How do you raise $6.1 million for a law school library? Most of us wouldn't know where to begin. But for Elizabeth "Libby" Schiff, Chief Capital Campaign Director, it's all in a day's work. And judging from her success to date, Schiff does a great job of it.

Though she will be the first to admit that it's an uphill battle and donations come in spurts rather than a steady stream, there is every indication that the full $6.1 million will be raised in time to meet the ongoing financial obligations of library construction.

$2.2 million raised to date

Only $2.2 million has been raised to date, with the breakdown as follows: $750,000 from foundations, $125,000 from corporations and firms, $550,000 from trustees, faculty, and staff, $372,091 from government and $400,000 from individuals.

The James Irvine Foundation is the leader in this fund raising effort. Its challenge grant of $750,000, matched one-for-one with gifts from individuals and law firms, has already been met and thus represents a million and a half dollars toward the lofty goal needed to complete the Legal Research Center.

Next in order are the local corporations and law firms that have made contributions totaling $128,500. These include gifts from Gray, Cary, Ames & Frye; Higgs, Fletcher & Mack and Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps. Another firm, Hinckley, Frist, Wood, Anderson & Hodges, made a gift on the occasion of the firm's 25th anniversary.

Among gifts from the University trustees, faculty, and staff, Schiff says that five trustees have made significant donations and others affiliated with USD have also shown a strong commitment to the library cause. This source of gifts totals $550,000.

Another source of major funding for the new library construction is the U.S. Department of Education. This source represents a $372,091 grant for research facilities at the new Legal Research Center.

Rounding out the list of contributors are the numerous individuals who have given upwards of $400,000. These individuals represent alumni for the most part, but also include many parents of past and current law students. Some of these individuals have made very strong commitments, says Schiff, noting there were some six-figure gifts.

The sum of these contributions, either received or pledged over time, amounts to $2.2 million, or roughly one third of the $6.1 million figure required to expand and renovate the existing library.

The fund raising drive for the new Legal Research Center is part of the University's larger five-year goal of raising $77 million in endowment funds to enrich academic life by attracting outstanding faculty and students and by enhancing the physical facilities on campus.

ABA accreditation at stake

The fund raising campaign for the Legal Research Center is currently the University's most pressing need. For unless the library is expanded to relieve overcrowded student conditions and a climate control system is installed to preserve the quality of books, the Law School could lose its accreditation with the American Bar Association.

The current construction and subsequent renovation of the existing interior will correct these deficiencies. But the work cannot continue unless additional funding becomes available.

The search for additional funds thus becomes more urgent and critical.

It is the next phase of fund raising that Schiff therefore sees as her most difficult challenge. She notes there is a psychological factor inherent in giving, whereby would-be donors perceive a lack of need once construction begins. They tend to think the Law School doesn't need their gifts because school administrators wouldn't proceed with construction unless sufficient funding had already been raised. Schiff flatly rejects this idea, however, noting the need for additional funding is very real and critical to the success of this campaign.

In order to attract additional contributions...

$6.1 million needed for library construction

Improvements assure continued accreditation

by Charles B. Andre

Campus Recruiting shifts into high gear

by Maryann Salaber

Career Planning Director

Once again employers nationwide have invaded our campus in hopes of recruiting qualified candidates for legal positions. In my first year here, 1984, we hit the golden milestone at the time. This year, however, is the fact that employers are looking at a greater percentage of the class. Not only are employers more aggressive, they are looking at a greater percentage of the class.

Four years ago we had no recruiting program on the campus during its annual Fall meeting. You're now invited to see as many as 45 students.

Among gifts from the Board of Visitors in the mid-1970's when he was the Dean of USD's Law School. The primary reason for establishing such a group was the realization that the Law School community must be a leader in the San Diego community. It was Weckstein's feeling that the two could and should work closely together, as it was being done so successfully at other law schools across the country.

Today, the Board has assumed a prominent role in our Law School structure by providing guidance, instruction and support for the Law School as it develops into a leader in the San Diego community and of interest or importance to the San Diego community as a whole.

Professor Donald Weckstein first implemented the idea of a Board of Visitors in the mid-1970's when he was the Dean of USD's Law School. The primary reason for establishing such a group was the realization that the Law School community must be a leader in the San Diego community. It was Weckstein's feeling that the two could and should work closely together, as it was being done so successfully at other law schools across the country.

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A $2.2 million goal needed to complete the Legal Research Center. Here a worker views progress of the new Legal Research Center.

Another source of major funding for the Library construction continues. Here a worker views progress of the new addition facing the steps leading to messianic levels

by Matthew M. Pribyl

On Friday, November 11, 1988 the Law School Board of Visitors will visit USD's campus during its annual Fall meeting. You're now probably asking yourself, "Just who are the Board of Visitors and what is the Board's purpose?" The Board of Visitors is a group of 35-40 persons, primarily attorneys and judges, who live and work in the San Diego community.

The Board meets formally twice annually, once in the fall and once in the spring, to assist the Dean and faculty at the Law School to develop, evaluate and assist in implementing Law School programs. The Board also functions as a support group for the Law School within the community, helping to disseminate information and voice concerns of the Law School to the community. It also helps to relate ideas back to the Law School that involve the legal community and are of interest or importance to the San Diego community as a whole.

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This issue...

USD Prof. Richard Huffman appointed to State Court of Appeal...page 5

CPL takes Props. 73, 80 to appellate court...page 8

Alumni Association helps students before they graduate...page 10

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Mid-term policy stirs campus controversy--differing viewpoints

Faculty needs to modify grading impact of mid-terms but keep learning benefit

by Charles B. Andre

Now that mid-terms are over, students can sigh in relief that this first hurdle of the academic year is behind them. As if to reassert their "bookoom," heavy with fatigue, they can resume normal lives briefly interrupted by the kinds of sleepless nights spent over the past few weeks before December finals. They can take off for a week-end, go to the beach or recreate at some location of their choosing. If students actually do, they cannot help but wonder about the value of mid-terms exams.

I am not opposed to the implementation of mid-term policies. They provide a mid-year examination of the student body at the various faculty meetings. Clement formed her opinion. It is clear to me, however, that she was the representative of law, issues and other factors weighed by the students themselves.

To my knowledge, except for our guest Student Assembly president (of last year), student input was neither solicited nor encouraged when the mid-term policy was being discussed. One student's voice was heard and that student voice did not solicit a spectrum of student opinion. However, in the absence of a lack of communication between the students, faculty and administration. Dean Klein might have enticed student forums in the past two years. Student attendance at these forums was not overwhelm- ingly high and was not considered the most important when denied. Since August, the door to the Dean's office has been closed. Per- haps a more effective means would be to have an editorial comment note the losses. Students are figuratively and literally shut out of the process of administering their law school education.

Confusion over the mid-terms started with the first day of classes on August 27, 1988, an open-book, in-class exam. The first day of classes on Monday, October 7, and the first day of mid-terms on Monday, October 10, 1988, were educational opportunities for the students of the first day of classes on Monday. The type and weight for the exam as well as its effect on the final exam should have been discussed. Few professors were enthusiastic about writing and grading the exams.

With the last day of classes Friday, October 7, and the first day of mid-terms Monday, October 10, 1988, very little time was spent on any new material as well as prepare all the class material in a cohesive outline. Students accumulated data from a very short period and were being crowded, especially for the students administered on Monday. The late announcement of the exam schedule did not help. It is extremely difficult to already plan their study time for exams.

When it came time to take the exam, with one exception, no alternative rooms were provided. In classes with 80 or more students, there was hardly an empty chair, never an empty space or better seat. This was particularly distracting in open-book, open-note exams.

But the administration contends that mid-terms are beneficial. One reason cited is that mid-term exams will help students improve Bar passage rates. The theory is that by taking 12 sets of exams, instead of one continuous set of exams, students will improve Bar passage rates. But third-year day students will now be taking eight sets of exams instead of six. Taking two more mid-terms is unlikely to have a beneficial impact on my Bar passage.

Another theory is that overall grades will improve with more frequent testing. This assumes that students will be forced to spend half the semester's material, be- come aware of their weak points and be better prepared for the finals. But the mandatory light curve curve currently used, overall improved skill will neutral-ize any grade change. In effect, a higher overall grade will be used to give the same grade.

Yet another theory posits that mid-term exams force students to "pace their learning so they won't have to cram as much for finals." This paternalistic theory assumes that students couldn't pace themselves otherwise; it assumes that final exams will not be cumulative; it as- sumes that policy adjustments are given an amount of time to "crum" for mid-terms as for final exams.

Another concept was representative of a particular professor's final exam, and if students really did get valuable feedback on how they were doing, mid-term exams would benefit the students in both taking their final exams and improving their un- derstanding of course material. Unfortunately, not all mid-term exams are repre- sentative. Many professors are administer- ing mid-term exams to get an overall grade and easy grading than to better learning.

I am not opposed to the implementation of mid-term exams as long as we have my learning and test taking skill. In the fall semester of 1986, I participated in a study which showed that many mid-term exams were designed to do just that. The students who retained the most information and had better grades were students who took mul- tiple choice quizzes every week, with im- mediately feedback and discussion. The new mid-term exam policy is not related to the findings of this study.

Drusian policies forced on students with no explanation do not serve to foster good school spirit. The mid-term exam policy is on a long list of examples of the value of constructive faculty, administration and students are closed. This list includes inadequate support serv- ices, chaotic registration and inadequate access to upper-division courses. We are paying Neiman-Marcus prices for Price Club merchandise. Lack of discussion when the students and law school administration addressing these concerns fosters a growing attitude of adversarial hostility toward the administration. Hostile students be- come while learning mid-term without bias from grades.

The faculty's question to mid-terms as strictly a learning device, we can ask whether the Committee's policy does in fact provide test preparation. The question is whether law students are academically enriched by mid-terms or whether their legacies of judgment is under- mined as a consequence.

To answer that question, it is necessary to look at what uses factors which need to be assessed by the students themselves. It is important to keep in mind the discussion of the Committee to pursue for mid-terms. For the most part, they make a careful review of all the course material covered in the mid-term. However, if this is a review of law, issues and other factors weighed by the students and is not leading to one direction or another. The Committee also examined the final exam notes. Many students will compile, organ- ize and synthesize this information into a comprehensive outline that provides a far more efficient understanding of the mate- rial. This semester, only all students will consult treats and commercial outlines that add yet another di- mension to the student's workload.

It is easy to say this approach would be followed on a continual basis. But it cannot be said that all students, for all students do not study alike. Mid-terms thereby ensure that all students acquire a stronger understanding of course material in advance of finals, but with the same deliberateness of purpose used in studying for finals.

The result is a better and more complete working knowledge of course material.
Mid-terms need grading modification

(continued from page 2)

focusing on the minorities who have done drop-out rate
drop-outs. Instead of if, the article highlighted the negative --
blatant were the statistical data: "11 blacks persons, and initiatives, win.
were unqualified last year. Possibly someone student's minority experience that hinder their
who wants to be held accountable for course
mid-term results can have such serious implicature of the mid-term grade and the detriments.
and, in the event of cumulative courses, the
of the faculty in adopting mid-term grading.
The Teaching and Testing Committee should consider this proposal when assessing the
value of the current mid-term policy.

Last month's 'Minority drop-out rate' story 'misleading' says La Raza students

Dear Editor,

As an organization of law students at USD, we were alarmed at the article by David Hall, "Excessively high minority drop-out rate scaries," in the September 27, 1988 issue of Motions.

The article appeared to be another blunt attack on minorities in general and minority law students in particular. Instead of focusing on the minorities who have done well, the article highlighted the negative -- "drop-out rate scaries." We fear that instead of illuminating a problem, the article will serve to further discourage minority students from participating in the process of education offered at USD.

The article was rife with generalizations, inconsistencies and inaccuracies. The most blatant were the statistical data: "11 blacks and 32 Hispanics" in the entering class last year equals 10.3 of the 320 new students reported, not "9 percent" as written. If, as implied in another paragraph, "minorities" include Asian or American Indian students as well, then that percentage is much higher. Statistics alone do not communicate or reflect alarm, despite the lead paragraph's assertion that "according to administration statistics," an "alarmingly high" number of minorities were academically disadvantaged last year. Possibly some student might be alarmed by what the statistics reflect, but that person was not identified in the lead paragraph.

If efforts to "streamline" the admissions process did in fact bring in the "strongest entering class" of minorities student, what exactly are we talking about? "Strongest" meaning a larger percentage of minorities, or "strongest" meaning academically qualified? If the latter, then the supposed streamlining is irrelevant since strong candidates do not go through the Diversely Qualified (DQ) admissions process, something Hall's article seemed to touch upon but then confused.

The DQ program takes into account not only raw academic and LSAT scores, but also an applicant's contributions to his/her community. Minority students and white disadvantaged students who do not qualify under regular admissions may be considered for admission under DQ.

The labels "minority" and "DQ" student are not interchangeable, despite the confusion in Hall's article. Minority students may qualify under regular admissions -- only those who do not are "considered" under the DQ process.

What all DQ candidates share is their inability to qualify under regular admissions. These candidates may be minority applicants or economically or physically disadvantaged whites. Yet, because of their breadth of experience they can provide a contribution to the USD law community equally as valuable as that of a candidate admitted under regular admissions.

Minorities in general suffer obstacles in their minority experience that hinder their college development. They historically have been left out from standard schooling, societal poverty and job discrimination. Individual applicants may have had to work and attend college, dealt with family problems and been blocked by language barriers. What the DQ program attempts to do is equalize those negative factors so that a disadvantaged candidate may be judged equally with those candidates who have not undergone such hardships. Schools, including USD Law School, are benefited by having a diverse student body that includes more than just those with high academic qualifications or a high potential for bar passage rates.

The DQ program gives minorities who were rejected by the regular admissions program an opportunity to prove themselves in law school. Will we concentrate on the very small percentage who did not succeed, but on the great majority who did attain success, we would realize about it, grades at USD (or any law school, for that matter) are serious business. Due to competition among students, grades can mean the difference between Law Review, getting an interview, or ultimately finding employment.

On the one hand, grades can be viewed as the sole reason law students study so hard. Frankly, we feel that, although, grades can be viewed as an unfair burden placed on students at such an early stage, the same material has to be absorbed for finals, with the same study pressures revisited upon the students.

In other words, 'streamlining' lies in how to reconcile the benefits derived from the learning aspect of mid-terms with the detriments associated with the grading impact. One solution is to eliminate the impact of the mid-term grade until the final exam grade is lowered. In this way, mid-terms would provide risk insurance against the consequences of a real "bombshell" final. Under this proposed scenario, mid-terms could not hurt but could only help students.

And both the learning and grading aspects of these exams would be viewed as educational benefits in accordance with the Bar Improvement Committee's recommendations. Moreover, the result is a fair one in terms of students themselves, since it allows them to make a choice similar to that of the faculty in adopting mid-terms. The Teaching and Testing Committee should consider this proposal when assessing the value of the current mid-term policy.

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Appellate judge Huffman: still enjoying law, students and life

by John Altomare

On October 13, 1988, USD Adjunct Professor Richard D. Huffman was sworn in as the associate justice to the Fourth District Court of Appeals. His appointment to the higher bench after only three years on the Superior Court judge underlines Huffman's excellent character and impressive professional record: Judge Huffman had been on the bench since his appointment by California Governor George Deukmejian on April 30, 1985 to the Superior Court for the County of San Diego. In August he was nominated by Governor Deukmejian to sit on the Court of Appeals. Hence, his confirmation hearing held on October 13, conducted by the State Committee on Judicial Appointments, resulted in his formal installation and swearing in ceremony for that position.

The fast-rising Judge Huffman has been an adjunct professor at USD School of Law since 1972. He teaches courses in ceremony for that position.

The Budget Committee (consisting of elected members) is funded at least partially by the Student Bar Association (SBA). The SBA cannot deny funding until after the event is settled, at which time the organization can reapply for funding. After the individual hearings, a total budget for SBA and voted on by all of the elected members.

This year the SBA limited allocation of operating expenses for the whole year as of October 18, 1988: Amenity International, $500; Moot Court, $750; Faculty Bearings, $750; BLSA, $750; Sponsorship, $500; National Lawyers Guild, $700; Thomas More Society, $175; Phi Alpha Beta, $170; Sidebar, $225; Spouses and Significant Others of Law Students, $40. The SBA announces 1988 budget allocations

Fourth District Court of Appeal Judge Richard Huffman

In this particular case, Huffman held that an allowing of Mr. Atkinson had no basis for her claim, charging that Atkinson had breached an alleged contractual relation- ship between the two, relevant to her abortion.

Huffman is also pleased with his new appointment. "Each time I feel the contact Daniel Cargnelutti, a fellow law student, I couldn't help but remark that it's curious that we do just that from the start (i.e., legal analysis emphasized over fact-finding). He agreed, commenting, "We come full circle in a way."

Perhaps that is why, as a judge, Huffman desires to teach as much as he can. "I enjoy dealing with the legal arguments over fact-finding." Huffman then exclaimed that it was in keeping with the evolutionary aspect of his work that it made sense that a judge should want to review the level of the Appellate Court. "For instance, it is only the seasoned judge who can look at a case transcript and see the underlying issues and a whole onslaught of that case's developments -- automatically whereas the novice does not have this sixth sense quite developed as yet. Like- wise, "when you get to this level where you see all these things surfacing from a case transcript, you know it's time to quit that level [fact finding] and move on to the next [legal analyst]."

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Suggestions wanted for USD campus parking program

The USD Parking Committee is currently studying the report submitted by a team of management major students for their summer internship. The committee encourages students to contact Daniel Cargnelutti, a fellow law student, or to contact the Director of the Physical Plant for possible utilization. Law students who wish to take the full advantages of the Parking Committee can contact Daniel Cargnelutti, a fellow law student, or to contact the Director of the Physical Plant for possible utilization. Law students who wish to take the full advantages of the Parking Committee can contact Daniel Cargnelutti, a fellow law student, or to contact the Director of the Physical Plant for possible utilization. Law students who wish to take the full advantages of the Parking Committee can contact Daniel Cargnelutti, a fellow law student, or to contact the Director of the Physical Plant for possible utilization. Law students who wish to take the full advantages of the Parking Committee can contact Daniel Cargnelutti, a fellow law student, or to contact the Director of the Physical Plant for possible utilization. Law students who wish to take the full advantages of the Parking Committee can contact Daniel Cargnelutti, a fellow law student, or to contact the Director of the Physical Plant for possible utilization. Law students who wish to take the full advantages of the Parking Committee can contact Daniel Cargnelutti, a fellow law student, or to contact the Director of the Physical Plant for possible utilization.
Thank you for your interest...the Interview process

by Matthew M. Pribyl

In just a matter of days, voters will be asked to go to the polls and decide a number of proposed measures that could have a significant impact on how insurance companies will be allowed to do business and whether the tort system in California will be substantially altered. The propositions which are at the center of these issues and which have been the subject of a great debate in the past few months are 101, 103, 104 and 106.

Contingency fees opposed

Propositions 101, 103, 104 and 106, which are isolated incidents of attorneys taking advantage of the contingency fee system presently in place in California, such abuses would deal with through means other than prejudicing the large class of plaintiffs that will be effectively barred from the courts their day in court if Prop. 106 passes.

The tort system, the attorneys feel, will be severed by the passage of Prop. 106. It is argued that tort is presently working on or concerning the firm’s legal emphasis shows a sincere interest in the firm and not just in getting a job.

Propositions which are at the center of these issues and which have been the subject of great debate in the past few months are 101, 103, 104 and 106.

Prop. 101 is aimed at limiting the amount of attorney contingency fees in personal injury claims. The insurance companies who back this proposition maintain that no valid claims for recovery are only looking to extend a total of three to five offers. Currently, I have my living room and dining room wallpapered with different variations of this same letter and I am working on the hall. Letters such as these are a no reason to give up on your name tucked to the knock outside the occupation office, what is the next step?

Realizing that a 20 to 30 minute on-can-

termination whether you fit the character of their working environment.

Follow your heart and choose a question on which the interviewer can evaluate your skills. Asking questions that particularly pertain to a case the firm is presently working on will help you maintain that no valid claims for recovery in a tort action will be precluded by the passage of Prop. 106. However, most lawmakers, and especially plaintiff personal injury attorneys in California, believe that Prop. 106 is merely a self-serving tool of the insurance companies which will, if it passes, effectively bar many injured parties, and especially plaintiff personal injury victims, from obtaining representation in an action for damages sustained by the victim. A measure such as Prop. 106 will effectively preclude victims from obtaining representation in an action for recovery of damages sustained by discouraging attorneys from championing the victim’s cause.

Pay your own accident

Prop. 104, the No-Fault Initiative, proposes to establish a no-fault insurance system for automobile accidents. The underlying idea of Prop. 104 is that each party in an automobile accident will be responsible for paying his or her own damages. The costs involved in an auto accident, then, will be borne by each party to the accident, re-

Would-be attorneys await vo"e on propositions

by Matthew M. Pribyl

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Prop. 101 is aimed at limiting the amount of attorney contingency fees in personal injury claims. The insurance companies who back this proposition maintain that no valid claims for recovery in a tort action will be precluded by the passage of Prop. 106. However, most lawmakers, and especially plaintiff personal injury attorneys in California, believe that Prop. 106 is merely a self-serving tool of the insurance companies which will, if it passes, effectively bar many injured parties, and especially plaintiff personal injury victims, from obtaining representation in an action for damages sustained by the victim. A measure such as Prop. 106 will effectively preclude victims from obtaining representation in an action for recovery of damages sustained by discouraging attorneys from championing the victim’s cause.

Pay your own accident

Prop. 104, the No-Fault Initiative, proposes to establish a no-fault insurance system for automobile accidents. The underlying idea of Prop. 104 is that each party in an automobile accident will be responsible for paying his or her own damages. The costs involved in an auto accident, then, will be borne by each party to the accident, re-

(Continued on page 8.)
Recently passed bills to help state bar eliminate backlog of discipline cases


The Third Progress Report reports that a number of the harsh criticisms contained in prior reports remain valid, particularly the failure of the Bar to eliminate a serious backlog of cases. However, the report credits the Bar with major reforms and with support of two bills whose passage and implementation are needed: Senate Bill 1498 (Presley), which includes substantial constitutional measures, and Assembly Bill 3931 (Brown), which will give the Bar the resources to implement an adequate discipline system. Both bills have been passed.

SB 1498 is a 37-section bill which includes momentous structural change and authority augmentation. The bill allows the enhanced monitoring of criminal arrests of attorneys, malpractice claims, contempt and civil sanctions. It allows for interim suspension of attorneys on a reasonable basis and gives the Bar the flexibility to impose a wide variety of interim remedies to protect the public. The new system restructures the State Bar Court to replace the current volunteer attorney hearing referees who preside over Bar discipline cases with a panel of full-time, professional, and independent judges appointed by the California Supreme Court. Appeal will be to a new three-judge panel of appellate judges similarly appointed and including the state’s first non-attorney appellate judge.

The Report catalogs the changes being made by Bar staff and concludes that a major progress can be expected with the effective implementation of the new statutes. The Report cautions the Bar about the tendency to underrate complaint backlog data by holding matters in "inquiry" status for months. Unless a case is labeled as "investigation," it is not counted as part of the investigations backlog which the Bar is statutorily required to reduce. More than 1,000 cases are currently pending in this preliminary backlog. Further, the 2,000-plus cases which have been pending in the Bar’s Office of Investigations for more than six months include an unusual ratio of meritorious cases.

Including those cases backlogged and awaiting formal accusation in the Office of Trial Council, the total backlog of cases deserving attorney discipline is currently higher than at any time in the Bar’s history. The Report makes a number of recommendations to streamline procedures, including the development of a "Letter of Warning" disposition. However, the Report concludes that even with maximum administrative efficiency, the backlog could not be eliminated without the resources sought in AB 4391. This bill provided the funding to change and install procedures by raising lawyers’ state bar dues. Attorneys who have been practicing for more than three years see the highest raise in their dues from $276 to $417 a year.

For the first time, the Bar Monitor’s Report moves into areas of prevention and reports on the status of Bar policies affecting discipline, including specific recommendations as to each. These include the following:

1. Malpractice Insurance

The Report supports required malpractice insurance for all practicing attorneys and failing such a requirement, rules obligating all attorneys to pay civil judgments for malpractice; where such payments are not made, the Bar’s Client Security Fund should make them and require the attorney to make periodic repayments as a condition of continued practice of law.

2. Continuing Legal Education

The Report supports required continuing legal education, as proposed in legisla-(Continued on page 15.)

CPP assists with job search

by Maryann Salaber
Career Planning Director

The Career Planning & Placement Office (CPP) would like to recommend that all students who have taken advantage of the various programs offered this fall. These programs are offered for all students with the hope that they will empower students with ideas and information valuable over a lifetime.

Successful Programs

The Career Choices Seminar held on September 17 provided students with an overview of the various career options available after law school. Members of the Alumni Association represented areas as corporate practice, solo practice, partnerships, government, and law firms. Hats off to alumni Emri Grijalva, Jan Mulligan, Rob Trentacosta, Alan Williams, J. Del’Angelo and Ken Medefit for an excellent presentation. Thanks also to Ernie Gross and Kelly Salti for coordinating the program.

The Interviewing Workshops held on September 19-21 were a tremendous success. Seven attorneys volunteered their time to conduct mock interviews and 20 students signed up to participate. Students were able to hone their interviewing skills in a non-threatening situation, receive direct feedback from the attorneys about their interviewing style and review a videotape of the interview in private with a counselor.

Although these mock interviews, three students did well enough to receive actual call-back invitations. The program was so well received, we will be having it again in the spring, sometime in February. Many thanks to the attorneys at Schall, Boudreau & Gore for their participation - Rob-Trentacosta, Lynn Wedell, John Morott, and Gibson Pratt - and to Steve Coghlan as well.

The Alumni Association held its biannual Law Clerk Training Seminar on October 1-3, 1988. Students are encouraged to attend this program this fall, don't worry, it will be held again in the spring.

"Are you a lawyer, too, honey?"

On October 19th, a panel of women attorneys from the law firm of Teamson & Heniksen discussed the various issues facing women today: 1) subtle and overt discrimination, balancing career and family and work opportunities available to women today. This is the fourth year these women have completed the successful seminar with Women’s Opportunity Week. Many thanks to Teresa Warren for coordinating the panel presentation.

Upcoming events with CPP

Students are encouraged to attend the programs summarized below.

Nov. 2 - More Hawk Public Interest Law Foundation. Colleges and law firms from public interest organizations will be available for questions and answers. Confirmed speakers so far are Greg Knoll, Director and Chief Counsel of the Legal Aid Society of San Diego and Miles Harvey, an attorney with Luci Forward who recently received an award for outstanding pro bono contributions.

Nov. 16 - American Law Society Symposium. Panel of outstanding attorneys practicing in various facets of international law.

Nov. 17 - Tentative date for Judicial Clerkship Panel, which will include judges, judicial clerks and Howard Wayne from the Judicial Clerkship Committee. This is especially designed for 2nd-year students planning to do a judicial clerkship upon graduation. Other students interested in judicial clerkships are also encouraged to attend.

Financial Aid

Follow new rules for funding

by Carl Eging
Financial Aid Director

The 1988-1989 school year is well under way. The major changes mandated by the Congress and the Department of Education regulations are now in place. As we begin the plan for the 1989-1990 financial aid year, I would like to highlight some of those changes:

1. Congressional Methodology is here to stay! (At least for the 1989-1990 academic year.) Many of you are painfully aware of the changes that this shift has caused. The most significant impact has been in the area of "base year income." For many students, this calculation has meant great changes in the "self-help" contribution.

2. "Notify or else" - Another major change has occurred in the area of student responsibility for notification. Students must notify lenders of any change in status or address. In this case, "ignorance" of the requirement is not "bliss." Several students have discovered that "pre-claim" status and default declarations can come very quickly when the lender or service agency isn’t notified of the student’s changes. These actions, on the part of the lender, can have a significant negative impact on your future credit ratings.

3. Financial Aid Transcripts - Federally guaranteed loans now require Financial Aid Transcripts from any college you have ever attended. It doesn’t matter whether you earned a degree or just took a summer course. If these documents are not in your file, your check cannot be disbursed and may have to be returned.

4. "Non-need" verification - The SLS and CLAS loans now require "non-need" verification through needs analysis. At the present time, we use the Financial Aid Form handled by the College Scholarship Service. You now have to prove that you aren’t eligible for any "need" based programs. Simply stated, this will mean that virtually all financial aid applicants will have to file an FAFSA form. The cut-off date for this program was August 1, 1988. It will be in effect for the next academic year.

5. Disbursements - The SLS (as well as the GSL) is now disbursed in two equal installments. The regulations require that at least 90 days or one-third of the loan period must pass between disbursements. This regulation took effect with loans disbursed after October 1, 1988.

As we look toward next year, we anticipate some stability at the graduate level. Most of the changes that have been mandated are now in effect. We will be attending a Law School Financial Aid Workshop in mid-November. Changes that impact on USD-Law students should be discussed at that time.

Within the next few months, we will start serious planning for next year. I would appreciate any input that you would like to offer in areas of Federal, USD Financial Aid Application and needs analysis. In order to give adequate time for consideration and review, I would appreciate your input in writing.

The staff of the Financial Aid Office thanks you for your cooperation and assistance. It gives me great pleasure to officially welcome you to the staff. Natalie Croson is our new Financial Aid Coordinator, replacing Kyle Poston. Patrick Reid has replaced Michelle Teter. He will be there to help take care of your financial aid questions and papers.
Attorneys await proposition results
(Continued from page 6.)

The impact of two campaign finance reform propositions—both passed by the voters in the June election—is being de- cided by a California appellate court at the request of USD's Center for Public Interest Law (CPL). The Center supported Proposition 68 in the June election and published several feature articles and commentaries on the campaign finance reform issue in its quar- terly journal, the California Regulatory Law Reporter. Propositions 68 and 73—both pertaining to campaign finance reform—were passed by a majority of the voters in the June election and both must be implemented. But Proposition 73 re- ceived more votes; thus, in areas of "irre- oncillable conflict," Proposition 73 con- trols.

Proposition 68 would create a Cam- paign Reform Fund, fed by voluntary $3 contributions through a check-off box on California tax forms. Contributing taxpayers are given an immediate tax credit for their donations. Political candidates who agree to overall campaign expenditure limitations are able to receive matching funds from the Campaign Reform Fund which the specified ratios which encourage can- didates to seek small contributions and dona- tions from citizens in their home districts, rather than from large, special interest, Sacramento-based political action com- mittees (PACs).

Prop. 73, however, prohibits the use of "public monies" to finance political cam- paigns, and Prop. 73 proponents—three in- cumbent state legislators—have argued that the use of monies donated to Prop. 69's Campaign Reform Fund is the use of "public monies" which would otherwise go into the state treasury. 

CPL contends that the terms of and public advocacy for Prop. 73 presented the public finance ban as one which would prevent the coerced taking of tax monies for campaigns a taxpayer finds reprehen- sible, such as a Ku Klux Klan candidate in the most widely-shown advertisement. The Prop. 68 Fund is fed by voluntary $3 con- tributions and is not under the control of the state legislature.

On September 22, the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) heard testi- mony from the proponents of both proposi- tions as to the proper interpretation of Prop. 68. Center Director and USD Profes- sor Robert Pellinard argued before the FPPC that Prop. 68's Campaign Reform Fund does not qualify as "public monies" under the definition of that term provided in Prop. 73; therefore, implementation of the Fund would not irrevocably conflict with the prohibition against the use of "public monies" for campaigns in Prop. 73. Over the Center's testimony in opposition, the FPPC adopted its staff's recommendation that the Campaign Reform Fund estab- lished in Prop. 68 conflicts with Prop. 73's ban on the use of public monies to finance political campaigns, and is thus null and void.

Also at the September 22 hearing, a re- presentative of the Franchise Tax Board testified that the FTB would immediately act upon the FPPC's decision and begin to print the 1988 state income tax forms on September 29 without including the Prop. (Continued on page 10).

CPIL defends Proposition 68 campaign funding—higher court to decide issue

California voters will need legal advice to understand the propositions and their lengthy descriptions in this November ballot

Poem for a friend

Sometimes the world does seem too-busy a place for a weary heart. The early dawn and the anticipation of the fresh morning start to give way to the empty grumpiness of a sometimes-dull and colder world. But then, the night falls once more, and, in the darkness, a new horizon fills those brown eyes with orange fire and billows exotic sunshades. A rainbow-colored heaven washes the dawn with the hope of renewal,

Of new chances, dawn-breath, and imagination-opened opportunities.

The promise of tomorrow voices so forward and beyond the gray-empty days.

But sometimes the hope is gone; the emptiness clings in the way of the sodden soul. And then, when the strength within can no longer sink the promise from being the saddened heart, there remains no reason to persist.

There is no anticipation of the orange-flushed sky.

David, what must you have felt, we will never fully know.

Your silence leaves us all greatly saddened, infinitely empty.

We will miss your kind smile, your gentle manner, your calming presence. You have touched us in so many ways, and we will carry you in our souls for always.

For your loss, David, our hearts are shattered.

Knowing you, your experiences have been enriched.

We are just saddened that none of us could reach within you, to find the hope of tomorrow.

May your soul and his peace, David, and may you have found what could fill you in this earthly journey.

We love you, David,

and you will be sorely missed.

-A Classmate and Friend

Muscular Dystrophy ride slated for November 6

On Sunday, November 6, the 3rd An- nual Freedom Run for Muscular Dystrophy will take place on a 100-mile route starting at South Coast Harley-Davidson Chula Vista out to Otay Lakes and ending at Bob Park Recreation Area. San Diego motorcycle enthu- siasts are invited to participate.

Two thousand riders gathered last November in Los Angeles for a similar ride and raised $200,000 for the Muscular Dystrophy Association. Funds are raised by pledges given to the riders by supporters.

For more information on how to be- come involved, please contact the MDA office at 584-2484.
Alum Assoc. ayes students before/after graduation

by Charles B. Andre

For those of you who are unfamiliar with the Law School's Alumni Association, meet Tom Polakiewicz. Friendly, outgoing, personable, Polakiewicz is the president of this organization which hosts a membership of more than 5,000 alumni and grows larger with each year's graduating class.

Apart from his work as president of the Alumni Association which frequently brings Polakiewicz to campus, Polakiewicz is also a commander in the Coast Guard Reserves. He says this part-time job is great fun, and Polakiewicz says that current students oppose midterms as well as their mandates in grade calculation.

Initially, I would like to clarify the topic on the block this last month has some bad memories of law school simply because I want to see a change in the current policy, I strongly encourage your participation. Lastly, keep in mind the November 9th open school forum, where candidates for the position of Dean will answer the concerns of students.

Scholarships and essay contests: money offered for the writing

As a continuing feature, Motions will run in the paper. Each month there will be multiple essay competitions, internships and scholarship announcements. The following is a list of those announced after September 20 at USD:

CUA Communications Law Writing Contest
Stephen G. Thompson Memorial Writing Competition
Catholic University of America
Topic: Communications Law
Deadline: February 15; 18-month-old son, a '77 alumnus, Polakiewicz has the vote for anything else, but on top of all he's a full-time attorney with the Rancho Bernardo firm of Jones, Hatfield, Penfield, Barnier and Firegold, where he specializes in civil litigation, business law, and real property. He lives here in San Diego with his wife and their one-month-old daughter.

Alumni also support their own quarterly publication, The Advocate, which keeps them apprised of news and developments at the Law School. Other events sponsored by the Alumni Association help bring both students and alumni together, such as Padres games night, Pops night, and the Michael Mohr Golf Tournament.

A very special occasion for Polakiewicz, however, is the annual Alumni Bar Bq. This party is held on the last day of the bar exam in July and represents a final celebration of getting through law school. According to Polakiewicz, law school doesn't end at graduation and all alumni will have to worry about passing the bar. But when that exam is over, the graduates have a lot less to worry about than the upcoming Halloween party (which is going to be a serious bash), says Tom Polakiewicz.

By John Altomare

CILP fights Prop. 73 proponents in court

(Continued from page 8)

On September 28, CILP filed a petition for writ of mandamus in the Fourth District Court of Appeal against the FPPC and the FTB, seeking a proper interpretation of the two propositions and a stay to prevent FTB from printing the tax forms until a court has the opportunity to rule on an alleged conflict of laws. On September 29, the Court of Appeal ordered the agencies to respond to CILP's petition. FTB recently agreed to delay its printing of the tax forms until November 8 and the court is considering the parties' briefs.

The League of Women Voters has asked to join CILP as a petitioner and the California Common Cause has intervened in support of CILP, arguing that the public monies ban of Prop. 73 is unconstitutional in any event, since it is a statute purporting to prohibit legislative action by future legislatures unless approved by a two-thirds vote—a change in majority rule which must be amended to the state constitution. Prop. 73 supporters have requested that it be placed on the ballot for a vote on the November 8th ballot.

For more scholarships and contests, see the September issue of Motions. Each month Motions will print the latest announced scholarships, essay contests and internships and try to keep students informed.

President's Report

By Jack O'Donnell

SBA President

October

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October
Barristers walk tightrope in Brit courts

by Jamie Sternberg

The structure of the British legal system differs greatly from the American system. Professor Keith Evans, who has practiced law in both England and California, lectured on the differences at Professor Jorge Vargas's Comparative Law class on October 4.

The legal profession in England is divided. Trial attorneys are known as "barristers" and "solicitors" prepare the case for trial. Each is an expert in his field. Evans focused his lecture on the practice of a barrister.

The prospective barrister has to have a University degree and to pass the Bar Final Examinations after a year in one of the four Inns of Court Law School. He then serves an apprenticeship during which he is known as a "pupil" to an established practicing barrister. Historically, the pupil used to pay 100 guineas (about $150 today) for the privilege of being his master's lackey.

The practice of payment was established in 1780 and the fee remained the same until its abolishment in the 1970s. One can imagine how much money 100 guineas was in 1780; a house could probably be bought for that amount. For this reason the profession tended to be limited to the very wealthy and law was thought to be the rich man's profession. Some poor youngsters have made it into the bar and they had to do it by moonlighting or as a recipient of scholarships.

The pupil, to this day, primarily observes his master at work, emulating his conduct. In doing so he learns not only the law but also how to conduct himself with other members of the legal profession.

The barrister is dependent upon the solicitor for his livelihood. The solicitor takes the case and assembles the materials necessary for presentation to the court. If the case is to proceed to court the materials are then given by the solicitor to the barrister. Often, because of scheduling difficulties, the barrister does not receive the details of the case until the night before the trial is to begin. This happens almost 70% of the time but Evans states that most cases can be successfully picked up in a very short amount of time. He compares it to a "tightrope walk," making the job of a barrister extremely difficult and stressful.

Barristers are strictly controlled by the "Inns of Court." Although the four Inns are similar in their social functions to an American legal fraternity they also perform some of the same functions as the California Bar. They prepare students for the practice of law, admit them to the Bar and formally and informally oversee ethical standards in the profession.

The goal of most barristers is to be inducted to a judge. The reasons are two-fold. First, judges receive pensions from the government after 15 years of service whereas barristers have no retirement provisions. Also, judges are addressed by title, either Sir or Lord—depending on the level at which they are adjudicating.

Evans pointed out that the British are not a totally egalitarian society and titles do confer additional status upon their bearers.

Unfortunately Evans sees the barrister's profession as "dying on its feet." Ironically, as Americans see the advantages of the divided legal system with barristers and solicitors each acting as experts in their respective fields, the English system is having difficulties. Because they believe that the contingency fee concept is highly unethical, the state has had to develop a system to allow legal access to the courts for the poor. They have done this by developing a system of legal aid with barristers being paid with government funds to represent the financially disadvantaged. A great danger exists in such a system, Evans believes, claiming that the law has been "sold into government service." He questions whether this is good for democracy. He sees the power of the central government growing beyond the point that it is safe.

While the English have traditionally rejected the contingency fee method of funding as being highly unethical it may be a solution for the problem that the legal profession is currently facing. Now the contingency fee method of funding is being considered by official committees.

The important thing to recognize, said Evans, is that when a country's legal profession ceases to be independent of that country's government, the freedom of the society is in danger.

When going gets tough, at USD there is still someone who cares

by Starr Lee

Editor

Last year Motions printed a story about the stress put on law students because of the importance of grades. When other personal problems add to this stress a person can feel that things are just too much and quit going to classes or just keep it all bottled up and expect the solution. The secret is you have to learn how and expect the solution.

The counseling center and Chaplain, gives spiritual assistance to students November 9 in Room 2A at noon (located in the Campus Ministry Office, 297-6000). The counseling center and Salt are also there to listen. If you don't know your problem, they can't help with the solution. Salt and Dean Grant Morris are offering several forums this upcoming month to help students to air grievances and alleviate law school pressures.

The Dean is holding an open forum for students November 9 in Room 2A at noon. Students who want to let him know what they think is wrong, or right, with classes, testing, registration, professors, procedures, the library or anything else are getting their chance. He'll be a captive audience that day.

Student Assistant Professor Bernard Siegan, who along with 15 of his students authored the publication, Siegan and his students began work on the 285-page bibliography two years ago with a $15,000 Justice Department grant. None of the grant money for the preparation of the book went to Siegan and they even came in $2,000 under budget.

The book can be ordered from the Government Printing Office.
Phil Alpha Delta calendar of events

Spend a Day with a Judge Program (October 3 - 28)

Thirty-two PAD members signed up to spend a day with a local municipal/superior court judge. Students were able to observe conferences between attorneys in the judge's chambers, go to trial with the judge, listen to sidebar conferences and observe any activities the judge participates in during the day the student spends in the judge's courtroom.

USD Pre-Law Chapter Meeting (October 26)

Founder's Hall Room 151 7 - 9 p.m.

PAD members will conduct an open forum for the USD undergraduate students getting into law school, the LSAT and what to expect after enrolling in law school.

HALLOWEEN PARTY, Co-sponsored with SBA & MBA (October 28)

Wabash Hall (Highway 805 & University) 8 p.m. - 1 a.m.

The band "Cat Tracks" is scheduled to play. Come in costume and have a good time.

ELECTION DAY BAR-B-QUE (November 8)

Law School Patio 4 - 8 p.m.

Co-sponsored with Barpassers and PDP, Bar-B-Q to celebrate Election Day.

Forum with Board of Visitors Nov. 11

(Continued from page 1)

achieves the goal of bringing the Law School community closer to the San Diego community as a whole, by virtue of the working relationship established. But it also ensures that the Law School will grow with the larger community, respond to the needs presented to the legal community by the larger community and enable the Law School to have a voice in that larger community. The cohesiveness that is developed between the two communities can only lead to a more effective and responsive group of legal professionals within San Diego, and an ever-improving legal education at USD.

The 1988-89 members of the Board of Visitors are: Robert Adelizzi, Dr. Bernard Aginsky, Elaine Alezander, Richard Benes, Louis M. Brown, Alan Meese, Josiah Neeper, Virginia Nelson, Robert Pate, Howard Wiener. The proposed agenda for the November 11 meeting is as follows:

* 8:30 - 9:00 a.m. Opening Session
* 9 - 12:15 Classroom Visitations
* 9 - 10 Open Forum with Students (Room 2C)
* 10 - 11 Faculty Committee Meetings
* 12:15 - 2 p.m. Luncheon with Law Faculty
* 2:15 - 3:45 Closing Session

All students are invited and are strongly encouraged to attend the open forum which will be held from 9 to 10 a.m. on November 11 in Room 2C. This is an excellent opportunity for students to ask questions and/or voice their own opinions about matters affecting their legal education at USD as well as the practice of law in San Diego. Take advantage of this opportunity to be heard!
Descriptive computers meet Motions publishing needs

by Charlie Hrvatin

It is easy to take for granted the composing and production of monthly and student publications. Motions happens to fit in both categories. What is interesting here is the advancement of composition, production and information dissemination of such publications through the use of advanced technology. Motions, formerly the Woolback, has broke the barrier entering the "Computer Age" with the implementation of a complete desk top publishing system.

Beginning with the August 1988 issue, Motions instituted a new format of composing and finishing all pre-printing production in the tiny UC office through the use of the latest in desk top publishing equipment. Motions sports a Loading Edge, IBM-compatible computer with Microsoft Word software and the Aldus Pagemaker desk top program that has complete layout and design capabilities. With this system, all levels of production are advanced to a level of speed and accuracy at least double that of the former system.

Gone are the days of dragging down a reporter, well almost, and tedious long hours editing in order to send it to a professional typesetter, just to wait for its return for a second edit. Then and only then could layout begin.

Less lead time needed

Now, Motions foregoes that extra time by having reporters' stories and other written submissions turned in on floppy disks and directly input to either the Microsoft Word or Pagemaker programs for editing. At the same time they can be formatted in the Motions print style and sized for layout purposes. As a six-page manuscript is formatted down to 27 inches of print one of the editors is then able to place the copy on a layout page, the last stop before final printing.

What all of this means translated to dollars and costs (and also sense) is that many production costs previously incurred by sending out various jobs to professionals are eliminated by finishing all production work in-house. Photos must still be sent out to be made into half-tones, a print composed of black and white dots which can be printed.

Lead time has been cut from two weeks to about nine days. Besides escaping the added burden of typesetting and lineopy printing charges, this new system opens up the possibility of more timely stories meeting deadlines for each issue and more control over the basic look of the paper.

Each issue has gradually implemented more and more technology as more aspects of the programs are understood and further equipment is utilized. This month Motions begins using a postscript laser printer, a NPC Nationalwriter LC-500. The Postscript capabilities give this laser printer the ability to utilize different fonts, type face sizes and reduce copy and print copy in ways a regular laser printer usually can't do even with the added expense and complexity of more software. A postscript laser printer has an internal computer which controls the various functions which greatly expands its capabilities.

More layout possibilities

Under Pagemaker, there are 10 readily accessible fonts with 30 different ones to be used after mastering more of the programming. This makes for a more readable paper by being easier on the eye. The staff has gradually become acclimated to the new system working overtime on the finer points of the programs used the most.

Typical pre-deadline day might go as follows:

Editor picks up reporter's diskette with an editorial on it. After downloading the story from the diskette to either the Microsoft Word or Pagemaker programs, he will start editing. The story is then sent to the Pagemaker program and put on a page. When all the stories for that page are downloaded and laid out, headlines are added and the page is printed at a reduced size. The page is then proofed, corrections are input into Pagemaker and the page is reprinted in "tiles," four to a newspaper page, at 100 percent. This page is laid out, the half-tones put down and the page is ready to go to the printer, commence editing.

Some lead time is still necessary because of production time, stories not turned in on disk need to be input and the scramble to write copy to fill holes or make up for stories not turned in.

Motions writing and submission guidelines

Stories should be submitted on 5 1/2" IBM-compatible floppy disks along with a printed copy of the story. The name of the file and the last processing program used should also be noted on the story. (Although the larger floppy disk is preferred, a 3 1/2" disk is acceptable.) Duplicate copies of the story are supplied.

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Capital expense recouped

The expense of this extensive system is easily justified from a financial point of view. Last year, the average 16-page paper cost about $1200 for typesetting and half-tones with printing costs of about $400 for a total cost of about $1500-1600 an issue. This year, capital expenses aside, a 16-page paper costs a total of about $600; $200 for half-tones, miscellaneous work and $400 for printing costs.

The system will "pay" itself in about six or seven issues. Because of this reduction in operating costs, Motions does not expect to be requesting yearly funds from the SBA, except for possibly start up costs of a couple of hundred dollars at the beginning of the school year. This will free up almost $4500 for allocation by SBA to other student organizations. (Motions has been getting $3500 to $5000 from the SBA in the last couple of years.)

With the future use of the computer and the growth of the school, the switch to computer tech was necessary and worthy of the school's and the newspaper's advancement.

Halloween Party

Sponsored by SBA-PAD-MBA

Tomorrow
Wabash Hall
Friday, October 28
8 p.m.- 1 a.m.

Music by CAT TRACKS

Prizes for Best Costumes
Barpassers & Kaplan Bar Review Courses

10 Kegs Beer, Food, Dancing, Fun
The stresses of attending a law school are fairly well known due to the popularity of such law-related shows as the movie television series, "The Paper Chase" and more recently "L.A. Law." No one would dispute the tremendous pressures students are under as they strive to succeed in the demanding field of law. However, if the law student is part of a couple, vis a vis: married, engaged or otherwise, those stresses and pressures are often times transferred to the non-student partner and are sometimes very difficult to deal with.

Awareness of law-related stresses and their affects on the relationship is important to the health and survival of the relationship throughout the three to four law school years. Learning to cope and having someone to commiserate with are also key points in the non-student partner's daily life.

Where can you go to find counseling or a sympathetic ear? The answer could be a sympathetic ear? The answer could be a "rap session." Future plans include organizing and, hopefully, subsidizing some special events and providing a place an awareness of law-related stresses and their affects on the relationship is important to the health and survival of the relationship throughout the three to four law school years. Learning to cope and having someone to commiserate with are also key points in the non-student partner's daily life.

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Schiff recognizes the fundamental rule of fundraising: don't look a gift horse in the mouth. "We also will be reaching out to some of the larger corporations," says Schiff. But she notes the obvious drawback to asking a corporation to support a law school is that these companies have great people and enjoy the law school experience. To whom may they be willing to lend a hand? Schiff thinks the students and school officials are the right people to ask.

The second will be televised on Monday, November 7, on Southwestern's Channel 15. The four-camera videotaping of this program was a joint production of USD and Southwestern Cable's public affairs office. A videotape copy of the full two-and-a-half-hour program will be available for viewing at USD's Media Center.

Linksters tee it up for Mohr tourney

Set aside your books and bring out your clubs! The 13th Annual Michael Mohr Memorial Golf Tournament is rapidly approach- ing. A field of 100 golfers will take the links on Tuesday, November 7, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Country Club of Sioux Falls, in the Southside. Moland v. Schrader is the showpiece event.

The tournament will be followed by a "Black Diner" with concessions that you would find at the Black Hills Theater. The entry fee will include the dinner and the tournament, and the only thing you have to bring is your clubs.

The final event of the Mohr tourney will be held on Thursday, November 9, at the Law School. A "Tee It Up" auction will be held at 3:45 p.m. in the Student Union, and the proceeds will be used to support the Mohr tourney fund.

The tournament is open to all law schools and is limited to 100 golfers. The entry fee is $50 per person, and the deadline for registration is October 15.

Motions

Next Issue: Nov. 22
Submission Deadline: Nov. 15

Advertising Deadline: Nov. 15

Public Safety Report

US D crime rate down, bike thefts up

by Starr Lee

The crime rate on USD's campus is down about 6.5 percent from last year, according to Ramon Keating, USD Investigator/Crime Prevention Officer, and fall-out of increased surveillance of Public Safety officers and students taking time to lock up their bikes and vehicles.

Bicycle thefts is up this year from last year though. Thirty bicycles have been stolen this year while only seven bikes were stolen all last year. Seven bikes were stolen during the last couple weeks of September but since a story in the Vista October 6 issue was published, there have been no reported stolen.

Keating feels this year's increase in the number of officers from 20 to 24 and their "sticking out" of parking lots and bicycle racks by plain-clothes officers has been a major plus to stop break-ins and bicycle thefts. There has been no increase in the number of break-ins (Keating is a retired Chicago detective) and within the next two years USD is attempting to get out on the streets. Although supported by the police and security guards it is also shown by Troopers and Security's change in name to "Public Safety."

To keep crimes down on campus, Keating warns students that they must keep lock on lock, keep an eye on their bikes and as a result "staking out" and "security guards".

Two television cablecasts of the USD Law School's September 18 debate with Ralph Nader, Professor Jeffrey O'Connell, Howard Miller and other distinguished guests are scheduled: The first will be televised on Sunday, October 30, 9-11 p.m. on the County Department of Education's "Learning Channel" on: Southwestern - Channel 34 Kosi - Channel 23 Dimension - Channel 15 American - Channel 17A Cal Video - Channel 23 Daniels - Channel 23 Conrad - Channel 23 Julian - Channel 4

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Two television cablecasts of the USD Law School's September 18 debate with Ralph Nader, Professor Jeffrey O'Connell, Howard Miller and other distinguished guests are scheduled: The first will be televised on Sunday, September 25, 9-11 p.m. on the County Department of Education's "Learning Channel" on: Southwestern - Channel 34 Kosi - Channel 23 Dimension - Channel 15 American - Channel 17A Cal Video - Channel 23 Daniels - Channel 23 Conrad - Channel 23 Julian - Channel 4

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### CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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November 5...December grads should be particularly interested if taking the February Bar in the School of Law Bar Review Program starting with the first in a series of lectures on the California Bar exam on Saturday, November 5. These lectures will be provided to assist upper-division students in preparing for the Bar. Many of the subjects tested on the exam have not been reviewed by a student since his or her first year of law school. Other areas, such as the performance skills section and ethical standards issues in the essay questions, are unique to the California Bar exam and may be alien to a student preparing for the Bar exam. Through early instruction and repeated testing in this program, students will be sensitized to the areas being tested and the testing areas which are unique to the California Bar exam. The lecture series will review Contracts, Constitutional Law and the Performance Skills section of the California Bar exam. A general lecture on essay-writing techniques and the multi-state section also will be presented. Exams will be administered in each lecture, graded and returned to the students. Students wishing an individual critique of their exams may schedule appointments with Assistant Dean Kelly Salt. The following dates have been set for the lecture series:

**Performance Skills Exam**
- Saturday, November 5, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. More Hall 2A

**Essay Writing Techniques**
- Saturday, November 12, 10 a.m. - Noon Grace Courthouse

**Constitutional Law**
- To Be Announced

Contracts
- To Be Announced
- Students interested in attending the lecture series should contact Assistant Dean Kelly Salt in Room 205 or by calling 280-4600 Ext. 4362.

November 9...The event we have all been waiting for, The First Annual Rejection Letter Shredding Party is sponsored by the Career Planning and Placement Office. Prizes will be awarded for: Most-Obviously-A-Form-Letter Rejection Letter, Shortest, Most Verbous, and Most Sincere rejection letters, as well as many other categories.

November 9...Dean Morris will hold an Open Forum for students on Wednesday from noon to 5 p.m. in Room 2A. All students are invited to air their comments, questions and problems.

November 9-11...The Jessup International Moot Court Competition, a two-person team competition, is slated for November 9-11. Finals will take place in Grace Courthouse.

November 23-28...USD Ski Club presents Ski Utah. Reservations are being taken in the Outdoor Adventure Office or any Ski Club Meeting. For more information contact Kirt Bonebrake at 277-1345.

Bar Discipline gets state aid with bills (Continued from page 7) on Legal Technicians, but disagrees with the Task Force's conclusion that there should be deregulation of legal technicians with only a $50 registration requirement and reliance on public prosecution or civil liability to prevent consumer abuse. The Task Force Report would allow practice of law, including court representation, by legal technicians.

The Monitor's Report comments that the lack of legal services in areas such as immigration, landlord-tenant, and consumer bankruptcy can be addressed through regulation which (1) is minimally intrusive, (b) is not controlled by attorneys and (c) effectively precludes irreparable harm to consumers from incompetent practice. The Report preliminarily lists several possible regulatory systems designed which can create low-cost legal technicians without as much consumer risk and abuse as is likely under the Task Force's recommendations.

Ongoing...Lawyers Guild meets Thursdays at 12:15 p.m. in the Graduate Student Organizations Office on the first floor of the University Center to discuss progressive legal issues and alternative viewpoints.

SIDEBAR serves the USD Law School as a convenient weekly bulletin. The Reports supports the diagnosis of the recent controversial State Bar Public Protection Committee Task Force Report
Enroll in California BAR/BRI now,
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receive FREE preparation for the

Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam

1.) Complete 3½ hour lecture in early November by
   PROFESSOR RICHARD WYDICK
   Casebook author (West Publishing); “PLAIN ENGLISH FOR LAWYERS”
2.) Professional Responsibility Outline
   a. 124 pages of reference material
   b. 100 objective practice exam questions, and
   c. a complete ABA Code of Professional
      Responsibility, ABA Model Rules of
      Professional Conduct, and ABA Code
      of Judicial Conduct.
3.) TWO complete simulated (50 questions each)
   Professional Responsibility exams.