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University of San Diego School of Law Student Bar Association

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Moot Court Team Tops in Regional Competition

USD's National Moot Court Team won first place in the Regional Elimination rounds of the National Moot Court Competition. The team, composed of Jamie Brierton, Pete Peterson and Jim Speivak, defeated Stanford in the final round of the regional competition, and thus ensured a berth in the national finals to be held next month in New York.

The National Moot Court Competition, sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, is the only nationwide moot court competition, and is thus considered the major competition of the year.

Eleven California Law Schools were represented in the Regional Competition, held at the Los Angeles County Courthouse, November 18-19.

After receiving a bye in the first round, the USD team defeated Southern California in the second. This put them into the semi-finals against Southwestern, and a victory there ensured the National berth and the final competition against Stanford.

As part of the competition, each team submitted a brief on behalf of either Petitioner or Respondent, on a case which

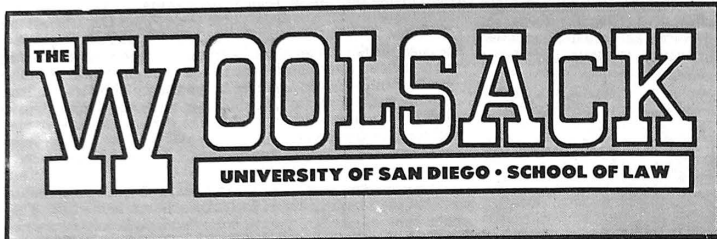
the problem stated was to be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States. The facts of the problem were very similar to those of the My Lai incident, and raised all of the potential issues involved in the Calley Court-Martial. The issues raised came variously from the fields of international law, military law, and Constitutional law.

The USD team had submitted a brief on behalf of the Petitioner, but all teams were required to be ready to argue both sides of the case. Under the rules of the competition, the teams were not informed which side they would have to argue until thirty minutes prior to each round. The local team argued as Respondent in

all three matches.

The members of the team expressed their appreciation to their advisor, Prof. Joseph Ciesielski, who accompanied the team to Los Angeles and provided advice whenever necessary during the preparation of the brief.

Next year's National team will be selected in the Spring, from the group of second-year students who have participated in at least one intra-mural Moot Court Competition. These include the Attorney-Client, Jessup International Law and the St. Thomas More Competitions. Each member of the Moot Court Board receives a full tuition scholarship for his efforts.



Vol. 9

DECEMBER, 1971

NO. 3

Dr. Hughes Outlines Finances; Tuition Increases to Continue

Annual tuition increases will probably be necessary for the continued support of the law school, according to USD President A.E. Hughes, Jr.

Speaking to law students at a Nov. 18 meeting sponsored by Law Forum, Dr. Hughes said that in the past, the law school could meet its financial requirements largely through increased enrollment.

But the law school is now approaching maximum size, he said, and tuition increases alone must be relied on in order to meet the growing

needs of the law school.

Dr. Hughes told his audience that the law school has been generating enough revenue to partially subsidize the operation of the rest of the University, but he said this trend will reverse soon, as the law school enrollment becomes static.

"Within five years," he said, "the University will be supporting the law school."

Tuition to Rise \$50 a Semester

Tuition will again be on the rise next year.

The 1972-73 Law School catalogue, recently published and now being distributed to applicants for admission, shows a \$50 per semester increase in tuition for both day and evening students.

Effective next year, the semester tuition bill will be \$850 for students in the day division, and \$600 for evening enrollees.

Students may find useful reading in pages 13 through 15 of that catalogue — the section covering financial aid.

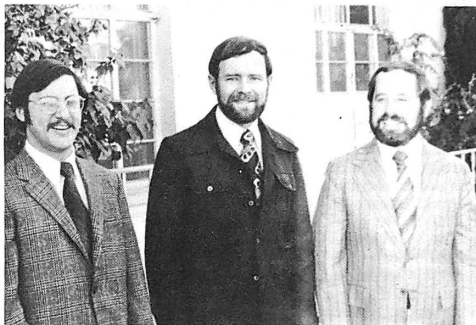
Dr. Hughes said that one of the most pressing problems of the law school is lack of space. The way to alleviate this problem with the least financial burden, he said, would be to hold some classes or other law school functions in other University buildings.

Construction of a new building or building addition would be expensive, and would require a generous benefactor, he said.

Dr. Hughes commented that the search for a new law school Dean is progressing well, and the choice should be made before the next academic year. Regarding the salary for a new dean, he said "There are financial restrictions, but that should not be a primary factor in the Search Committee's selection process."

The Search Committee's recommendations will go to the Board of Trustees, he said, who can in turn make salary arrangements with the new appointee.

On the financial side, the University's situation is greatly improved. "We are ahead of budget at this time" he said.



WINNING MOOT COURT TEAM — (left to right) Jim Speivak, Bill J. (Jamie) Brierton, Richard (Pete) Peterson.

Clinical Program Gets Needed Financial Boost

by Don Rubin

The financial fortunes of the law school's Clinical Education Program received a substantial boost recently.

For the second consecutive year, the Clinical Program has received a matching-funds grant from the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association, said Program Director Charles Lynch.

The ABA gave the Program \$750, making a total of \$1,750 that has been received from the ABA since the Clinical Program's inception.

In addition, the Copley Press, Inc., publisher of the San Diego Union and Evening Tribune, has given the Program a \$500 grant.

The Clinics also received a publicity boost this month when feature articles appeared in the Union and Tribune, with the Tribune also carrying an editorial praising the program.

The two grants join the \$2500 already received this year from the SBA to defray Clinic expenses, most of which are borne by the law school. Professor Lynch said the grants would be used for insurance, office and clerical expenses, and possibly to expand the Linda Vista Clinic's law library, with the addition of some needed quick-reference volumes.

Under the Clinical Program, the school operates the Linda Vista Clinic, which is staffed by USD law students and provides legal services for indigent clients in the Linda

Vista community. Students also staff the Crisis Center in Southeast San Diego and the Mexican-American Advisory Center (MAAC) in National City, both of which provide similar services for indigent clients. All three clinics handle civil cases only.

Students, under the supervision of volunteer practicing attorneys, research and investigate legal problems, give advice, and take cases to court if litigation becomes necessary.

The volunteer attorneys "are the key to program's success," Lynch said. Besides satisfying the legal requirement that certified students engaged in

(continued on page 7)



Dr. Hughes Addresses Students

Jessup International Competition Set; Thirty Students Plan to Compete

The Jessup International Moot Court Competition is scheduled for the night of December 2 at 7:00 p.m. at the University of San Diego. Some thirty students will be participating this year which will make it the largest Jessup Competition ever to be held at our school of law.

This year's problem is concerned with world trade and human rights issues for the mythical states of Titania and Westphalia. In preparing for the competition the participants have written a four-page memorandum on one issue of this problem. During the competition the participants will be arguing their

issue before a panel of experts in international law. The four participants judged to be the most outstanding in international research, writing and oral advocacy will represent the University of San Diego in the Jessup Regional Competition next March.

All students — especially first year students — are encouraged to attend the competition. Those wishing to know more about the competition are encouraged to stop in at the Moot Court Office.

The Bank of California has recently made a contribution to the Appellate Moot Court Board. The contribution was presented to the Board to

purchase a plaque for the Roger J. Traynor State Competition.

The plaque will be displayed prominently in the school's new trophy case. It will bear the engraved names of those students selected each year to represent the School of Law in the Traynor Competition.

The Appellate Moot Court Board sincerely appreciates this donation by The Bank of California. It is rewarding to know that The Bank of California cares enough about the legal community to warrant such a generous contribution to our school of law.

Judge Donovan; USD Graduate; Dies at 46

The Woolsack mourns the death of San Diego Municipal Court Judge Richard J. Donovan, who passed away Nov. 21.

Judge Donovan, 46, was a 1959 graduate of USD Law School. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1962, and appointed to the bench in 1966.

Electives Discussed

Large Student Attendance at Curriculum Committee Meeting

by Don Rubin

Student concern over the number of elective courses at the law school was discussed at a recent meeting of the Faculty Curriculum Committee.

The committee has issued a report to the Dean concluding that additional funds are required in order for more electives to be offered.

At the Nov. 16 meeting, attended by nearly 50 students, SBA President Jim Wilson told committee members that the committee and administration appear to be trying to "put the problem in a pot and bury it." He said that the committee should deal with the problem directly, and not pass it on by simply stating that nothing can be done without more money.

Professor Richard Kelley, the committee chairman, defended the report. The problem of offering more electives, he said, can best be resolved "by hiring additional faculty, and this brings with it the accompanying problem of raising money to hire the faculty."

The previous committee action included the passage of motions recommending that income from student tuition be kept within the law school, and that fund-raising methods be improved.

Professor William Velman suggested that until financial problems are worked out, there should be a freeze on new electives. "We should not bring in any new electives, except to replace an existing one that has been phased out," he said. This is not a desirable solution, Velman said, but the best we can do with the funds and faculty available.

Professor John Roche said that with available resources, the number of electives could be doubled, if each elective was only offered once every two years.

Professor Dwan Kerig said that two problems currently exist. The first is the need for new electives, and the second is the need to offer some existing electives more often, he said.

In response to student questions on student participation in the committee, Professor Kelley said he opposed student input into curriculum planning. He said that because students are in school for such a short time, the constant turnover would hinder the committee's operation. Much committee time would have to be spent simply explaining procedures and functions to new students, he said.

The heavy student interest in the meeting, held in the Faculty Library with an overflow crowd of student spectators, stemmed from a copy of the meeting agenda placed on a bulletin board read daily by students.

The agenda indicated that the committee would consider proposals to discontinue class credit for clinical program participation and the elimination of certain "Mickey Mouse" elective courses.

However, no such proposals

were made at the meeting, and substantive discussion of these issues was not reached. Committee members suggested that the wording of the agenda was misleading, and that this was due to lack of prior communication between members of the committee.

Because the Clinical Program is new, it is the job of the Curriculum Committee to review and re-evaluate the program as a routine matter,

Professor Kelley said.

Other committee members expressed the view that evaluation should not be undertaken without a thorough study first being made.

Clinical Program Director Charles Lynch later said the faculty strongly supports the Clinical Program, although it generally insists that in order for credit to be given for student participation, it must continue to have "academic content."



RIDE-ALONG PROGRAM — Last year's program chairman, Mike McGinnis, prepares for a ride with Chula Vista Police (see story at right). Program features law student observation of police work.

Differing Views Given On Law Students' Role

Differing views regarding the role of law student participation in the American Bar Association were presented at a recent conference of the Law Student Division in San Francisco.

The Nov. 13 regional conference of the ABA-Law Student Division was attended by delegates from law schools throughout the western part of the United States, including USD.

San Francisco attorney Luther J. Avery, who heads the Real Property division of the ABA section on Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law, said he was critical of the ABA for originally forming the Law Student Division.

He said the reason the student division was formed was to increase interest in the ABA by bringing in law students.

Avery said it was a mistake to invite law students to join before the organization even recruits young lawyers.

But now that law students can join, he said, "they have an excellent opportunity to improve the system by working from within."

He said that the ABA is a good place for activists, since it is a non-profit corporation depending on volunteer help. In this situation, he said, "The activist is listened to beyond all proportion," provided he does a substantial amount of work for the organization.

Avery said he once proposed paying student volunteers who do substantial work for ABA committees, but his proposal was rejected as "unprofessional."

Avery's comments drew rebuttal from Raymond Tyra, Assistant Director of the Law Student Division, who said he was "surprised and disap-

pointed at Mr. Avery's remarks."

He said students have made great contributions to the ABA, including getting the older members of the ABA to become concerned with landlord-tenant problems.

Claiming that the ABA is not the conservative organization it is sometimes believed to be, Tyra said that the ABA was responsible for forming such programs as OEO legal services and the Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO).

The ABA is currently conducting a pilot program of legal insurance in Shreveport, Louisiana, and has helped set up legal referral programs throughout the country, he said.

"When people say the ABA is not responsive to current needs, they are wrong," Tyra said. The probable reason for this misconception, he said, is the ABA tends to keep a low profile.

The last speaker was William Bennett, a Northern California attorney who is a former member of the California Public Utilities Commission and now a member of the State Board of Equalization.

"If you think you can change things through the cozy respectability of the ABA, you're wasting your time," Bennett said.

"And if you want to do anything for the public, you're going to have to do it as a pauper. Foundations only support the respectable, establishmentarian organizations," he said.

Bennett told conference delegates, "Our lives are governed by large institutions and corporations which must be tamed."

Successful Ride-Along Program Offered Again; Second Semester at USD

Last year more than three hundred law students from USD and Cal Western participated in the Police Ride-Along program developed for the first time on campus by M. Joseph (Mike) McGinnis under the auspices of Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity.

The program will again be sponsored by PAD. Its new coordinator is J. Denis Moran, a first year day student with a background of six years law enforcement experience in San Diego County.

The program is designed to give interested law students the opportunity to observe police patrol practice by actually accompanying officers on regular duty shifts.

This year, in addition to the Chula Vista Police Department and California Highway Patrol which agencies have participated in the past, the San Diego Sheriff's office has agreed to accommodate the program. "We consider the inclusion of one of the two large criminal enforcement agencies in the county to be a significant addition to the program," said Moran. "The positive impression left on the administrators of both the Chula Vista Department and the San Diego Office of the Highway Patrol by last year's observers was an important factor in our being able to expand to include the Sheriff's office."

Those students who take part this year will be asked to submit written comments based on their observations in the field. These have been solicited by the law enforcement administrators to be used as aids in analyzing their programs and recognizing those areas in which beneficial change might be effected.

In addition to the obvious advantage that will accrue to the future lawyer by being exposed to the mechanics of police investigative and apprehension techniques, the experience should serve as an illustration of how and when case law is applied in the street.

"We would hope," said Moran, "that both student and officer will avail themselves of the opportunity for two way communication with an eye toward a fuller understanding of the respective role each plays in the adversary system of criminal justice."

Registration for the program will be from noon to 1 p.m. and 6:30 to 7 p.m. in the PAD office on the first floor of More Hall, beginning December 1st. Until February 1st registration will be limited to those students who have completed their first year of study.

For further information interested students may contact Moran (1B) or Professor Kerig, the programs faculty advisor.

Dean Search Committee Progressing as Planned

by Leon Brukman

Having spent the last seven weeks in intensive and exhaustive efforts to narrow the field of potential candidates, the Dean's Search Committee is rapidly approaching its December deadline. The target for this date is to have pared the list of the 40 to 50 candidates now under consideration down to five.

Although no names of candidates have been made public, several deans and associate deans of other law schools are in the running. The committee is also considering inter alia, professors

from other law schools and some attorneys in private practice. None of the candidates at present are women.

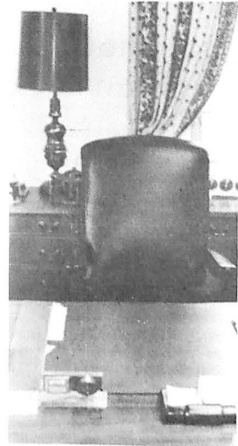
The search for a new dean of the Law School commenced in August of this year. At that time, Dr. Arthur E. Hughes, Jr., President of USD, sent letters to the deans of all law schools across the nation regarding possible candidates for the position.

The 12-member Dean's Search Committee was formed, and held an open meeting on Oct. 4, with students, faculty, alumni, and members of the San Diego Bar encouraged to express their views on the forthcoming selection.

The committee seems to be interested in finding a person who has had some present affiliation with a law school, has demonstrated administrative ability, and can develop a working rapport with the faculty and students.

Aside from these broad areas, the committee has not limited itself to considering any specific "type" of person, or to any specific geographic location. Indeed, the candidates are from all over the country, including one from outside the United States, reports Committee Chairman George Hickman, USD Professor of Law Emeritus.

After the Committee makes its five selections, the faculty of the law school will, through a general faculty vote, narrow the list to three. The University Board of Trustees will then make the final decision.



Search still underway for man to fill this chair.

Chicago Conspiracy Trial Flick Has Recent Showing in More Hall

"I have exercised great patience in trying to insure a fair trial for both prosecution and defense," intoned Judge Julius J. Hoffman at the Chicago Conspiracy Trial.

But the scene was not the Federal District Courthouse in Chicago. The words were spoken in the More Hall auditorium, during a recent showing of the Time-Life film "On Trial," a dramatic recreation of the much publicized court proceeding which followed the riots in Chicago during the 1968 Democratic

National Convention.

Judge Hoffman, the defendants, the attorneys and the witnesses were all there, all in the form of actors who in most cases bore striking physical resemblances to the individuals they portrayed.

The dialogue for the two and one-half hour film was taken from the actual trial transcript, and film segments included such trial highlights as the obstreperous behavior of the eight defendants, the binding, gagging and subsequent contempt citation of

Bobby Seale, excerpts from the oral arguments of prosecution attorneys Foran and Schultz and defense attorneys Kunstler and Weinglass, and of course the controversial rulings and contempt sentences handed down by Judge Hoffman.

The realism of the film was heightened by scenes depicting the humor of Abbie Hoffman on the witness stand, the confusion of the courtroom melee that followed Judge Hoffman's refusal to wait for the testimony of Rev. Ralph Abernathy, and the quavering seriousness of the convicted defendants as they spoke their final words before sentencing.

The film was well-received by the students who viewed it on Nov. 18 and 19. Although it was obviously intended for dramatic entertainment, it cannot be said that the film was totally without educational value.

Perhaps motion picture recreations of landmark cases could be a valuable tool in the teaching of law students. Can you imagine the student interest that would accrue from viewing a re-enactment of the oral arguments in *Pennoyer v. Neff* or *Pierson v. Post*? Or the *Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Co. v. Bigelow*? Consider the possibilities.

Bill Fuhrman

Don Rubin

USD Women Organize: Representative Attends Albuquerque Conference

by Judy DiGennaro

The women of the University of San Diego Law School are in the process of forming a Women's Group. To facilitate the organization's process and to give us some direction, I attended a Women's Western Regional Law Student Conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the last weekend in October. I came away impressed with what I had not known about women and the law in general and what wide varieties of alternatives there are for women in law from the U.S. Attorney's office to women's legal cooperatives.

Judge Zita Weinschenk from Denver was the keynote speaker at the conference. She is the only woman who has ever been appointed as a judge in Denver's history and was a member of the first Harvard Law School Class that admitted women (their previous excuse had been inadequate restroom facilities). Discussing the problems of women who pursue a legal career, she quoted some statistics on female participation in the judiciary. There are ten thousand judges in the United States, including those in the courts of limited jurisdiction. Of these judges, only two hundred of them are women — most of them serving, as does Judge Weinschenk, in a court of limited jurisdiction. There is one

woman on the Court of Appeals compared with ninety-two men. Three of the three hundred thirty-three District Court judges are women. Of course, only three percent of the attorneys in this country are women compared with thirty-six percent in the Soviet Union.

It was pointed out a number of times during the conference that one of the primary objections to women working in law is that they desert their practice for many personal reasons. A study from Harvard Law School completed in 1970 reveals that to be false information. They compared two hundred forty male and female graduates of comparable classes and grades. The study showed that 84 per cent of the women graduates were employed and 90 per cent of the men. The other 16 percent of the women indicated that they were only temporarily unemployed and intended to return to work shortly. With respect to salaries, it was found that 12 per cent of the women were making more than \$20,000 per year although more than 50 per cent of the men had salaries greater than \$20,000. This is not uncommon, however, for a California employment survey showed that women ordinarily make only 60 per cent of what a man would make in a comparable

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Immigration Rights Panel Holds Training Session

San Diego's chapters of LSCRR and the National Lawyers Guild kicked off the establishment of an immigration rights panel with an Oct. 26 training session attended by 29 students and attorneys.

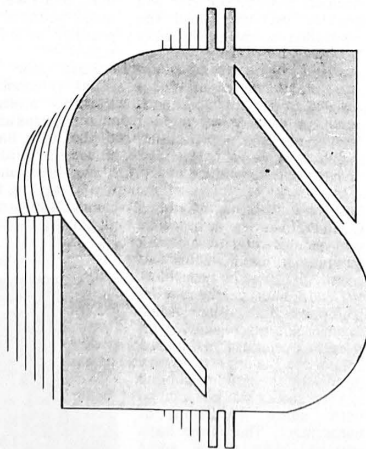
The panel's purpose is to represent aliens in deportation hearings and thereby assure their rights. A recent ruling by the Board of Immigration and Naturalization has made it possible for lawyers or students to represent aliens without Board certification.

There are presently some 12-15 active people on the panel who have handled eight to ten cases thus far. The panel is attempting to make inroads

into the Mexican communities in southeast San Diego and the south bay areas to acquire more cases. Working with it are the Mexican American Advisory Committee (MAAC), the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), and Impact, a committee of the Chicano Federation.

According to Alex Landon, one of the project's coordinators, some 200,000 people are deported each year and over 99 per cent have been deported without fair hearings. Students are encouraged to join the panel to provide a needed service while gaining some legal experience.

**What do you do
when your clients start throwing
financial questions at you?**



Just throw them back... at us. The staff of financial experts in our Trust Department answers questions about taxes, trusts, investments and financial planning all day long. With something that big behind you, why worry? Just give one of our trust officers a call and he'll be happy to assist you and your client.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Speaker Replies

Editor,

The reporting of my speech of Sept. 30th has numerous factual errors as well as an inordinate number of "alleged," "contended," "claimed." If this terminology was imposed upon you or the editor by a faculty of our censorship review board, I think it might have been better to have said so, or even printed a short statement that in view of the censorship, you preferred not to try to report the speech.

The errors ranged from minor (spelling of my name, member of Prison Law Project in Oakland; I never said "homosexuality is rampant and ineffectually checked" — that is a very complicated subject and cannot be dealt with so simply and I would not have used that terminology or implication; I did not say that entries in the prison file are "rarely checked" — which doesn't make any sense (checked by whom? in fact they are "checked" all the time by personnel who are influenced by them and add to them), and the CAA is not so much

"overworked" (they have representatives who hear some of the cases) as the criteria, attitude, and prevailing view of society and prisoners impose their actions; not all adjustment center inmates are limited to a shower once a week, although many are. The word "prisoner class" is I suppose sociologically as accurate as "convicted class" but in fact the latter term is the one in usage and the one I used; and I stated that the prisoners' union has so far a broader, stronger organization outside than inside; the convicted class is quite well organized inside. Their goal does NOT include what the state calls "rehabilitation;" they believe that that is a totally meaningless term as the state projects.

I sympathize with the predicament of a student writing for a controlled newspaper, but surely there is in the free world, some way to assert First Amendment rights.

Thank you for your concern and interest in prisoners' rights and perhaps you can print this letter in the newspaper.

I sincerely enjoyed talking with the students at USD.

Fay Stender

Article Decried

Editor,

When I first read the article reporting the talk given by Fay Stender on Prison Law, I felt that the author was trying to argue with her, without setting forth reasonable grounds. The inordinate number of "claims," "allegeds" and "contends" caused me to question the quality of the journalism that produced such an article.

I subsequently approached Tom Gray, the editor, and requested an explanation. His response was that someone whom he preferred to leave unnamed, had given him the word that the article was unsuitable for publication in its untouched form. Without question, Fay seemed too biased to allow a reporter of reasonable discretion and intelligence to write his impressions of her presentation. Two faculty members, who Tom would not identify, seemed to concur in this stand. This intrigues me as I saw no one from the administration in the audience and only observed one faculty member (who was not there for the entire talk). I must question the informed bases for these opinions.

Censorship is indeed deplorable in law school. Yet Tom Gray stated that the school policy is for the faculty advisor (Dean Brock) to review all articles before they appear in the paper. While I sympathize with the administration's concern for the protection of the school's relationship to the Bar Association, I must ask how much respect the members of the legal profession can have for a school that trusts neither the professional integrity of the editors of its paper nor the intelligence of those of us training as advocates to discern bias and eschew the printing of slander. Any newspaper may print what someone has said without necessarily subscribing to that view. Why was there no similar censorship in the Alan Douglas article? His criticism of the juvenile courts is far less onerous.

I must also, as an aside, point out that Judge Merhige of a Virginia District Court, delivered an opinion several weeks ago citing the same kinds of conditions in Virginia

as Fay said existed in California, and demanded that the Virginia prison system stop such policies as punishment without due process.

Had the administration been truly concerned about the bias of Fay's discussion, they might have responded in more productive ways. For example, someone who disagreed with her on principle might have attended the presentation and brought out his disagreements in the question and answer period. Someone also could have written a well-reasoned argument refuting her assertions and submitted it to the Woolsack as a companion article. It is not necessary, I maintain, to provide the students and faculty with a built-in advocate of the opposition every time a controversial speaker is presented.

It appears, then, that anyone who does not agree with the status quo, or whom the reactionary government of this state finds objectionable, will be subject to pre-censorship when the Woolsack attempts to report on their presentations. I disagree with this policy.

I call upon the editors of the Woolsack and all students who care about objective reporting and freedom of the press to resist this intellectual paternalism. We must demand accurate journalism responsive to its own professional ethics. Censorship cannot be disguised as judicious review. I would rather have no newspaper at all than one that exists at the will of the administration and serves us the watered-down product of administrative nervousness.

Judith DiGennaro
Chairwoman,
LSCRC

Blind Exams

Editor,

In a recent poll by class representatives, an overwhelming majority of first year students voted against the law school's use of "blind exams."

Under the current "blind exam" method, first year students have five consecutive examination sessions, but do not know in advance which courses they will be tested on at each session. In effect, they must be prepared to answer exam questions on any first-

year subject on every day of exams.

First year night students voted 83 to 1 to end blind exams. Students in the day sections were equally as vehement — approximately 96 per cent voted against the continued use of blind exams.

The dominant rationale behind blind exams is that they simulate Bar exam conditions. However, this view is, at best, rather flimsy when viewed in any real perspective.

First, is it necessary to add yet another artificiality to the study of law? For if exams are to be justified at all, they can only be rationalized as aids to law study.

Do blind exams in any way aid or enhance the study of law? Would students derive less benefit from their study if exams were not blind?

But what about the Bar exam? If the Bar is the justification for blind exams, then the law school may be approaching the situation in the wrong way.

What the school should do is, from the very first day of classes, have students memorize previous Bar exams. Certainly after three or four years of such fine study the percentage of USD students passing the Bar will greatly increase, and the reputation of the school may benefit too.

Second, if blind exams are meant to prepare students for their bout with the Bar, is it more reasonable to subject first year students to them rather than second, third, or fourth year students?

Apparently it is, since only first year students take blind exams. However, no one has yet conclusively ascertained the precise rationale for this seemingly inverted reasoning.

Third, for those with a more tradition-bound outlook, blind exams can be equated with some form of initiation into law school. Like fraternity initiations, the practice of blind exams seems to be imbued with some tradition of harassment. Those who have survived may derive some vicarious pleasure in knowing that the first year student (not unlike the survivor a short time ago) is going through the divine culmination of a semester of trauma and uncertainty.

But, of course, the avowed purpose of blind exams is not to please upperclassmen, although this rationale is as



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WOOL-SACK. The seat of the Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords, being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with a red cloth. — *Black's Law Dictionary*

justifiable as any.

Fourth, if blind exams are such a good idea, then why don't other accredited law schools in California subject their first year students to them? Presumably, other schools are concerned with the percentage of their graduates passing the Bar.

Of course one should not rule out the possibility that the USD Law School may have the right idea. All other law schools may be wrong.

Fifth, last, and perhaps most persuasive is the doctrine of

maintaining the status quo. That is, blind exams should be kept because "that's the way it is." This argument has the built-in beauty of obviating any questions about blind exams since it precludes any reason for asking such irrelevant questions in the first place.

On Oct. 23, the SBA Executive Committee passed a resolution advocating the discontinuance of blind exams. The resolution will be presented to the Dean.

Leon Brukman

Last Minute Advice for Frosh in Finals Frenzy

If you haven't been outlining all semester, get yourself a commercial outline and start annotating! Finals, the supposed test of one's legal ability are not very far off, and needless to say, for a first year student it's going to be a whole new experience. Along with Lazerow's fox, Engfelt's bridge and everybody's orpman, finals week is part of the quasi-medieval ordeal which is peculiar to the first year of law school.

First year sentiment, as usual, is running against the "blind" method in which examinations are given, and no doubt the bad feeling is justified. Unless you can rationalize blind exams as a test of virility, the prospect of taking them can be depressing. Of course, this can be harmful

since a proper attitude is a necessary ingredient for taking any exam, and especially first year, first semester, blind law school exams.

Preparation itself is the essential ingredient and make sure you have an ample amount of it. Most helpful is to have your outlines ready to go by the time Christmas vacation gets here; spending time annotating or writing an outline during vacation will only be a waste of study time.

Also, schedule your time! Divide the days of "vacation" and determine what to study on a designated day. Of course, set aside a few days for just relaxing, but never underestimate the time

(continued on next page)



Student Aids at Exam Time

Bernard Mouse**Mouse Finds Peer-Group Support in Faculty Library**

The other day I found myself walking down the corridors of the law school and as usual I was chastizing myself about the stupidity and immaturity which is being a law student. Hoping to find counsel, I went to look at the great glass bulletin board to see what wisdom it held.

To my chagrin, it held no wisdom, but an announcement of a meeting for the purpose of ridding the school of courses taught by Mickey Mouse! He never told me he was a law professor... I mean I never knew he went to law school and he never even told me that he was in town! And besides, this was outright discrimination; my one chance to take some relevant (law student word for "gut") courses and this... this committee was going to do away with them.

Positive that Mick was going to be there I hurried to the meeting room only to find that he was nowhere in sight. But at once it was obvious why I had never seen him around — he had disguised himself as a human in order to avoid undue publicity! I too have found it necessary to appear in public as a somewhat nondescript human ever since I led the great foot fiasco. All humans look alike to me anyway, so I decided to sit in the meeting and try to figure out which one was cousin Mickey. I figured he would never be able to cover up that famous voice of his. Besides, he always was egotistical and was about the most petty person going.

There weren't many people seated around the table so I figured it a cinch to spot him. As the meeting opened I was positive that I had already spotted him, but then another guy spoke up... I was in a quandary, they both acted just like Mickey. Worse yet was that as more people spoke up each one reminded me of Mickey. Rude grunting and grumbling — snide comments — even a hiss or two — Mickey was in here, but where?

At first I thought that there was something familiar about the whole affair but it wasn't like the time Mickey had a run in with that Duck character over star billing. Of course!!! How could I have been so stupid and made such a silly error? I mean ...I haven't been around very long (just a student you know) but I should have realized why they all sounded like him — it must have been a Mousketeer reunion! I never did care for that crowd much anyway, but you know, without that overripe Italian broad to look at and that Cubby kid on drums — it's really a drag.

**FORMER CHILD STAR — Alive and well?****Students, Attorneys, Servicemen Discuss Rights of Enlisted Man****To Speak Here Dec. 10****Attorney Charles Garry Lambasts Prison System At San Francisco Meeting**

by Judy DiGennaro

Lawyers and military counselors gathered together the weekend of November 13th and 14th to explore how to secure, maintain, and expand the rights of servicemen.

Last Minute Advice*(continued from page 4)*

necessary for adequate preparation. Meeting in a study group and going over old exams are techniques which many students find advantageous for preparing for exams.

The best attitude to have is to be psyched to the extent that it will not impair performance. Nobody I can remember actually flunked out first semester, which no doubt goes along with the notion that the law school wants everyone to remain for second semester and the tuition. If an individual can't make it through first semester exams, then as one professor would say, that person should be in dental school or taking up the violin.

Regardless of the wisdom of the last sentence, remember that if you feel bad about a particular exam you have written, there will always be an hour or two remaining in that course in which to improve. Lastly, if at all possible, be as up for the last day of exams as you were for the first, blowing a day of exams never helped any one.

— R. Aborjaily

There were guest speakers from the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors as well as other attorneys who practice military law. The audience contained a number of enlisted men as well as other interested attorneys, law students and counselors.

The first subject of discussion was administrative discharges including hardship, medical and conscientious objection, and new law in these areas. In conjunction with these discharges, discussion was generated about the role of the attorney or counselor in seeking these discharges. Although outsiders may well prejudice the enlisted man's case, particularly if he is informed and articulate enough to do it all himself, there is a great advantage to the service's knowing that the serviceman has outside support when arbitrary refusal of the discharge could have embarrassing consequences.

Although there are a number of cases defining what a serviceman's rights are (can he distribute literature, etc.) the general consensus was that most of his rights exist at the discretion of the post commander who may justify many abuses of those rights under the guise of "military necessity."

It is in this light that the whole problem of Article 15 and summary punishment was discussed. A debate centered around the wisdom of ap-

pealing Article 15's or requesting a special court martial for what may be essentially a very minor offense. Appeals seem to work best when it is a case of harassment that the service would find embarrassing to have exposed. Otherwise, the recipient of the Article 15 may find himself in far worse trouble in a Special. One of the primary abuses of the Article 15 punishment occurs in the Navy, where there is no right to a special court martial if the ship is out to sea or even in the harbor. The Navy claims it is unequipped to have court-martial on board ships. Participants in the seminar felt this was an artificial excuse.

One of the recommendations shared by all the participants is that in a court-martial good rapport be established with the military co-counsel. It was pointed out that many civilian attorneys tend to alienate them or look at them as part of the military establishment. However, a good co-counsel can find out information on the post that no civilian counsel could get as well as lend a military air to the defense.

For further information on military law, one of the participants, Robert Rivkin, has written a book *G.I. Rights and Army Justice* that is a good introduction. There will also be a San Diego Military Law Panel Meeting November 23 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 1C.

"In a society that calls itself 'civilized,' there is no room for prison."

These were the words of San Francisco attorney Charles Garry, who recently addressed an ABA-Law Student Division regional conference attended by USD delegates.

All prisons in this country should either be torn down or converted to non-penal uses, Garry told students at the Nov. 13 conference, held in San Francisco.

He said that until society is ready to accept the abolition of prisons, we must "settle for 'reform measures,' although they will not solve the underlying problems."

Garry, who has gained national reputation for his defense of Black Panther party members, blamed widespread use of plea bargaining as an underlying cause of prisoner unrest.

"We railroad men and women into prison daily as a measure of expediency," Garry said. "What kind of respect will a man have for justice in this country if he is innocent, but his freedom is bartered away? What kind of prisoners will these men become?"

Garry said that 60 million Americans have been affected by plea bargaining, and the "only justice they receive is by a system of compromise."

Ex-prisoners cannot find decent employment in our

society, and are forced to turn to crime, he charged. "If a person couldn't make a living before he went to prison, our system will not treat him any better after he is released."

He said that prisoner conditions are degrading, and at Attica Prison in New York scene of a recent uprising that left 42 prisoners and hostages dead, prisoners had only been allowed one shower a week, "provided a guard felt that the prisoner needed one."

Garry said that Attica prisoners were allowed only one roll of toilet paper every six weeks. They could buy more at the prison commissary, he said. "But inmates only make 15-20 cents a day, and only the white establishment convicts can get the prison jobs that pay this amount." Blacks and Puerto Ricans are denied these jobs, Garry said.

He said that many inmates never know how long their sentences will be, because they "never know when a guard will write them up."

"Men and women in prison tell me they would rather die than submit to the degradation and harassment of being in prison," Garry said.

Garry is scheduled to speak at the USD Law School on Dec. 10, the Law Forum has announced.

Rubin

Honor Court is Key to Student Integrity

By Don Pogoloff

"So I start my exam five minutes before everyone else, who cares, and if they do, who is going to tell?" "I'll return the hornbook only after the exam, after all, this is a dog-eat-dog world and if I know something he doesn't I come out ahead." "I'll write I was on Law Review in my resume, nobody checks them and besides I need a foot in the door." All these statements were not made by J. Arthur Shyster, Esq. but could very well represent the secret longings of many of the students at this school.

As examinations come closer and closer and the tension mounts, some students effectuate some of these ideas in vain hopes of getting just that proper edge to scuttle some of their less clever fellows. Everyone is told that competition is keen and it is.

One factor keeps the entire student population from living under the doctrine of survival of the fittest. This factor is integrity. This may sound slightly musty today and mouthing some of man's more refined aspirations does tend to sound a bit much in this plastic world but it cannot be overlooked for the slightly larcenous in law school may very well become the next blot to the legal community's public relations with the lay community.

Several years ago the students at this school codified this idea of integrity and the personal obligation every student has to uphold it in our present Honor Code and established the Honor Court to effectuate its goals. As stated, this is a personal obligation. The Honor Court is not a police force. The students hold the success or failure of the Honor Court in their hands just as the practicing lawyer holds the integrity of the legal profession in his.

The Honor Code prohibits conduct in four major areas. The first is conduct during examinations. Acts here may be actual cheating, starting before time or ending after time is called, or failing to comply with specific examination procedures.

The second area involves property violations and concerns solely conversion and stealing whether intended to be temporary or permanent.

An area which is assuming greater significance is library violations. Breaches of the Honor Code here involve destruction, hiding or removal of materials beyond the specified times allowed. When one considers the average price of a library book, and that the library has lost over \$2000 in materials through theft recently, it is clear that Honor Code violations in this area are rampant.

Finally, the Honor Code precribes false representations. This would concern, among other things, the inordinately gilded resume.

As stated in the Code, these four areas and the acts specifically mentioned are the exclusive list of violations. The Honor Court does not act as a father confessor to this school but merely to effectuate the Honor Code.

The Honor Court is not a policing agency. For the Honor Court to work student recognition of their obligation to promote integrity at this school is vital. When a student sees a violation of the Honor Code he has three choices, none of which may penalize him. He may do nothing. He may contact the violator and discuss the situation. He may file an Honor Code Complaint.

The current Court has simplified the procedure of the complaint by having blank forms available in the faculty suite of offices in the back left corner of the library. The Honor Court has an office in this area. The Complaint form has blanks for pertinent data as date, violator, witnesses and statement of facts. It must be signed.

The complaining student next either gives this directly to the Honor Court Counsel or places it in his box. The Honor Court Counsel presents this complaint to the Preliminary Examiners, one student and one professor. If either finds probable cause, the entire Court is notified for a Final Hearing. The Court consists of six members, three students elected from the student body and three professors selected by the Dean. Notification of a Final Hearing must be sent by registered mail to the accused within 72 hours of request. Contained with this is a copy of the Code.

The Final Hearing must take place one to three weeks from the notification to allow the defense time to prepare, yet not protract the litigation. The accused is notified 96 hours before the Hearing.

The accused may select a student or faculty member to represent him. This representation

goes to each and every aspect of the action. By a recent decision, however, the accused must be present at the Final Hearing. By another recent decision more than hearsay is needed to convict.

Five of the six justices must concur upon guilt and if guilty four out of six must concur upon a sanction.

Sanctions available run from expulsion to censure. A prior court lowered a grade three points in one case. Sanctions are totally discretionary as is appearance of the sanction upon the permanent record. Normally, however, sanctions are removed from the final transcript. In recent cases of books kept beyond the two hour limit the sanction was restitution plus a fine to be paid directly to the library to buy new copies of the same book. The key is letting the punishment fit the crime with the least amount of publicity to the contrite student. The balancing forces on the court have produced sanctions amenable to students and faculty, neither condoning the actions through minimal punishment nor invoking over-kill in every minor case.

There are nine positions open each year on the Court. Each court sits from May to May. Students wishing to serve make application to the SBA Board and are interviewed. The SBA then selects nine candidates for all positions, excluding the Honor Court Counsel. Three

additional candidates are selected for the latter position. The candidates do not campaign. The student body votes for three of the nine candidates and one Counsel candidate. The highest vote getters sit on the Court. The fourth highest becomes a Preliminary Examiner and the fifth and sixth become alternates.

What is the purpose of this elaborate institution? A game so students may play Supreme Court? A return to quixotic chivalry? A San Diego branch of the Star Chamber? The Code and Court seem to serve two functions. Primarily, it is the recognition that in a system of honor self-policing is crucial. The Code seeks to instill student recognition of his obligation to uphold and protect the integrity of the students at this school and in later life. Secondly, the Honor Code is a simple and concise document of what a student may or may not do with a system of review established to determine the truth and equities of the situation. There is a Faculty Disciplinary Committee but it will not act if the Honor Court has jurisdiction. Thus, at least in this school, there is no nebulous system under which a student thinks he must act and a disciplinary board upon which countervailing forces are not at work. Codification as we have it insures a review of one's acts by his peers as well as a check of the potential zeal by the faculty and administration in arriving at justice.

The Current Court



STUDENT JUSTICES

PETER COWAN

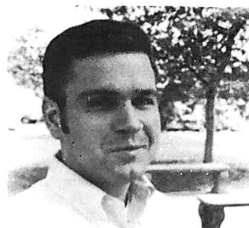
Third year day

MELINDA JEFFERIES

Second year day

ALAN BLOCK

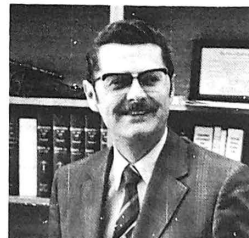
Third year day



Student Preliminary Examiner

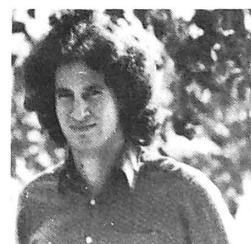
PAUL ROBINSON

Second year day



Faculty Preliminary Examiner

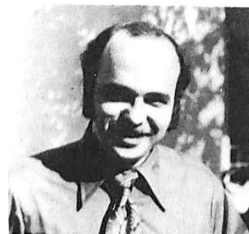
JOHN ROCHE



Honor Court Counsel

BILL FUHRMAN

Second year day



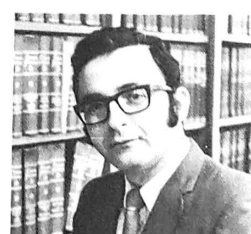
MICHAEL DESSENT

Faculty Justice



FRANK ENGELT

Faculty Justice



DARRELL BRATTON

Faculty Justice

USD Women Organize

(continued from page 3)

job, with comparable experience, etc.

Aside from being professionals in a male-dominated field, women attorneys face the same kinds of legal discrimination that any woman does. In New Mexico, for example, the husband still possesses the right to control all of his wife's personal property, including her earnings. In some states infidelity is still virtually justifiable homicide when the husband catches the wife and her lover.

Historically, courts have issued such cases as *Bradwell v. Illinois* (1872) allowing Illinois to forbid women to practice law because of their unsuitability and "delicate sensibilities." "Sex is a reasonable basis for classification" (substitute job discrimination) held the court in *Muller v. Oregon* (1908) continuing in more modern times with the state courts that have upheld such statutes as restricted women from being bartenders. It was not until 1963 that a three-judge district court held Alabama's statute

flatly prohibiting a woman from sitting on a jury as unconstitutional. There is also *Reed v. Reed*, an Idaho case, which supported a statute holding that in serving as an administrator to a decedent's estate, a man is preferred to a woman.

Leo Kanowitz (author of *Women in Law - the Unfinished Revolution*) discussed these and other legal problems in one of the workshops. Other workshops included the employment problem (what do you do when your prospective employer asks what kind of birth control you use — yes — it has happened), recruitment of women, women in prisons, welfare and special problems of minorities. The general consensus of feelings arising from all the workshops was that professional women had the responsibility not only to better the condition of professional women but to make some personal effort to improve the legal status of all women.

The creation of a women's

group we hope will serve to help us see our own professional personalities in a broader spectrum. Through interaction with women who are already attorneys, the purpose of our first meeting, we hope to see what kinds of options there are. This is not a radical feminist group designed to exclude men. If any program we announce looks interesting, we heartily encourage male participation.

The next meeting will be announced.

Clinical Program Grants

(continued from page 1)

legal practice be properly supervised by a member of the bar, the volunteer attorneys provide the students with valuable feedback.

"The students have to be critiqued, if the program is going to be of value to them," he said.

Lynch said he hopes the

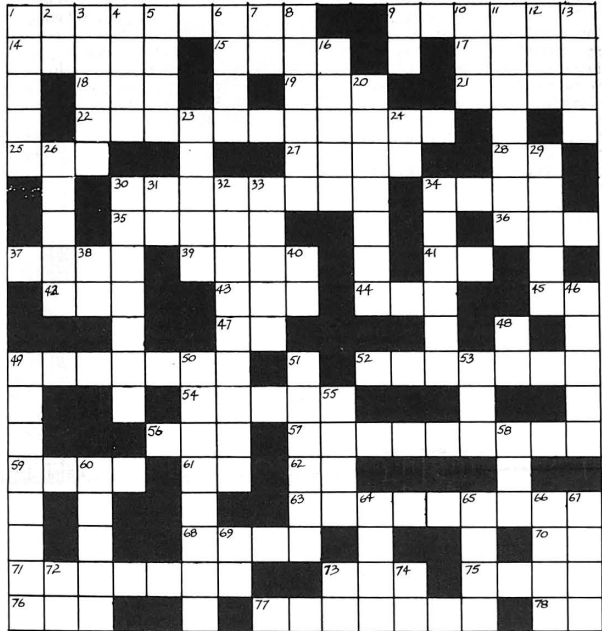
program will eventually have enough money to hire a supervising attorney on a full-time basis to help him supervise and critique students.

There are applications pending for additional grants which would provide the necessary funds, Lynch said.

Woolsack Crossword

To help relieve pre-exam jitters, and provide an excuse for not studying, the Woolsack offers this bit of mental exercise. The solution will be posted on the bulletin board before exams, or you may obtain a copy of the solution

by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: WOOLSAK, Univ. of San Diego Law School, San Diego 92110. HINT: 80% of the answers are found in Black's Law Dictionary.



ACROSS

1. English advocate
9. inland imposition or type of tax
14. _____'s of London
15. burden or load (Lat.)
17. "de novo"
18. Pep Boy
19. type of offer
21. _____

22. County (old Eng. law)
27. great-grandfather's grandmother's sister
25. relation
27. Christmas (old Eng. law)
28. expression used for the same name in case titles
30. defensive armor of a man (old Euro. law)
34. Russian ruler
35. up to time of
36. parcel of land
37. Army meal
39. entrance (mining law)
41. mode of transportation (abbr)
42. disorderly assemblage of people
43. subsidy
44. take by force
45. six points
47. original ratifier of Constitution (abbr)
49. advocate
52. prison (in Saxon law)
54. class of law suits
56. measure of weight
57. one garnished
59. civil wrong
61. military branch (abbr)

62. in the year of our lord (abbr)
63. Cal. H. & S. sec. 11530
68. numerous
70. et _____
71. auto frame
73. communist
75. he himself (Lat.)
76. plaything
77. alleged K authority
78. anti-drink assoc. (abbr)

DOWN

1. legal Webster
2. at the
3. classification of law
4. a peasant in India
5. the same (Lat.)
6. piece of ground where house once stood
7. in
8. directions printed in red letters
9. from (Lat.)
10. vehicle
11. that which begins
12. circuit of a Bishop's jurisdiction
13. office in Royal household
16. location
20. accuser
23. blood vessel
24. in the matter of
26. type of jurisdiction
29. justice (Fr. law)
30. married man
31. indefinite article, one
32. sluggish
33. elsewhere (crim law)
34. K authority
38. in the same manner
40. lung disease (abbr)
46. receiver of gift
48. exclamation or sigh
49. binding agreement
50. thrifty
51. state of one with two spouses
53. fuel
55. court of justice (old Eng. law)
58. cry of surprise
60. refund
64. vein containing minerals (mining law)
65. single thing
66. space organization (abbr)
67. game of chance
69. Account Sales (abbr)
72. scale railroad
73. general rule of court (abbr)
74. Latin preposition

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Phi Alpha Delta

The PAD low-key approach, emphasizing professionalism, was successful in attracting 14 new members to McCormick Chapter. The group shows great promise in adding chapter leadership and support. They are: Mike Adkins, Ed Arledge, Rich Bregante, Jerry Cohen, Terry Haddock, Dewey Humber, Paul Isaacson, Don Pogoloff, Tom Ragland, Mort Rosenbaum, Susan Taber, Mike Udkovich, Randy Worth, and Jim Witt.

The new members were initiated into the fraternity in Judge William Yale's courtroom and welcomed into the chapter at a party at the Oakwood Garden Apartments on Nov. 20.

With a host-bar and loads of food, the party provided an excellent opportunity to get together with our recent initiates. Thanks should go to Tony Despol for arranging the party. In putting on the party, Tony was assisted by Rodger and Barbara Springer, and Jim and Pat Veach.

Jim Dobbin is working on having a Saturday PAD breakfast soon. The first one will begin a series of informal get-togethers with individual members of the bench and bar.

Lee Harris is in charge of a new "Alumni Advisor" program. PAD attorneys in the area are being asked to take a PAD member "under their wings" in an advisory capacity. We are starting to get responses already. See 1 ee about this for more information.

The PAD "Inns of Court" program is yet awaiting some good PAD student promoters. It is a practical seminar program in professional responsibility which we hope to inaugurate this semester. It will consist of members of the bench and bar advising students and lawyers on such things as courtroom etiquette and lawyer-client relationships. Any PAD's interested in working on the program please see Jim Veach.



PDP INITIATION—Chapter President Joe Berg (above) poses with Judge Douglas Woodworth, an honorary initiate. Below, the new initiates gather in the courtroom, prior to ceremony.

PHI DELTA PHI

Phi Delta Phi climaxed their rush program this past weekend with the initiation of the fall pledge class. The ceremony, held in the Court of the Presiding Municipal Court Judge Earl Gilliam at the San Diego County Courthouse, marked the first time a joint initiation has taken place between Wigmore Inn and the Brandeis Inn of California Western University. The courtroom was filled to capacity as the Inns' prospective members undertook initiation ritual. In keeping with the National policy of open ritual, wives, dates, and guests were in attendance to welcome the initiates into the fraternity.

Inducted as an honorary member of Phi Delta Phi was Judge Douglas Woodworth. New associates of Wigmore Inn include: Gregory McCarthy, John Boyle, Brian Riley, William McGrath Jr., Joseph Narduli, William Rogers, William Hertz II, Morris Dalva, Grover Trask II, Robert Thomas III, Russell Mazzola, Gary Sackrider, Mark Richelson, Allan Nadir, Paul Larson, Robert Krup, Daniel Felsen and Don Henry. Afterwards, all reconvened at the La Jolla home of an alumnus of the Cal Western chapter for a party.

Congratulations are extended to Jack Doherty on his recent appointment to the University President's Law Student Advisory Committee.

Once again, Phi Delta Phi is conducting a Seminar Program designed to aid first-year students in their final exam preparation. Programs will include all major first-year courses: Contracts, Torts, Property, Civil Procedure, and Criminal Law. We hope these Seminars will prove beneficial, and wish all students good luck on the upcoming exams.

John Edward Lautemann

Law Student Division News

Jim Homola, second-year day, has been appointed Circuit Resolutions Chairman for the Annual Conference of the LSD Ninth Circuit to be held in San Diego on March 9-12. Homola and Mike McGinnis, USD Law Student Division Representative, attended a San Francisco Conference on November 13 to plan the Circuit Conference with National and Regional Officers of the LSD.

The March conference will be attended by delegates from over 40 Law Schools in the Ninth Circuit, and will feature top speakers and panels on current controversial issues, McGinnis said.

As chairman of the upcoming conference, McGinnis is seeking student volunteers to chair or work on various committees. Anyone interested may contact McGinnis by leaving a note in the ABA-LSD box in the SBA office, or calling him at 239-6780.

The Law Student Division is also developing a "Youth in Law" program, and any student with a particular interest in youth is encouraged to contact McGinnis.

The LSD-ABA has recently granted \$750 to the USD Clinical Program. This continues a tradition started last year, when a matching funds grant of \$1,000 was given to help the Linda Vista Clinic.

McGinnis said that USD's membership in the ABA-LSD has been traditionally low. He attributes this to a lack of communication concerning the advantages of membership. He points out that Law Student Division membership has many advantages, including life and health insurance. Additionally, many publications are free to members, and more than make up for the \$3 annual dues. He encourages students to contact him and get the scoop about the benefits of the ABA-LSD.



Volunteers Sought for 'Jury Duty'

Jurors are needed to fill out the fact finding body in the case of People v. Schmidlap. The case involves a charge of drunk driving and an allegation of police brutality.

The students of the Trial Techniques classes taught by Professors Baxley and McMahon will act as prosecutors and defense counsels in this true-to-life enactment of a hypothetical case. Impartial and astute citizens are needed to act as jurors in the case,

which will be tried nightly, Monday, Dec. 6 through Thursday, Dec. 9, at the County Courthouse downtown.

The trials will start at 7:00 p.m. in the courtrooms on the second floor. Judges will be local attorneys who have consented to give their time. Their contribution of service is appreciated by the law school students and faculty.

Group of Former Bar Exam Readers Schedules Two-Day Workshop Sessions

A group of former California Bar Examination graders and readers will be convened as a panel to discuss both ideal writing techniques and grading mechanics as they relate to the California Bar Exam.

The independent panel, calling itself the Pals-Graph Workshop, has as a whole read and graded more than 32,000 papers covering every California Bar Exam since 1960.

The Pals-Graph President, J. David Rosenfield, was formerly president of the Bay Area Review (B.A.R.) course and a course administrator for the Beverly Rubens Writing Method class.

The two-day workshop, commencing on Dec. 20 in San Diego, will include discussions by Max Sheanin, Chairman of the Psychology Department at Los Angeles City College, who will deal with approach suggestions for multiple choice bar exam questions and emotional preparation for the California Bar.

Pals-Graph will also include a simulated bar exam, to be corrected by the panel of former bar exam readers. "First year students will also

find the workshop meaningful," Rosenfield said "in that the writing technique principles learned can be applied to law school exams."

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