Fall '88 applications up 50%

by David Olans

An increase of 50% in applications for next year's entering class raises questions about how to deal with admissions procedures. Dean Sheldon Krantz said, "The job where we used to consider 300 students to be a very heavy level, possibly the highest in recent years."

In terms of LSAT scores and grade point average, the numbers will be higher, but the inquiry does not stop there. The entire application is looked at to make sure there will be a diverse student body.

With over 5,000 applications, Krantz indicated that USD would be accepting a lower percentage than it ever has. Recently, most of the students who were accepted to the school of law enrolled. This year USD can afford to be even more selective in accepting applications for the next entering class.

Many factors besides the beautiful weather contribute to USD's increased attractiveness. "Our law school is increasingly recognized nationally as an excellent law school and getting better," stated Krantz. "The job where we used to consider 300 students, which is increasing all the time, has been evidenced by the fact that this year up to 200 employers came to interview our students. That figure was about 25 in 1981. There is a growing recognition that our students are equal to any students in the country."

While there is no official ranking, Krantz said it is fair to say we are in the upper third of law schools in the country, which is remarkable given the fact that we are a very young school and we are quickly moving to the upper fourth. The fact that San Diego is such a nice city and expanding rapidly "does not hurt us at all," according to the Dean.

With respect to this year's class, there was a major increase in the number of applicants who decided to enroll upon acceptance last year. The no show rate for those who accepted but don't enroll was a major increase in the number of students who accepted but don't enroll. With that uncertainty change in the accept-to-enroll ratio, Admissions will be keeping a sharp eye on this year's number of acceptances.

Also, there are proposals by a special faculty committee to improve the standards of the existing students, one of which is to increase the passing GPA to 76. Krantz agreed that it would be appropriate for the school to strengthen its standards.

In addition, the recruitment team went to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Student Affairs, and the admissions office has done a very good job of letting potential applicants know about the school. The informational seminars held in February each year have had a positive response from new applicants and the school's reputation. In February almost 600 prospective students came to the seminar.

So far, some students have been accepted and others are still waiting. The law school's improved recognition should prove to help those students attending find good jobs almost anywhere in the nation.

D.C. Judge Milka visits USD for Nathanson Memorial Lecture series

by Misty Coldwell

Nathaniel Nathanson, who died five years ago, could not have dreamed of the success of his Memorial Lecture series presented in his honor. On Thursday, March 17, USD law school hosted this year's speaker in the four-year series, the Honorable Albert J. Milka, of the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit.

Milka, considered Nathanson one of his heroes and praised his resistance to investigations by the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). "When it was dangerous to do so, Nathanson publicly condemned HUAC's violations of witnesses' constitutional rights during "Red Scare" investigations. Nathanson's role as a professor at Northwestern University School of Law (1936-77) gave him the opportunity to help students achieve the same high moral standards. From 1977 until his death in 1983, Nathanson spent alternate semesters teaching at Northwestern as professor emeritus and at USD where he was named Distinguished Professor of Law.

"Nathanson's class became a laboratory of the law," as taught by Milka. "He was not afraid to engage in debate, and his class was a reflection of the academic, legislative, and judicial spheres. His lecture "The Rise and Fall of Un-Americanism" reflects his understanding of the roles he has filled. Focusing on HUAC investigations, Milka traced the history of another famous witness, Charles E. Hays, at his inception in 1938 to its abolition in 1975. No one was immune from HUAC's long reach. The committee was originally formed to investigate Nazi and other factors threats of "force or violence to attack the American form of government as guaranteed by the Constitution." Milka pointed out the value of this narrowly defined goal, although he questions the propriety of the legislative branch performing this law enforcement role. This goal was short-lived, however."

After World War II, the committee turned to investigating communist organizations, reaching into the private lives of many people. Often these individuals were called upon to testify against their colleagues or be subject to accusations. Milka explained another dilemma faced by witnesses called before the committee. If witnesses wished to preserve the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination, they were told that "only HUAC would decide" what rights they had. The only way to invoke the Fifth Amendment was to refuse to answer any questions whatsoever. "Members of HUAC publicly stated that to plead the Fifth Amendment was seen as an admission of guilt," Milka explained.

Committee Chair Martin Dies was proud of hisunderhand tactics in his battle, and the public generally gave its support during the 1940s and 1950s. The FBI also backed the investigations and armed HUAC with files on its opponents.

Fundraising supported by local firms, 'buy-a-carrel'

At the March 26 Annual Law Alumni Association Dinner Dance, Gray, Cary, Ames & Frye managing partner Joseph L. Nepera, who is heading the fundraising efforts for the Legal Research Center announced several recent gifts to the assembled crowd. In the past month, two major San Diego law firms have made pledges to the project. Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps and Hinchy, Wahr, Wood, Anderson & Hodge have both pledged $25,000 to the effort.

Dean Krantz expressed gratitude at the response from these two firms, stating, "These two gifts make an important statement to the San Diego legal community about the value of this facility and this institution to the area. We have good reason to believe that a significant number of other firms will join these two in support of the Legal Research Center." The general fundraising campaign will begin shortly. Two gifts which will match donations have also recently been received. The James Irvine Foundation has announced a $750,000 grant which will match one-for-one gifts and pledges made to the project from individuals (this could include law student participation as well), and a member of the Class of 1977 has made a challenge gift of $10,000 to her classmates, also a one-to-one match.

The accompanying article by law librarian Nancy Carter details the study carrels which will populate the new library. Part of the fundraising campaign will be the opportunity for donors to have their names engraved on a plaque on an individual study carrel. The cost of such recognition will be a pledge of $3,900, payable over a three year period. Anyone interested should contact Libby Schiff, Director of Development for the Law School at 260-4569 or Lamda Director Barbara Mendelson at 260-4692.

Students can assist with this effort in several ways, and earn money while doing so. Respond to the ad elsewhere in this issue of Motions or contact Catherine Murray at ext. 4265.
Undergrad editor denied constitutional amendment rights by AS president

by Starr Lee

As a first-year law student, there are more than a few aspects of the Constitution that I have not yet learned. But as an experienced journalist with a degree in journalism and political science, I understand the paradox that the 1st Amendment for freedom of the press and free speech. Kevin Rapp, Associated Students (AS) president of the undergraduates at USD, feels that "no one believes in the 1st Amendment" but that the film committee of the publications is part of the Constitution's reading.

On March 10 Rapp fired Monica Sanchez, the editor of The Jag, (undergraduate newspaper) because of her story which was written on the College of Arts and Sciences website. She was told that she was "invading" the school newspaper. Rapp did not reveal committee members' meetings. Students on the committee had voluntarily told Sanchez their opinions of several of the candidates, and, big surprise, she printed it.

Two journalism professionals, USD Professor Bill Evans, who is also an editor for The San Diego Union, and John Nunes, director of the USD News Bureau, told Rapp in writing that Sanchez did nothing wrong by journalistic ethical or legal standards. She did not lie, maligned or slander on the school newspaper; she was talking to the people who she talked to knew she was editor of the paper. It was probably a judgment error to fire Sanchez, because of the subject's sensitivity to USD. But it was not unethical.

According to Rapp, it's Sanchez's fault that the reputation and credibility of the AS was damaged by the story, particularly by the students running for the candidates. But it isn't the only committee member who abused the trust of the committee and of the students to the newspaper editor, when they knew that the information was confidential. Let's pretend this is the truth, and give "credit" where credit is due. A newspaper's job is to inform its audience, not to just print news favorable to an organization. The Jag is not supposed to be a mouthpiece for Rapp, he is not publisher or editorial policy-maker for the Jag, only president of the students. Sanchez was chosen by a student run, a non-partisan, all of the students, which is not supposed to be a mouthpiece for the students. AS senators to be editor of the newspaper, not to be Rapp's assistant and head of his political department. May the right to fire her for dereliction of duties but not for editorial just become a constitutional. No, that's called censorship in most people's books (except for Rapp, a believer in a free press).

And even if Rapp felt that he had justification for calling Sanchez on the carpet, firing her was not necessary. She printed retractions and apologized for the judgment error to make amends for the outcry, even though he was right. It was only to reveal committee members' lack of discretion.

The Jag provides a great service to the students by publishing USD events, student and people activities. But it is also a new learning lab with minimal faculty supervision, run by students who are learning to be journalists and have taken only a few classes in communications. A mistake once in a while is not and should be forgivable, especially when the mistake comes from the student and task illegal or unethical.

Ever heard of the 14th Amendment and a lack of due process in the hearing? Sanchez's hearing was a figment of anyone's imagination. Rapp and the Executive Committee never had any witnesses to these meetings. The composition, in a non-partisan,YSQLY, represented more than 10 members to the committee, all of them witness and assistant. With his "investigations" and "evidence" against Sanchez and his "conclusion" that she was guilty of student factions, I have a journalistic, ethical and legal standards, the committee voted to recommend dismissal.

The next day, before the hearing with all of the senate members, Rapp told Sanchez she was fired. At the hearing, Rapp acted as if testimony from Sanchez and the people speaking in her defense (including the student journalists and most of her staff) was just a formality and that the recommendation was fair and acceptable. It was and was.

There was no non-partisan introduction of the issues by Rapp. In fact, many of Rapp's accusations were not true of Sanchez, or, in fact, just didn't think the story was fair. According to Rapp, a reporter has to tell a "story," You are, she has been investigating, "he had to reveal information can be printed. Now, it may be not be sometimes and it may not, but the truth should not do not have to serve notice that "I'm taking notes" to gather printable information.

Rapp dismissed the Editor "not because of the content of the article and not because of disapproval from students, but because she lacked ability, or ethical or legal standards. A mistake once in a while is natural and, for Rapp, a believer in a free press, firing her was not because of the way in which the article was put together. It showed no lack of respect for the candidates, when I think, and, inciting discussion showing when an individual can be quoted and her incapability of keeping these sources confidential. But most importantly it appears that the Editor knew but ignored the implications of the article."

Some of the senators seemed to have voted with these unproven and unfounded accusations from our peer echoing in their minds. There were people on Sanchez's side with a lot more experience and knowledge about journalistic ethics and the 1st Amendment freedom of the press than Rapp but they had to decide only "after the fact" if they should participate in the committee hearing. Rapp's personal animosity against Sanchez was also readily apparent and intensified an already tense atmosphere.

Granted, Sanchez was ousted by a vote of the whole Senate. But there are some students who have to work and study together and when the executive committee's "recommendation" is for firing, trust for their co-senators and peer pressure is strong. It's scary that this is the way problems are decided by the AS not representation or real evidence at the Executive Committee level. It gives even more influence and power to the editors. But the students have no allies in a supposedly democratic organization. And without a viable appeal process in place. (Sanchez was allowed to appeal to the appeal of Students of Tom Burke who decided the AS president did not have termination power and upheld the decision.)

I feel Rapp abused his power as AS president in initiating Sanchez's firing and the way the hearings were handled. I also feel that the AS is in the process of choosing situations such as this if they continue to allow the AS president such power. A lot of people feel the only way to allow everyone a fair chance is to install some checks and balances. I may get an opinion for something as serious as firing an editor even if it's in the name of the run of USD.

Basically, this episode is now a closed book. Rapp is still president and Sanchez is still editor of the Jag. It's time to move on and will go on with their lives. And though Rapp has no power over the editorial content of The Jag, he may not be nice sometimes and it may not be fair.

No student body president should be able to terminate a journalist working without editorial constraints. The realistic techniques and ethics make a journalist judgment error in printing someone else's work. It may happen, and the student needs to believe in freedom of the press again.

Modern technology and having babies don't mix

By Karleth Murphy Mallinger

Baby M was an interesting kid. She represented a new and old combination of modern technology with the child-like-dirt human experience of not having, and sometimes wanting, babies. An attempt to extend contract law was due to the birth of Baby M gained fame because this particular mix didn't work.

Recently, there has been more thoughtful ambivalence about the effects of the technology. In particular of surrogacy, have some good and bad, with a little free enterprise? Antibiotics; side effects of treatments that one may be paid for their services. Test tube conception and implantation of embryos to a surrogate mother instead of giving them life only with substantial limitations. In addition, political, legal, and ethical ramifications are developing. Mary Beth Whitehead.

Critics of the technology of infertility, in particular of surrogacy, have some good arguments. First, they claim that the market is a pure economic base, amounting to rent-a-uteras. But what's wrong with a little free enterprise? Imagine, making money and filling "a need." You can feel good all the way to the bank.

The critics respond that you can't reduce fertility to money because other people get involved, people related to the paid uteri, sperm and ovum. People like Mary Beth Whitehead.

Some claim that the legal system codifies cultural beliefs and common human experiences which need the protection of a flexible system. Others claim that the legal system codifies cultural beliefs and common human experiences which need the protection of a flexible system. Others claim that the legal system codifies cultural beliefs and common human experiences which need the protection of a flexible system. One is to install some checks and balances. I may get an opinion for something as serious as firing an editor even if it's in the name of the run of USD.

Modern technology and having babies don't mix

By Karleth Murphy Mallinger

Baby M was an interesting kid. She represented a new and old combination of modern technology with the child-like-dirt human experience of not having, and sometimes wanting, babies. An attempt to extend contract law was due to the birth of Baby M gained fame because this particular mix didn't work.

Recently, there has been more thoughtful ambivalence about the effects of the technology. In particular of surrogacy, have some good and bad, with a little free enterprise? Antibiotics; side effects of treatments that one may be paid for their services. Test tube conception and implantation of embryos to a surrogate mother instead of giving them life only with substantial limitations. In addition, political, legal, and ethical ramifications are developing. Mary Beth Whitehead.

Critics of the technology of infertility, in particular of surrogacy, have some good arguments. First, they claim that the market is a pure economic base, amounting to rent-a-uteras. But what's wrong with a little free enterprise? Imagine, making money and filling "a need." You can feel good all the way to the bank.

The critics respond that you can't reduce fertility to money because other people get involved, people related to the paid uteri, sperm and ovum. People like Mary Beth Whitehead.

Some claim that the legal system codifies cultural beliefs and common human experiences which need the protection of a flexible system. Others claim that the legal system codifies cultural beliefs and common human experiences which need the protection of a flexible system. One is to install some checks and balances. I may get an opinion for something as serious as firing an editor even if it's in the name of the run of USD.

Modern technology and having babies don't mix

By Karleth Murphy Mallinger

Baby M was an interesting kid. She represented a new and old combination of modern technology with the child-like-dirt human experience of not having, and sometimes wanting, babies. An attempt to extend contract law was due to the birth of Baby M gained fame because this particular mix didn't work.

Recently, there has been more thoughtful ambivalence about the effects of the technology. In particular of surrogacy, have some good and bad, with a little free enterprise? Antibiotics; side effects of treatments that one may be paid for their services. Test tube conception and implantation of embryos to a surrogate mother instead of giving them life only with substantial limitations. In addition, political, legal, and ethical ramifications are developing. Mary Beth Whitehead.

Critics of the technology of infertility, in particular of surrogacy, have some good arguments. First, they claim that the market is a pure economic base, amounting to rent-a-uteras. But what's wrong with a little free enterprise? Imagine, making money and filling "a need." You can feel good all the way to the bank.

The critics respond that you can't reduce fertility to money because other people get involved, people related to the paid uteri, sperm and ovum. People like Mary Beth Whitehead.

Some claim that the legal system codifies cultural beliefs and common human experiences which need the protection of a flexible system. Others claim that the legal system codifies cultural beliefs and common human experiences which need the protection of a flexible system. One is to install some checks and balances. I may get an opinion for something as serious as firing an editor even if it's in the name of the run of USD.
Contra Aid is not the answer

by David Olan

At last issue of Motions, a good friend and respected colleague wrote an article in support of Contra Aid for the Nicaraguan rebels. The query "How can USD students support Soviet military bases in Nicaragua?" begs the question as to which war it really is. No student can support Soviet military bases in Nicaragua. However, pumping millions of dollars into the Contra causes is a far less drastic solution to the problem of stemming the strife in Central America and promoting democracy.

Sadly, the conflict in Central America has escalated significantly in recent years. Concerning Contra aid only serves to fuel the fire in Nicaragua, a country desperately seeking political viability and identity. Nevertheless, the geo-political importance of Nicaragua reigns supreme. Accordingly, the United States and the Soviet Union have invoked ideological hyperbole to justify intervention in Central America.

The conflict in Nicaragua, however, did not begin as a struggle between the East and West, rather it began with a fervor of nationalism inside the country. Indeed, the struggle in Nicaragua is indigenous, arising because of the disparity in wealth and the inequities associated with a Central American socio-economic hierarchy. Since the inception of the Reagan era there have been a fixation to overthrow the Sandinista government. However, the Administration never managed a clear goal of its efforts. Adherents of the Dominio theory also have supported Contra Aid. This represents a throw back to the conventional wisdom of the 1950's when the McCarthy "Red Scare" paranoia pervaded the Americas. Consequently, a vicious circle has developed with both the U.S. and Soviet Union relentlessly trying to woo this opposition group. Confused and Directionless, the opposition group has developed country into their ideological camp, primarily to enhance their strategic hold on the Western Hemisphere. The never-ending effort to achieve global hegemony.

As the old saying goes, "History does not repeat itself, but fools repeat history." The American disaster in Vietnam should serve as a warning of the potential down side of American Foreign Policy. Certainly there are many contrasts between the struggle in Nicaragua and the Vietnam war. True, our national security interests are more threatened in Central America than in Vietnam which is 12 time zones away, but the idea is the same. Nevertheless, goes something like this: the United States intervenes presumably to help a poor third world country from being swallowed by the disease of communism, when in fact the dispute was created internally. Ultimately, the opposing force of nationalism is greater, resulting in the U.S. involvement and defeat and a seemingly second-rate power. In my opinion, both domestic and international, is galvanized against the U.S. government and another long-term enemy. This mess could probably have been avoided years ago if a coherent policy was developed instead of endlessly going on demonstrating an unidentified evil rather than concentrating on a workable solution to the INF treaty. All efforts to support the Contras have been financially dependent on the U.S. After it became abundantly clear that Castro was there to stay, the U.S. divested its assets and discontinued trade. Castro turned to the Soviet Union. At this juncture in Nicaragua the only plausible solution would be negotiations on a higher level. Credit must be given to the Costa Rican President Arias for his efforts to stop fighting in Central America. This was a tremendous step towards peace in that region. For substance, however, the "Arrangement" proposed by the United States is a far cry from reducing the interlocking relationship. Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of Reagan's foreign policy was the negotiation of the INF treaty. Indeed, the reduction of nuclear weapons aroarse hope for posterity. In spite of the INF's apparent success, Reagan and Bush have made an agreement such as the Persian Gulf and Central America. The fact of the matter is that the superpowers could ignite a conflagration of biblical proportions in areas where proxy forces are fighting their battle.

Unquestionably, Soviet military bases in Nicaragua pose a serious national security threat to the U.S. Recently, however, the Soviets have indicated a willingness to come to terms with the U.S. This can be evidenced by the fact that they are pulling out of Afghanistan and made concessions vastly reducing their nuclear potency in Europe during the INF negotiations.

The focus of the next Gorbachev/Reagan summit should be Central America. At best, the World Leaders could agree to a "hands off" pact and withdrawal of proxy forces to let the cards fall by themselves in Central America. At this point, however, the funding to keep Contra groups in a dangerously simplistic "aid" which only costs lives and provides incentive for increased Soviet intervention.

Outgoing prez applauds student organizations and successful year

All things must come to an end, and so must law school. To all of my classmates graduating in a few weeks, congratulations, we have done it!

I am proud of the efforts of all the student organizations and am happy that I was sometimes able to facilitate some groups' needs. I am particularly proud of this newspaper, I really put my neck out on this one and hope to have to thank Starr Lee, Thomas Maurerolle, Mel Epley and their writers for making my decision to start a new paper a good one.

Thanks to the hard work of its editors, The Journal of Contemporary Legal Issues is a reality. In addition to our San Diego Law Review, we now have a second legal journal, giving twice the number of students the opportunity to work on and be published in a legal journal. I cannot leave this subject without noting the accomplishments of the Board members of the San Diego Law Review. For the first time in years the Board, headed by their industrious Editor-In-Chief, Tom Courtney, has released issues on schedule. The members and executive boards of these two law school publications should be applauded for their diligence and perseverance.

The National Lawyers Guild, Amnesty International, Black Law Students Association, Diversity, BALSAS, the National Law Journal, and La Raas were responsible for several very interesting speakers. Particularly interesting was BALSA'S Martin Luther King Day forum.

The More Hall Public Interest Law Foundation and its founders, Richard Argentt and Jaron Barnes, showed us the compassionate side of law students and faculty whom we do in deed as cynical or uncaring. In one week this organization, dedicated to subsidizing students who choose public interest law work, raised over $11,000 from students and faculty.

This year's Intralaminals, under the direction of our beloved Car, Gary Saunders, gave many of us the opportunity to shine and let off a little steam. USD Law School recently participated in an all state inter-mural softball tournament hosted by Stanford Law School on April 9 and 10. The word "participated" is an understatement of expression of our team, "dismantled". USD took the tournament, 5-0, and brought home a beautiful trophy nowhere on display in our trophy case.

The final item on my agenda for this year is the Law School Graduation. The Graduation ticket Party are on sale now at the University Center Box Office, Monday and Tuesday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. and Thursday, Wednesday, and Thursday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (You must show your law school I.D. at the Box Office). The Party is Thursday, May 19, at Tsajana Tilley's (the old Letha's Greenhouse) at 9 p.m. The ticket price is $5, and includes all the food you can eat, admission into the disco with a long line, and a either a Long Island Iced Tea or a virgin drink. Be sure to bring both your ticket and driver's license to the party. The party is for the adults only. As I write this, the tickets are here and will sure to be a sellout.

Lesley Clement
President
by Dale Giiali

Professor Grant H. Morris. Twenty years ago he was studying at Harvard toward his LLM, after having graduated from Syracuse University Law School with honors. Today, Morris is about to embark on his second term as interim dean of the USD School of law. What is it about this man that makes him a very special professor and one who, after fifteen years of service to this school, is still doing all he can to make it better?

"I view life as an opportunity to do a lot of different things," says Morris, who will be assuming the role of acting dean of the law school on August 1, 1988, when Sheldon Krantz leaves to go on sabbatical. Morris has been at the University of San Diego since 1973, has certainly lived out his view that life is an opportunity to do a lot of different things. Besides being a professor and an acting dean, Morris is a prolific writer, editor, lawyer, and mental health consultant, a past consultant to the American Bar Association and a devoted family member.

Krantz attended Syracuse University for both undergraduate and law, obtaining both degrees in six years. While he was going through school, he worked as a motion picture projectionist for the famous 1960s movie theatre. He did not have a legal related job during his law school years, but Morris was on the editorial board of the law review and a member of the Moot Court Board. Even though his father was a lawyer, there was never pressure to enter the legal profession.

Upon graduation Morris was admitted to the bar of New York state and the Federal District Court for the Northern district of New York. Directly out of law school Morris worked for the Bureau of Public Administration in New York City. The position involved revising the Mental Hygiene Law of the state of New York, a particular interest of Morris, whose brother is developmentally disabled. Because of the desire to do further research on mental health, Morris went to Harvard, where he received an LLM in 1971. It was his desire to finish his legal education and to do something that I really want to do." Morris enjoys writing and noted, "Administration of a law school forecloses the opportunity to write." Morris is also currently trying to finish a book he has written on prisoners' rights. Krantz noted that he went into academic life after determining that there was a need for scholarship in the criminal law area, after he had left the world in the criminal law field for a few years.

As far as USD is concerned, Krantz stated that he is "delighted with the development of the law school and the student body," and that he has "a lot of confidence in the school's future development." Krantz noted that he is very pleased with the development of the law school newspaper Motion and that the alumni have been very pleased with it also.

Krantz feels that the law school newspaper is "moving towards being a very professional publication."
KAPLAN-SMH WELCOMES BARRY JOSEPHSON TO OUR BAR REVIEW FACULTY

Kaplan-SMH Bar Review Services is pleased to welcome Barry S. Josephson to our California faculty. Before joining Kaplan-SMH, Mr. Josephson was the Editor-in-Chief of the Josephson Bar Review Center and its legal study aids division (the developer of Sum & Substance books and tapes) and has been helping law school graduates pass their bar exams for more than 17 years.

As the Intellectual Director of the Kaplan-SMH California Bar Review Program, Mr. Josephson will be lecturing on substantive law, test-taking techniques, and essay writing.
Law school hires new, visiting profs with impressive backgrounds

by Starr Lee
Editor
May it be only April of 1988 but the Faculty Appointments Committee has been working all year to recruit quality teachers for classes next year. The recruiting done so far will include some of the starting lineup of this year.

A few of the new tenured track professors worked at USD in different capacities this year. Steve Hartwell and Terrell Powell worked at the Legal Clinic, previously on contract status, while Lynne Dallas was a visiting professor.

The newly recruited professors are Evan Lee and Michael Kelly. Lee, a 1985 Yale J.D. and U.C.-Berkeley A.B. graduate, currently works for the San Francisco law firm of Cooper, White & Cooper. During 1985 to 1986 he was a law clerk to the Hon. William Orrick, Jr., U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of California. Lee will teach Civil Procedure in the Fall and Spring, a course entitled "Relationships Among Courts" in the traditional Federal Jurisdiction in the Spring.

Kelly is a 1983 Michigan J.D. graduate, has his M.A. from the University of Illinois at Chicago and B.G.S. from Michigan State University (in Wonen), He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Order of the Coif and Moot Court. Kelly will teach Constitutional Law and Section and Legislation in the Fall and Remedies in the Spring.

The visiting faculty for next year includes visiting professors Carl Andrews from Harvard; John G. Jay and Willard Wirtz. Then new visiting professors of next year will be Alfred Fried from the University of Pennsylvania and Smith and Timothy Terrell. Joanne Conangan will also be returning to teach Contracts and Torts.

DeLaTorre is a professor at Kansas University School of Law. He received his J.D. and LL.M. at Loyola in 1981 and has been visiting professor at the University of Utah since 1980. He also started teaching Constitutional Law and Trusts & Estates in the Fall and Oil & Gas Law in the Spring.

Smith received his J.D. and LLM. at Brigham Young University. He has been a partner in the firm of Smith, Buchanan & Smith, the City Attorney of Bishop, California and has taught at University of North Dakota and the University of Delaware. He will teach Contracts and Constitutional Law in the Fall and Environmental Law and Sports Law in the Spring.

Terrell will be at USD in the spring only. He is a member of the Order of the Coif and California bar. He received his J.D. from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1987. He has been a lecturer at the University of California at Riverside since 1987. He will teach Constitutional Law and Environmental Law in the Fall and Tragedy in the Spring.

Conard will teach in the spring only. Conard taught at Kansas State University, Illinois and Michigan (1984-1985) and has been visiting professor at the University of Washington, Florida State and the University of Alabama. Many of these subjects and the topic of the student's work are currently published and as well as a book, "Enterprise Organization." (3rd edition, 1982, with Kassel and Siegel). Terrell has been a Henry M. Butzell Professor Emeritus at Michigan since 1982. He will teach Corporations and Securities Regulation.

The Faculty Appointments Committee, headed by Larry Ailes, will continue to recruit quality professors and decide who to interview. Two-thirds of the interviews are held at the American Association of Law Schools Recruiting Program in Chicago. The sole purpose of the "meet and greet" is to eliminate the paperwork and headhunting of law professors for law schools. The rest of the interviews take place in the Summer.

After the interviews, certain applications are invited to the campus for all day interviews. This is the only time when the students, who are also faculty members, will be interviewed by other faculty. Normally the applicant gives a scholarly presentation in his field of expertise, which is open to all faculty members. Later, the Committee makes its recommendations for hiring to the Dean of the School of Law, and biographies are available at the Records Office.

Nightmare at Lake Powell

by Thomas Maueriello
Legal Articles Editor
I heard a high-pitched grinding noise from my window. I opened the window and saw an object from the Kaibab National Forest in Northern Arizona. Unkn...
Antenatal Genetic Screening: A compulsory program for all pregnant women?

by Richard T. Rosenstein

Abortion is one of the most controversial issues of our times. It reflects a quandary that has been partially unraveled in the United States Supreme Court as of late, but is still an issue that promises to attract debate for many years to come. Most recently, legislatures have voiced their concern regarding dubitiating genetic defects and the possibility of making medical screening techniques available to all pregnant women in our society.

The idea of applying a form of antenatal screening to all pregnant women is a novel, even revolutionary undertaking. On the face of it, a simple blood test taken from her uterus and by which to guide the needle, and testing defects. These extracts can then be used as a means to inform the parents about the status of their fetal health, as well as to give parents an understanding of the deleterious effects that the identified neural disorders have upon the child and the society within which he/she lives.

Some birth defects detectable

Neural tube defects are perhaps one of the most common congenital abnormalities encountered in certain populations (1/1000 births in the United States). It was only after this advance in medical science that, in 1972, it became possible to reliably diagnose these debilitating abnormalities. The high risk group was identified as those parents who previously had a family history of neural tube defects. Their "high risk" women were helped dramatically by having prenatal testing such as amniocentesis or a procedure whereby a doctor inserts a long, thin needle through the abdomen of the pregnant woman into her uterus and extracts a small amount of the amniotic fluid (about an ounce) from within the amniotic sac.

A noninvasive, usually used as a means by which to guide the needle, and afterward the small puncture in the amniotic sac readily seals itself. The fluid that is extracted from the pregnant woman's amniotic sac contains cells that are shed from both the fetus' skin and gastrointestinal tract.

The amniotic fluid may reveal an elevated level of alpha-fetoprotein that is extracted from the fetus' liver. The elevation of this protein suggests one of a number of fetal abnormalities: failure of the brain or the spine to close properly; failure of the abdomen to close; or obstruction in the urinary or gastrointestinal tract. This powerful diagnostic substance, fetoprotein, which was believed to be absent from the normal adult's maternal serum, had been reported to appear in the blood of pregnant women.

Compulsory screening feasible?

Under these conditions, it could confidently be anticipated that the high levels of alpha-fetoprotein that are detected early in gestation and associated with prenatal defects such as anencephaly and spina bifida, would also be reflected in the woman's maternal serum levels. This makes a large scale compulsory MSAFP (maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein) screening program possible for all those women who seek medical care before the twentieth week of their pregnancy. This program would, presumably, require one or two serum tests, ultrasound scanning to identify spina bifida. All of these procedures could be subsidized by the government.

Once the test results come back positive and the physician in the MSAFP program informs the parents of the inevitability of these associated with certain debilitating genetic anomalies, the parents can then struggle with the painful decision of whether to terminate the pregnancy or to prepare themselves for the challenge of caring for an afflicted child.

However, it should be understood that the mandatory screening program representatives would be instructed to inform the identified parents of the consequences of their decision, just as sex education classes inform teenagers about contraception and abstention. On the face of it, this informative approach seems compelling to those who are advocates of choice.

In effect, however, this is an indirect method of persuasion that seems to indicate that the government is taking stand on the morality of abortion.

Utilitarians accept this premise but they still contend the program increases utility for the greatest number of people. Therefore, as a result of screening and selective abortion, the suffering of potential human being is spared by preventing a painful existence, the eventual death of the afflicted newborn, and society is exonerated from taking on the expenses of raising a severely afflicted individual.

It has been estimated that if 90% of the women who fall into the targeted serum level group choose abortion, then the saving would save over thirteen-million dollars for every one-thousand women who were screened. Some commentators have put forth the opinion that it is unfair to force one individual, the mother of the afflicted fetus, to have the burden to society with aborting, monetary expenses when the abortion can be easily avoided. A few commentators have advanced the proposition that without the mandatory nature of an antenatal screening program pregnant women can take advantage of society's utility for the greatest number of people. Therefore, as a result of the codified legal restrictions that would be reflected in a compulsory program, not only would those women who could not otherwise afford the technology of antenatal screening have access to these phenomenal medical techniques, but physicians would be required to have to risk the high cost of a malpractice suit as a result of offering prenatal diagnostic techniques or failing to diagnose an afflicted fetus.

Therefore, if a fetus was spontaneously aborted during amniocentesis or if an afflicted child accidentally slipped through the genetic screen, the physician would be precluded from civil liability as long as he adhered to the codified guidelines for the program. Even so, the physician performing the antenatal screening would still be held to an esteemed standard if he/she failed to perform at the level of care normally associated with a member of the medical profession in the same or obvious benefits, children are the basic building blocks of society within which he/she lives.

Moral issues included

In the abstract, it may seem as though compulsory screening programs which require all pregnant women to proceed with diagnostic testing for the presence of fetal disorders should be allowed because of the undeniable benefit of eliminating the pain and suffering of a helpless living creature. This issue by itself, while compelling, is not usually the one we face when we confront a policy decision as controversial as instituting a compulsory antenatal screening program. A program, such as the one described here, that requires all pregnant women to undergo a procedure presumably will lead to abortion, seems contrary to the very laws by which we live and abide. As a means of safeguarding those fundamental rights which are not specifically enumerated in the Constitution, the United States Supreme Court has recently given attention to issues of substantive due process. If a government regulation imposes upon the right of personal privacy, it is subject to a strict scrutiny analysis. Under these circumstances, a regulation would have to be held to an esteemed standard if it is thus of fundamental importance in our

(Continued on page 14)
AIDS: The need for pro bono work grows as the virus spreads throughout American society

by Jeffrey J. Merrick

Although it is still too early to assess the exponential growth of those infected by the AIDS virus, currently, there are over 750 diagnosed cases in San Diego County. Many more have tested HIV (Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus) positive and the figure is expected to reach 45% will later develop the AIDS virus.

Timothy R. Pestonik has been doing pro bono work for AIDS victims since 1986. Pestonik, a graduate of American University in Washington, D.C., is an associate with Hamlin & Scrip's, a large and prosperous firm in San Diego. On Feb. 224 in Civic Center, he spoke about the problems of AIDS victims and discussed some possible solutions.

'He knew virtually nothing about AIDS until its catastrophic effects struck his family, the virus taking the life of his father, the immediate victim of his father's death that Pestonik made a family, an overwhelming commitment towards solving the numerous legal issues that confront those faced inevitably with death.

Since 1987, he and attorney Irene Cockroft launched an evening legal clinic at the San Diego AIDS project. Since the clinic, he estimates that change and entirely outside of his demanding schedule at Luce, Pestonik has helped those have insurance problems, compile their wills, and solve many other legal difficulties numerous problems for obvious reasons, are faced with the prospect of becoming financially burdensome on family, friends. The AIDS crisis is that they are sick actually all of them, the much the same as cancer in its languishing pace, the victim deteriorating from the slow death for the AIDS virus is a progressive disease, it is inexorably tied to the prevailing attitude towards victims of AIDS This form of discrimination is much the same as in that both are perpetuated by the same fear of others. Although the costs cannot be estimated in monetary terms alone, the effects of AIDS can be financially devastating. Prolonged use of expensive medication, outpatient treatment and lengthy hospital stays are merely a few of the economic realities of AIDS. Many sufferers lose wages and jobs from the sporadic periods of relapse which renders work work an impossibility. Because Pestonik's services are free, many receive the help they need through few of his clients could handle one billable hour of most attorneys' time.

Anti-discrimination law

Pestonik's dedication has carried him into the legislative arena where the fight against widespread and discrimination against the AIDS virus has set a national example. He participated in the drafting and approval of the AIDS anti-discrimination laws for the City and County of San Diego which were enacted officially in March of 1989. This sweeping legislation represents a victory against the many faces of discrimination, imposing stiff penalties for any who violate. These ordinances classify virtually all discrimination against those with the AIDS virus, those having HIV positive status, and those, such as Pestonik, associated with it.

This legislation bears a strong resemblance to much of the civil rights enacted in this country to combat racial discrimination. Employers are prohibited from refusing to hire and from terminating employees on the basis of their AIDS or HIV-positive status. The employer must also make reasonable allowances for the employee with the virus, providing time off during relapses and offering alternative duties that require less physically demanding labor. Pestonik classifies AIDS as a handicap, and not merely denied with widespread bathroom stalls or restrooms, the victim needs more understanding in the workplace: more flexible hours, less straining duties, and recognition of the special needs which develop over time. The line is drawn when the employee no longer perform satisfactorily on the job, the point at which termination is based on reasonable rather than discriminatory grounds.

Landlords are similarly affected by these ordinances in that it is now illegal to refuse to rent to an AIDS positive applicant because they care away (or are suspected of carrying) the virus. Discrimination by city landlords is likewise illegal, and renting, requiring patients to be excluded. Moreover, the law provides that rental discrimination against those with AIDS, those having HIV positive status, or those, such as Pestonik, associated with it.

Pestonik recounted stories of terror-stricken employees threatening to strike, others actually quitting rather than work with an employee with the disease. Pestonik has thrown many AIDS sufferers in the street for fear of AIDS disease would inevitably infect carpets and doors.

Like civil rights legislation, these ordinances are aimed at enlightened public and alleviating the suffering of a desperate human condition. Accord- ing to Pestonik, AIDS is a disease that is stigmatized by society living. Because the majority of those infected are homosexuals and many other are intravenous drug users, an element in society is inexorably tied to the prevailing attitude towards victims of AIDS. This form of discrimination is much the same as in that both are perpetuated by the same fear of others.

Right to live with dignity

In a modern society which prides itself on religious tolerance and the belief that it is a contagious and communicable disease, Pestonik said. AIDS is considered a moral and, without cure, AIDS is a blood transmitted disease which cannot be contracted through casual contact. Ignorance about the true nature of the disease goes to the root of discrimination against AIDS sufferers. Those who are marked by periods of mock cure, the victims of this disease stand as a grim reminder of our hypocrisy. Pushed to the periphery of our society, fatal illness people are forgotten in the cloud of a social annusm which denies the right to live, and ultimately, even to die with human dignity. The same society that rallies with clear consciousness against the "atrocity" of South Africa's apartheid and laments the moral indignation a regime we view as ideologically incorrect. Whereas legisla- tion alone cannot eliminate the forces of discrimination, perhaps education can reduce its insidious erosion upon the grain of our society.

Pro bono possible

As a member of the legal profession, Pestonik also stands as positive proof that pro bono work is possible despite the stress involved for the modern attorney. At Luce, Forward, he encounters all of the rigid pressures to perform, compete, and bill hours. However, this hectic schedule may have become for most in the profession, he has made the choice to offer his expertise to reduce some sense of normalcy to otherwise chaotic existences.

Pestonik closed with a reminder that there will undoubtedly be who will tell you that pro bono work is impossible, that there is not enough time to become a successful attorney and help needy property. Pestonik's pro bono clients, time is quite literally running out.
Dean Krantz honored at the Annual Alumni Dinner Dance

Approximately 230 people were on hand as Alumni Association President Tom Polakiewitz presented Krantz with the award. The event was emceed by San Diego Police Chief Bill Kolender. Immediately prior to the dinner dance, cocktail receptions were held for the Law School classes of '63 and '68, in honor of their 25th and 20th reunions. Dean Krantz presented members of these classes with anniversary certificates.

USD Law School alumni honored outgoing Law School Dean Sheldon Krantz at the Annual Alumni Dinner Dance held on March 26 at the University Center. The Alumni Association departed from its usual practice of honoring an alumnus of the Law School to pay special tribute to Krantz for his seven years of service to USD and the San Diego Legal Community.

During Krantz's tenure as Dean, the Law School experienced significant growth in its programs, number of students, and prestige. Krantz was also a vocal supporter of increased financial aid, local community service, and greater public service and pro bono legal work. He was an outspoken advocate for greater professional responsibility and skills training in the Law School.

Awards Ceremony to be held May 20

On the evening prior to the graduation ceremonies, Friday, May 20, 1988, an Awards Ceremony will be held to honor the law graduates. The ceremony will be held at 5:30 p.m. in the University Center. Immediately following this program will be an outdoor reception on the Dining Deck of the Center, where food, drinks, and entertainment will be provided.

Approximately 200 awards will be presented to those to be honored for academic performances and/or service to the law school class of '88. Those students who will be recipients of awards will be notified later in the semester.

Ballooning to bike repair at Outdoor Adventures

USD Law Students are eligible to enjoy the ultimate study break: canoeing, rock climbing, biking, camping, and even hot air ballooning! All are sponsored by Outdoor Adventures, a campus organization devoted to providing inexpensive outing events for students.

Recent trips include a 4-day canoeing trip to Black Canyon, on the Colorado River. The highlights included soaking up hot springs, steaming in a sauna cave, and lounging in natural mud baths. The weekend provides a break from the law school grind, good companionship, and relaxation.

Outdoor Adventures is also sponsoring the following: a 4-day canoe trip to Mono Lake; a 3-day rock-climbing, mountain-biking, and white water rafting trip to Utah; a 2-day moose watching trip to the Black Hills; a 3-day camping trip to Yosemite; and a 7-day back-packing event to Havasu Falls in the Grand Canyon during spring break.

If you need your bicycle repaired, or just need a spare tube, there is a bicycle shop on campus to conveniently serve you. Combined with the bicycle shop is our equipment rental program which boasts top-of-the-line gear like Coleman, Moabutone sleeping bags, and much more. All of this is housed in the Outdoor Adventures Shop.

For further information, visit Room 135 on the bottom floor of the University Center, or call 260-4709. Take the challenge!
STUDY GROUP DISCOUNT

Five Students Can Enroll Now For The Price of

$925 EACH

REGULAR COURSE TUITION $1,095

Available Until April 15

For Further Information Contact A Student Rep Or Call Us At

1-800 2 PAS BAR
(272-7227)

OUR PROGRAM INCLUDES—
6 HANDS-ON MBE WORKSHOPS
6 ESSAY ANALYSIS WORKSHOPS
9 PERFORMANCE TEST SESSIONS
FULL 3-DAY SIMULATED EXAM
AFTER REVIEW IS COMPLETED!
COMPARE TO BAR/BRI ADD-ONS

SECOND OPTION
WE CONTINUE TO HONOR BAR/BRI'S ENROLLMENTS PRICES AND PAYMENTS PLUS $75 OFF WHEN YOU ENROLL IN A GROUP OF 5 OR MORE.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
1231 Santa Monica Mall
Santa Monica, CA 90401-1307
(213) 394-1529

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
138 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102-4996
(415) 626-2900

This offer excludes all other credits and discounts.
USD's International Law Program offers students the world

by Mel Epley
Managing Editor

The University of San Diego's International Law Program offers students the opportunity to study and stay abroad in some of the most culturally enriching universities in the world. Law students from the USD and all over the United States and Canada can study Public International Law and Comparative Law Systems while living and experiencing the culture of a foreign country.

In earlier issues Motions published articles on the programs in Soviet Union and Poland, and Mexico City and Guatemala. There are also exciting programs in Ireland, Oxford, England; Dublin, Ireland; and Paris, France.

The programs in England are excellent. Law students from the U.S. can go back to the place where they received their education, and the differences between the two countries, while experiencing first-hand the culture and ten from within his heart didn't. Were programs are great for those of us limited to mainly one language, English (although you'd find the Englishmen don't believe we speak the same tongue at all). Another plus of these programs is living close to, or in, the city of London. If you are remotely interested in history you will go nuts in this city, but even if you are not, London's contemporary night life can't be beat.

Dublin, Ireland also has a program with USD which may interest many students. This program is unique in that it allows students to study international conflicts in the backyard of the ongoing conflict between Ireland and England over the independence of Northern Ireland. Students can also experience the history and deep-feel of the Irish people while living in the Irish capital.

For those with more of a continental flavor and the desire to live in one of the world's most romantic cities, the program in Paris is right for you. Naturally, that part, like all other Rabbit plights to a woman who worked there, wasn't ready that day. It wasn't, so I spent the night at her hotel. On Friday, I was ready to pick up Dan, but little wooden blocks under the wheels of the planes changed our plans. We had to fly to Newark airport to get the bags. We put a train on to Trenton, where I was going to pick up Dan, and I decided to drive back to San Diego and leave the car for the summer, instead of risking another breakdown.

I left Page Friday evening, arrived in San Diego Saturday evening, and flew to New Jersey Sunday morning. My bags were late, of course, so after eating dinner at my parents' house in Jersey City we went back to Newark airport to get the bags. They put me on a train to Trenton, where my job was, and I arrived in New Jersey at 5:00 PM. While I was figuring out where my job was, I got confused. My brother Mark met me at the station with a cold beer, a gesture which I will never forget.

On my first day of work Monday morning I fell asleep at a settlement conference with a room full of attorneys, scientists, and assorted parties. After graduation, I'll be driving back to New Jersey to take the Bar and start a job. Anyone need a lift? Don't worry, I've got a new car. It's even American. They have parts for it all over the country. If anything happens, I can handle it. I'm tough. I've been to Page. And back.

Irish couples starting their marriage on a bicycle built for two in Dublin, Ireland.

A Dublin participant separates the sheep from the goats (and the donkeys) in the Ring of Kerry.

Prospective student seminar attracts 757

The USD Admissions Office conducted a highly successful Informational Seminar for prospective students on February 27. The purpose of this event, which attracted over 757 visitors, was to provide insights on the benefits of a legal education.

Dual programs began at 10:00 a.m. in the University Center and at Manchester Conference Center with introductions by Kelly Salt and Kate Diefendal. Professor Herbert Peersfreund delivered a lecture entitled "The Value of a Legal Education," followed by Dean Sheldon Krant's lecture entitled "The Future of the Legal Profession." Other speakers included Professor Terry Player from the Legal Clinic, Richard Osborne from the Financial Aid Office, and Mary Ann Salber from the Career Planning Office.

If you have friends or family who are interested in becoming acquainted with USD, its professors, students and alumni, encourage them to inquire about our next Informational Seminar. Personal tours and interviews are available by appointment.

D.C. judge speaks at USD lecture series

(Continued from page 1)

At the University of San Diego School of Law, the event was attended by 757 students and faculty members, and the audience was highly engaged with the questions raised by student members of the committee.

The audience, comprised of faculty members, attorneys, and students was invited to ask questions. During this session, Mikva expressed views on topics ranging from constitutional law to modern legal education. Mikva's address was well received by the attendees, who praised his insights into contemporary legal issues.

The event was well attended, with more than 757 attendees present. The audience was highly engaged with the questions raised by student members of the committee. This event was timely and relevant, providing valuable insights into contemporary legal issues.
Hands on experience through center for Public Interest Law

by Joy Kolender

As part of her studies at the Center for Public Interest Law, USD third-year student Rena Huitak has been monitoring the state Speech Pathology and Audiology Examining Committee for two years. Through regular meeting attendance, Huitak became acquainted with a woman whose application for licensure as an audiologist had been rejected by the Committee some three years earlier. She had made an honest mistake on her application form, and was told that she had to make a personal appearance before the Committee to explain her error. However, she was repeatedly frustrated because the Committee meets only once every three months, and on several occasions the Committee lacked a quorum and was thus unable to vote on her case.

After two years of frustration, the applicant sought Huitak’s assistance. Huitak presented the applicant’s case at the Committee’s February meeting and persuasively argued that the applicant’s error was partially due to confusing wording on the application form. The Committee agreed to allow the applicant to submit a new application and she expects to be licensed soon.

As part of his internship with the Center for Public Interest Law, USD third-year student David Berman was monitoring a meeting of the state Board of Optometry. At the meeting, the Board decided to reconsider at its next meeting a previous decision to require CPR certification as a condition of licensure and license renewal for optometrists. The Board members expressed concern about the risk of contracting contagious diseases, particularly AIDS.

After listening to the Board’s discussion, Berman feared the Board would eliminate the CPR certification requirement for optometrists. He began to make telephone calls and ask questions. As a result of Berman’s inquiries and efforts, a representative of the American Heart Association’s CPR certification program appeared at the Board’s next meeting. The representative convinced the Board of the importance of CPR training for optometrists and described several precautionary measures which can be taken to prevent the spread of disease. After the presentation, the Board affirmed its decision to require CPR certification for optometrists.

The experiences of Huitak and Berman are representative of the active role which may be taken by students who participate in the Center for Public Interest Law. Center students take a yearlong, four-unit course entitled “California Administrative Law and Practice,” taught by Center Director Professor Robert Fellmeth. As part of the course, each student monitors two or three of California’s sixty regulatory agencies which include the State Bar, the Public Utilities Commission, the Department of Banking, the Athletic Commission, the Coastal Commission, the Board of Medical Quality Assurance and Cal-OSHA, among others.

Students attend agency meetings, monitor and analyze their activities, interview agency officials and licensees, and track rulemaking, legislation, and litigation affecting their agencies. Students submit two articles on each of their agencies each semester, which are published in the Center’s quarterly journal, the California Regulatory Law Reporter.

Current first-year day students interested in participating in the Center should preregister for “California Administrative Law Practice,” and submit a resume, short statement describing why they are interested in the Center, and a list of six agencies which they would prefer to monitor to the Center by May 1, 1988. The Center is located in Room 205 of Guadalupe Hall. For further information, please contact Center staff counsel Julie D’Angelo.

Summer school courses offered

by Gary Fielder

No summer job! Extra $2000! Propensity for pain?

Summer School starts June 13. Class selection is on a first-come-first-serve basis. The cost per credit hours is $320.00. Schedules are available at the Records Office.

Beat the Rush ... register now. The sessions will last for four weeks. Classes are normally two hours long, and will meet as many times a week as credit is offered, e.g. two credits—two classes.

Visiting Professors include Prof. Michael Berch from Arizona State, who will teach professional responsibility; Prof. Willard H. Pedrick, also from Arizona State, will instruct Tax I; and Prof. Arnold N. Enzer from University of Minnesota, and N.Y.U. School of Law will teach professional responsibility in the evening division.

Full-time students may not take in excess of seven credits without written permission from the Dean’s office. Those students who schedule more than five credits must register for at least two during the day. A $100 deposit is required upon registration. The entire deposit is refundable if a student withdraws by May 1, 1988, and $50 is refundable if the student withdraws by June 1, 1988. The remainder of tuition is due on June 13, 1988.

Any questions concerning the Summer School program should be directed to Professor Weckstein, who will be acting dean during the summer.

LAW CLERKING THIS SUMMER?

GET A P ON THE COMPETITION!

"LAW CLERKING: A Handbook for the General Litigation Law Clerk"

by Kay Lynn Kell

is NOW available for only $7.95 plus tax with this ad

ORDER TODAY! Gem Publishing Co.
P.O. Box 34692
Diego, CA 92103
(619) 234-2223

id-y day 20th annual Awards Ceremony

University Center Forum

RECENSION on DINING DECK Immediately Following

All Graduates Parents and Friends Welcome
La Raza ends year with Awards Banquet

by Erick Solares

Once again, another academic year comes to an end. For those of us involved with the La Raza Law Students Association, however, this was not just "another year." This was the year in which we dared to do it all and did it well.

We began the year by organizing several workshops for our first-year students. The workshops emphasized class preparation, legal writing and exam-taking techniques. We also helped a sophomore to prepare for the First-Year Moot Court Competition. Continued reliance on our Buddy Program, which pairs upperclassmen with first-years as personal advisors and tutors, was also crucial in helping our first-years attain academic excellence.

In February we hosted the state-wide La Raza Conference. The keynote Speaker was former California Supreme Court Justice, Cruz Reynoso. Attending the conference were representatives from seven California law schools, junior and senior high school student and many community members. This year we organized a Junior High and High School visitation program. We visited several local schools instructing hispanic students about the benefits of a college education. We emphasized how important it is to get good grades and tried to provide different alternatives in financing their education. The cooperation and support we received from the different high schools was very helpful and the response from the students was extremely encouraging. Perhaps we can make a difference.

La Raza took the initiative, along with SBA, in organizing the Awards Banquet of Student Organizations (COSO). COSO's purpose is to enhance communication and participation among the many law school organizations. An example of the high quality of work which results when all organizations communicate and cooperate with each other was the First Annual Staff Appreciation Banquet, an idea proposed by La Raza and SBA.

As in the past, La Raza continued to support students in the recruitment and admission of highly qualified hispanic students. Although we disagreed on several matters during different occasions, we always managed to find common ground. I'm sure that we will continue our positive relationship.

On Apr. 16, we held the first La Raza Awards Banquet. We honored our outstanding members for their academic achievements and service to the organization. Most law students are applied to at least two or three law schools. Perhaps, some of you who got accepted to so many law schools were applied to by La Raza and SBA as representative and another will serve on the Honor Court.

We did away with band on a stage. I'm sure that we always managed to find common ground. I'm sure that we will continue our positive relationship.

On Apr. 16, we held the first La Raza Awards Banquet. We honored our outstanding members for their academic achievements and service to the organization. Most law students are applied to at least two or three law schools. Perhaps, some of you who got accepted to so many law schools were applied to by La Raza and SBA as representative and another will serve on the Honor Court.

We did away with band on a stage. I'm sure that we always managed to find common ground. I'm sure that we will continue our positive relationship.

On Apr. 16, we held the first La Raza Awards Banquet. We honored our outstanding members for their academic achievements and service to the organization. Most law students are applied to at least two or three law schools. Perhaps, some of you who got accepted to so many law schools were applied to by La Raza and SBA as representative and another will serve on the Honor Court.

We did away with band on a stage. I'm sure that we always managed to find common ground. I'm sure that we will continue our positive relationship.

On Apr. 16, we held the first La Raza Awards Banquet. We honored our outstanding members for their academic achievements and service to the organization. Most law students are applied to at least two or three law schools. Perhaps, some of you who got accepted to so many law schools were applied to by La Raza and SBA as representative and another will serve on the Honor Court.

We did away with band on a stage. I'm sure that we always managed to find common ground. I'm sure that we will continue our positive relationship.

On Apr. 16, we held the first La Raza Awards Banquet. We honored our outstanding members for their academic achievements and service to the organization. Most law students are applied to at least two or three law schools. Perhaps, some of you who got accepted to so many law schools were applied to by La Raza and SBA as representative and another will serve on the Honor Court.

We did away with band on a stage. I'm sure that we always managed to find common ground. I'm sure that we will continue our positive relationship.
Library installs new study carrels
by Nancy Carter
Law Library Director

New Law Library study carrels—promised for several months—made their debut over Spring Break. Thirty carrels were installed. These hardwood oak carrels will be used throughout the new building. This preview purchase was made to give current students a chance to enjoy one small taste of the future law library building.

The study carrels were selected specifically for law student use. The main features are at least four work stations, extra-long shelf space to accommodate the multiple volumes often needed in legal research, room to provide Privacy and reduce distractions, and a task lamp to ensure good lighting (limited electronic work stations are built-in from plugging in all the carrels). A power column further diversifies the future usefulness of the carrels at academic work stations, tape listening, and for other applications requiring electrical power.

(Continued from page 7)

Abortion

Accommodation of this new furniture required some drastic rearrangements of the Law Library. Maps of the "new" second floor are posted. While making space for the carrels, the library's normal office rooms for growing sets that were out of shelf space. This pressing need for growth space is the main reason that federally funded rooms were moved upstairs. We realize that the shift is not convenient for everyone, but at this point the building is too small to allow the luxury of ideal arrange-

ments—we simply must find ways to shoehorn a growing collection into inadequate space while awaiting the new building.

Finally, we realize that moving books and assembling furniture is noisy and disruptive. However, with a 10-hour operating rule, the Law Library will still have the option to do work after hours (no one wants to move books between midnight and 8). Our choices are to close entirely, or to stay open and expose users to the disruption. There was too much work for

Compulsory screening constitutionally right or invasion?

One week of Spring Break, so we started early. The goal was to finish the project entirely by the end of March and to present a quiet post-Spring Break Library bearing with us. Enjoy the new carrels!

Ideally, it specifically allows sensory abortions. Here, the legality of aborting smoothly limits the ways governmental interests for having such abortion. Would be dramatically limits the ways governmental interests in having such abortion. Arguably, by: Drastic policy to eradicate neural tube disorders, as well as save federal resources in the process. The governmental interests in having such abortion. Why else would the federal government make such a large monetary answer. Also, because the government's desire to prevent birth defects (protecting a potential child) is a legitimate goal for preventing birth defects (protecting a potential child) in this manner. As a public policy option, even though compulsory screening programs may be beneficial in that they usually prevent affected children from ever being born, they should not be allowed because rights of abortion, personal autonomy, freedom of choice, and informed consent are inevitably violated as a result of the government's desire to prevent birth defects (protect a potential child) in this manner.

The right to personal autonomy first articulated in Roe v. Wade embodies, as its first priority, the safeguarding of the pregnant mother's life. With regards to the MSAGP screening program, the right to personal autonomy focuses on the right of the woman to be free from all governmental interference in her reproductive life. The pregnant woman's autonomy is not to be infringed, allowing women to make their own decisions on these matters.

However, if screening program representatives, either accidentally or by specific instruction, stepped over the fine
to save an unaffected child, it would be unconstitutional to constitutionally protect "zone of marital privacy" as well as to have violated the patient's "informed consent."

The right to personal autonomy first articulated in Roe v. Wade embodies, as its first priority, the safeguarding of the pregnant mother's life. With regards to the MSAGP screening program, the right to personal autonomy focuses on the right of the woman to be free from all governmental interference in her reproductive life. The pregnant woman's autonomy is not to be infringed, allowing women to make their own decisions on these matters.

However, if screening program representatives, either accidentally or by specific instruction, stepped over the fine
to save an unaffected child, it would be unconstitutional to constitutionally protect "zone of marital privacy" as well as to have violated the patient's "informed consent."

The right to personal autonomy first articulated in Roe v. Wade embodies, as its first priority, the safeguarding of the pregnant mother's life. With regards to the MSAGP screening program, the right to personal autonomy focuses on the right of the woman to be free from all governmental interference in her reproductive life. The pregnant woman's autonomy is not to be infringed, allowing women to make their own decisions on these matters.

However, if screening program representatives, either accidentally or by specific instruction, stepped over the fine
to save an unaffected child, it would be unconstitutional to constitutionally protect "zone of marital privacy" as well as to have violated the patient's "informed consent."

The right to personal autonomy first articulated in Roe v. Wade embodies, as its first priority, the safeguarding of the pregnant mother's life. With regards to the MSAGP screening program, the right to personal autonomy focuses on the right of the woman to be free from all governmental interference in her reproductive life. The pregnant woman's autonomy is not to be infringed, allowing women to make their own decisions on these matters.

However, if screening program representatives, either accidentally or by specific instruction, stepped over the fine
to save an unaffected child, it would be unconstitutional to constitutionally protect "zone of marital privacy" as well as to have violated the patient's "informed consent."

The right to personal autonomy first articulated in Roe v. Wade embodies, as its first priority, the safeguarding of the pregnant mother's life. With regards to the MSAGP screening program, the right to personal autonomy focuses on the right of the woman to be free from all governmental interference in her reproductive life. The pregnant woman's autonomy is not to be infringed, allowing women to make their own decisions on these matters.
Moot Court competes in Hawaii tourney

This year’s Appellate Moot Court Criminal Law Competition was held March 18, 21 and 22. Twenty-three students participated, with 10 students competing in the semi-final round. A distinguished panel of judges presided over the final rounds—Dean Sheldon Kranz, Judge Richard Huffman, and Community Defenders Director Alex Landon. The finalists were: Judith Cralndall, first place; Laura Jackson, second place; Donna Lumia, third place, and Dan Hume, fourth place. Judith Cralndall and Laura Jackson also earned best brief awards. Elaine Bowman won best oralist.

The Criminal Law Competition was this year’s last Moot Court competition. The 1987-88 Appellate Moot Court Board wishes to thank all the students, faculty and staff who helped make the year a pleasure, as well as a success.

—Janet Mary Cross

The Technical Services staff includes, L-R: Laura Alhambra, Liz Carroll, Kathy Whistler, Georgia Briscoe, Lois Sheer, and Luda Berengolts.

Backroom staff keeps library up-to-date

by Kathryn Whistler

Behind the scenes, the wheels of the law library are ever turning in the "backroom," more properly known as the Technical Services Department. Georgia Briscoe, head of Technical Services, directs a staff that implements every phase of cataloging, acquisition, and processing all materials that come in (or leave) the library.

Of the thousands of items received each month, each passes through the hands of Laura Alhambra, technical assistant; Luda Berengolts, cataloging assistant; Eileen Butter-Cox, serials assistant; Liz Carroll, cataloger; Lois Sheer, acquisitions assistant; and Kathy Whistler, cataloger.

Books are only part of what is handled. A large proportion of incoming material consists of law journals, newspapers, pocket-parts, advance sheets, loose-leaf fillings, microforms, and government documents.

Every title is ordered, received, searched, cataloged, classified, input on the library database, property stamped, security stripped, labeled, and shelved. Catalog cards are filed to complete the access circle. Detailed records are kept along the way.

This simple description belies the complexity which results from the large quantity and variety of material. In a month’s time, Eileen checks in 300 periodicals and binds 75 titles; Laura receives 600 loose-leaf fillings; Lois processes over 1,000 continuations; Luda inputs 250 cataloging records; Liz, Georgia, and Kathy catalog 250 titles; 20 inches (about 2,000) of catalog cards are filed into the public card catalog and 500 loose-leaf service updates are filed and 250 new books are shelved by the Technical Services Department. Add to this the processing of gift donations (about 35,000 in 1987!), withdrawals and cancellations (recycling one ton of paper per month), planning for automation, major book shifting, and a new building.

The coordination necessary to keep up with the volume of materials demands a fine-tuned machine. Georgia sees to that while interfacing with the other departments in the library. She relies on a professional staff and the valuable support of the law student helpers to maintain the production necessary to provide the foundation of service to law students, faculty, and the public.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

"I discovered Law In A Flash while in my last year of law school. I needed a means of quickly reviewing Evidence, and I didn’t relish going over a lengthy bar outlines book. More convenient was Law In A Flash subjects to study for the MBE. I honestly don’t think I could have passed the MBE without them." 

Lollie E. Buckner-Isimn, Admitted to the California Bar

"I used Law In A Flash for Evidence, and got an A on my exam, with the second highest grade in the class of 70 students. I can honestly say that Law In A Flash was instrumental in my success." 

Maureen McCroskey, University of Dayton Law School

"Who said law school studying couldn’t be fun? Studying with Law In A Flash almost makes me feel guilty. The cards define and state abstract concepts and are good for understanding the basic law, but it’s the hypotheticals that not only drive it home, but let me understand and apply it." 

Regina E. Marques, Hastings Law School

"After two years in law school, I’ve seen just about every study aid on the market. Most of these ‘gouges’ are factual but uninspiring. Law In A Flash, on the other hand, asks the questions needed to stimulate thinking. The cards duplicate the same pattern found on exams: problems designed to test application of law." 

Paul Byers, University of Idaho Law School

"In one word, Law In A Flash is just plain excellent. It makes learning the law easier and more fun. You really can use Law In A Flash anywhere. I just put a few cards in my pocket and go to class. I saw them in the classroom when I want to understand the point more clearly, and the professor just isn’t reaching me that day. A few glances at the cards and I’m able to ask questions on point." 

Keith A. Miller, Syracuse University College of Law

"I think your flash cards are great. I have enjoyed browsing through the series. It has reminded me all too vividly how much I have forgotten, and how desper-ately I would need, what you are doing should I ever venture to take a bar exam again (Heaven forbid)"

Orrville L. Freeman, Former Cabinet Member under Presidents Kennedy & Johnson; Former, American Bar Association, Criminal Justice and Multistate Bar Review

"Law In A Flash is the only study aid there is that keeps your mind engaged. Regular outlines give you black letter rules, and they’re as dry as bones and dirt. I was either relating the hypotheticals to real-world psychology major in college, and used the classic techniques of learning, memory, and reinforcement. Law In A Flash puts all these techniques to work. It’s just great. I highly recommend it." 

Ernest Smith, University of Maryland School of Law

"When I took Torts last semester, I went to every class, bought outlines and reviewed my notes. I thought I was ready for my exam. Then I picked up Law In A Flash. It made me realize how little I really understood. I used Law In A Flash and got the top score on my exam. I know Law In A Flash made the difference." 

John Daniels, University of Bridgeport Law School

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.

WE COULD TELL YOU THAT LAW IN A FLASH IS THE BEST STUDY AID YOU CAN BUY.
Dear USD Law Student:

As the 1987-88 academic year draws to a close, BAR/BRI would like to wish all of you good luck on your upcoming final exams.

To the graduating Class of 1988, you have accomplished a major goal in your life and we at BAR/BRI appreciate the opportunity to help you over your last hurdle -- the California Bar Exam. In that regard, the summer course will be held on the USD campus both in the morning (8:30-12:00) and evening (6:00-9:30). For those students attending the evening lectures, you will have an opportunity to see the finest staff of professors teaching live. Students are always concerned with testing and we are pleased to offer the finest testing program including:

- A 4 day Performance Test Workshop
- A 4 day Multistate Method Workshop
- 20 hours of essay exam technique and testing including more than 200 past California Bar Exam essay questions. Students will turn in approximately 2 essay assignments per week for a grade and a complete written evaluation.

To continuing students, BAR/BRI will be as active next year at USD by offering enrollees recently updated outlines, early bird lectures, and a local full-time attorney staffed office.

If we can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call (619) 236-0623.

Sincerely,

Brian J. Sacks, Esq.
Regional Director

HARCOURT BRACE JOVANOVICH LAW GROUP