reduce gang violence. During his tenure, gang membership has decreased by 8,500, a reduction of 45 percent, and the total number of gangs dropped by 55. Numbers like these make the job meaningful for the top prosecutor.

“When I meet with 400 cops in the morning going out to serve gang injunctions, I can look at them and say it’s really worthwhile,” Rackauckas said. “Either gang members follow the rules or we’ll give them another place to live. But we also give gang members a chance to get out of gangs, and that’s a great feeling.”

Early in his tenure, the district attorney tackled the growing issue of environmental crime by putting together an environmental unit. “When I first took office, it was clear we had some gas stations with leaky underground gas tanks,” he said. “We’re in an environment in Orange County that is sensitive to that because we get half our water from underground. If deep-aquifer water gets contaminated, that puts our population at risk.”



Rackauckas began prosecuting big companies that were responsible. To date, the oil companies have cleaned up more than 300 gas station sites in Orange County to the tune of about \$100 million.

Rackauckas’s sense of community service began well before he became a lawyer. A social worker in a previous career with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, he worked his way through Loyola Law School as an evening student. Upon graduating, he opened up a private practice in Bellflower, CA then, within a few years, applied for a position with Orange County. The county’s hiring practice allowed applicants to apply for the district attorney’s and public defender’s offices at the same time, and Rackauckas was game for either job. He ended up spending the next 16 years at the district attorney’s office.

After his first stint in public service, Rackauckas again transitioned into private practice. He then returned to his public service roots, this time as a judge. He later became Orange County’s top prosecutor. He won by wide margins both in 1998 and 2002, and ran unopposed in 2006. For him, serving the community has taken on a clear mandate. “The job of the D.A., in my view, is to do everything that I can to enhance the safety of the community, and enhance the community’s feeling that they’re as safe as we can help them to be,” Rackauckas said.

When he’s not crusading to get gang members off the streets, Rackauckas works to keep kids from joining gangs in the first place. He is an active board member of United Way, the international nonprofit agency that funds health and human services, including many programs that identify and address the local needs of its youths.

“We work really hard on one side to prosecute and put gang criminals in jail. I think we also need to start at the earlier stage to work with kids,” he said. “I just can’t think of a higher priority.”

MIKE HANNA '09. Even before earning his law degree, Mike Hanna helped more than 300 litigants navigate the family law system.

The recent alumnus founded the L.A. Family Law Help Center in 2007. The community agency provides free legal assistance with divorces, custody arrangements, paternity suits and domestic violence restraining orders. Now, two years later, the center boasts a staff attorney, 20 interns and a secretary.

In addition to honing the nuts-and-bolts skills of running a legal agency, Hanna has also acquired a variety of other impressive skills, including fluency in Spanish. “Half our litigants speak Spanish only,” he said. “So I have to translate documents for them or conduct an entire divorce for them.”

For the former Day Student Bar Association (DSBA) president, the center was a meaningful way to help people. “I just like to serve people, and to represent large groups of people,” he says. “I really enjoy being a common denominator and having people come to me to solve problems.”

Hanna’s first experience with electoral success came as an undergraduate at the University of California, Los Angeles. He was voted vice president of his Zeta Beta Tau fraternity chapter, then president of UCLA’s Interfraternity Council. At Loyola, Hanna was elected to serve as DSBA first-year class representative, vice president, then as president. It would follow, Hanna agreed, that a run for public office is likely someday.

For the immediate future, however, Hanna is hoping to find work as an in-house counsel. He has worked as a legal intern at MTV Networks and as a legal consultant at General Electric in Dubai. Always aiming high, he hopes that either company asks him to return as a full-time employee. “MTV and GE don’t really hire people out of the gate to do in-house work,” he said. “But I thought if I could prove I could do it for the Family Law Help Center, I would have a leg up.”

Of both Lebanese and Palestinian descent, Hanna secured a consultant job at GE in Dubai while en route to visit family in Lebanon. He put his fluency in Levantine Arabic to work at GE, drafting employment contract overhauls in multiple languages. He also conducted legal research on international business law issues and reviewed contracts for conformity.



But beyond the in-house work, and even beyond public office, Hanna’s ultimate goal is to become a celebrity attorney in the mold of Loyola alumni Mark Geragos ’82, Robert Shapiro ’68 and Gloria Allred ’74, who can whip up the media for their clients. “I would like to be a go-to guy for A-list celebrities,” Hanna said. But I want to be all-encompassing—doing transactional work and also serving as a spokesman.”

As DSBA president, Hanna lobbied on behalf of his student constituents on a variety of causes. “We petitioned for the grade curve to increase. We worked to secure more financial aid. We even worked on reforming services,” he said. “I think that we increased our transparency and made the DSBA very approachable. I just liked making sure we were advocates for the students.”

Hanna was also an integral part of last year’s inaugural SBA Alumni Speaker Series. The series featured lunchtime talks from several prominent alumni.

Now that he has graduated, he plans to continue the relationships he forged at Loyola. “The friendships I made at Loyola are once-in-a-lifetime,” he said. “I’m all about promoting Loyola in everything I do. Whatever I do in life, I’ll give all the credit to Loyola.”

RAYMOND HEKMAT '09. In some respects, Raymond Hekmat learned as much about lawyering in a café as he did in the classroom. While serving customers as a teen at his family’s Westwood establishment, he picked up on the nuances of the human condition.

“Just being in a restaurant on a daily basis, you learn how to deal with people,” he said. “That has definitely been an asset for me in the legal world to help people solve their problems.”

Hekmat is pursuing a career in family law. “I like the relationship you build with your client on a personal level rather than on a corporate or business level,” he said. “Family law is about building relationships and having people trust you and pour their heart out to you. You try to guide them through one of the hardest times of their life.”

After graduating in May, Hekmat continued his employment at Levin, Margolin & Itzkowitz, a boutique family law practice in Beverly Hills. He began working at the firm in 2007 doing discovery and filing orders to show cause for support, custody and fees. “It’s a very interesting job. There’s never a dull day,” he said. “You have both adults and children coming into the office. There are tough days filled with raw emotion. I like the fact that you’re dealing with real life.”

Prior to law school, Hekmat began his undergraduate career as a walk-on tennis player at the University of California, Irvine. While he didn’t start every match, Hekmat found that his leadership skills served the team well, and that friendships formed on the tennis court would last long after the match points were

played. He also found that to be true with his peers in Loyola’s Evening Division Program.

“I became friends with people from all over the world,” he said. “That’s what happens in the evening program. The vast array of people you meet is amazing; my classmates are people who have seen what the real world is like and they bring that to the classroom.”

Hekmat’s interest in the law intensified during a summer internship at the Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office, after earning his undergraduate degree. He helped handle drug-trafficking and asset-forfeiture cases. A year later, he enrolled as an evening student at Loyola, where he served in several Evening Student Bar Association (ESBA) positions: first-year class representative, faculty representative, vice president and president.

“The presidency was really interesting,” he said. “I met with faculty and staff all the time, voicing student concerns and getting things accomplished.”

Hekmat’s initiatives included providing on-campus massages during exam periods, organizing a meet-and-greet for first-year evening students with their upper-class counterparts, and exchanging course outlines. As ESBA president, he delivered the student representative speech at Dean Victor Gold’s installation ceremony in January.

Off campus, Hekmat founded and helps run the Society of Young Philanthropists. The group works to make a difference in the local community as well as in the larger world, including the current crisis in Darfur. “The main goal of the society is getting young professionals involved in causes we care about,” he said. “Instead of going out and spending money on drinks, they can spend money on charity.” Recently, the group helped a Culver City school plant a garden while teaching the students about healthy eating.

As an alumnus, Hekmat plans on staying connected with his former classmates. “The people I’ve met and the relationships I’ve built will stick through the years. That’s something that I probably wouldn’t have picked up from any other law school,” he said. “There’s great camaraderie on our campus. People are always willing to help and talk. That’s what I love about Loyola.”



LOYOLA 2008-09 events



11th Annual Bob Cooney Golf Tournament

September 21, 2008
Coyote Hills Golf Course, Fullerton

Alumni and friends turned out to play some golf and support the Cancer Legal Resource Center (CLRC), a joint program of Loyola Law School and the Disabilities Rights Legal Center. The CLRC provides free and confidential information and resources on cancer-related legal issues to cancer survivors, their families, friends, employers, health care professionals and others coping with cancer.



4th Annual Champions of Justice Tribute Dinner

October 3, 2008
The Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills

Loyola Law School's Civil Justice Program honored two distinguished attorneys at its annual dinner. The 2008 honorees were Raymond Boucher, Kiesel, Boucher & Larson, LLP; and John Collins (ret.), founding partner, Collins, Collins, Muir & Stewart LLP.



Advanced Trial Institute

October 17, 2008
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Loyola's Civil Justice Program hosted a unique Institute for Innovative Trial Techniques seminar that focused on jury persuasion. The speakers included nationally known jury researcher David Ball and famed plaintiff's attorney R. Rex Parris.



Presentation of the James P. Bradley Chair in Constitutional Law

October 23, 2008
The California Club, Los Angeles

Professor Kurt Lash was presented with the James P. Bradley Chair. The chair is named for Bradley '37, an alumnus who was a sole practitioner and corporate executive. See Page 39 for more details.



Fritz B. Burns Scholarship Luncheon

October 30, 2008
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Loyola Law students who are the recipients of the Fritz B. Burns Scholarship met for lunch with several board members of the Fritz B. Burns Foundation. The lunch gave the students an opportunity to personally thank the board members for their generous scholarship funding.



Alumni Grand Reunion

November 6, 2008
Sony Pictures Studios, Culver City

Hundreds of alumni representing a wide range of class years (1947-2008) gathered at the Sony Pictures Studios to recognize members of the Loyola Law community who have made significant contributions to the legal profession and our society. The theme, "A Salute to Service," was especially meaningful to graduates of Loyola Law School who serve(d) the military.



7th Annual National Civil Trial Competition

November 13-15, 2008
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

The National Civil Trial Competition, sponsored by the law firm of Greene Broillet & Wheeler, is an invitational tournament open to all ABA-accredited law schools who have demonstrated excellence in mock trial competitions and/or demonstrated excellence in the training of law students in litigation skills.



Western Conference on Tax Exempt Organizations

November 20 & 21, 2008
Millennium Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles

The Western Conference on Tax Exempt Organizations is co-sponsored by Loyola Law School and the IRS. Panels included "Are Best Practices Really Best?" "Games and Gaming," "Current Developments Affecting Exempt Organizations," "Hot Issues in Private Foundations" and "Latest Techniques in Charitable Giving." Speakers included a range of top professors in the field, as well as renowned practitioners and IRS brass.



Swearing-In Ceremony

November 21, 2008
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Loyola Law School welcomed nearly 1,000 guests to campus at its Swearing-In Ceremony. The platform party included (l-r) Professor Lauren Willis, Nerice Zavala '99, Loyola Marymount University Provost David Burcham '84, California Superior Court Judge George Genesta '75 (administered the state oath), U.S. District Court Central District of California Judge R. Gary Klausner '67 (administered the federal oath), Associate Dean for Faculty Sean Scott and Loyola Law Dean Victor Gold.



Dedication and Presentation of the Christopher N. May Chair

December 4, 2008
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Professor Allan Ides '79 was selected the first holder of the Christopher N. May Chair. The chair was created as a tribute to Professor Emeritus Christopher N. May. Read more on Page 39.



Law Day: St Thomas More & St. Ignatius Awards Dinner & Lecture

February 12, 2009
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Bishop Gordon Bennett, SJ was the featured speaker at the awards dinner and lecture. Professor Jean Boylan '86 was presented with the St. Ignatius of Loyola Award, and Professor Emeritus Christopher May was presented with the St. Thomas More Medallion.



Dedication and Presentation of the David W. Burcham Chair in Ethical Advocacy

February 18, 2009
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Faculty, alumni and friends attended the dedication and presentation of the David W. Burcham Chair in Ethical Advocacy. The chair is named in honor of the former Loyola Law School dean and current executive vice president and provost of Loyola Marymount University. The inaugural holder of the chair is Professor and William M. Rains Fellow Laurie L. Levenson. Read more on Page 39.



African American Scholarship Reception

February 26, 2009
California African American Museum, Los Angeles

Alumni and friends attended a reception at the California African American Museum that benefited the African American Alumni Scholarship at Loyola Law School. A tradition of this reception is the awarding of the Johnnie L. Cochran, Jr. Public Service Award. The 2009 recipient was California State Assembly Speaker Karen Bass.



Litigating Genocide: When, Where, and How—Case Studies in the Armenian Genocide and Other Historic Human Rights Violations

February 27, 2009
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Loyola's Center for the Study of Law & Genocide, along with the *Loyola of Los Angeles International and Comparative Law Review*, hosted its inaugural symposium. Read more on Page 28.



Intellectual Property Issues in Sports Symposium

March 6, 2009
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Daniel E. Lazaroff, Leonard Cohen Chair in Law and Economics Professor and director of the Loyola Sports Law Institute, presided over a multifaceted panel that delved into a variety of sports-related IP issues. Professor Jay Dougherty discussed copyright issues, and David Weinberg '93 of NFL Properties explained sponsorship and licensing issues in the NFL. Students gathered for alumni advice during the final panel, "Getting Sports Law Jobs," which featured alumni Robert E. Buch '73, Seyfarth Shaw LLP; Ryan Boyle '07, CMG Worldwide; and Weinberg.



Grand Avenue Gang Luncheon

March 20, 2009
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Alumni who attended Loyola on its Grand Avenue campus between 1937 and 1964 gathered for an annual lunch on the Law School's current campus. A product of its time, the student body of the Grand Avenue campus was predominantly male. However, several women did attend classes on the Grand Avenue campus. These women opened the door for other Loyola alumnae over the years. A special recognition at the lunch was extended to the women of the Grand Avenue Campus—a fitting tribute to these alumnae.



Latino Scholarship Reception

April 4, 2009
Home of Julietta and Carlos Cruz '96, Pasadena

Julietta and Carlos Cruz '96 welcomed Dean Victor Gold, alumni and friends to their home for the Law School's annual fundraiser benefiting the Latino Alumni Scholarship Fund. A raffle and silent auction benefiting the La Raza graduation ceremony was also held that evening.



Soft Money 5+

April 17, 2009
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Film financiers, producers and lobbyists from across the globe converged at Loyola for Soft Money 5+. Professor Jay Dougherty, an organizer of the program and director of Loyola's Entertainment Law Practicum, and Ezra Doner, Esq. moderated.



Public Interest Awards Reception

April 21, 2009
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

The Public Interest Law Department presented the Public Interest Award to Sean Kennedy '89 and the Pro Bono Award to Cynthia Anderson-Barker '93 at an awards dinner at the Law School.



Dodging the Pipeline: Kids at the Intersection of the Juvenile Justice and Education Systems

April 24, 2009
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Policy makers, scholars and child advocates spoke as panelists during the Loyola Law School Center for Juvenile Law & Policy symposium, "Dodging the Pipeline: Kids at the Intersection of the Juvenile Justice and Education Systems." The daylong event focused on the juvenile school-to-prison pipeline, one of the most urgent social-justice challenges facing the Los Angeles community.



Orange County Alumni Reception

April 30, 2009
The Pacific Club, Newport Beach

Orange County alumni took time out to network and mingle. The event also gave alumni a chance to meet members of Loyola's newly formed Orange County Board of Overseers. Read more about Loyola's boards on Page 13.



Fidler Institute on Criminal Justice

May 1, 2009
Loyola Law School, Los Angeles

Top television producers, defense attorneys for renowned clients like Roman Polanski and Orange County Sheriff Michael Carona, U.S. attorneys and legal scholars gathered at the third-annual Fidler Institute on Criminal Justice for panels like "The CSI Effect," "Prop. 9 and Victim's Rights," "Prosecuting and Defending People of Faith" and "Political Corruption Prosecutions."



Dedication and Presentation of the Hon. William Matthew Byrne, Jr. Chair

May 7, 2009
The California Club, Los Angeles

Professor Peter Tiersma was named the first holder of the Hon. William Matthew Byrne, Jr. Chair. The chair was created as a tribute to the late Judge Byrne, who was a great friend of Loyola Law School and was highly regarded among the bench and bar. Read more on Page 39.



2009 Commencement Ceremony

May 17, 2009
Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles

The Hon. Ruth V. McGregor, chief justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, was the speaker at Loyola Law School's 88th Commencement Ceremony. Justice McGregor addressed members of the class of 2009 and a crowd of over 5,000 guests. Loyola Law awarded the following degrees to its respective candidates: Juris Doctor, Juris Doctor/Masters in Business Administration, Master of Laws in American Law and International Legal Practice and Master of Law in Taxation.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST LAW FOUNDATION PRESENTS

THE 17TH ANNUAL PILF AUCTION

**HOLD
THE DATE!**

October 17, 2009; 6 - 11 pm
Loyola Law School Campus
Tickets: \$25 at the door, \$20 in advance

All proceeds benefit PILF scholarships, which enable Loyola Law School students to work in public interest law organizations.

For more information or for tickets, please email pilf@pilf.org.

IT'S AN EXCITING TIME TO BE A PART OF

LOYOLA'S TAX LLM PROGRAM

AS IT CELEBRATES SEVERAL KEY MILESTONES:

- Ranked among the top 10 graduate tax programs in the *US News & World Report* rankings for the past five years
- Three live-client clinics, externships and experiential learning courses give Loyola's Tax LLM students some of the best practical tax training available
- New integrated 3-year JD/Tax LLM program is the only one of its kind allowing students to earn a JD and a Tax LLM in three years plus one summer
- Tax Policy Colloquium continues to bring cutting-edge tax scholarship to Loyola from some of the best schools in the United States

Learn more at www.ils.edu/programs/tax-llm

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 2009

5:30 PM

Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels
555 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California

CELEBRANT: Cardinal Roger Mahony

HOMILIST: Bishop Gordon Bennett

Reception immediately following in the
Cathedral Conference Center.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL
626.914.8942

THE ST. THOMAS MORE LAW SOCIETY OF LOS ANGELES INVITES THE ENTIRE LEGAL COMMUNITY TO THE

27th Annual Red Mass



St. Thomas More by Hans Holbein, used with permission of the Frick Collection, New York City.

HISTORY OF THE RED MASS

The first recorded Red Mass, a special Mass for the bench and bar, was celebrated in Paris in 1245. In England, the tradition began about 1310, during the reign of Edward I. The priest and the judges of the high court wore red robes, thus the celebration became known as the Red Mass. The tradition of the Red Mass continued in the United States — each year, the members of the U.S. Supreme Court join the president and members of Congress in the celebration of the Red Mass at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception. The Red Mass is also celebrated in most other state capitals and major cities throughout the United States.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW THRIVES AT LOYOLA

Deportation. Eviction. Child custody. These are just some of the critical issues that Loyola Law School's Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF) and Public Interest Law Department help address.

The Public Interest Law Department serves as a clearinghouse for openings at public interest agencies, oversees the Law School's pro bono program, and provides financial assistance to students who pursue a career in the public interest field. It's also a big part of the reason why *National Jurist* magazine ranked Loyola's public interest program second in the country.

Led by Professor Sande Buhai, the Public Interest Law Department helps students fulfill their required 40 hours of pro bono work necessary for graduation by matching them with approved organizations. The list includes more than 100 groups, including the Anti-Defamation League, California Rural Legal Assistance, Disability Rights Legal Center, and Heal the Bay. Loyola was the first ABA-accredited law school in California with a mandatory pro bono requirement.

Although pro bono hours are a requirement for graduation, Loyola students significantly exceed the minimum hours. Loyola students give a minimum of 16,000 hours of assistance to people in need each year. In one recent year, students completed more than 34,000 hours of pro bono service.

In an effort to encourage students to pursue careers in public interest law, the Public Interest Law Department hosts the Public Interest Fair on campus each November, and some 50 public interest organizations participate.

PILF, a student-run organization, helps ease the financial burdens that sometimes accompany public interest work through its financial support of students. PILF provides grants through its Summer Fellow Grant Program. Each year, about 30 students who work for approved public interest law firms are awarded summer scholarships. A main source of funding for the grants is the popular PILF Auction and Casino Night, which was attended by a record 1,050 guests in 2008.

"Student members of PILF are not only interested in helping underrepresented people in society, but each other as well," said 2008-2009 PILF co-chair Kyle Tracy '10. "Many members get their public interest summer jobs and post-law school jobs from other current and past PILF members. Also, PILF gives scholarships to help fund these unpaid summer public interest jobs."

Summer stipends of up to \$1,500 are also available through the Ami Silverman Endowment PILF Fund. Named after Silverman '87, it was funded by an initial donation of \$15,000 and a generous matching fund campaign from Sterling Franklin '75 and Larry Franklin, trustees of the Morris S. Smith Foundation.

In addition to the summer funding, the organization awards PILF Bar Stipends. This was designed to help graduating students with a demonstrated interest in public interest law pay for Bar examination preparation courses. The stipends can total up to \$3,500.

Students who pursue public interest law careers may also take advantage of Loyola's Public Interest Loan Assistance Program (PILAP). For alumni employed at a salary of less than \$50,000 a year, PILAP provides up to \$10,000 per year to help repay student loans.

Since its founding in 1993, PILF has helped finance student summer work at several public interest agencies. They include: AIDS Project Los Angeles, Appalachian Legal Research & Defense Fund, Bet Tzedek Legal Services, Black Law Institute, Center for Human Rights & Constitutional Law, Dependency Court Legal Services, Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Center, Women's Advocacy Project in Texas, and the International Law Center for Human, Economic, and Environmental Defense in Costa Rica.

PILF also oversees the General Relief Advocacy Project, a program in which students perform on-site legal advocacy on behalf of Los Angeles County's most disadvantaged people. They staff welfare offices throughout the county, and work with applicants and recipients to ensure they are getting all the assistance to which they are entitled.

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF LAW & GENOCIDE

The current academic year marked several firsts for Loyola's Center for the Study of Law & Genocide (CSLG).

Spring 2009 debuted a new course, Law & Genocide, taught by Professor Stan Goldman, CSLG director, and Visiting Professor Michael J. Bazylar, research fellow at the Holocaust Education Trust in London and a professor of law at Chapman University.

The 2008-2009 year also launched the center's inaugural symposium, "Litigating Genocide: When, Where and How," on Feb. 27, 2009 in conjunction with the *Loyola of Los Angeles International and Comparative Law Review*. The event, partially underwritten by Mark Geragos '82 of Geragos & Geragos LLP, focused on case studies in the Armenian genocide and other historic human rights violations.

"This symposium was vital because genocide proved to be the true plague of the 20th century and appears, tragically, to be on the verge of continuing to infect the 21st," Goldman said. "At the very least, the possibility of settlement and the consequent saving of lives in Darfur may, in part, be a product of the world's awareness and pressure brought to bear. It is precisely such an awareness that this symposium is intended to encourage."

The symposium began with the panel, "Litigating History," which focused on the ethical, philosophical and moral issues of litigating distant historic mass violations of human rights. The moderator was Loyola Law Professor Cesaré Romano, who teaches International Human Rights and is an expert on tribunals. Panelists were Richard Dekmejian, University of Southern California professor of political science and author of *Troubled Waters: The Geopolitics of the Caspian Region*; Herbert Reginbogin, professor of international relations at the European University of Lefke in Turkey; and Harut Sassounian, professor and author of *The Armenian Genocide: The World Speaks Out, 1915-2005, Documents and Declarations*.

Gregory Stanton, PhD, founder and president of Genocide Watch, delivered the lunchtime keynote address. He spoke on the importance of race relations in preventing further genocide atrocities. Stanton has served at the U.S. State Department and drafted the United Nations Security Council resolutions that created the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Loyola Law Associate Professor David Glazier moderated the second panel, "Foreign Relations Law and Its Implications for

Genocide." He led a discussion on litigating mass violations of human rights committed abroad that occurred in generations past. Glazier is a former Navy surface warfare officer with an expertise in international law and war crimes. On the panel were Michael Ramsey, professor of Foreign Relations Law at the University of San Diego, and Anne Richardson, an acclaimed civil rights attorney who has served as an adjunct professor at Loyola Law School.

Professor Bazylar moderated the final panel, "Litigating in the Courts," which examined the practical issues confronting lawyers who pursue historical cases involving mass human rights violations. The panelists were Barry Fisher, who assisted in drafting constitutions and legislation for Romania, Moldova, Albania, Bosnia and Belarus, and has assisted on legal matters in many other countries; Seth M. Gerber, who is prosecuting claims against the Russian Federation to recover religious manuscripts seized during the Bolshevik Revolution and World War II; and Brian S. Kabateck '89, who helped litigate class actions against New York Life and AXA on unpaid insurance claims after the 1915 Armenian Genocide that were among the oldest unresolved cases in U.S. history.

Loyola's CSLG emphasizes legal scholarship on genocide and mass violations of human rights, with a particular focus on improving and making more accessible effective legal resources and remedies. It will also work to train current and future legal practitioners on using existing remedies, domestic and international, to help victims of genocide and mass violations of human rights achieve a measure of justice.

The center will feature regular symposia and will include an academic chair on genocide law and policy. It will also support internships with institutions engaged in litigation on these matters, and establish a genocide and mass atrocities law clinic.

The Armenian General Benevolent Union donated \$350,000 to the CSLG. The funding comes from a settlement that alumnus Berj Boyajian '74 secured with an insurance company for its role in unpaid life insurance benefits in the wake of the Armenian genocide from 1915-1919. Previously, Geragos, Kabateck, Vartkes B. Yeghiayan and Boyajian presented Loyola with \$450,000 from the Armenian Insurance Settlement Fund. That donation drew on funds from a similar \$20 million settlement they helped secure against New York Life Insurance Co.

YOUTH EDUCATION JUSTICE CLINIC



Clinical Professor Michael Smith (center) with Youth Justice Education Clinic students (from left) Rachel Davis '11, Rachel Brewer '10, Courtney Connor '11 and Samuel Liu '11.

There is a direct link between a school's performance rate and the number of its students in the juvenile justice system, according to Loyola's Center for Juvenile Law & Policy (CJLP). This strong relationship has been noted since the center opened in 2005, its director said.

So goes the pattern: The greater the number of its students in the juvenile justice system, the higher the school's failure rate. In fact, more than 70 percent of youths in the system have learning disabilities.

"It's a chicken-or-egg issue," said Cyn Yamashiro, Kaplan and Feldman Executive Director of the CJLP. "Which comes first: Is it the failure of the education system that causes kids to end up in the delinquency system, or is it the delinquency system that causes them to need help with their education?"

To address the high rate of student delinquency, the CJLP launched its Youth Education Justice Clinic in the spring with a new clinical professor and five student advocates. "We have a multi-disciplinary, holistic approach in representation," Yamashiro said.

The CJLP's Youth Education Justice Clinic is designed to ensure that its youth clients get the educational services to which they are entitled in hopes that they will stay in school and out of trouble. It's a natural fit for the CJLP, as its 19 law students represented numerous youth clients in the Los Angeles County courts during the 2008-2009 school year. The clinic's goal is to improve the quality of juvenile representation, and to redirect the justice system to its original purpose of individualized, community-based rehabilitation.

"During our interview and intake process we will typically discover that our client has a learning disability or has cognitive functioning problems," Yamashiro said. More often than not, the child's school had not discovered the disability or had failed to address it. The clinic then advocates on behalf of its clients to remedy the situation.

That task is often easier said than done. "There is a lot of need, but not a lot of resources. Many times school districts can be resistant because providing these services is expensive," Yamashiro added.

While the Youth Education Justice Clinic's law students do not appear in court like their CJLP colleagues, they do work to secure benefits for their youth clients through other lawyering methods. This includes representing the youths at administrative hearings when a school is found to be in violation of due process rules. "We have social workers on staff. We have the education piece covered. We see this as a real critical piece of our model of representation for kids."

The Youth Education Justice Clinic is funded by a grant from the W.M. Keck Foundation, and is housed within the offices of the CJLP. It is led by Clinical Professor Michael Smith.

"We have a twofold benefit with this clinic: It closes the circle of services we provide our clients, and now we have someone here who has a level of expertise on the education system," Yamashiro said. "This allows us to have a more informed discussion about the relationship between the education and juvenile justice systems."

The CJLP explored the issues of youth delinquency at its 2009 symposium, "Dodging the Pipeline: Kids at the Intersection of the Juvenile Justice and Education Systems."

LOYOLA'S INNOCENCE PROJECT

Obie Steven Anthony III, known as “Little Day-Day” among the Hoover Street Crips, was just 19 years old when he was convicted of murder in 1994. Now, 15 years later, the members of Loyola’s new Innocence Project are trying to exonerate him for a crime they believe he did not commit.

The idea for the project was hatched in 2008 when Professor Laurie Levenson was approached by a group of students from her Advanced Criminal Law Seminar about the possibility of working on real criminal cases. That prompted Levenson, a former federal prosecutor, to contact the Innocence Project, a national organization dedicated to exonerating the wrongfully convicted. As it turned out, the organization was searching for someone to help Anthony, whose conviction had been called into question when a judge acknowledged problems with the conviction of his co-defendant.

Anthony was convicted on murder charges for his alleged involvement in the shooting death of a 29-year-old immigrant and father of four at a brothel on Figueroa Street in Los Angeles’ South Central district. His conviction, however, was dubious at best, Levenson said, because it was supported by unreliable testimony, and there was no physical evidence. And proving that was the primary goal for Loyola Law School students (now alumni) Christine Aros ’09, Alec Baghdashian ’09, Mark Hong ’09, Jaymin Vaghasia ’09, and Gina Triviso ’08—members of Loyola own Innocence Project.

The group spent the better part of the 2008-2009 academic year pursuing possible leads. In addition to visiting their client, they interviewed brothel bodyguards and prostitutes, tracked down gang members and interviewed incarcerated potential witnesses.

“This is way better than *CSI* because, one, it’s real, and two, it really matters,” Levenson said. “And these students appreciate how much it really matters. No one slacks off because nothing they’re doing is as hard as what Obie Anthony has been doing.”

The students spent the spring 2009 semester working on a draft of the petition for habeas corpus. In addition to investigating and writing the pleading,

they wrote separate legal memoranda on the legal issues in order to qualify for directed study credits. And the work never stops.

“They pulled up all the appellate records. They read the entire five-volume murder book and the entire transcript of the trial,” said Levenson. “And, because this happened so long ago, they spent time locating witnesses—some of whom were illegal immigrants” and therefore often unwilling to be located or identified.

“This is an unsettled area of the law, so in this case they have the opportunity to make the law, as well as to find the evidence to support the petition,” Levenson said. But it will be a challenge. “We have to actually show that the client is innocent instead of the government showing he’s guilty. So it’s twice as hard.”

A fresh batch of students picked up the case in the fall 2009 semester. The new group is filing for a writ of habeas corpus and is equally as enthusiastic and committed to ensuring justice is done, Levenson said.

Professor Laurie Levenson (back row, center) with alumni (clockwise from top right) Jaymin Vaghasia ’09, Gina Triviso ’08, Christine Aros ’09, Mark Hong ’09 and Alec Baghdashian ’09.



CIVIL JUSTICE PROGRAM

Sometimes getting the attention of a legislator starts in the Hallmark aisle, at least according to former California State Senator Joe Dunn. While participating in a Loyola Law School Civil Justice Program (CJP) symposium, Dunn advised listeners to send greeting cards to get on their elected officials’ radars. The panel, “Access to Justice and Funding the Third Branch,” was replete with insider tips from Dunn and fellow political heavyweight William Vickrey, director, Administrative Office of the Courts, State of California.

The CJP’s slate of symposia focuses on providing practicing attorneys with practical knowledge in the civil justice field. Since its inception in 2005, the CJP has been dispensing priceless insider advice to an array of professionals, legal practitioners and journalists alike. The program was designed to increase awareness of the U.S. civil justice system.

The CJP convenes periodic conferences, seminars and presentations; promotes and publishes scholarly research; and initiates cross-disciplinary projects. The CJP develops and distributes materials to help the public understand the civil justice system and to critique it with knowledge. It is devoted to exploring the extent to which all members of the public have equal access to the civil justice system. It also examines any limitations that race, gender, status or class play in enforcing claims through the civil justice system.

Symposia

The CJP’s 2009 symposium, “Access to Justice and Funding the Third Branch: It’s Not for Everyone,” brought together public interest advocates, legal practitioners, scholars and court officials to discuss the continuing challenge of providing adequate funding for legal assistance to civil litigants and to the judicial system itself. The program had two goals: to link the issue of inadequate funding for the third branch to the problem of access to civil justice for the vast majority of the citizenry, and to define a research agenda for scholars interested in pursuing scholarship on these issues. An entire issue of the *Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review* will be devoted to publishing the papers presented at the symposium.

Previous symposia include 2008’s “Frontiers of Tort Law” conference, which featured panels on “Rethinking Negligence,” “Duty and Theory,” “Historical and Empirical Studies,” “Pre-emption” and “Challenges to Tort Law.” The 2006 symposium, “How Popular Culture Teaches Americans About the Civil Justice System,” featured panels on “Key Themes in the Relation Between Law,

Literature & Film,” “How Popular Culture Shapes Images of Lawyers” and “What Does Popular Culture Miss?” The symposium was followed by a mock trial event, “What Are Our Expectations of Privacy?”

Fellowships

The CJP founded the Journalist Law School in 2006 to support journalists who cover the courts. The four-day crash course in law, designed specifically for reporters, editors and producers, is taught by Loyola Law faculty, legal practitioners and jurists. The journalism fellows are taught condensed versions of constitutional, criminal and civil law and are also provided with breakout sessions on current news topics and other issues. About 150 journalists from news outlets across the country have completed the program.

Recognition

The CJP’s Tribute to the Champions of Justice dinner annually honors attorneys who have made significant contributions to the civil justice system. Champions of Justice honorees include:

2009 Robert C. Baker, Baker, Keener & Nahra, LLP; Gretchen Nelson, Kreindler & Kreindler LLP

2008 Raymond Boucher, Kiesel, Boucher & Larson, LLP; John Collins (ret.), Collins, Collins, Muir & Stewart LLP

2007 Thomas J. Nolan, Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom LLP; Mark P. Robinson, Jr., Robinson Calcagnie & Robinson, Inc.

2006 Bruce A. Broillet, Greene Broillet & Wheeler, LLP; Edith Matthai, Robie & Matthai, A Professional Corporation

2005 Thomas V. Girardi, Girardi I Keese LLP; James J. Brosnahan, Jr., Morrison & Foerster LLP, San Francisco

Leadership

Professor John Nockleby is the founder and director of the CJP. He received his JD from Harvard Law School, where he served on the *Harvard Law Review* under Managing Editor John Roberts. After clerking for the Hon. Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr. of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, Nockleby practiced as a civil rights lawyer for several years before joining the Loyola faculty in 1989.

BUSINESS LAW PRACTICUM

At first glance, it could be any transactional law firm. The junior associates, under the guidance of an experienced lawyer, draft details of a new start-up company. Other attorneys prepare a joint venture operating agreement; and still others advise their clients on outside equity financing. But look closer, as this is no law firm; this is the Business Law Practicum at Loyola Law School.

The program, launched in 2007, provides third-year students with a range of simulated practical experiences in corporate and business law. Faculty members Therese H. Maynard and Dana M. Warren designed the curriculum to closely mirror the transactions and negotiations graduates will face upon entering the workforce. Adding to the realistic nature of these classes, practicing attorneys lend their insights and expertise in transactional law.

Also key to the program's success, Los Angeles' top transactional law firms and Loyola's alumni play pivotal roles in the program by providing financial and other support.

"Given the state of the current job market, students need every advantage," Maynard said, "both in getting in the door, then staying in should lay-offs hit. The Business Law Practicum gives our students a boost in the new-lawyer learning curve. It prepares the graduates to hit the ground running as first-year associates."

The program courses currently include: Business Associations, Securities Regulation, Mergers & Acquisitions, and the capstone class, Business Planning: Financing the Start-Up and Venture Capital Financing. This new curriculum is designed to simulate the law firm experience of a first-year transactional lawyer.

As currently implemented, the Business Planning course uses a simulated deal format that asks students to review and comment on an LLC operating agreement prepared by the "opposing counsel." Students then work through the issues that typically arise when the founders seek outside equity financing for their new business.

Maynard and Warren will publish their *Business Planning* casebook with Aspen Publishers in March 2010.

LA's transactional law community stands behind the Business Law Practicum

Top Los Angeles law firms and Loyola Law School alumni have been critical partners in developing the Business Law Practicum. Co-Directors Therese Maynard and Dana Warren, along with Dean Victor Gold, have cultivated relationships with transactional firms, and as a result, these firms have gained valuable insight into the practicum. This allows Loyola Law graduates to be particularly well-suited to hit the ground running as new transactional lawyers.

With their generous financial support, these participating firms and alumni underscore the program's importance and success. A leading supporter is Stephen Page '68, who in 2007 established the Page Matching Challenge, which contributes \$100,000 annual matching funds for five years. His matching contribution is triggered when the law school fundraising efforts for the practicum reach \$100,000 for the year. There is a goal of \$1 million by the end of the five-year pledge period. Howrey LLP has pledged \$100,000 to the program in support of the Patrick J. McDonough Endowed Directorship. The directorship is named in memory of the late Patrick McDonough '71, a former partner at the firm.

FOUNDING PATRON
Stephen F. Page '68

SUPPORTERS
Roxanne E. Christ '85
R. Chad Dreier LMU '69
Daniel A. Seigel '68
J. Martin Willhite '97

SUPPORTING FIRMS
Allen Matkins Leck Gamble
Mallory & Natsis LLP
Howrey LLP
Irell & Manella LLP

Manatt, Phelps &
Phillips LLP

Morrison & Foerster LLP

O'Melveny & Myers LLP
Paul, Hastings, Janofsky &
Walker LLP

Seyfarth Shaw LLP

Skadden, Arps, Slate,
Meagher & Flom LLP

Stradling Yocca Carlson
& Rauth

Professors of the Year

Each year, the members of the graduating class for the day and evening divisions, respectively, present the Excellence in Teaching Award to a member of the faculty. This year's recipients are:

Day Division



PROFESSOR DAVID P. LEONARD, associate dean for research and William M. Rains fellow

Professor David Leonard joined the Loyola Law School faculty in 1990. He teaches Advanced Evidence Seminar, Evidence and Torts. In 2008, Leonard was named associate dean for research. Leonard has written extensively on evidence, including *The New Wigmore: A Treatise on Evidence: Evidence of Other Misconduct and Similar Events* and *Evidence: A Structured Approach* with Dean Victor Gold.

Leonard's law review articles include "The Legacy of *Old Chief* and the Definition of Relevant Evidence: Implications for Uncharged Misconduct Evidence" in the *Southwestern University Law Review* and "The Use of Uncharged Misconduct Evidence to Prove Knowledge" in the *Nebraska Law Review*. He also served as chair of the Association of American Law Schools' Section on Evidence.

Leonard received his JD from UCLA School of Law, where he was a member of the *UCLA Law Review*. After graduation, he practiced with Morrison & Foerster in Los Angeles before serving as a lecturer-in-law at UCLA School of Law from 1979-81. In 1981, Leonard was appointed to the faculty of the Indiana University School of Law. He received his bachelor's degree with highest honors from the University of California, San Diego.

Evening Division



Professor Peter M. Tiersma, Hon. William Matthew Byrne, Jr. professor of law

Peter M. Tiersma joined the Loyola Law faculty in 1990. One of the country's foremost experts on language and the law, he was the co-founder of the International Language and Law Association. Aside from a seminar on language and law, he teaches Remedies and Trusts & Wills. He also serves as director of international programs, overseeing Loyola's summer programs in China, Costa Rica, Italy and Great Britain.

Tiersma is the author of the books *Legal Language and Speaking of Crime: The Language of Criminal Justice*, which he co-authored with Lawrence Solan. His newest book is *Parchment, Paper, Pixels: The Impact of Writing, Printing, and the Internet on the Law*.

A member of the California Judicial Council Advisory Committees on Jury Instructions, he wrote the *Communicating with Juries* booklet, which was published by the National Center for State Courts and broadly disseminated to state jury instruction committees.

Tiersma was born in the Netherlands, immigrated with his parents to the U.S. as a child and grew up in the San Joaquin Valley region of California. After graduating from Stanford University, he received a PhD in linguistics from the University of California, San Diego and a JD from the University of California, Berkeley School of Law. He then clerked for Justice Stanley Mosk of the California Supreme Court and worked in private practice before joining the Loyola faculty.

Newly Tenured Faculty Members



DAVID GLAZIER

Professor David Glazier was a surface warfare officer in the U.S. Navy before going to law school. An expert on military commissions, Glazier has written numerous law review articles and op-eds that address the war on terror and the military detainees in Guantanamo Bay. He teaches Foreign Relations Law, International Law, Law of War and Property.

Glazier's scholarship includes "A Self-Inflicted Wound: A Half-Dozen Years of Turmoil Over the Guantanamo Military Commissions" in the *Lewis & Clark Law Review*, "Full and Fair by What Measure? International Law Applicable to the Military Commission Process," in the *Boston University International Law Journal* and "Precedents Lost: The Neglected History of the Military Commission" in the *Virginia Journal of International Law*.

Before joining Loyola in 2006, Glazier lectured at the University of Virginia School of Law, was a research fellow for the Center for National Security Law, where he was a pro bono consultant to Human Rights First on military commissions, and clerked for the Charlottesville Commonwealth Attorney's Office.

Glazier has a BA, cum laude, from Amherst College and graduated with distinction from the Naval War College. He has an MA in government from Georgetown University and a JD from the University of Virginia, where he wrote for the *Virginia Law Review* and graduated Order of the Coif.



LEE PETHERBRIDGE

Professor Lee Petherbridge melds law with science. Prior to law school, he taught and performed original research in the life sciences. He now teaches Patent Law, Biotechnology & Intellectual Property Rights and Property.

Before joining the Loyola Law faculty in 2005, Petherbridge served as law clerk to the Hon. Raymond C. Clevenger III of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Before that, he was an associate in the Washington, D.C., office of Finnegan Henderson LLP, where his work focused on patent litigation. In law school, he was the managing editor of the *University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Economic Law* and interned at the University of Pennsylvania Center for Technology Transfer.

Petherbridge's scholarship includes "The Federal Circuit and Patentability: An Empirical Assessment of the Law of Obviousness" in the *Texas Law Review* and "Is the Federal Circuit Succeeding? An Empirical Assessment of Judicial Performance" in the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*.

Petherbridge received his JD from the University of Pennsylvania School of Law, his PhD from Baylor College of Medicine, his MA from Smith College and his BS from Western New England College.



CESARE ROMANO

Professor Cesare Romano speaks five languages, has graduate degrees from three universities in three countries and is the assistant director of the Project on International Courts and Tribunals. Romano teaches International Law, International

Protection of Human Rights, International Environmental Law, Law of Global Warming and International Criminal Law.

Romano's scholarship includes the books *Manual on International Courts and Tribunals* by Oxford University Press and *The United States and International Courts and Tribunals* by Cambridge University Press. Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor wrote the preface to one of his most recent books, *The International Judge*.

Romano's previous positions include serving as an adjunct professor at Fordham University and as a visiting professor at the University of Amsterdam. Romano holds a degree in political

science from L'Universita degli Studi di Milano, a doctorate in international law from the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva and an LLM in international legal studies from the New York University School of Law. He joined the Loyola faculty in 2006.



JENNIFER ROTHMAN

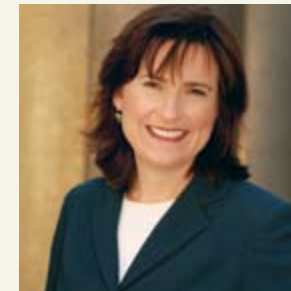
Professor Jennifer Rothman's expertise ranges from intellectual property and trademarks to same-sex marriage to an individual's right of publicity. She has also been an expert source of commentary on everything from First Amendment issues to IP law.

She has written op-eds on topics as varied as same-sex marriage and O.J. Simpson's right of publicity. She teaches Trademarks & Unfair Competition, Torts, First Amendment, The Right of Publicity and Legal Issues in Reality and Non-Fiction Works.

Rothman's recent scholarship includes "Sex In and Out of Intimacy" in the *Emory Law Journal*, "Why Custom Cannot Save Copyright's Fair Use Defense" in the *Virginia Law Review In Brief* and "Freedom of Speech and True Threats" in the *Harvard Journal of Law & Public Policy*.

Before attending law school, Rothman produced a documentary and spent time as a senior production coordinator at Paramount Pictures. She also worked as a story analyst and a screenwriter.

Rothman received her JD from UCLA School of Law, graduating first in her class. Following graduation, she was a law clerk to the Hon. Martha S. Berzon of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and then an associate with Irell & Manella, where her practice areas included intellectual property and entertainment law. She later was an associate professor at Washington University in St. Louis. Rothman joined the Loyola faculty in 2007.



LAUREN WILLIS

Professor Lauren Willis is a nationally recognized expert on consumer law who has penned numerous opinion and policy pieces on consumer rights. She was an early forecaster of problems in the mortgage market and explained the meltdown

in pieces like her *Chicago Tribune* op-ed, "Sorting Through the Mortgage Muddle." Willis teaches Civil Procedure, Consumer Law and Problems & Reforms in the Home Mortgage Market. She is also on the faculty of Loyola's Journalist Law School, where she developed a curriculum on the financial crisis.

Willis has written and presented extensively on regulation of the U.S. home mortgage market, predatory lending, financial literacy education, behavioral decision making, and a variety of consumer law topics. Her law review articles include "Against Financial Literacy Education" in the *Iowa Law Review* and "Decisionmaking and the Limits of Disclosure: The Problem of Predatory Lending: Price" in the *Maryland Law Review*.

Before joining the Loyola faculty in 2004, Willis taught at Stanford Law School as a fellow. Previously, she practiced with Brown, Goldstein & Levy, LLP in Baltimore and at the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Justice Department in Washington, D.C. She clerked for the Office of the Solicitor General of the United States and for Judge Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr. of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit after graduating Stanford Law School with distinction and Order of the Coif. She received her bachelor's degree with high honors from Wesleyan University.

New Faculty



DAVID OWEN HORTON Associate Professor Horton was a law clerk and also worked at law firms in San Francisco and Oakland before deciding to return to the classroom, this time as a teacher.

"I love how teaching a subject helps you to be engaged with it," Horton said. "You get to figure out what you think about the law—what seems sensible, what seems unfair, what moves you."

In academia, Horton is able to further explore through scholarship how contract theory relates to trusts and wills, a topic with which he's already had hands-on experience. As a trusts and estates associate, he handled trust and probate administration and drafted estate plans. These practical experiences served as a precursor to some of his academic articles, "Unconscionability in the Law of Trusts" in the *Nortre Dame Law Review*; and "Flipping the Script: Contract Proferentum and Standard Form Contracts" in the *University of Colorado Law Review*.

Horton graduated Order of the Coif from UCLA School of Law. Upon graduating, he worked for Morrison & Foerster in San Francisco, then clerked for the Hon. Ronald M. Whyte, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. He later became a trusts and estates associate with Horton & Roberts, LLP in Oakland. In 2007, Horton became a lecturer-in-residence at the University of California, Berkeley School of Law, where he taught Legal Research & Writing, and Written & Oral Advocacy.

All this has led him to Loyola Law School in 2009. Horton hopes his teaching experience will be a two-way street. "This may sound unusual for a professor, but I'm really looking forward

to how much I'm going to learn," he said. "I don't think anything helps my own teaching and scholarship quite as much as input from others."

Horton earned his undergraduate degree cum laude from Carleton College in Minnesota.



DOUGLAS NEJAIME Prior to joining the faculty at Loyola Law School, Associate Professor NeJaime was a teaching fellow at Harvard Law School and UCLA School of Law. He was also an associate at the Los Angeles office of Irell & Manella LLP.

NeJaime has focused his teaching and scholarship on sexuality and the law. To wit, he has published "Exposing Sex Stereotypes in Recent Same-Sex Marriage Jurisprudence" in the *Harvard Journal of Law & Gender*, and has written numerous op-eds on same-sex marriage. At UCLA School of Law as a teaching fellow, he oversaw independent study on student sexual orientation and gender identity projects, and helped coordinate the 2008 Sexual Orientation Moot Court Competition.

While an associate in the litigation and intellectual property groups at Irell & Manella, NeJaime drafted amicus briefs for women's rights groups involved in same-sex marriage litigation in California, New Jersey and Washington. His other projects included advising a university in managing and licensing of intellectual property and negotiating disputes over patent licenses.

Loyola's commitment to public service was a main attraction for NeJaime. "I was drawn to Loyola by its commitment to social justice," he said. "It's exciting to be part of the process of shaping future lawyers committed to the public good. It's important to be

part of an institution that strives to give meaning and context to law's best aspirations."

NeJaime also sees Loyola as a place to grow his scholarship in the field of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues. "Loyola's commitment to faculty research provides me with the resources to study, comment on, and hopefully influence the constantly changing landscape of LGBT law."

He received his JD cum laude from Harvard Law School. He received his bachelor's degree magna cum laude with honors from Brown University.



KATHERINE A. TRISOLINI Associate Professor Trisolini's dedication to environmental law runs deep. Her environmental law work stems back to her time as a law clerk at the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Environmental Protection Agency in 1998. She went on to work as an attorney at Shute, Mihaly & Weinberger LLP in San Francisco. There, she wrote briefs and memoranda addressing land use and environmental law issues and drafted land use ordinances establishing conservation easements.

As an environmental law fellow at UCLA School of Law from 2007-2009, she taught Environmental Law, assisted with an environmental law clinic and served as an editor for a policy paper series on the environment. Trisolini was of-counsel at Chatten-Brown & Carstens, a Santa Monica-based firm where she litigated cases under the Clean Water Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Administrative Procedure Act, the California Endangered Species Act and the California Environmental Quality Act.

Trisolini has been a prolific writer and speaker on environmental law issues. Her long list of presentations includes "Cities and Climate Change" at the UCLA School of Public Policy, "Massachusetts v. EPA, Administrative Law, and Climate Change" at the UCLA Institute of the Environment and "Environmental Law: Deconstructing the U.S. Supreme Court's Blockbuster

Term" at the State Bar of California's 2007 annual meeting. She wrote "Cities, Land Use and the Global Commons: Genesis Power and the Urban Politics of Climate Change," which appears in *Adjudicating Climate Change: Sub-national, National, and Supranational Approaches*. Her law review article, "The Endangered Species Act and Intrastate Species: Recent Commerce Clause Challenges to Federal Power to Protect Biodiversity," was the lead article in the *California Environmental Law Reporter*.

Trisolini received her JD with distinction from Stanford Law School. She received her MA in political science from the University of California, Berkeley. She received her BA from Oberlin College. She clerked for the Hon. A. Wallace Tashima of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and the Hon. Consuelo B. Marshall of the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California.

Loyola's two new clinical professors joined the faculty after production deadlines. Read more about them at alumni.lls.edu.

CLINICAL PROFESSOR MICHAEL SMITH is



the new head of Loyola's Youth Education Justice Clinic, part of the school's Center for Juvenile Law & Policy. Originally from England, he was a public school teacher before embarking on a legal career. After receiving his JD at USC Law School, he worked as a special education attorney at firms and as a sole practitioner. He teaches the Youth Education Law and Practice class.

CLINICAL PROFESSOR ANNE WELLS '91 graduated



from Loyola Law School cum laude and Order of the Coif after receiving her BA from California State University, Fullerton. She is a member of Loyola's Alumni Association Board of Governors. She teaches Ethical Lawyering and Legal Research & Writing.

Faculty Transitions

Roger Findley Retires



PROFESSOR ROGER FINDLEY, a noted environmental law scholar and international teacher, joined the Loyola Law School faculty in 1991, after a lengthy distinguished career at the University of Illinois College of Law.

Findley's courses at Loyola included Property and Water Law, Environmental Law and International Environmental Law. The prolific scholar has authored the books *Environmental Law in a Nutshell* and *Cases and Materials on Environmental Law*, and he has contributed to many law reviews and other books on the subject. An expert on international environmental issues, Findley has researched, lectured and worked with public officials in Brazil and Colombia regarding the improvement of environmental and natural resources laws.

Said Findley on leaving Loyola and teaching: "I will miss the magic of coming every day to the wonderful architecture that is Loyola Law School, and most of all, the daily exchange of ideas

with faculty and students, which is the essence of academic life at its best."

Findley was a faculty member at the University of Illinois for 25 years beginning in 1966. There, he served as acting dean, associate dean for academic affairs, Albert E. Jenner, Jr. professor and director of Environmental and Planning Studies. Prior to teaching, Findley practiced with Morrison & Foerster in San Francisco.

His teaching career spanned the nation and the world. Findley was a visiting law professor at the University of Michigan; the University of California Davis; Hastings College of Law; Fordham University; Brooklyn Law School; University of Paris in France; University of Seville in Spain; Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil; and the University of Bologna in Italy.

Findley graduated Order of the Coif from the University of Michigan Law School. He received his bachelor's degree Phi Beta Kappa from DePauw University.

Michael Waterstone Appointed Associate Dean



PROFESSOR MICHAEL WATERSTONE, *associate dean for academic affairs*

Professor Michael Waterstone was named the new associate dean for academic affairs in spring 2009. He replaced Professor Ellen Aprill, who held the post since 1999. Waterstone chaired the faculty appointments committee in fall 2008.

Waterstone teaches Employment Law, Disability Law and Civil Procedure. He serves as an advisor on disability issues to the Human European Consultancy, the Burton Blatt Institute, the World Bank, the National Council on Disability and the Disability Rights Legal Center, which is based on Loyola's campus. He is also a

member of the American Bar Association's Commission on Mental & Physical Disability Law.

Waterstone's recent scholarship includes "Returning Veterans and Disability Law" in the *Notre Dame Law Review*, "Disabling Prejudice" in the *Northwestern Law Review* and "Disability, Disparate Impact, and Class Actions" in the *Duke Law Review*.

Waterstone received his JD from Harvard Law School after graduating summa cum laude from the University of California, Los Angeles. After law school, he clerked for the Hon. Richard S. Arnold on the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals and practiced at Munger, Tolles & Olson in Los Angeles. He then joined the faculty at the University of Mississippi School of Law. Waterstone joined the Loyola faculty in 2006.

New Faculty Chair Holders

The Hon. William Matthew Byrne, Jr. Chair



PROFESSOR PETER M. TIERSMA was the recipient of the Hon. William Matthew Byrne, Jr. Chair. He was awarded the chair during a May 7, 2009 ceremony. The chair was established in memory of Judge Byrne, a longtime supporter of Loyola and chief judge of the Central District of Los

Angeles who passed away in 2006.

Tiersma is a nationally recognized expert on language and the law. He was president of the International Association of Forensic Linguists and is a member of the California Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Civil Jury Instructions. His scholarship includes the law review articles "Testing the Comprehensibility of Jury Instructions: California's Old and New Instructions on Circumstantial Evidence" in the *Journal of Court Innovation* and "Some Myths About Legal Language" in *Law, Culture and Humanities*.

The James P. Bradley Chair in Constitutional Law



PROFESSOR KURT LASH was the recipient of the James P. Bradley Chair in Constitutional Law. He was honored during an October 23, 2008 ceremony. The chair is named for Bradley '37, an alumnus who was a sole practitioner and corporate executive. He was deeply influenced by

Rev. Joseph Donovan, SJ, former regent of Loyola Law School; Howard Ziemann, former Law School dean; and Walter H. Cook, former professor. Their teachings prompted Bradley and his wife, Harriet L. Bradley, to establish the chair.

Lash joined the Loyola Law faculty in 1993. He has taught a variety of courses on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, including seminars on the First Amendment, Religious Liberty and the U.S. Supreme Court. Lash wrote the critically praised book, *The Lost History of the Ninth Amendment*, and was chair of the Association of American Law Schools' Section on Constitutional Law.

The Christopher N. May Chair



The Christopher N. May Chair was bestowed on **PROFESSOR ALLAN IDES** '79 during a ceremony on December 4, 2008. The chair is named for Professor Emeritus May, who taught at Loyola for 35 years.

Ides graduated from Loyola summa cum laude. He went on to serve as a law clerk to the Hon. Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and the Hon. Byron R. White, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Ides joined the faculty in 1982 after working as an associate at Hufstedler, Miller, Carlson & Beardsley. He co-authored several books with May, including *Constitutional Law: National Power and Federalism*, *Constitutional Law: Individual Rights and Civil Procedure: Cases and Problems*. Ides served as associate dean for academic affairs at Loyola Law from 1984-87.

The David W. Burcham Chair in Ethical Advocacy



PROFESSOR LAURIE LEVENSON was presented with the David W. Burcham Chair in Ethical Advocacy during a February 18, 2009 ceremony. The chair is named in honor of David Burcham '84, former Loyola Law School dean and current provost and executive vice president

of Loyola Marymount University.

Levenson, a William M. Rains fellow, has taught Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Ethics, Trial Advocacy and Evidence at Loyola since 1989. As director of the Center for Ethical Advocacy, Levenson lectures on ethics and evidence for federal judges. She has served on a number of Los Angeles commissions, including the Rice Commission on the Aftermath of the Rampart Scandal. A prominent legal analyst, she has provided commentary to every major TV network and has been quoted in more than 10,000 newspaper articles. She was presented with an Excellence in Teaching Award in 2003 by Loyola Law School students and the Federal Judicial Center.

IN MEMORIAM

Patrick J. McDonough '71

When it came to settling disputes over large insurance policy claims, no one did it better than Patrick J. McDonough '71. Widely regarded as one of California's top negotiators, he was known as a consummate facilitator.

McDonough, who had more than 35 years of insurance-related experience, was a partner in Howrey LLP's Insurance Recovery Group. In that capacity, he counseled clients on insurance policy and risk management insurance issues. His clients included the archdioceses of Los Angeles and Fresno, Hilton Hotels Corp. and Avery Dennison. Prior to Howrey, he was a partner with Troop Meisinger Steuber & Pasich, general counsel at Johnson & Higgins and counsel to the Automobile Club of Southern California.

A recipient of myriad accolades, McDonough was named as Outstanding Corporate Counsel by the Los Angeles County Bar Association and as one of the *Southern California Super Lawyers* for insurance coverage. He was chair of the Institute for Corporate Counsel and the California State Bar Association Insurance Law Committee, and he was a member of the Los Angeles County Bar Association Corporate Law Departments Section executive committee.

McDonough passed away on March 24, 2009. He is survived by Susan A. McDonough, his wife; his daughter and son-in-law, Colleen and Christopher Meisel; and grandsons Finn and Beckett Meisel. Howrey has pledged \$100,000 for a Business Law Practicum directorship named in his honor at Loyola Law School.

Brian Nutt '83

Brian Nutt '83 was a tireless advocate for cancer survivors, giving generously of his time and resources to the Cancer Legal Resource Center (CLRC), a joint program of Loyola Law School and the Disability Rights Legal Center. In his pro bono work for the CLRC, he worked on behalf of cancer-stricken clients to ensure they received the insurance benefits to which they were entitled.

Nutt was a partner at Phillipi & Nutt LLP, a firm that specializes in personal injury, product liability, insurance bad faith, wrongful death and medical malpractice cases. He practiced law in

Southern California for more than 25 years and was inducted into the American Board of Trial Advocates in 2002.

In 2001, Nutt was presented with the Loyola Law School Board of Governors Recognition Award for his pro bono work on behalf of injured individuals mistreated by health insurance companies. Nutt was a volunteer attorney for Loyola's Cancer Legal Resource Center and served on philanthropic committees at the City of Hope.

Nutt was raised in Pasadena and attended Loyola High School and the University of Southern California. He passed away on March 25, 2009. He is survived by his wife, Karin, and their two children, Cameron and Caroline.

Quentin Oscar "Bud" Ogren '50

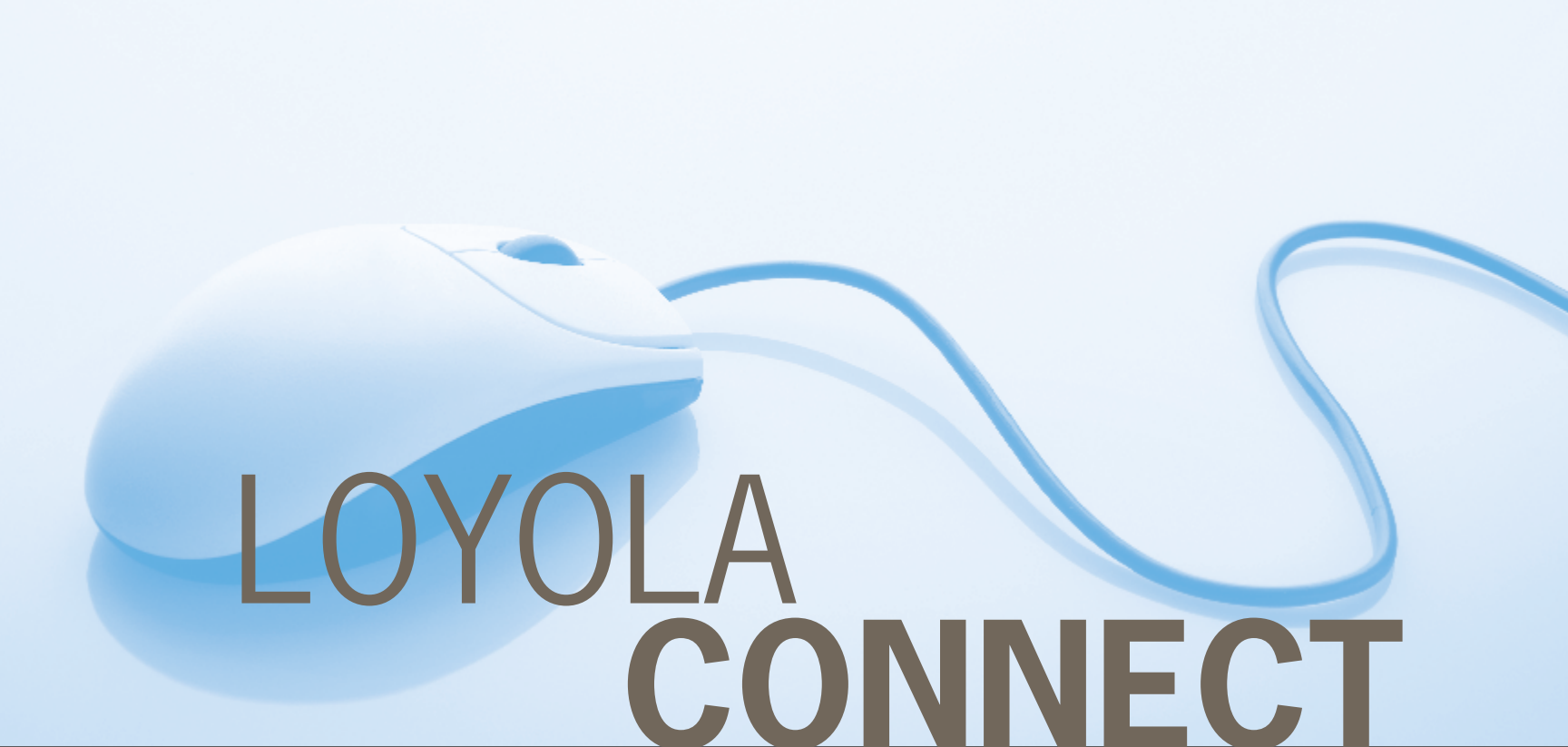
Quentin Oscar "Bud" Ogren '50, a Loyola Law School graduate and professor for more than 30 years, died on Christmas Day 2008 at the age of 93. He had an impact on students, professors and staff alike during his tenure at Loyola.

After receiving his JD from Loyola, Ogren worked in the labor department of Hill, Farrer & Burrill, representing management. His sole criminal case was the pro bono defense of death row inmate Charles Brubaker. Ogren and his partner, Ben Kagan, saved Brubaker from the gas chamber. Their ultimate success expanded the right to counsel in California.

Ogren was a founder of the Catholic Human Relations Council of Los Angeles and was dedicated to the advancement of civil rights. He was with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. during the Selma-Montgomery march in the 1960s, and he attended King's funeral.

Ogren received his bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago, where he was an assistant to Mortimer Adler, the founder of the Great Books Foundation. He was an educational director of the Chicago International Ladies Garment Workers Union and regional director of the Great Books Foundation. He went on to become a field examiner for the National Labor Relations Board.

Ogren, who was born in Rockford, IL, is survived by his wife, Paula. He was the father of seven, grandfather of 16 and great-grandfather of six.



Loyola Connect is Loyola Law School's new and secure online community. It boasts dozens of ways for alumni to connect with the school and with each other. A selection of its features includes:



Log on at **alumni.lls.edu**

ONLINE DIRECTORY

Loyola Connect provides the opportunity to search for other alumni by a variety of criteria, including name, class year, areas of practice, bar associations, geographic location and work information, to name a few. Alumni may update their professional and personal information. Alumni also control the ability to select which information is visible to other alumni in the online community.

SOCIAL NETWORKING

Loyola Connect interfaces with one of the most popular social networks, Facebook. This will allow alumni to seamlessly integrate a Facebook profile with a Loyola Connect profile.

CAREER SERVICES

Loyola Connect provides alumni with a one-stop resource for posting or searching for career opportunities.

CLASS AND CHAPTERS

Create and join a variety of interest-specific alumni chapters. Alumni may create, join and post information to classes and chapters within the Loyola Connect community.

ALUMNI NOTES

Loyola Connect allows alumni to share major milestones in their lives, such as weddings, promotions and birth announcements.

CLASS GIVING

For those alumni who wish to donate to the Law School, Loyola Connect will provide an easy-to-use tool for making such donations online.

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alumni grand reunion '09

IN THE SPOTLIGHT
AT L.A. LIVE



awards ceremony
6:00 - 7:00 pm

Presentation of the Distinguished Alumni Awards
and the Board of Governors Recognition Awards.



reception
7:00 - 9:00 pm

Enjoy a relaxing evening with Loyola alumni
and friends. Cocktails, hearty hors d'oeuvres
and dessert will be served.

**Distinguished Alumni
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David W. Burcham '84
*Executive Vice President and Provost,
Loyola Marymount University*

Amy Fisch Solomon '87
Partner, Girardi I Keese

**Board of Governors
Recognition Award recipients:**

Hon. Michael Nash '74
*Presiding Judge, Juvenile Court,
County of Los Angeles*

Andrew M. Camacho
President, Camacho's, Inc.

Christine D. Spagnoli '86
*Partner, Greene, Broillet
& Wheeler LLP*