

LOYOLA LAWYER

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Disparate Impact:

Disability Rights Legal Center
Redefines Advocacy

Page 4

Examining California's Death Penalty Policy:

Direct Citizen Engagement
through Prop. 34

Page 6

Project for the Innocent:

"Who Can I Help Today?"

Page 24

Table of Contents

1 A Note from the Dean

FEATURE ARTICLES

- 2 Election 2012: The Beginning of Super PACs and End of Disclosure?
- 4 Disparate Impact: Disability Rights Legal Center Redefines Advocacy
- 6 Examining California's Death Penalty Policy: Direct Citizen Engagement through Prop. 34
- 8 **Sentencing the Youthful Offender: Rethinking Life without the Possibility of Parole**

LOYOLA ALUMNI

- 10 Patrick Kelly '69
- 11 Laura Wasser '94
- 12 **Richard Pink '70**
- 13 Rick Quinn '05
- 14 Bob Myers '03
- 15 Gloria Curiel '85
- 16 Three for Three: Three Questions for Three Loyola Alumni Practicing Entertainment Law

AROUND CAMPUS

- 18 **Loyola 2012 Events**
- 24 Project for the Innocent: "Who Can I Help Today?"
- 25 Cut from a New Cloth: IP and Entrepreneurship Concentrations Allow Students to Capitalize on Cutting-Edge Curricula
- 26 Center for Restorative Justice: Educating the Public as a Voice on Social Justice
- 27 Law Review Roundup: Loyola's Law Reviews Lead Compelling Symposia
- 28 Extraordinary Scholarship
- 29 A New Chapter: With Added Amenities and Resources, Library Goes Beyond Books

STUDENT PROFILES

- 30 **Michelle Roberts '13**
- 31 Thomas Johns '13

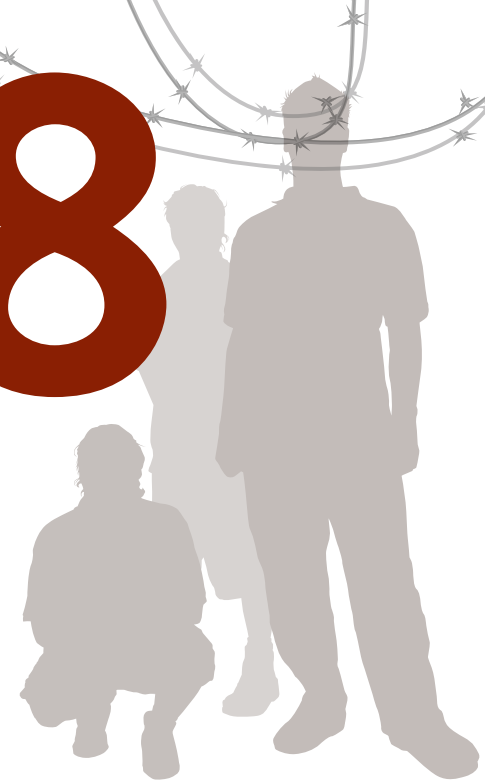
LOYOLA FACULTY

- 32 Professors of the Year
- 34 New Associate Dean
- 35 New Faculty Chair Appointments
- 36 New Associate Professors
- 37 Retiring Professor and Administrator
- 38 Visiting Professors

IN MEMORIAM

- 40 Lynn D. "Buck" Compton '49

8



18



12



30



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A Note from the Dean

By Victor J. Gold
Fritz B. Burns Dean

The recession changed many aspects of the legal profession, including the economics of private practice, court funding, government hiring, and more. Loyola also has changed. In the past year we continued to focus our curriculum around the sort of practical skills training that equips graduates with the ability to compete in one of the toughest job markets ever. We created new clinics in immigration law, international human rights law, juvenile law appeals, and federal habeas capital cases.

This issue of the *Lawyer* features articles about some of those new clinics as well as established clinical programs. For example, the Center for Juvenile Law and Policy recently expanded its focus with the addition of the Juvenile Innocence and Fair Sentencing Clinic, where students work on appeals for clients who were convicted as juveniles. This work parallels efforts of Loyola's Project for the Innocent, which represents adults who may be factually innocent of crimes for which they were wrongfully convicted. These clinics both lift the national profile of Loyola and advance our social justice mission to provide legal services to individuals who may have been unable to obtain quality legal counsel due to status, deficits in education, or lack of resources.

Also included in this *Lawyer* are articles relating to issues addressed in the recent election, such as Super PACs and the death penalty. Loyola professors were frequently quoted in the national press throughout this election cycle. Be sure to read the profiles in this issue of our new professors as well as the descriptions of the many recent accomplishments of Loyola faculty. How well regarded

is our faculty? For the first time in Loyola history, in 2013 one of our professors will be a visiting professor at Yale Law School and another will teach at Harvard Law.

Of course, this issue also describes the many recent achievements of our alumni. The number of those achievements is too great to completely describe in this magazine, much less in the space of this message. Here are just a few highlights. In the last year, Loyola alums were recognized, elected or installed as U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, President of the State Bar of California, President of the Consumer Attorneys of California, General Manager of the Golden State Warriors, Consumer Attorneys of Los Angeles Trial Lawyer of the Year (the first woman in history to win that award!), and President of NPR. Eighteen of our 2012 grads secured coveted federal court clerkships.

Of course, rankings are the most conventional way to measure law school accomplishment. And as we reported in spring 2012, our *U.S. News* ranking improved for the third year in a row. Out of 200 law schools, we are now no. 51—our best ranking ever. *U.S. News* also ranked Loyola 10th in tax, seventh in trial advocacy and 21st for legal writing. It ranked our Evening Division 18th in the U.S. The *National Jurist* ranks Loyola eighth for public interest, 23rd in preparing students to pass the bar exam and lists us as one of the 20 Most Innovative Law Schools in the nation. Even *The Hollywood Reporter* now ranks law schools, listing Loyola as seventh for entertainment law. This issue of the *Lawyer* also contains an interesting article on entertainment law practice. (p. 16)

All ranking systems are flawed, but the one I pay most attention to is *The Princeton Review*. That ranking is based on an opinion

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This issue also describes the many recent accomplishments of our alumni.”



survey of 18,000 law students around the nation who are asked to evaluate their own schools. I pay special attention to this ranking because it tells me what our students think of Loyola, relative to what students elsewhere think of their schools. This year, *The Princeton Review* ranks Loyola ninth for the quality of its professors and eighth for the quality of the environment for minority students.

It is an honor to serve as Dean of Loyola. I am proud of all that our faculty, students and alumni have accomplished. I remain grateful to our supporters and friends for their help in 2012 and look forward to working with you in the coming year.

Election 2012:

The Beginning of Super PACs and End of Disclosure?

By Jessica Levinson '05
Associate Clinical Professor

Money flows freely through our electoral system, and the 2012 elections were no exception. The following provides a quick tour of the Supreme Court's campaign-finance jurisprudence to explain why and how we arrived in the current Super PAC era.

Over the past several years, Supreme Court decisions have significantly scaled back on reformers' efforts to reduce the influence of money in politics. However, the Supreme Court long ago sounded the death knell for many serious efforts at reform.

Our journey begins in 1976 with the Supreme Court's seminal decision in *Buckley v. Valeo*. There, the court analyzed the constitutionality of Congress's first comprehensive campaign-finance scheme, the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA), passed in response to the Watergate scandal.

In *Buckley*, the court famously, or perhaps infamously, equated the raising and spending of money in campaigns with speech. Hence, every restriction on political giving and spending must be subject to a relatively stringent level of First Amendment review. The court concluded

that such restrictions must serve a compelling or important governmental interest, and that the prevention of corruption or its appearance was the only interest fitting that description.

Creating what is known as the "*Buckley* bifurcated framework," the court found limits on campaign contributions to be less restrictive on speech rights than limits on expenditures, and therefore subjected limits on contributions to a slightly lower level of review. For this reason, the court typically upholds contribution limits and strikes down restrictions on spending, as it did in *Buckley*. The court invalidated half of a comprehensive legislative plan and created a system in which the race for campaign funds is seemingly endless.

Thanks to the court's decision in *Buckley*, not only are candidates free to spend unlimited sums, so are individuals and groups who do not coordinate with candidate campaigns. While purportedly protecting speech rights, the court blew a gaping loophole in the campaign-finance fabric. Hence, long before our current election cycle, anyone who wanted to spend large sums of money on candidate campaigns was quite free to do so.



I argue that two fundamental errors underlie *Buckley*. First, I'm just not buying the finding that money should be treated as speech (pun intended). Money helps candidates and others to disseminate their speech to a broad audience, but limits on spending should not be subject to the same level of scrutiny as limits on pure expression. If the government limits the amount of money you can spend, you can still



to debate in the proverbial town square and I give only one individual a microphone, the audience will hear overwhelmingly from that one individual even if other members of the group are screaming their views. Unaided vocal chords are no match for microphones and amplifiers.

The same phenomenon occurs in the political marketplace. While everyone is free to speak, we overwhelmingly hear from those who amplify their views by spending money. This hurts the ability of the rest of us to get our views across. We are, in essence, drowned out by spending, not speech.

In the years following *Buckley*, the court largely wrestled with how and whether expenditures by nonprofit corporations could be limited. For now, the long and winding road of the court's campaign-finance jurisprudence on corporate spending ends with *Citizens United*. In that now-notorious case, the court struck down a portion of Congress's second major piece of campaign-finance legislation, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (commonly known as McCain-Feingold). The provision at issue restricted corporations and labor unions from using general treasury funds on advertisements advocating the election or defeat of candidates.

The court's ill-advised decision hinges on two conclusions. First, the government may not restrict spending (for our purposes, speech) based on the identity of the spender. Congress cannot ban corporations or unions from spending money if it cannot prohibit individuals from doing so (which, as we know from *Buckley*, it cannot). Hence we now have the well-known battle cry "corporations are not people." They are not, but according to the Supreme Court they must be able to spend like they are.

Second, the court found, or at least reiterated its prior holding, that an independent expenditure is not corrupting. While this may appear to many to strain common sense, the court has concluded that as long as these expenditures are not coordinated with candidates, then surely they cannot corrupt candidates. Never mind that outside groups are staffed with friends and former aides of the candidate.

The logical consequence of this portion of the decision is to declare invalid, as lower courts have, limits on contributions to independent

While Super PACs must disclose their donors, the identity of those donors is easy to conceal.

expenditure groups. If spending by those groups has no potential to corrupt candidates, then there can be no compelling or important governmental interest in limiting contributions to those groups.

The court's misguided decision leads us to the final stop on our tour—the rise of not-so-Super PACs. Super PACs are independent expenditure-only committees. They do not make contributions to candidates or political parties, but can raise and spend unlimited sums to advocate for the election or defeat of candidates.

While Super PACs must disclose their donors, the identity of those donors is easy to conceal. When non-profit corporations organized under sections 501(c)(4) or (6) of the Internal Revenue Code give to a Super PAC, the public receives only the name of that organization. The public knows that Americans for a Bright Future funded a particular communication, but may not know the identity of the people behind those donations.

This secret spending can hardly promote the First Amendment ideals we most cherish—the same ideals the court has purported to uphold in its campaign-finance decisions. Instead, Super PACs and other heavy spenders have the ability to dominate the electoral debate. While the Internet is changing the way we disseminate and receive information, money still has the power to demand an audience. Technology may eventually level the playing field, but we are not there yet. **□**

speaking, just perhaps at a lower volume. If the government limits what or whether you can say something, then it has limited your speech. Let's not imagine those two things are the same.

Second, while purporting to protect speech rights by striking down restrictions on spending, the court's muddled jurisprudence has actually harmed those rights. If a group wants



Associate Clinical Professor Jessica Levinson '05 runs "PoLawTies," a blog covering the intersection of politics and the law. Her courses include the Campaign Finance Seminar and Money, Politics & the Supreme Court.

Disparate Impact:

Disability Rights Legal Center Redefines Advocacy

For student Alexandra Robinson '13, the term “hit the ground running” was more than a metaphor. It was a three-hour drive to Porterville, CA, where she participated in a client meeting. As part of the project, she helped craft legal strategy with her mentor, Paula Pearlman, executive director of the Disability Rights Legal Center (DRLC) and a visiting associate professor at Loyola.

“I didn’t know the answers,” Pearlman said. “We were figuring them out together.”

After doing all of the legal research on a case involving a family whose son was denied access to an airplane because of his developmental disability, Robertson wrote a memo that included comments on many of the complicated issues the case presented.

“We discussed the client’s possible legal remedies and hurdles we may face in bringing these claims,” said Robertson, who is also Pearlman’s research assistant. “This really made me feel like Paula values my input.” For Robertson, the opportunity to contribute as a full-fledged member of the legal team was an unparalleled learning experience.

This type of work is common for students working at the Public Interest Law Center clinics—which include the DRLC, the Cancer

Legal Resource Center (CLRC) and Center for Conflict Resolution. And Pearlman wouldn’t have it any other way.

“I treat the students like they’re lawyers because they’re only one or two years away. Why shouldn’t they learn how to make decisions now?” she said. “I wish somebody would have paid that much attention to me as a student,” said Pearlman. “It would have made my first few years as a practicing lawyer much easier if I’d had that kind of mentoring.”


In 2010, the DRLC reported that almost 1.5 million people were impacted by its work that year. That number includes those who received some form of direct service or education, or were part of a class covered by one of the center’s high-impact and class-action lawsuits. Current cases include a suit against the City of Los Angeles that claims officials failed to “adequately plan to meet the needs of all people with disabilities during large scale emergencies.” Another suit charges that the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department violated federal and state laws by failing “to provide any special education in Los Angeles County Jail.”

But it is not just patients and the medical community on the receiving end of the center’s

efforts. The center is changing the way lawyers operate, too. To illustrate this trend, Pearlman described a meeting with an attorney at Latham & Watkins who spent time at the center as a Loyola student.

“He knew we’re serious about what we’re doing because he spent a summer here,” Pearlman said. “At the same time, I knew he was going to be thorough and prepared, and that he would handle the case well because he was the cream of the crop.”

As the DRLC’s reputation grows, so do its responsibilities. But Pearlman, as well as her staff and students, are prepared. “We have a tremendous amount of responsibility because we have Loyola Law School in our name,” she said. “I feel like the whole Law School is standing behind us. You can’t be irresponsible. You have to be prepared.”

The benefits of all the hard work they put in are twofold. “I think it shifts the culture of this next generation of lawyers because they had experiential learning and they understand the seriousness of public interest work,” she said. “It gives us more credibility because they’re now out in the legal field.” 



Above: Staff offices in the DRLC's location in the Law School's Public Interest Law Center at 800 S. Figueroa St. in downtown Los Angeles.

“**We have a tremendous amount of responsibility because we have Loyola Law School in our name. I feel like the whole Law School is standing behind us. You can't be irresponsible. You have to be prepared.**”

Early Crusader:

Dean McLaughlin's Foresight Ensured Cancer Legal Resource Center's Lasting Influence



When Dean Emeritus Gerald McLaughlin established the Cancer Legal Resource Center (CLRC) 17 years ago, it helped define the national dialogue on the disease. And since its inception, the CLRC's impact has grown exponentially—primarily because McLaughlin shaped the center in a way that allowed it to play a vital role in educating the community.

“Gerry wanted the center to cover all types of cancer with no means-testing for clients,” said Barbara Ullman Schwerin '87, first executive director of the CLRC, a joint effort of the Disability Rights Legal Center (DRLC) and Loyola. She added that McLaughlin had the foresight to see that in order for the center to function at the highest possible level, it needed to serve as many people as possible.

McLaughlin ensured that the CLRC's mission did not limit its reach to only those dealing with a certain type of cancer, such as breast cancer. Instead, McLaughlin endeavored to create a larger tent and cover more people so that everyone who needed information and assistance could have it.

“We both thought that for most people battling cancer, they did not also need to be battling a lawsuit,” Schwerin said.

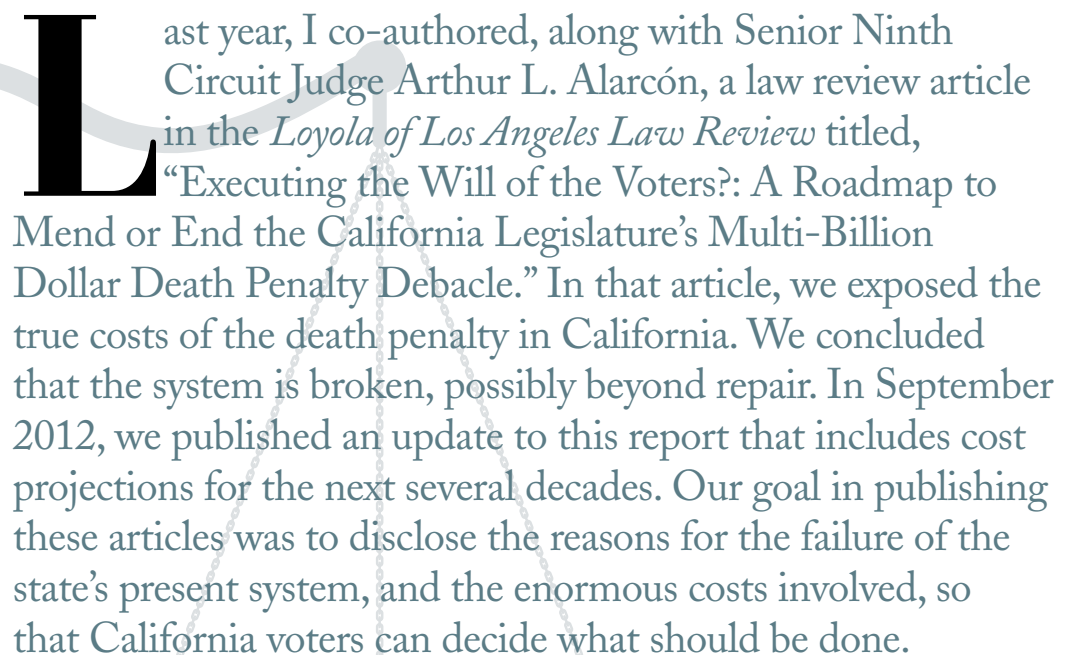
Over the years, the CLRC has come to be a national arbiter on the discourse on the legal rights of people with cancer. “When we first started, there was so much prejudice related to employment issues like taking time off of work, keeping your job, getting coverage. It was also really hard to get people second opinions,” Pearlman said. “Things that we take for granted today took monumental efforts.”

The CLRC's reach is larger than ever since Congress voted to amend the Americans with Disabilities Act three years ago to include cancer as a disability. “Because the legal landscape has changed, that's increased the scope of our work,” Pearlman said.

Today, the center's staff travels to conferences all across the country to educate patients, medical providers and oncology social workers about the expanded rights for those diagnosed with the disease. □

Examining California's Death Penalty Policy: Direct Citizen Engagement through Prop. 34

By Paula Mitchell '02
Adjunct Professor, Loyola Law School
and Career Judicial Law Clerk to Senior Judge
Arthur L. Alarcón, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals



Last year, I co-authored, along with Senior Ninth Circuit Judge Arthur L. Alarcón, a law review article in the *Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review* titled, “Executing the Will of the Voters?: A Roadmap to Mend or End the California Legislature’s Multi-Billion Dollar Death Penalty Debacle.” In that article, we exposed the true costs of the death penalty in California. We concluded that the system is broken, possibly beyond repair. In September 2012, we published an update to this report that includes cost projections for the next several decades. Our goal in publishing these articles was to disclose the reasons for the failure of the state’s present system, and the enormous costs involved, so that California voters can decide what should be done.



We have created the nation's largest death row with over 725 condemned inmates, and taxpayers really have no idea how much it has cost the state.

maintained, Californians will spend an additional \$5 billion to \$7 billion over the cost of life in prison without parole to fund the capital punishment scheme between now and 2050. In that time, we are on track to add another 740 inmates to death row, and more than 500 death row inmates will die of old age or other causes before the state executes them.

This November, Proposition 34—the SAFE California Act initiative—asked California voters whether they want to stop funding the state's broken death penalty system and try another approach to improving public safety. Whether you are for or against the death penalty, Prop. 34 is an excellent example of how direct democracy is supposed to work. For decades, a lack of legislative leadership has resulted in the wasteful spending of billions of dollars on a system that has seen over 80 inmates die on death row of natural and other causes, while the state has carried out a grand total of 13 executions. Taxpayers have been forced—through the legislature's inaction—to continue funding this wholly ineffective system.

Prop. 34's proponent is former San Quentin Warden Jeanne Woodford, who has had a long and successful career within the California Department of Corrections and who oversaw four executions. She says that the system is not working and is taking the case directly to the voters of California and asking them to take action to eliminate the death penalty. This is direct democracy at its best.

We can calculate how much the death penalty system is costing taxpayers because technology now permits us to collect and analyze criminal justice cost data. The state's criminal justice data show that 46 percent of homicide cases in California are never closed. That means that every year roughly 1,000 murderers in California escape justice.

Similarly, 56 percent of reported rapes go unsolved annually. Examining this objective data, we can consider the costs and benefits of various criminal justice programs, including the administration of the death penalty, and determine whether we are making efficient use of our scarce public resources.

Relying on actual data permits us to propose evidence-based reforms that are strategically tailored to remedy specific problems and lead to specific outcomes. Prop. 34 is an example of such a data-driven, evidence-based proposed reform. It would make three changes to current law. First, it would replace the death penalty with life in prison without possibility of parole as the maximum punishment for first-degree murder. Second, it would require those inmates to work and pay restitution into the victims' compensation fund. And third, it would direct \$100 million over three years into the SAFE California Fund, which would be disbursed to local law enforcement offices to help close the gap in the alarmingly high unsolved crime rates throughout the state.

After three decades of legislative inaction, California voters—equipped with actual evidence of how costly and ineffective the state's death penalty system has become—had an opportunity to weigh in at the ballot box and decide whether continuing the current broken system makes sense, or whether California can do better. That is direct democracy at its best. ■

Prior to our law review article, no comprehensive study had been done on the costs of the death penalty in California. Since 1978, when the Briggs Initiative enacted the current death penalty statute, the law has been expanding. Subsequent initiatives have increased the number of crimes that are eligible for the death penalty, and the infrastructure around the death penalty has grown exponentially. We have created the nation's largest death row with over 725 condemned inmates, and taxpayers really have no idea how much it has cost the state.

Our research found that these costs add up to an incredible \$184 million more per year than a system that instead held non-capital first degree murder trials resulting in sentences of life in prison without the possibility of parole. We found that the state has spent upwards of \$4 billion on the death penalty since 1978. If the current system is



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Sentencing the Youthful Offender:

Rethinking Life without the Possibility of Parole

By Allan Ides '79,
Christopher N. May
Professor of Law

The “proportionality” principle embodied in the “cruel and unusual punishment” clause of the Eighth Amendment prohibits the states and the federal government from imposing “excessive” punishments on individuals convicted of crimes. In *Roper v. Simmons*, the Supreme Court applied this proportionality principle when it held that the death penalty could not be imposed on juvenile offenders, even for the commission of a homicide. In so ruling, the court took into account the diminished culpability of juveniles and their increased chances of rehabilitation. The court adopted similar reasoning in *Graham v. Florida* when it held that juvenile offenders could not be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole for non-homicide offenses.

In the court’s 2011 term, it was again confronted with the question of proportionality in the context of juvenile sentencing. In the two

companion cases of *Miller v. Alabama*, the court considered whether a 14-year-old convicted of murder could be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole under a state’s mandatory sentencing scheme.

In the first case, the defendant, Kuntrell Jackson, a 14-year-old boy, joined two companions as they attempted to rob a video store. When the clerk refused to cooperate with the trio, one of Jackson’s companions shot and killed the clerk, using a sawed-off shotgun the shooter had hidden in his sleeve. Jackson was convicted of felony murder. The judge sentenced him to life without parole, explaining, “in view of the verdict, there’s only one possible sentence.” In imposing the sentence, the judge did not take Jackson’s age into account, apparently on the assumption that the sentence was mandatory. In the second case, the defendant, Evan Miller, also a 14-year-old

“
...the Eighth Amendment forbids a sentencing scheme that mandates life in prison without possibility of parole for juvenile offenders.”

boy, participated in a violent assault that was followed by an arson cover-up that led to the victim's death. Miller was convicted of murder in the course of arson and was sentenced to the mandatory minimum penalty of life without parole. Again, the defendant's age was not taken into consideration by the sentencing court.

The precise issue presented to the Supreme Court in *Miller v. Alabama* was whether a juvenile offender could be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole without first taking into account the juvenile's diminished culpability and capacity for change. Based on these facts and the science that supported them, a 5-4 majority of the court ruled that “the Eighth Amendment forbids a sentencing scheme that mandates life in prison without possibility of parole for juvenile offenders. By making youth (and all that accompanies it) irrelevant to imposition of that harshest prison sentence, such a scheme poses too great a risk of disproportionate punishment.” And although the court did not completely foreclose the imposition of a life without the possibility of parole sentence on juvenile offenders, it did observe, “given all we have said in *Roper*, *Graham* and this decision about children's diminished culpability and heightened capacity for change, we think appropriate occasions for sentencing juveniles to this harshest possible penalty will be uncommon.”

Justices Breyer and Sotomayor would have gone further to hold that a juvenile offender could not under any circumstances be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole in the absence of a finding that the juvenile “killed or intended to kill” the victim. In other words, for them, a felony murder conviction would not in itself be sufficient to permit imposition of a life without parole sentence.

A four-person dissent, authored by Chief Justice Roberts and joined by Justices Scalia, Thomas and Alito, noted the prevalence, among the states, of mandatory life without

parole schemes for juveniles convicted of homicides. That commonality, the dissent argued, established that such sentencing schemes were consistent with “evolving standards of decency” under the “cruel and unusual punishment” clause and, hence, constitutional. Justice Thomas, joined by Justice Scalia, wrote a separate dissent.

In the aftermath of *Miller*, some states have moved to address the issue of lengthy sentences handed down to juvenile defendants. On Sept. 30, 2012, California Gov. Jerry Brown signed into law SB9, which amends the California Penal Code to allow prisoners serving life without parole sentences to petition for resentencing if they were under age 18 at the time they committed the underlying offense. To be eligible to file such a petition, the prisoner must have served at least 15 years of the imposed sentence. The remedy is broadly available; only prisoners who tortured their victims or took the life of a public safety official are categorically ineligible.

As codified, SB9 specifies the procedures and the criteria under which a resentencing petition may be considered and granted, offering a potentially generous scope of applicability, albeit subject to the sentencing court's discretion. Importantly, the remedy provided by SB9 is somewhat more inclusive than the ruling in *Miller v. Alabama* since SB9 applies to non-mandatory impositions of life without parole sentences. It remains to be seen whether more states will follow California's lead by taking steps to reduce disproportionate sentences for juveniles resulting from some of the same sentencing issues identified in *Miller*. □



Allan Ides '79 is the Christopher N. May Professor of Law at Loyola Law School, Los Angeles, where his courses include *Constitutional Law and Civil Procedure*. He was a clerk to the Hon. Byron R. White, associate justice, U.S. Supreme Court.

Those convicted as juveniles for crimes they did not commit—or those serving excessive sentences for their juvenile convictions—now have a new ally: Loyola's recently launched Juvenile Innocence and Fair Sentencing Clinic.

The clinic's mission is twofold: pursue claims of actual innocence and seek to reduce the prison terms of clients sentenced to life without the possibility of parole. To be eligible for the clinic's assistance, a defendant must have been convicted in Los Angeles County, but may be serving time anywhere.

In its inaugural semester in fall 2012, seven students enrolled in the new clinic, which is part of Loyola's Center for Juvenile Law & Policy. They are working with clients while studying the relevant case law on everything from homicide sentencing to prosecutorial misconduct to ineffective assistance of counsel. And, in the process, they are learning first-hand about the high stakes of criminal defense representation.

“Sloppy lawyering can lead to innocent people being convicted,” said Clinical Professor Maureen Pacheco, co-director of the clinic. “This clinic will be a success if our students learn about the heavy weight of responsibility they bear.”

In the sentencing realm, the group has been focusing on cases where there is no meaningful opportunity for the client's release, where the judge failed to take into account the defendant's youth, and where the court failed to exercise discretion in giving life without the possibility of parole. They are relying heavily on recent Supreme Court jurisprudence in the area of juvenile sentencing.

For Pacheco, the focus is all on the clients. To that end, clinic students participated in a three-day orientation before the start of the fall 2012 semester that included a trip to Lancaster State Prison and sessions on interacting with clients. The students also received insights on police procedure and DNA analysis. All of this is designed to “give hope to people who have no hope,” said Pacheco, who runs the clinic along with Clinical Professor Christopher Hawthorne '00.

Alumni Profiles

Patrick Kelly '69

Patrick Kelly feels strongly enough about giving back through legal service that he was willing to forego a life playing guitar for well-known musical groups to pursue it. Instead, he made public service a through-line of his long legal career and a campaign platform in his recent successful run for president of the California State Bar.

Kelly, who was a professional musician before enrolling at Loyola, still calls members of the Beach Boys friends and plays occasionally with the band. But his primary passion remains the law. As senior managing partner and director of litigation at Wilson, Elser, Moskowitz, Edelman & Dicker LLP, he handles some of the firm's biggest cases, focusing on defending corporate officers and directors, insurance companies in bad-faith litigation, ski resorts in liability lawsuits, lawyers and accountants.

Serving the public was not always at the forefront of Kelly's mind. "When I got out of law school my goal was to do one thing: win cases. Period. The end. There was no other agenda," he said. But strong mentors transformed his thinking. "They taught me another agenda: community service, equal opportunity, professional excellence, access to justice for all of our citizens. They taught me that there is more to it than just winning cases."

While Kelly loves the art of courtroom battle, this member of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers finds greater satisfaction in the cases he keeps from reaching the courtroom. And he plans to use his leadership position to encourage more attorneys to resolve cases through negotiation instead of litigation. "A lot of cases end up taking clients' money and making them mad at each other by walking the long litigation road when the better public service would have been to try and help the people come together at the outset."

Kelly has served on a laundry list of boards and task forces aimed at helping attorneys and those they aim to serve. A past president of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, he was chair of the committee that founded the organization's magazine, the *Los Angeles Lawyer*. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the California State Bar and was on the founding editorial board of the *California Lawyer*. He also served on the board of directors of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, among many others.

Kelly entered Loyola with his sights set on entertainment law. But he chose a different path upon graduation, becoming a lawyer for the Southern Pacific Railroad. "I had a lot of offers," he said. "I picked the one that would give me the most trial experience the quickest." Later, Kelly teamed up with Loyola classmate and friend Larry Feldman '69 at a Los Angeles plaintiffs' firm. He found defense firms a better fit and moved on a few years later. But he savors the lessons he learned from representing clients on both sides of the aisle. "I have this philosophy



“**I have this philosophy that people should be treated fairly. I will always insist that my clients offer what I in my heart believe is fair in a given case.**”

that people should be treated fairly,” he said. “I will always insist that my clients offer what I in my heart believe is fair in a given case.”

In the years since he graduated, Kelly has retained strong connections to the Law School, where he served on the Alumni Association Board of Governors from 1974-1980 and earned the Distinguished Alumni Award in 2010. He sits on the board of the Law School's Advocacy Institute, a center that emphasizes practical skills-training initiatives such as the Semester-in-Practice program and the Civil Litigation & Advocacy Concentration.

“I think the gift Loyola gives to its students is the ability to go to a first-rate intellectual law school while at the same time gaining practical experience and guidance at the very highest level,” he said. “I think Loyola is the best law school around for that very reason.”

Kelly is a firm believer in practice—a philosophy he honed while working in music. “It teaches you preparation,” he said. “You can't play a good song unless you prepare for it and practice. The Beach Boys' harmonies? They worked for hours to get them right.”

Laura Wasser '94

When thinking back on her childhood, **Laura Wasser** admits that when her parents gave her the initials L.A.W. at birth, it may have been the first sign of an ulterior motive.

“In retrospect, I see that maybe they both pushed me a little bit, but they never said to me, ‘you should be a lawyer.’ They were much smarter than that,” Wasser said.

Her father, Dennis, has long been one of Los Angeles’ most successful and sought-after family law attorneys, and now Laura can call herself the same. Wasser, 43, is a partner, along with her father, at the Century City firm of Wasserman, Cooperman & Carter with a client roster that reads like the guest list at Hollywood’s annual *Vanity Fair* Oscar party. Kim Kardashian, Angelina Jolie, Maria Shriver, Britney Spears and Christina Aguilera have all called on her services through the years. Wasser has represented so many celebrities over the past decade that tabloids have dubbed her the “Disso Queen,” referring to the high rate of success she has in procuring dissolution of marriage agreements.

Wasser grew up helping out around her dad’s office, which she said gave her a strong work ethic at an early age. She tried out all sorts of jobs while an undergraduate student at UC Berkeley, including teaching aerobics and working the door of a night club. But Wasser, named among the *Southern California Super Lawyers*, said she never planned on following in her dad’s footsteps. It wasn’t until her third year of college, when she decided to major in rhetoric, that Wasser realized her self-described “analytical mind” would probably be best suited for a legal career.

“I am somewhat litigious and argumentative in my daily life, so it suits me,” she said with a laugh.

While Wasser may be accustomed to dealing with the international media—even appearing in photo spreads for *Elle* and *Vogue* magazines—she said journalists know to look elsewhere for juicy personal details about her clients or a salacious quote.

“We try to settle [cases] quietly. I try to do it in a way that doesn’t make a mockery of the process—that doesn’t try the case in the court of public opinion,” Wasser said. “My job is to shield [clients] from that as much as I possibly can and not capitalize on it myself. I see some of my colleagues doing that sometimes, and I don’t know if that’s appropriate.”

Wasser came to the profession with first-hand experience in her field of practice. She met her first husband while at Loyola, and the couple divorced in 1993 right after she graduated and passed the bar exam. Wasser is also raising two sons, so she can speak to her clients both as someone who has gone through a divorce herself and as a mother.

“I’m not going to help them try to sort through their feelings, but I am going to say to them, ‘Here’s me, who’s done this day in and day out and has gone through it personally, and here’s what I can say to you that might make it easier to get through,’” she said.

With almost 20 years of family law experience under her belt, Wasser said that it has gotten easier over time to deal with clients whose emotional bitterness might be causing them to make irrational decisions and help them move into the next phase of their lives. Wasser said doing things the “right way” is how she earns the trust and respect of her clients, because they know that “the wrong way just means more billable hours.”



Wasser has become so good at advising people on the best way to end a relationship that she’s writing a book about it. The as-yet-untitled tome is due out in fall 2013 from St. Martin’s Press, and she said it will be a 21st century guide to extricating yourself from negative relationships “in regard to our families, children and finances.”

Wasser credits Loyola for helping her learn not just what the law says, but how it works in real life. She points to Professor Karl Manheim’s first-year Constitutional Law class as one that she still benefits from today.

“Those are still things that I will apply when I’m thinking about something that may not come readily to me in terms of family law. Sometimes I’ll say, ‘Wait a minute, that’s totally not constitutional,’” Wasser said.

It was also at Loyola that Wasser first learned the value of pro bono work. Professor Sande Buhai encouraged the young law student to volunteer with the Western Law Center for Disability Rights, now the Disability Rights Legal Center, and Wasser sits on the board of the Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law, which provides free legal counsel to low-income families and victims of domestic abuse.

Wasser said that family law should interest new and future Loyola graduates because it allows attorneys to understand many other types of law, while also giving them a crash course in business as they figure out the intricacies of things like residual payments for film, television and music. But most importantly, she said family law provides lawyers with the opportunity to help clients emerge as stronger individuals from one of the most trying experiences they’ll ever face.

“You really get to live a chapter of these people’s lives. I learn something every day, and I love that about myself,” Wasser said.

“**We try to settle [cases] quietly. I try to do it in a way that doesn’t make a mockery of the process—that doesn’t try the case in the court of public opinion.”**



All the professors that drilled me on critical thinking and analytical thinking were invaluable. They taught me to see the pros and cons of everything because as a lawyer and businessman you've got to know how to see both sides."

Richard Pink '70

Much like the hot dogs sold at the famous stand bearing his name, there are many varieties of **Richard Pink**.

Some know him as the co-owner of Pink's Famous Hot Dogs. Others know him as the West Coast managing director of Clarion Partners, a real estate investment management company. Pink wears many hats, and that's by design. Early in his career, he saw the value of life experience. And he has been relishing it ever since.

A desire to learn a variety of skills and trades began when he was a young law student at Loyola. While his interest in law ran deep, a career in business also attracted him, so he enrolled in the MBA program at the University of Southern California and juggled classes at both schools.

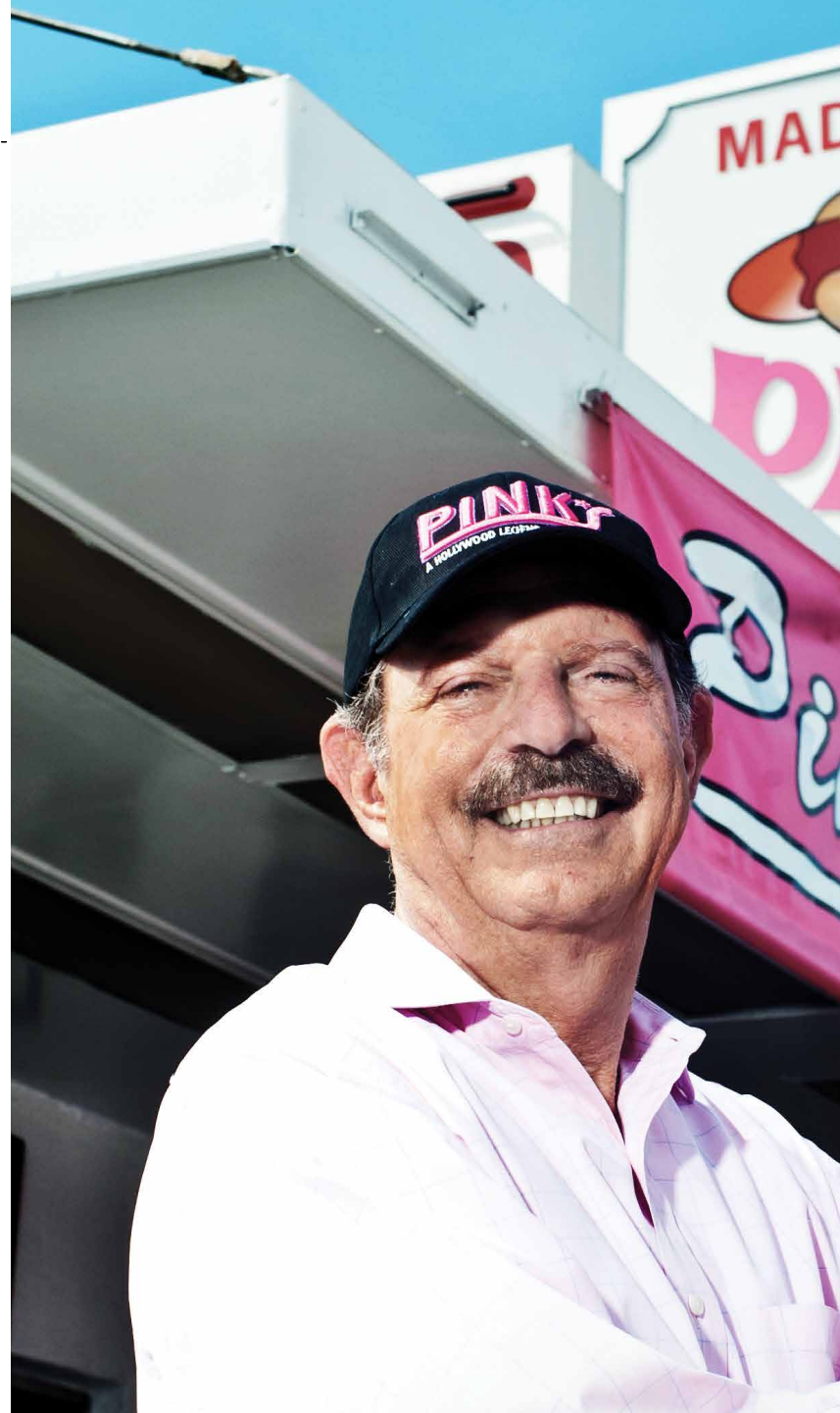
As if two advanced degrees weren't enough, his mother urged him to quit working at Pink's and start selling real estate. "I told my mother, 'But I'm only 19,' and she replied, 'If you put on a suit, no one will know.'" So he earned his real estate license and started selling homes. After passing the bar exam, he encapsulated his dual passions for business and law in one job: general counsel for a real estate development firm.

"I wanted to know everything about the real estate business that I knew would become my career: development, investment, lending, law and brokerage." He credits his "diversified background" as one of the main factors to his success today.

Later, he took on property management and learned how to turn around foreclosed commercial real estate, in particular a shopping mall with 120 tenants. His job gave him insights into how to succeed in retail—a skill that would help him later with his eponymous hot dog establishment. "If you want to learn things, work on something that is difficult and troubled," he said.

Always looming in the back of his mind was the fate of his parents' hot dog stand, Pink's, which opened on North La Brea Avenue in 1939. In the 1980s, his parents asked his wife, Gloria, to run the business. At that time, Pink's only offered three hot dogs. Pink decided that if he was going to take on the hot dog stand some big changes had to be made.

The transformation of Pink's from a locals-only stand to a household name was the "Chili Dogs for Charity" promotion for its 59th year in business. The stand sold hot dogs for 59 cents for 59 minutes from November 5-9, and each night a celebrity served hot dogs or signed



autographs. To top it off they gave 100 percent of the proceeds to a charity of the celebrity's choice. Local TV and radio stations heard about the historic stand and created city-wide buzz on the event.

But for Pink's, lasting success had to be more than a gimmick. "These things were critical to the experience and success of Pinks: the food and service had to be good, the employees had to be happy, and the atmosphere had to be original," he said. In the process, Pink's became a media and celebrity favorite. Customers often line up for an hour or more with the hope that a celebrity might stop by for their favorite hot dog.

The Pink's menu has grown considerably from three to 35 hot dogs. They are named in homage to Hollywood movies, L.A. landmarks and celebrity fans of Pink's: The Lord of the Rings Dog, TODAY Show Dog, Mulholland Drive Dog, and the Patt Morrison Baja Veggie Dog are just some of a wide selection of choices.



It was always important to keep the family involved in the process. Co-owners Richard Pink, Gloria Pink and Beverly Pink-Wolfe decided to license Pink's and expand to eight different locations: Cedar Point Amusement Park in Ohio, Los Angeles International Airport, Planet Hollywood Hotel in Las Vegas and the L.A. County Fair, to name a few. "That's where my legal background came in: I'm comfortable with negotiating licensing agreements," he said.

Pink traces much of his success back to the skills he learned as a law student. "All the professors that drilled me on critical thinking and analytical thinking were invaluable," he said. "They taught me to see the pros and cons of everything because as a lawyer and businessman you've got to know how to see both sides. I came away from Loyola Law School with a deep respect for the legal training I received, and it inspired me to obtain some life experience."



Rick Quinn '05

Rick Quinn is used to dealing with sticky situations. An expert counsel on Food and Drug Administration compliance, Quinn and his firm, FDAImports.com, LLC, help companies navigate the potentially confusing waters surrounding the importation of products into the U.S.

Because every port-of-entry problem is unique, Quinn says his success is built on a client-centered approach, and understanding the different cultural and legal needs of a mom-and-pop startup versus a *Fortune* 500 company, since he deals with both.

He gleaned those skills at Loyola thanks to the expert guidance of Professors Jeff Atik and Therese Maynard, among others. He says the ability to present potential clients with practical solutions to problems is what's allowed FDAImports.com, LLC to grow so rapidly over the last four years.

"On one hand, I definitely got a deep theoretical base from the business and corporate law folks that I worked with," Quinn says. "But I think the uniquely 'Loyola' feature was this focus on solving the problem." And seven years after graduation, Quinn says that his expertise in helping clients save money is what keeps the business coming.

"When you talk about working yourself out of job, people line up," Quinn says.

Due to the nature of the consulting work they do, the attorneys at FDAImports.com, LLC are spread out across the globe so they can best meet the specific needs of clients in each region. The firm currently has offices in China, India, Mexico, Australia, and the United Kingdom, and many U.S. cities too.

"We have very little physical overhead. We have new attorneys who work from home all over the country and are able to manage our clients worldwide. There's no real need for them to report to the office," Quinn says. "It's a little bit of a different model, but it allows us to stay client focused."

Due to a number of state laws and regulations, Quinn says California presents a number of compliance challenges for companies looking to do business here.

"There aren't a lot of folks in Southern California that do precisely what we do, and Los Angeles is the busiest port in the country."

As a result, the firm has been able to find a niche in the market, and it's brought on two local California-licensed attorneys who deal primarily with FDA legal issues.

While domestic business will always be important, Quinn says half the firm's revenue comes from abroad, so that's where he and the other partners are focusing their marketing efforts. And he's not shy about setting lofty goals, either.

"In five years we will have an active presence in every continent except Antarctica," Quinn says.



Bob Myers '03

Imagine this: Your office is connected to a basketball arena, you spend a good portion of your day discussing professional sports, and you get to do it all in your hometown. For many, this might sound like a dream. But for **Bob Myers**, the recently appointed general manager of the Golden State Warriors, it is reality.

Myers joined the Warriors organization in April 2011 as assistant general manager and vice president of basketball operations. Myers' lifelong passion for basketball and its players has been the foundation for his career in the professional sports industry, where he credits his legal background as critical to his success.

Myers played basketball for UCLA during college. Upon graduating, he was excited to jump into the world of sports-agency representation. As a former player, he connected well with athletes and had a firsthand understanding of their roles and concerns on and off the court. As an intern for legendary agent Arn Tellem, he received unique insider insight into the business of athlete representation and how often it involved contracts, negotiations and reams of legal documents. Looking to advance his career, Myers sought the advice of Tellem and Loyola alumnus Joel Wolf '02, who both told him that a JD was an important part of becoming a successful agent.

New to the industry, Myers took this advice to heart but wanted to continue his momentum in the field. Acting on Wolf's recommendation to keep his career moving while obtaining a great legal education, Myers enrolled in Loyola's Evening Program. Loyola was one of only a few schools in the region offering a part-time program, and he was impressed with how many agents in the industry recognized Loyola as a great training ground in the sports-law arena.

“**The class [Contracts] really hit home with the types of deals I was negotiating for players and how to structure contracts in the best interests of my clients.**”

Maintaining a full-time work schedule as well as a full load of classes, Myers' calendar was packed. But he enjoyed his classes and felt they were bringing value to the work he was doing as an agent. “I had Contracts with Professor Lary Lawrence, and he was amazing,” Myers said. “The class really hit home with the types of deals I was negotiating for players and how to structure contracts in the best interests of my clients.” And, of course, he maintains contact with some of his professors, including Laurie Levenson, David W. Burcham Professor of Ethical Advocacy.

The Evening Program required a lot of balance and organization, and Myers credits that with helping him in his life post-graduation. “Being part of the Evening Program was a rewarding experience. Graduating and passing the bar really gave me confidence that you know what you're doing and that you're representing clients to the best of your ability.” And being the best is exactly what Myers continued to do as he progressed in his career, working as the vice president of SFX Sports and for the Wasserman Media Group.

Now, as general manager of the Golden State Warriors, Myers draws on his legal background almost every day. In his first few months with the organization, Myers recognized the need to hire full-time counsel to handle organizational issues and the many items related to the new arena the team is building in downtown San Francisco. And now that he is on the other side of the negotiating table from the athletes, those many hours spent in Contracts class still are paying off.

Myers also remembers the pro bono work he did as a student at Loyola. He participated in the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program, providing help with tax-preparation to lower-income families. The spirit of social justice he cultivated as a student remains with him today. He is proud to be working for an organization in his home base of the Bay Area that is supporting several community efforts and outreach throughout the region.

And in his spare time—when he's not making draft decisions at 4 a.m. in the middle of June—you can find Myers spending time with his wife and two little girls and hopefully trying to catch a full night's sleep. When he can, Myers and his family enjoy traveling.

Looking to the future, Myers is excited to lead the Warriors into a new era and be part of building a team the Bay Area can be proud of. With many pieces falling into place for the Warriors, Myers is excited about his first full season as general manager and continues to grow and learn the many intricacies of the professional sports industry.

Gloria Curiel '85

Gloria Curiel has long appreciated the challenges faced by immigrants. Raised by parents who emigrated from Mexico to California to start a new life, she witnessed firsthand the difficulties presented by a language barrier and complex legislation. She realized that vital information on immigration law is not always accessible to the people it impacts most. And Curiel sought to remedy that.

To reach the masses, she created a Spanish-language television segment that provides legal advice and explains current laws. The show, which aired on the Univision network, took off and garnered a huge following. Curiel appeared twice a week on a morning news show called *Primera Edición* for seven years.

“Immigrants fall victim to fraud and people passing themselves off as lawyers,” she said. “I knew that we had to get the correct information out there.” The segment she created 12 years ago lives on today.

On top of her media work, Curiel has been practicing law with her husband, Anthony Parker, for the past 25 years. Based in Santa Monica, CA, Curiel & Parker specializes in immigration law and has focused on issues such as deportation, employment and family-law cases. Curiel is a lifeline to immigrants who contact her daily via letters, emails and phone calls. She also utilizes her access to various media platforms to encourage the public to become involved in the crafting of new legislation.

“It’s important for lawyers to give back to the community because their advocacy goes so far,” she said, “Helping people get access to legal minds is so important because many people can’t afford a lawyer.”

After leaving Univision in 2007, Curiel aimed to reach an even larger audience. So she started a weekly radio program with the same mission. Additionally, she volunteers with a group of local immigration attorneys who hold a round-table discussion on the air once a month. Listeners write in with questions, and the group offers advice.

Curiel offers support to clients who ask for help on a daily basis, but there was a time when she was the recipient of such a gift. It came in the form of Loyola’s student organization, La Raza de Loyola. La Raza’s goal is twofold: to increase the number of lawyers willing to work with the Latino/a community and to support fellowship among Latino/a students within the Law School.

“My fondest memory at Loyola was meeting La Raza de Loyola students and being embraced by them as soon as I walked on campus,” she said. “I knew that I was never alone.” She cites encouragement from her peers as critical to her personal growth. Now as an alumna, Curiel still makes an effort to stay involved with the club by attending one of its events at least once a year.

When searching for law schools, Loyola was an easy choice for Curiel. “I wanted to attend a reputable night school, since I had to work during the day to support my mother,” she said. She credits Loyola’s faculty with providing her the support and guidance she needed to become a successful attorney. “Loyola’s professors let you know they cared.”

At Loyola, Curiel developed an interest in personal injury and workers compensation and figured that her career was headed in that direction. Her interest in immigration law intensified later.

While studying for the bar exam in 1985, she met two people who altered her career path and her life. “I met an immigration attorney who



was passionate about his work and everything changed,” she said. He offered her a job at his firm, and the rest is history.

The second person? That would be her husband, who had just graduated from Southwestern Law School. The couple married and gave birth to a daughter, who is now a freshman at the University of Southern California.

“Loyola taught me to think like a lawyer by offering practical courses so I was ready to practice when I graduated,” she said. “It made a big difference and got me to where I am now.”

“**It’s important for lawyers to give back to the community because their advocacy goes so far. Helping people get access to legal minds is so important because many people can’t afford a lawyer.**”

Three for Three

Three Questions for Three Loyola Alumni Practicing Entertainment Law



1

As the executive vice president of business affairs and administration for Sony Pictures Animation, **Ronni Coulter '77** oversees all legal and business affairs matters for the studio's slate of animated and hybrid live-action/animation feature films and productions.

1 | Can you describe your journey toward entertainment law after graduating law school?

In 1983, I found myself facing the common dilemma of many young law school graduates: I had no real experience in the area I wanted to pursue, and the firms I was hoping to join would not consider me without experience. A friend of mine told me about a job at Twentieth Century Fox Films in the merchandising department. I was offered the job at the grand salary of about \$20,000 per year, but I can honestly say that day was the most exciting day in my legal career. I worked in the merchandising world for about a year, and then I moved into film distribution and production. From there, I went into business affairs, where I have worked for almost 30 years.

2 | What are some of the common challenges these days to completing the acquisition of an established worldwide property?

Studios like to develop films based on established brands, with huge name-recognition, and hopefully a built-in audience. The trade-off is that the studio has less leverage at the negotiating table, is forced to give up more rights, and has less control and less upside than it would have with a newly created franchise owned by the studio. The biggest issue to work out on many classic properties relates to merchandising.

3 | What are the biggest differences between working on the business affairs side of live-action fare versus animation?

In animation, we try to have big-name stars voice our characters. Many of these stars are accustomed to receiving multi-million dollar deals for their services on live-action films. However, on an animated film, the actor will generally receive \$10,000 per recording session with a five session guarantee. On the plus side, there is far less work to do in animation. In live action, major talent will usually participate in either gross receipts or net profits. In animation, however, there are no profit participants. From the studio's point of view, it is much simpler to pay bonuses based on the box office. Also, because there are no back-end participants, there are no audits and far fewer lawsuits.



2

Bill Colitre '00 serves as corporate counsel to Music Reports. He consults with clients regarding music licensing strategies. He negotiates with music licensors and rights-collecting societies in pursuit of those strategies.

1 | How did you get involved in the music business?

After graduating from the University of California, San Diego with a degree in communication in the mid '90s, I knew I wanted to work in the music business, but wasn't sure how. I got a job at a great independent record store and an internship in the alternative marketing department at Capitol Records. Plus, I read every book on the business in the Santa Monica public library. The books taught me that there were three ways to be successful in the business: be a great talent in music, in sales or in law. Since my music chops are purely amateur and I'm not great at sales, I decided to go to law school.

2 | Are there specific people or experiences during your time at Loyola that had a significant preparatory impact on the work you do today?

Professor Jay Dougherty and I got to Loyola around the same time, and he has directly influenced and supported my career ever since. While I was president of Loyola's Entertainment and Sports Law Society,

Professor Dougherty served as our faculty advisor, provided encouragement and made introductions to speakers who helped us develop an excellent series of panel events. His clear lectures and willingness to pursue students' hypotheticals in real depth were instrumental in helping me earn the American Jurisprudence Award in Copyright. Professor Dougherty's first entertainment-law symposium at Loyola was focused on digital music distribution, and more than any single event during law school set me firmly on my career path.

3 | How are changes in technology affecting you and the rest of the music business?

People point to Napster as the watershed technology that drained music profits. I point to the fact that about three years before Napster emerged, every new computer began to ship standard with a CD drive. That was the technology that began irrevocably undermining the scarcity on which the economics of the recorded music business were perched. The hyper-efficient distribution of music may have radically deflated the economics of recorded music, but it has also led to a host of positive effects for consumers. We watch daily as the rights-collecting societies are forced to provide higher levels of service, transparency and good governance to artists and composers than at any time in the last century. At Music Reports, we combine database technology with music-business affairs experience to help push toward a more independent existence for musicians.



3

In her role as director of business and legal affairs for FishBowl Worldwide Media, Susan Ehring '09 helps lead a next-generation studio that develops properties for film, television, digital platforms and brands by partnering with marketers, digital companies and ad agencies in addition to the Hollywood creative community.

1 | How did you get involved in the world of TV production?

I started in television shortly after college as an executive assistant to the head of a new cable channel at Fox called Fuel TV. I was only the eighth employee! At a start-up, you get an amazing opportunity to be part of every piece of the company, and I was in the control booth at 4 a.m. when the channel was launched and eventually transitioned from assistant to coordinating the channel's international content distribution over five continents. It was great exposure to the business of television, and it is where I became inspired to go to law school. I wanted to be part of the negotiations and deal making. I decided law school would provide me with the best tools.

2 | What are some of the unique challenges and opportunities that YouTube presents to you and your company?

YouTube has three hours of video uploaded a minute with millions of subscribers and advertisers. We operate a content ID program through YouTube that recognizes clips from our previously produced content and claims videos that have been misappropriated or posted mistakenly by parties that have previously released their rights to us. We are then able to collect the advertising revenue generated from the various clips. That revenue generation didn't exist before YouTube.

The challenge of YouTube for production companies today is how to make new content that connects with fans and how to build a subscriber base that will generate enough revenue to be profitable. Successful channels bring in more than \$1 million a year, but it's not easily achieved. While some view it as a challenge to traditional television, it is not as of yet.

3 | How did your Loyola education inform your career?

I was an evening student at Loyola and continued to work while attending school. I felt lucky to have the experience of taking what I learned in the classroom back to my workplace and vice versa. Professor Dougherty's Entertainment Law course was a great introduction to the many issues involved in entertainment law, and it was also very thorough on the major cases. I have never had anyone mention an entertainment law case with which I was unfamiliar. Lee Straus's class was an excellent overview of the television business. I was also part of the inaugural class of the London Summer International Intellectual Property Institute. It was a fantastic experience and provided good insight into the multi-faceted issues of international intellectual property. □



Events

A Pictorial Wrap-Up of the 2012 Academic Year

“Achieve and maintain excellence in the instruction of law and promote legal scholarship and research...”

These are among the leading words within Loyola Law School’s mission statement, and the Law School has remained true to its mission not only through daily academic schedules and scholarly work, but also through the numerous symposia and special events it hosts throughout the academic year.

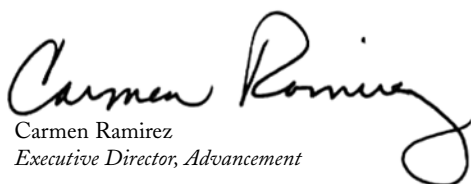
The year’s events included the dedication of two endowed chairs: the Thomas V. Girardi Chair in Consumer Protection Law, and the Hon. Frederick J. Lower, Jr. Chair. Loyola also hosted the Fidler Institute on Criminal Justice, the National Civil Trial Competition, the Champions of Justice Tribute Dinner and Tales of Success and Failure in Mediation: An Evening with the Hon. Daniel Weinstein.

As always, I encourage alumni and friends to attend our symposia and events. You will be impressed by the leading legal experts we bring to campus, including our own prominent faculty members, and walk away satisfied that you were an active participant in a learning experience. Loyola gatherings provide the perfect opportunity to network and reconnect with alumni, and we frequently offer MCLE credits.

Please visit us online at alumni.lls.edu to learn more about and register for our upcoming and always exciting alumni mixers, academic lectures, award ceremonies, regional lunches and class reunions—and view more photos of such exciting events as Loyola’s 2012 Grand Reunion, held at the Natural History Museum.

I am thrilled about all we are planning for the year ahead, both on campus and off, and I look forward to catching up with you soon!

Sincerely,



Carmen Ramirez
Executive Director, Advancement



1 | January 27, 2012

Grand Avenue Gang Luncheon

Loyola Law School

2 | February 22, 2012

Johnnie L. Cochran, Jr. Public Service Award Reception

Loyola Law School

3 | March 15, 2012

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

Loyola Law School

4 | March 25, 2012

Women’s Brunch

Home of Laurie Levenson, David W. Burcham Professor of Law in Ethical Advocacy

5 | March 27, 2012
Hawaii Alumni Reception

Sacred Hearts Academy and Honolulu Country Club, Honolulu, HI



6



7



8



9a



9b



10a



10b

6 | March 28, 2012

**Fritz B. Burns
Scholars Lunch**

Loyola Law School

7 | March 31, 2012

**Tales of Success
and Failure
in Mediation**

Loyola Law School

8 | April 12, 2012

**OutLaw Alumni and
Student Chapter
Awards Reception**

Loyola Law School

9 | April 19, 2012

**Public Interest Law
Foundation Awards
Reception**

Loyola Law School

10 | April 20, 2012

**Fidler Institute on
Criminal Justice**

Loyola Law School

Events



11 | May 2, 2012
**Thomas V. Girardi
 Chair in Consumer
 Protection Law
 Dedication &
 Presentation**
Loyola Law School

12 | May 20, 2012
**2012
 Commencement
 Ceremony**
*Loyola Marymount University,
 Los Angeles, CA*

13 | June 1, 2012
**Swearing-In
 Ceremony**
Loyola Law School

14 | Sept. 21, 2012
**Orange County
 Alumni Lunch**
*Pinot Provence at
 The Westin, Costa Mesa, CA*



15



16



14b



17

15 | Sept. 28, 2012
Eighth Annual Champions of Justice Tribute Dinner
Crystal Ballroom, Beverly Hills, CA

16 | Sept. 30, 2012
Alumni Mentor Brunch
Loyola Law School

17 | Nov. 16-18, 2012
11th Annual Greene Broillet & Wheeler LLP National Civil Trial Competition
Loyola Law School

Grand Reunion

October 25, 2012

Alumni Grand Reunion

Natural History Museum of Los Angeles





Project for the Innocent:

“Who Can I Help Today?”

“**The day Obie Anthony walked out of that courtroom a free man was the highlight of my career.**”

Professor Laurie Levenson picks up a pile of letters postmarked from prisons all over the United States and says, “There are no disposable people in this world,” as she opens the first envelope. Inside are pages of a handwritten letter addressed to Loyola’s Project for the Innocent from an inmate begging the clinic to reexamine his case. When asked if she will read the whole letter she answered, “Yes, and we investigate every single one. This is just today’s batch.”

The Project for the Innocent fields claims from petitioners who allege that they have been wrongfully convicted. Since the Alarcón Advocacy Center’s dedication a year ago, the students have received hundreds of letters from inmates across the nation. Students screen cases, research legal issues, interview witnesses and meet with inmates. It provides invaluable exposure to real cases and clients for students with a passion for public interest law.

The clinic spent three years investigating and interviewing witnesses for an inmate named Obie Anthony to prove his innocence and secure his release. Senior Fellow Adam Grant ’10 worked on the case from start to finish while he was a student. “I was attached to the case,” Grant noted. “Once I had met him in prison, I just couldn’t walk away.” Students spent over 75 hours in front of a judge with new evidence they had gathered to prove the flaws in Obie’s original trial. Finally, after 17 years in prison,



Adam Grant, Senior Fellow, Project for the Innocent, reviews case materials with students.

Obie Anthony’s conviction was overturned. Levenson recalls, “The day Obie Anthony walked out of that courtroom a free man was the highlight of my career.”

Recently, Obie was asked to tell his story at Loyola’s annual Journalist Law School. He said, “Years went by and Loyola Law School came my way... It is the system that brought me home. When the individuals that stood on justice and truth got involved with my case, they procured my freedom and discovered the truth.” Obie was

given a second chance at life and he thanks Loyola faculty and the dedicated group of students who worked tirelessly in his defense.

Levenson intends to house the premier center on the West Coast committed to addressing hot criminal law issues and serving the community. The Project for the Innocent is currently investigating 15 cases and the number of students involved continues to grow. Grant said, “The goal of the clinic is to make human contact with as many witnesses [in a given

case] as possible.” The countless hours that they have donated has gained laud from organizations in the legal community. This year the ACLU Foundation of Southern California honored the Project for the Innocent with its prestigious Criminal Justice Award, and Levenson was asked to be the keynote speaker at the event.

Participation in clinics and completion of the 40-hour pro bono graduation requirement instills a rich moral code that defines a Loyola graduate. Levenson said, “When they leave law school they should have a lot of confidence and feeling of self worth—not only because they know that there are many people who need their assistance but they know that they have something they can do to help.” It’s the personal relationships and skills built through daily interaction with clients that provide students with that “something,” an obligation, to dedicate themselves to the service of others.

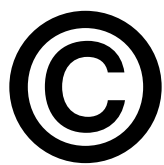
Students in the clinic have a motto, “Who can I help today?” With all of the calls and letters they receive each day, the demand on them is high, but Loyola students never lose sight of their ultimate goal: to be advocates for others. ▣



Visiting Associate Clinical Professor Lara Bazelon is currently a supervising attorney at Loyola’s Project for the Innocent

Cut from a New Cloth:

IP and Entrepreneurship Concentrations Allow Students to Capitalize on Cutting-Edge Curricula



Intellectual Property Concentration

Intellectual property (IP) is one of the most

dynamic and fastest-growing areas of legal practice. It represents about 20 percent, or \$2 trillion, of the American economy. Every lawyer, from the solo practitioner to in-house counsel to transactional and litigation lawyers in large firms, will increasingly be faced with IP issues. Students with an IP concentration will be prepared for the “knowledge” economy of the 21st century.

Loyola created a new IP Concentration, launched this year, to address the impending need for lawyers to handle the unique issues presented by this growth. The Concentration requires the successful completion of 16 units chosen from 35 qualifying courses that focus on both standard issues in the field, such as Patent Law, and classes focused on such emerging issues as Cyber Law, Technology and Privacy, and Biotechnology Patenting.

Karl Manheim, professor of law and Concentration advisor, called the school’s IP curriculum “probably the richest offering of any law school on the West Coast.” The tapestry of offerings will include instruction in international IP law, with a focus on China, which Manheim believes is “the most important emerging IP market in the world.” Incoming Visiting Associate Professor

Seagull Song will act as the Concentration’s “China scholar” and serve to “bridge the gap and create liaisons and partnerships with law firms in China and Chinese law schools.”

The Concentration also includes a capstone course that may consist of an externship in a related industry or advocacy placement, or an IP-related moot court, colloquium or skills course. Students with work experience in IP, which would otherwise be duplicated by a capstone experience, may waive out of the requirement upon approval by the advisor.

Loyola students are already making an impact on the national stage through their IP externships. Two externs at the U.S. Patent Office in Washington, D.C. were “critically important” in rolling out President Obama’s new patent-reform law, Manheim said.

The Concentration also offers an optional Sub-Concentration in Patent and Technology Law. Students selecting that specialty must complete 12 units (as part of the 16) in designated courses. A table of qualifying courses can be found on the Concentration website: <http://www.lls.edu/academics/concentrations/ip.html>.

Some of the courses for the IP Concentration may also qualify for other Concentration programs, such as Entertainment Law or Corporate Law, while students may seek designation in two distinct Concentrations upon meeting the qualifications for each.

Manheim said that there is no doubt that new Loyola graduates in the IP Concentration will be some of the best-prepared attorneys ever to enter the field. “This is a growth period for patent and technology, as well as other IP areas, and our students are going to be in the middle of all of that and learning as they go,” Manheim said.

Entrepreneurship Concentration

As part of its progressive and forward-thinking approach to preparing its students for the business world, the Law School is also offering a brand-new Law and Entrepreneurship Concentration that allows enrolled students to take two electives from a pre-selected list of MBA course offerings at Loyola Marymount University’s Hilton School of Business in addition to the same four upper-division courses required by the Corporate Law Concentration.

The Concentration requires students to complete the capstone

course, Business Planning I: Financing the Start-Up and Venture Capital Financing. This course allows students to understand the lawyer’s role in planning and completing business transactions on behalf of start-up businesses by taking a mock client through a simulated deal that acquaints them with the legal, ethical and business issues that confront the transactional lawyer in representing an early-stage growth company.

Dana Warren, faculty advisor and Patrick J. McDonough Director of the Business Law Practicum, said new graduates of the Concentration will be better prepared than traditional law students for the fast-paced world of corporate finance.

“It’s a competitive market as an attorney representing businesses. We’re giving students a head start through this program by providing them with the same educational foundation that a lot of their clients will have,” Warren said. □



Students compete at Loyola’s annual Transactional Team Negotiation Competition.

Center for Restorative Justice:

Educating the Public as a Voice on Social Justice

“**Loyola is definitely the best school that has anything resembling a restorative-justice program. I think we’re really lucky.”**

Loyola Law School’s Center for Restorative Justice (CRJ) hosted its second-annual “Another Way Conference” in February 2012 that brought together a cross-section of legal experts, politicians, social workers, law enforcement officials and many more for a timely discussion of restorative justice issues. The day-long event was titled, “Imagining the Future of a Justice that Restores.”

The conference, which was held at Loyola Marymount University’s (LMU) Westchester campus, illustrated the various ways in which current restorative justice theories and practices in the United States mesh with traditional Jesuit teachings. Each panel highlighted a different facet of the problems facing America’s correctional system. The morning started with a conversation between LMU president David Burcham ’84 and Tani Cantil-Sakauye, chief justice of the California Supreme Court.

Juvenile justice was a major topic at the event as California lawmakers were debating the passage of SB9. According to the

group Fair Sentencing For Youth, the proposed law would provide a young person sentenced to life without parole the opportunity to “petition a court to review his or her case after serving between 10 and 25 years in prison. If the offender meets certain criteria, the court would review the case and decide, after listening to all sides, if a lower sentence should be imposed.”

On Sept. 30, 2012, California Gov. Jerry Brown signed into law SB9. CRJ Director Scott Wood said that the new law would be an important improvement to the current system. “It’s terrible to think that you’ve got a couple hundred people in California prisons who are given a sentence that says ‘you’re going to die in prison.’ They got that when they were 14, 15 years old. It’s just something that’s better,” Wood said.

Francisco (“Franky”) Carrillo, Jr., a current LMU undergraduate who served 20 years in Folsom Prison on murder charges for which he was later exonerated, spoke of the death penalty’s effect on the Latino community.



LMU President David W. Burcham '84 (left) and California Supreme Court Chief Justice Tani Cantil-Sakauye discussed the use of the death penalty in California at the CRJ’s “Another Way Conference.”

The Center named its annual award in honor of Carrillo and bestowed the award posthumously this year to restorative-justice advocate Herbert David Blake. Carrillo and Blake met at Folsom while serving their sentences and the two became close friends.

Second-year law student Peter Borenstein was first introduced to the principles of restorative justice while working for the Center for Court Innovation’s Youth Court in Brooklyn, NY and said he chose to attend Loyola based on the national reputation of the school’s restorative justice program. “Loyola is definitely

the best school that has anything resembling a restorative-justice program. I think we’re really lucky,” Borenstein said. He agrees with Wood that the center is well positioned to be a restorative justice leader in Southern California and beyond, but added that the key to its success is the hard work of Wood and Seth Weiner, CRJ co-director, in building a coalition of partners. “Both Professor Wood and Seth are pretty amazing at networking and making connections,” Borenstein said. “I don’t think that’s really happening anywhere else.” □



Clinical Professor Scott Wood and Post-doctoral Teaching Fellow Seth Weiner are co-directors of Loyola’s Center for Restorative Justice.

Law Review Roundup:

Loyola's Law Reviews Lead Compelling Symposia

Through their symposia and publications, Loyola Law School's three law reviews continued a trend of setting the national legal discourse on a wide variety of political, cultural and social issues during the 2011-12 academic year.

Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review

In October 2011, the *Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review* hosted

"LGBT Identity and the Law," a timely discussion featuring panels on anti-discrimination, constitutional culture, healthcare and other issues related to the lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender community. The symposium featured notable guest speakers and moderators such as James Gilliam '03, deputy executive director of the ACLU of Southern California. The event's keynote speaker was Gary Gates, the Williams Distinguished Scholar at UCLA School of Law's Williams Institute. Loyola Law School faculty members Brietta Clark, Doug NeJaime and Jennifer Rothman served as moderators. Professor Katie Pratt was a panelist during the session on healthcare.

Several of the symposium's experts also contributed to

the eponymous spring 2012 edition of the law review. Gates wrote about the topic from a demographer's perspective, while his Williams Institute colleague, Brad Sears, co-authored "HIV Discrimination in Dental Care: Results of a Testing Study in Los Angeles County." Julie Nice, Herbst Foundation Professor of Law at the University of San Francisco, wrote "The Descent of Responsible Procreation: A Genealogy of an Ideology," and Thomas Jefferson School of Law's Julie Greenberg rounded out the list with "Healthcare Issues Affecting People with an Intersex Condition or DSD: Sex or Disability Discrimination?" The issue is available at <http://digitalcommons.lmu.edu/llr>.



Loyola of Los Angeles Entertainment Law Review

The *Entertainment Law Review* (ELR), in conjunction with the Sports Law societies of Loyola,

USC and UCLA, hosted a symposium called, "The Avenues of Sports Law: Breaking Into the Industry," in February to provide an examination of the role lawyers play in the sports industry and the bodies of law that govern how professional and amateur sports operate. Panel topics included "Sports Facilities," "Athletes Licensing"

and "NCAA Compliance," with industry insight provided by lawyers, agents, politicians and video game creators.

Meanwhile, the ELR featured a case study of the Comic Book Legal Defense Fund by Marc H. Greenberg of Golden Gate University School of Law. It also contains two Loyola students' pieces: an analysis of Facebook's new facial recognition software by Carmen Aguado '13 and an argument for "Why California Should Adopt the Federal Standard for Child Pornography" by Brian Yamada '13. The issue is available at <http://digitalcommons.lmu.edu/elr>.

Loyola of Los Angeles International and Comparative Law Review

The *International and Comparative Law Review* (ILR) launched its ambitious four-issue Volume 34 in September with the publishing of an issue about its spring 2011 symposium on the role of international courts. Professor Cesare Romano organized the symposium, which was co-hosted by the Project for International Courts and Tribunals in Amsterdam. The second issue featured student articles on such topics as global privacy laws, trans-Atlantic hedge-fund regulation and the consumer

bankruptcy system. Additionally, Dan Lifschitz '12 contributed "The ACTA Boondoggle: When IP Harmonization Bites Off More Than It Can Chew," which served as the foundation for a law review symposium about the future of piracy regulation. Lifschitz also served as one of the symposium's moderators.

The volume's third issue includes articles related to fall 2011's "Perspectives on Genocide" symposium that was highlighted by a keynote presentation by the Hon. Gabriel Bach. The fourth and final issue is dedicated to the Inter-American Court of Human

Rights. New editor-in-chief Kirk Prestegard '13 said that the issue will now be a staple of the law review's four-issue rotation and will provide "summaries of all the cases that have been through the court, creating a centralized place where scholars can locate and compare cases, document cites, cases cited, etc."

The ILR's fall symposium, "The New Battleground in International IP: SOPA, ACTA, TPP and Beyond," examined the entertainment industry's attempts to sway public opinion on the necessity of new anti-piracy legislation. The questions it examined will be dissected in a future issue. ■



Extraordinary Scholarship

By Michael Waterstone
Associate Dean for Research and Academic Centers

This was another extraordinarily productive year for Loyola's faculty. Collectively, we continued to publish articles in the top law reviews in the country, including the *California Law Review*, the *Hastings Law Journal*, the *William and Mary Law Review* and the *Georgetown Law Journal*. And we continued to influence the next generation of lawyers and redefine how law school is taught with top casebooks in almost every field, including criminal law, criminal procedure, civil procedure, professional responsibility and torts.

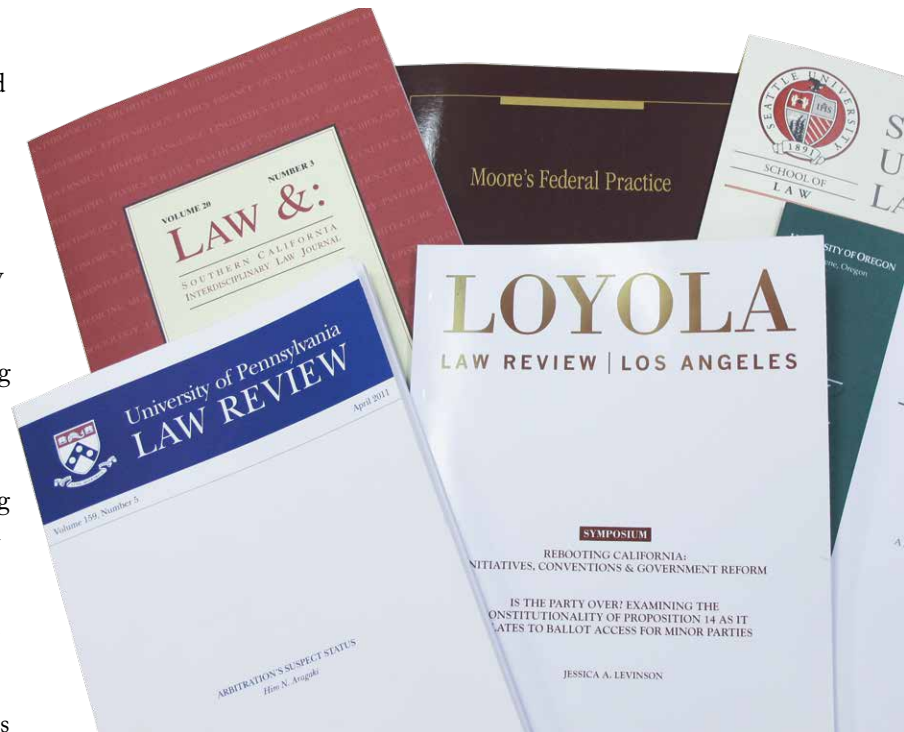
To learn more about our faculty and our scholarship, please visit our faculty blog, "Summary Judgments" at summaryjudgments.lls.edu.

Our faculty continues to leverage its scholarly pursuits into real-world impact. Just by way of example, Professor Dan Selmi successfully argued *Coatings Association, Inc. v. South Coast Air Quality District* before the California Supreme Court earlier this year. The court's opinion held that California air-quality regulators have the power to promulgate regulations requiring manufacturers to meet certain air-quality standards using technology that does not currently exist. Professor Dan Schechter helped write and pass SB 1069, which extended antideficiency protection to residential borrowers who refinance their "purchase money" loans. And several of our

colleagues (John Nockleby, Jay Dougherty, Victor Gold, Allan Ides, Laurie Levenson and Karl Manheim) put together *A Journalist's Guide to American Law*. It will influence how journalists report on, and how the public understands, the law.

Our intellectual community remains strong and vibrant. We have recently been fortunate to host visiting professors including Professor Eric Miller, visiting in the fall from Saint Louis University School of Law, and Professor Justin Hughes, visiting from Benjamin Cardozo School of Law. Both are prominent scholars and dedicated teachers, and their presence will continue to enrich our community. Our workshops and colloquia series bring top scholars to our campus every week, including faculty from Harvard Law School, Yale Law School, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Columbia Law School and NYU Law School. Loyola remains a "go-to" hub of activity on the West Coast for a diverse range of professors to share their work and become a part of our scholarly community.

In addition to their work within the legal and academic worlds, our faculty members have been frequent sources of expert commentary for reporters seeking to translate complex legal issues into plain English. Loyola Law School professors contributed their expertise to stories with hundreds of millions of potential



impressions during the last year. They provided perspective for members of the general public on critical matters affecting the rights of all citizens, such as electoral redistricting, the Affordable Care Act debate, same-sex marriage law and the rights of the criminally accused. Their voices were heard on a wide range of media, including NPR, NBC's *Today Show*, the *CBS Evening*

News and Huffington Post Live. Their commentary also appeared on the pages of every major national newspaper, and their opinion pieces were published in the *National Law Journal*, *Politico*, *Slate* and more.

We are proud to be a community of scholars who use our work to influence the world we live in. □



Professor Michael Waterstone fosters the scholarly mission of the Law School in his role as associate dean for research and academic centers. His scholarship on disability-rights law has appeared in the *Harvard Law Review*, *Notre Dame Law Review* and many others.

A New Chapter:

With Added Amenities and Resources,
Library Goes Beyond Books



A laundry list of legal databases. A new 24-hour study space. Added spaces to lounge over a book. Wireless printing.

These are just a few of the changes that were part of the recent metamorphosis of the William M. Rains Law Library, which has undergone significant physical and philosophical changes over the last three years. The building that housed the entire law school from 1965-1981 is now a more hospitable student space for round-the-clock study in the 24-hour Southeast Reading Room opened in fall 2011. New carpeting and furniture can also be found throughout the building. And a bolstered list of digital resources makes researching that memo or brief even easier.

“The Rains Library is a home away from home,” said Michael Schoellhammer ’12. “It has all the amenities for successful studying, or for relaxing. The computer lab,

with its fast printers, is a great resource. And the recent addition of the 24-hour reading room has made the library an even more convenient and attractive place to study.”

Calvin Ngo ’12 echoed his sentiments. “The 24-hour reading room was really useful, especially during bar prep,” said Ngo. “The big sofa lounge chairs are great for power naps!”

On the content front, the library’s budget is now more focused on bolstering the school’s electronic catalog after the second-floor periodical area was remodeled to create more classroom space. Reference and Digital Management Librarian Suzie Shatarevyan said that over the last two to three years the library has “nearly doubled the amount of electronic resources purchased” while focusing on adding electronic materials rather than print. As a result, Loyola’s already massive collection now counts more than 15 new legal databases, including Justis, Hein Online and ProQuest.

What makes these enhancements even better is that they are available free of charge to all Loyola alumni, who need only present an ID for full access to the building and all of its print and digital resources. Westlaw and Lexis services would require a separate account, however. Alumni also have access to all of the Loyola Marymount databases.

The reading room is only available to current students after



library closing hours, though the circulation desk stays open until midnight Sunday through Thursday. Alumni can also enjoy free printing from the new copy and scan farm in the computer lab and the media center also includes new digital microfiche/film reader printers. Sharavetyan says all alumni are welcome to drop by, but new lawyers and solo practitioners might find the library’s services a cost-efficient and practical way to do research.

Students have been enjoying more library-produced digital content in recent years too. Library staff now publish online library guides, known as “LibGuides,” to offer research assistance and useful information on 14 different areas of the law. Soon, these handy tools will include alumni-oriented content as well.

“When we started out, the guides were geared towards our first-year students,” Shatarevyan says. “Now we’re expanding and

creating some guides that are specific for alumni use,” including a comprehensive list of practice forms.

The Law School’s reference librarians are also working actively to provide Loyola students with a leg-up in terms of legal research skills. Loyola boasts six reference librarians, in addition to Library Director and Professor Daniel Martin, who teach Legal Research courses, and librarians will now be instructing students how to use the Westlaw, Lexis and Bloomberg databases instead of vendor representatives. The library also introduced a new series of workshops last year dubbed “Prepare to Practice,” which provide a valuable resource to both current students and alumni.

With the library blossoming, it’s a great time for graduates old and new to come back to campus and utilize everything it has to offer. □



Professor Daniel Martin is director of the Law School’s William M. Rains Library. He has overseen numerous changes to the library since joining the faculty in 2005. He teaches Ethical Lawyering and Legal Research.

Student Profiles

Michelle Roberts '13

An avid marathon runner, Michelle Roberts' road to law school was filled with unexpected twists and turns. Yet nothing seems to slow her down.

While attending the University of Arizona, she majored in journalism but always planned on heading to law school after graduation. She interned with the Associated Press (AP) in college, never expecting to pursue journalism as a career. But once the AP offered her a full-time position that she couldn't resist, she committed to the profession. She covered a wide range of topics throughout her time with the AP and traveled frequently to report on breaking news.

Roberts was working as an editor in Arizona when Hurricane Katrina wreaked devastation in New Orleans, LA. The AP dispatched Roberts to cover the disaster's aftermath. After several trips to the city in 2005, she was asked to stay for a year to closely document recovery efforts. She fell in love with the city and the people with whom she worked there, despite the difficult nature of the project.

Afterward, Roberts moved to Texas, where her beat subjects included immigration. There, she found herself at a crossroads: pursue her dream of attending law school or give up on it all together. "I knew that I wanted to move to Los Angeles, to settle down and quit moving around, which is what I had done for the past 10 years." So pick up and move she did.

Once in Los Angeles, Roberts focused on Loyola as she narrowed her law-school choices down. "I knew the school had a long history of admitting minorities and women and it was focused on social justice," she said. These attributes sold Roberts, and her decision was made.

By her second year, she signed up for the LAWASIA moot court team, which is part of an international organization of lawyers' associations, individual lawyers, judges and legal academics from the Asia Pacific region. The LAWASIA organization hosts the competition in a different Asian country each year.

Roberts was one of three LLS students selected to participate in last year's LAWASIA competition in Seoul, South Korea. Loyola's team was the only American law school in the competition. Members argued an arbitration case about an international banana contract dispute. "We met law students and arbitrators from all over Asia, learned a lot about international trade and developed oral argument skills," she said.

Roberts' trip to South Korea was significant for another reason: She was finally able to visit family members whom she had never met before. It was a deeply personal experience that she

will never forget. "Besides being great for my professional development, the trip was a really great experience for me personally," she said.

Roberts explained how she looked forward to the challenge of law school but never expected to make friends in the process. "People at Loyola are brilliant, yet so nice," she said. "I've been so impressed with the quality of people here. That is a value that really pervades this school. It's what makes it an exceptional place," she said.

Before starting her third and final year as a day student, Roberts spent the summer as a summer associate at Hogan Lovells LLP and developed a strong interest in litigation. She found that her background in journalism prepared her well for life in the courtroom. "Skills like writing, researching and thinking critically about the facts are very transferrable skills," she said.

Her talents have not gone unnoticed; Hogan Lovells LLP has offered her a full-time associate position upon graduation. "I am so excited and grateful to have this opportunity. I really enjoyed working with the people there," she said. In the meantime, she is serving as an extern to the Hon. Arthur L. Alarcón, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Though her journey to law school took longer than expected, Roberts is happy with the path she chose. "Loyola was a good fit for me, and I'm so pleased with the decision I made," she said.



“We’ve got people from a variety of backgrounds: writers, biologists, editors and government officers to name a few. We’re so different yet we get along so well.”

Thomas Johns '13

Armed with knowledge from a class he took his first year in law school, Thomas Johns took a gamble. And it paid off, literally. “I got a smoking hot deal on a house with title issues and the only reason it happened was from a property class I took,” he said.

After doing extensive research on the house, he was the only bidder to realize that for a few thousand dollars he could clear up the title issues. Once he convinced his bank to finance his deal, he wrote a check to clear the title, before he even owned the home. That risk turned a couple thousand dollars into several hundreds of thousands in home equity. “The way I see it,” he said, “law school has already paid for itself.”

One would think that Johns was a natural born attorney, but before law school he spent 10 years flying freight planes, regional airlines and corporate jets. He worked for four companies in 10 years. Johns had logged over 6,200 hours of flight time and relocated all over the country for different jobs. He yearned for a fresh start.

“I decided to go to law school because of the instability in the aviation industry, after getting laid off again and again,” he said. “Law was one of the few fields I could go into where I could apply my expertise in the aviation industry.”

While his wife worked long hours at the hospital for her residency, Johns used his time out of work to take care of his two young daughters. Once she finished and became a full-time physician, the law school application process began.

Loyola’s Evening Program stood out because it offered a three-and-a-half-year track to graduation. Johns jumped at the chance to begin his legal career early. Though the program moves at a quicker pace and summer school is required, Johns welcomed the challenge. “There’s so many classes offered at night, so I’m able to stack my classes and enjoy some



free days to spend time with my kids.” He and his wife coordinate their schedules so that one of them is always home with the kids.

Johns was amazed by the sense of camaraderie he felt from his section mates. He expected a competitive environment, but found a supportive group of friends instead. “We’ve never had an instance when people wouldn’t share information or notes, and we’ve had a ton of get-togethers outside of class.”

He attributes the diversity of the group to their compatibility. “We’ve got people from a variety of backgrounds: writers, biologists, editors and government officers to name a few. We’re so different yet we get along so well.”

Johns stepped forward once a leadership position on the SBA board was available and he was elected to the position of first-year evening class representative. “I wanted to be the class rep because it gave me a chance to get to know my classmates,” he said.

Now in his third year, Johns is eager to find an externship to gain some experience in either aviation law or estate planning. His wife is also expecting their third child, and he couldn’t be happier.

Flying remains one of his favorite activities—whenever he can find the time for a joy ride.

Professors of the Year



Bryan Hull

When **Bryan Hull** thinks about how he has evolved as a teacher in his 26-year tenure at Loyola, the newly minted Day Division Professor of the Year says he has loosened up a bit over time.

“I don’t wear a tie anymore,” Hull laughs, adding that he has also grown accustomed to addressing students by their first names. Hull also points to technology as the one thing that has transformed his Contracts and Law of Sales classes since his early days at Loyola.

While he says Loyola has always been full of bright, inquisitive students anxious to learn the material, Hull is especially impressed by the level of sophistication among Loyola students in recent years. He also notes that his ability to anticipate student questions on the material is something that can only be learned through experience.

“I hope that I have become a better professor just from the experience of working with so many different students and hearing so many different questions in class,” Hull says.

Hull commends the kindness and generosity of all the students he has taught over the years, and says it is a quality that sets Loyola apart. “The students at Loyola are great people, and they appreciate what you do to help them. My interactions with the students are the most rewarding aspect of the job,” Hull says.

Education is in Hull’s blood. His father was a professor in the department of psychiatry at UCLA, where Hull graduated Phi Beta Kappa and subsequently earned his JD while being elected to the Order of the Coif. His mother taught both pre-school and elementary school, and Hull says if he wasn’t teaching or practicing law, he would still find his way to the front of a classroom.

“One thing that I often wonder is whether or not I might have enjoyed being a high-school history teacher and a basketball coach.” The sports fan and die-hard Bruin adds that at one point in his life, he attended over 40 consecutive UCLA-USC football games.

But Hull says Trojans at Loyola should have nothing to fear when they enter his classroom.

“I love our USC students too,” he says.

“

I hope I have become a better professor just from the experience of working with so many different students and hearing so many different questions in class.”



Therese Maynard

The evening students of Loyola Law School recently voted **Therese Maynard** as Professor of the Year for the 2011-2012 academic year. After graduating Order of the Coif from UCLA School of Law, Maynard practiced securities litigation, but always had ambitions to teach and accepted an offer to join the Loyola faculty in 1983. She is now the Leo J. O'Brien Fellow and faculty co-director of the Law School's Business Law Practicum, which she points to as one of her proudest accomplishments. The program prepares students to understand the role of the corporate lawyer in a transactional setting while learning how to move a deal from inception to closing.

Maynard is thrilled that the expanding curriculum has brought a host of new faculty members to campus who share her passion for corporate and business law. Maynard says this new-found collaboration directly benefits the students.

Maynard is quick to acknowledge that LMU President David W. Burcham '84 and Dean Victor Gold's commitment to building a curriculum that prepares Loyola's students to "hit the ground running" as young corporate lawyers is vitally important. "Without their support we would never have been able to implement our innovative approach to educating transactional lawyers by coupling the intellectual fundamentals of corporate law with the skills required to creatively solve business problems."

She is particularly proud of the success of the new capstone course, Business Planning, which she created with her colleague, Dana Warren,

“**This commitment to educating the whole person is one of the many attributes that endears Loyola to me and sets us apart.**”

and which has resulted in the recent publication of their new casebook, "Business Planning: Financing the Start-up Business and Venture Capital Financing" by Aspen Publishers. The new book has been widely adopted at other law schools.

Maynard says she has come to truly cherish Loyola's commitment to educating well-rounded lawyers and citizens. "This commitment to educating the whole person is one of the many attributes that endears Loyola to me and sets us apart," Maynard says. "I am very proud of Loyola's dedication to excellence in every part of our mission and it makes me never want to leave."

Maynard is currently finishing the third edition of her widely used casebook, "Mergers and Acquisitions: Cases, Materials and Problems" for Aspen Publishers, forthcoming in 2013.

New Associate Dean



Helen Albertson

Helen Albertson joined Loyola Law School as its new associate dean for student affairs in March 2012. Albertson graduated from Temple University School of Law in 1997, but she remains an engaged student of legal education. As an administrator, she has endeavored to find ways to improve the law-school experience. And as a doctoral candidate in higher-education management, she has researched methods of using academic-support programs to help at-risk law students pass the bar exam on their first attempt.

Albertson followed the path of many new attorneys by accepting a position with a small firm. But she kept her law-school roots close by working as a recruiter and application evaluator for Temple.

Albertson later became the assistant director of admissions at Widener University School of Law. The move gave her a chance to focus on a lifelong passion. “I just think that education is the best thing in the world,” she said. “You can be 95 years old and still be out there learning something new.”

Later, Albertson became director of admissions and financial aid at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Education, but the legal academy remained a draw, and she next accepted a position as assistant dean of admissions at Drexel University’s Earle Mack School of Law. Most recently, Albertson was associate dean of students and administration at the University of Idaho College of Law, where her duties included oversight of the academic-support and career-development programs.

The globe-trotting former Navy Reservist also taught communications as a master training specialist during her 20 years in the service, and she plans to finish her doctoral dissertation by the end of 2012. These experiences make Albertson acutely aware of the challenges facing students.

“My goal is to make students’ travels through law school as stress-free as possible. If we can make it easier to get through the road blocks, then I’ve done my job,” she said.

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New Faculty Chairs

Thomas V. Girardi Chair in Consumer Protection Law

Professor Paul T. Hayden, a nationally-recognized scholar and a popular teacher of Torts and Ethical Lawyering, has been named the Thomas V. Girardi Professor of Consumer Protection Law.

Hayden's storied career includes chapters as a clerk, litigator and educator—all of which combine to make him a treasured mentor to Loyola students. Due to the generosity of Tom Girardi '64, Walter Lack '73 and Albro Lundy '95, Hayden will continue to carve his legacy on the campus of Loyola Law School for many years to come. But he is also quick to thank those who have helped him on his journey. "I owe my career successes to a series of mentors who have guided me, advised me and opened doors for me," Hayden said.

Among his extensive credits, Hayden co-authored a four-volume treatise from West Publishing in 2011 called "The Law of Torts," which has already been cited authoritatively by the high courts of two states.

Hayden graduated from Yale cum laude, before attending UCLA School of Law, where he was elected to the Order of the Coif. He then clerked for the Hon. Dorothy W. Nelson on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, followed by the Hon. J. Spencer Letts on the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California.

His career in practice began as a labor and litigation associate at Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker in downtown Los Angeles. He then moved to the Westwood firm of Boren, Sloan & Rosen, where he worked as a business litigator. After starting his teaching career at Indiana University, Hayden accepted a tenured professorship at Loyola in 1995. He was named the Jacob J. Becker Fellow at Loyola Law School in 2001.



The Hon. Frederick J. Lower, Jr. Chair

Professor Theodore P. Seto, a widely read tax policy scholar and co-founder of Loyola's Tax LLM program in 1999, has been named the Hon. Frederick J. Lower, Jr. Professor of Law.

Seto said it was an honor to hold a chair named for such an influential leader in the school's long and storied history. "I'm particularly honored to be asked to fill a chair named after Dean Lower, whose service to the school was inspirational," Seto said. After graduating from Loyola in 1964, Lower began teaching at the Law School in 1968 and served as dean from 1968-75, and again as interim dean from 1990-91.

Seto brings an unusually accomplished practice background to his work. After graduating magna cum laude from Harvard College and Harvard Law School and clerking on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, he spent 14 years in practice, first at Foley Hoag & Eliot in Boston, then at Drinker Biddle & Reath in Philadelphia.

In tax, he has published in the *Yale Law Journal*, the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, the *Tax Law Review* (NYU's peer-reviewed tax journal), *Tax Notes* (the most widely read tax publication in the U.S.), and the *New York Times*, among other venues. His first tax casebook, to be published by West, will appear in November 2012. He may also be legal academia's leading cultural evolutionary theorist, having presented, among other places, before the Human Behavior & Evolution Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In 2008, Seto expanded on the school's Tax LLM Program, which is now the nation's highest-ranked such program west of the Mississippi, to include a joint JD/Tax LLM Program—the only program of its kind in the country. In 2010, he chaired a school-wide strategic planning process that led, among other things, to the school's Concentration Programs, founding of the school's downtown Public Interest Law Center, and establishment of an LLM program for foreign-trained attorneys.

New Associate Professors



Priscilla Ocen

Associate Professor Priscilla Ocen joins Loyola's criminal law faculty, bringing a critical perspective on the plight of black women in the criminal justice system. Ocen honed her skills at the UCLA School of Law, where she earned her JD and served as a Critical Race Studies Teaching Fellow since 2010.

Ocen penned two scholarly articles in 2012, including "Punishing Pregnancy: Race, Incarceration, and the Shackling of Pregnant Prisoners," for the *California Law Review* and "The New Racially Restrictive Covenant: Race, Welfare and the Policing of Black Women in Public Housing," for the *UCLA Law Review*. Previously, Ocen spearheaded the development of a re-entry project designed to meet the needs of formerly incarcerated black women as a Thurgood Marshall Fellow at the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights in San Francisco.

In addition to the high caliber of the school's faculty, Ocen said she was attracted to Loyola because the school's commitment to positive social change matched her own. "I appreciated the ways in which Loyola's faculty leverages its expertise, not only within the legal academy but also in the public policy and social justice arenas, to influence social change," Ocen said.

Ocen was also wowed by the many clinical programs the school utilizes to enact the principles taught in class. "I was excited by Loyola's investment in programs such as the Center for Juvenile Law & Policy and the Center for Restorative Justice because of their overlap with my interest in studying the criminal justice system and its relationship to racial inequality," she says.

Elizabeth Pollman

Associate Professor Elizabeth Pollman joins the Loyola faculty from Stanford Law School, where she served as a teaching fellow with the Arthur and Toni Rembe Rock Center for Corporate Governance since 2009. She also received her JD from Stanford Law School in 2005, Order of the Coif, and earned her BA in anthropology with distinction from the university in 1999. She will teach Business Associations and related classes.

Pollman's scholarship examines various topics in business law, particularly corporate rights and the legal consequences of corporate identity. Her publications include "Reconceiving Corporate Personhood," (forthcoming, *Utah Law Review*) and "Citizens Not United: The Lack of Stockholder Voluntariness in Corporate Political Speech," for the *Yale Law Journal* in 2009. Her current works in progress assess whether corporations have a constitutional right to privacy and the public/private company distinction with the advent of new trading platforms for private company shares.

Prior to joining the Loyola Law School faculty, Pollman was an associate at Latham & Watkins LLP. Her diverse practice experience includes corporate transactional and litigation work. She clerked for the Honorable Judge Raymond C. Fisher of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Prior to attending law school, Pollman worked at a newspaper start-up and on an anthropology publication.



Pollman said that she is "thrilled" to be on campus and join the close-knit community shared here "in one of the most dynamic cities in the world." She looks forward to implementing techniques and strategies learned in her recent professional experience. "I'm interested in creating an active learning experience," Pollman said. "I like to use examples and real-world problems to help teach legal rules and theory and to give students insight into practice."

Kevin Lapp

Kevin Lapp joins the Loyola Law School faculty as an associate professor after serving as an acting assistant professor at the New York University School of Law. He is an expert on the intersection of immigration and criminal law with a focus on juveniles. His most recent law review article, "Reforming the Good Moral Character Requirement for U.S. Citizens," appeared in the *Indiana Law Journal*. Lapp's work has also appeared in the *New York University Review of Law and Social Change* and the *North Carolina Law Review Addendum*.

Lapp received his JD, magna cum laude, from NYU School of Law in 2004. As a student, he was elected to the Order of the Coif, served as a senior articles editor for the *New York University Review of Law and Social Change*, and was named an Arthur Garfield Hays Civil Liberties Fellow and a Florence Allen Scholar. Lapp also holds an MA in American History from the University of Georgia.

After graduating law school, Lapp clerked for the Hon. A. Howard Matz in the Central District of California. He then spent four years at the Legal Aid Society of New York City in the Juvenile Rights Practice, representing

Retiring Professor and Administrator

Professor Arnold Siegel



After a distinguished career as a member of the Law School faculty and administration that began in 1977, **Clinical Professor of Law Arnie Siegel** has decided to retire. Siegel, who served as director of the Legal Research & Writing program since 1995 and the Ethical Lawyering program since 1999, plans to travel the globe with his wife Susan. The couple will also continue their non-profit and community work in Pasadena, where they make their home.

“We have both been active in the Pasadena community and will continue to be,” Siegel said. “I have always been proud of the many Loyola alumni I have worked with on non-profit boards and city commissions.”

During his tenure, Siegel’s invaluable contributions to Loyola were vast and generous. He joined the school’s faculty in 1977 as a clinical supervising attorney. Only two years later, he became the director of all clinical programs, including the school’s extensive externship program.

When Father Richard Vachon died in 1981, Siegel stepped into his role and served as acting associate dean for one year before transitioning into the position of assistant dean for student affairs from 1982-84. Siegel then returned to teaching, leading mostly skills-based courses in addition to Remedies and Contracts. Not surprisingly, Siegel says he also greatly enjoyed teaching in Loyola’s LLM program in Bologna, Italy in 2006 and 2008.

Siegel received his JD from Stanford Law School in 1971 after graduating from Cornell University in 1967 with a bachelor’s degree in history.

Associate Dean of Students Michiko Yamamoto



Law School orientation can be daunting. There are workshops to attend, appointments to keep, names to remember and stacks of paperwork to fill out. But for years, **Associate Dean of Students Michiko Yamamoto** tried to put a happy face on the experience—literally.

Matthew Riojas ’93, Loyola’s director of student affairs, says the lasting image many new students had after orientation was of Yamamoto’s signature smiley-face dress, which she revealed underneath her outfit at the end of her welcome address to each incoming class. “Choose to be happy. That was her mantra,” Riojas recalled. “It helped tons of students.”

Cheerleader-in-chief was just one of the many roles Yamamoto played in her role as dean of students before retiring last spring. In her 30-plus years of service, she received widespread praise for this and her many other responsibilities, which included developing the student handbook, coordinating the academic calendar and acting as liaison between the Law School and Loyola Marymount University’s Westchester campus.

“Dean Yamamoto made a lot of things at Loyola much less daunting for students,” said Todd Nelson ’13. “She was an incredible help to me, and I’m sure to many others at Loyola.” It was Yamamoto’s goal to ensure students began their legal careers in the right frame of mind, and she was always concerned about their well being in this often-stressful period of their life.

Dean Victor Gold said that despite the fact she never taught a class, Yamamoto was “one of the finest teachers at Loyola Law School. She taught her staff to be competent, to work as a team and to be loyal,” while instructing her fellow deans “to put institution over self, remain calm under pressure, stay humble and use judgment before power.”

young people in juvenile delinquency and child-welfare proceedings.

When considering a move to Loyola, Lapp says he was impressed by the way the Law School’s students and faculty impact both the academic and professional worlds.

“I was drawn by Loyola’s diverse, talented student body and its community of first-class scholars and practitioners,” Lapp said. “I’m excited by the opportunity to work alongside students and professors who are putting their considerable skills and energy to work representing clients and shaping opinion on important legal issues.”

“**I was drawn by Loyola’s diverse, talented student body and its community of first-class scholars and practitioners.”**



Visiting Professors



Eric Miller

Professor Eric Miller is visiting Loyola Law School from Saint Louis University School of Law, where he has taught since 2005. A legal theorist whose scholarship focuses on the intersection of criminal justice with sociology and criminology, Miller's work pays particular attention to the study of policing, race and problem-solving courts. He previously served as a Charles Hamilton Houston Fellow at Harvard Law School, from which he received his LLM in 1993. He also served as a joint fellow at the Harvard Criminal Justice Institute and the Harvard Civil Rights Project. Miller received his bachelor of laws in Scotland at the University of Edinburgh in 1991.

Miller is no stranger to Los Angeles, however. He was an associate at Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, LLP between 1997-1998 and 1999-2000. He clerked for Judge Stephen Reinhardt on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit from 2001-2002. Miller said that he is "very familiar with the great lawyers that Loyola has produced." Miller added that the school's "diversity, wonderful classroom environment and fantastic faculty make it an extremely

“**Both practice and scholarship have given me a vivid appreciation of how the law of evidence structures litigation in lots of different ways.**”

attractive place to teach and participate in a thriving academic and legal environment.”

At Loyola, Miller will teach Evidence, which he learned to appreciate on a more profound level both as an attorney and an educator. “Both practice and scholarship have given me a vivid appreciation of how the law of evidence structures litigation in lots of different ways,” Miller said. “It raises some fundamental questions about the nature of proof, truth and trustworthiness.”

He is also a frequent contributor to law reviews and legal publications. His article, “Judging in Bad Faith,” was included in the Romanian periodical, *Judges World Magazine*. Another article, “Detective Fiction: Race, Authority and the Fourth Amendment,” was published by the *Arizona State Law Review*.

Seagull Song

Visiting Associate Professor Seagull Song joined the Loyola Law School faculty as the resident China scholar in the new Intellectual Property (IP) Concentration.

Song is a key component of the Law School's efforts to ensure that students interested in IP law have a solid understanding of the Chinese legal system and economy. Song will work to establish ties with Chinese law firms and law schools.

“As China has become the second-largest economy in the world, it would be

at our students' advantage to have a basic understanding of the legal system, culture and business activities of this huge emerging market,” Song says.

Song received her doctor of judicial science and LLM in intellectual property from the UC Berkeley School of Law in 2007. She graduated from Hong Kong University in 2002 with an LLM in corporate and financial law. In 1997, she earned her BA in British & American Literature from Beijing Language University.

Song has extensive experience practicing IP law in both China and the United States. She finished a two-year stint as senior IP counsel for the Walt Disney Company in 2011 after working as a consultant on China-related IP matters for Arnold & Porter LLP in Washington, DC and San Francisco. In China, Song was a partner at King & Wood from 2004-2007 after spending the first seven years of her legal career at China Patent Agent (H.K.) Ltd.

Song published two books in 2011: “New Challenges of Chinese Copyright Law in the Digital Age—A Comparative Copyright Analysis of ISP Liability, Fair Use and Sports Telecasts” from Wolters Kluwer Law/Aspen Publication and “New Challenges of Chinese Copyright Law in the Digital Age,” from The Commercial Press.





Justin Hughes

Visiting Professor Justin Hughes will join the Loyola Law School faculty at the start of the spring 2013 semester and teach courses related to intellectual property law. Hughes will join the Law School from Yeshiva University's Cardozo School of Law, where he has been teaching since 2000 and has been voted best professor four times, most recently in 2010.

A former policy expert at the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, Hughes' areas of expertise in intellectual property include the Internet, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) copyright treaties, database protection, geographic indications and audiovisual performers' rights. Hughes directed Cardozo's Intellectual Property Program from 2004 through 2008.

Since 2009, Hughes has been a senior advisor to the under secretary of commerce for intellectual property. He leads many of the United States' delegations at the WIPO, including the 2012 delegation that completed the first substantive multilateral IP treaty in 15 years at the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances.

Before joining academia, Hughes was an intellectual property policy advisor in the administration of former President Bill Clinton. He also practiced law in Paris and Los Angeles. As a Henry Luce Scholar, he clerked for the lord president of the Malaysian Supreme Court in Kuala Lumpur.

Despite being singled out by his students at Cardozo for teaching excellence, Hughes said, "I don't really have a 'teaching philosophy' separate from how I communicate generally. I try to be honest in my objectives and how I'm getting there, crystal clear in

my explanations, and humorous when a light touch will make everyone feel better."

Hughes' recent scholarship includes the 2009 paper, "A Short History of 'Intellectual Property' in Relation to Copyright," for the *Cardozo Law Review* and the article, "Copyright and Its Rewards, Foreseen and Unforeseen," in the *Harvard Law Review*.

Hughes received his BA from Oberlin College in 1982 and his JD from Harvard Law School in 1986.

Lara Bazelon

Visiting Associate Clinical Professor

Lara Bazelon was attracted to Loyola for its commitment to social justice, and she plans to help build on that tradition in her new role as supervising attorney for the Project for the Innocent.

The project pursues claims of innocence on behalf of those who have been wrongfully convicted. It made national headlines in 2011 for its work to secure the release of its first client, Obie Anthony, who served 17 years in prison for a murder he did not commit.

Bazelon's years of experience trying felony cases and handling habeas appeals as a deputy federal public defender will come into play as the students investigate claims of innocence on behalf of those wrongfully convicted. "We emphasize that it is the students who lead the charge in the investigation of these cases—from interviewing witnesses to tracking down records and writing petitions."



Now at the intersection of teaching and litigating, Bazelon revels in her hybrid position. "I find clinical teaching to be a perfect mix for me," she said. "I still get to participate in live cases, but now it is through the lens of my students."

She has been published extensively on criminal law and ethics, both in law reviews and opinion pieces. Her recent scholarship includes "Hard Lessons: The Role of Law School Clinics in Addressing Prosecutorial Misconduct" in the *Berkeley Journal of Criminal Law*.

Bazelon joins Loyola from the UC Hastings College of the Law, where she was a clinical teaching fellow. Bazelon received her BA from Columbia University in 1996 and JD from New York University School of Law in 2000.

“
I find clinical teaching to be a perfect mix for me, I still get to participate in live cases, but now it is through the lens of my students.”

IN MEMORIAM



LYNN D. "BUCK" COMPTON '49

Lynn D. "Buck" Compton '49, who attended Loyola Law School at night while working as a Los Angeles Police Department detective, passed away on February 25, 2012. Compton helped found and lead the Loyola Law School Alumni Association.

After graduating from Loyola, Compton rose to prominence as an L.A. deputy district attorney, leading the prosecution of Sirhan B. Sirhan for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. In 1970, then California Gov. Ronald Reagan appointed him to the California Court of Appeal. Compton yet again achieved fame when his heroics during World War II, which earned him a Purple Heart and Silver Star, were documented in the bestselling book and HBO miniseries *Band of Brothers*. As the second lieutenant to Easy Company, 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment, Compton and his crew parachuted into Normandy on D-Day.

In his later life, he met with other WWII veterans at local coffee shops daily to discuss politics. He was recognized for his service and contributions during an Alumni Association Grand Avenue Gang luncheon and ceremony held on January 23, 2008. His memoir entitled *Call of Duty* was published in 2008 and features a forward written by Senator John McCain.

Compton's wife, Donna, passed away in 1994. He is survived by his two daughters and four grandchildren.



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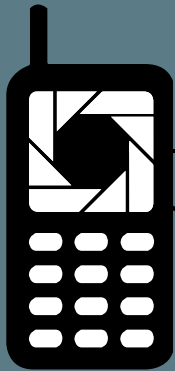
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