Vol. 2, No. 5
February 1, 1989

Law library construction on schedule
by Matthew M. Pribyl

"Isn't the library construction finished yet?" A common lament of students around the law school these days, but be assured, the construction is right on time.

"We are proceeding on schedule, that is the library construction and no delays whatsoever are anticipated,' states Law Library Director Nancy Carter.

The entire plan for the new Legal Research Center (a.k.a. Krater Law Library) has been finalized for some time, and the resulting structure will benefit the law school and the legal community in San Diego enormously.

Phase One of the construction will be completed by June 1989, at which time the new addition will be finished. The majority of the books in the library will then be transferred to the new addition and work will begin on the existing structure.

Krater Library as we now know it will be completely gutted and the space inside utilized more efficiently than at present. This renovation will be completed by June 1990 if construction remains on schedule, and will constitute Phase Two of the Legal Research Center construction. At the end of Phase Two the renovated structure and the new addition will be joined to form the entire Legal Research Center.

At the end of Phase Two, the current structure will have new features which will aid the general problem of overcrowding at the law school. For instance, the second floor will receive two additional classrooms: one larger auditorium-style classroom and one smaller classroom.

In addition, more faculty offices will be created on the third floor of the existing structure so as to better utilize the space in that area. Also, the law centers which are now housed in Guadalupe Hall will move to the new

(Continued on page 13.)

10 percent tuition hike to supplement staff wages
by Jim Sherwood

USD law students each year are faced with the burden of determining how they will pay their tuition the following year. This burden is even tougher when the tuition rises each year.

Next year students who thought that the last years' 8% hike in tuition fees was steep are in for even a greater surprise next year.

The 10% tuition increase for the 89-90 school term will raise tuition to $12,285. This additional $935 per student (and with 1,000 full-time students) will raise the additional $1 million in tuition revenue. The question remains that with an inflationary rate of approximately 4%, how can the university justify tuition increases to this extent?

Dean Grant Morris explained that each year the Tuition and Budget committee gets together and establishes the proposed tuition for the following year. This figure is arrived at by considering not only the normal operating expenses of the law school but also the requests that will be received from various academic units, administration offices, the law library and the president's office.

The committee determined that an 8% increase for 89-90 would be necessary to cover these costs.

Then USD President Anthony Hughes initiated a special program to increase the salaries of staff and faculty on university wide basis. This meant an additional 5% increase above the 8% increase agreed upon by the Tuition committee.

This extra 2% would be distributed from an "equity pool" in order to attract more distinguished professors to the university.

(Continued on page 14.)

5th Cir. judge presides over Moot Court competition
by Dorian White

Former Chief Judge of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals John R. Brown will be one of three final round judges presiding at the St. Thomas More Moot Court Competition, Friday, February 3 at 5 p.m. in Grace Courthouse.

Brown, who is still a judge for the 5th Circuit, (he served as chief judge for 12 years until turning 70 at the end of 1979) is best known for his famous civil rights decision in Gomillion v. Lightfoot which became a pivotal point in the history of constitutional law and was a precursor of the reapportionment decisions.

A straight A student at University of Michigan Law School, Brown is said to have, "studied like hell and got drunk once a month." He moved to Texas after law school and became a senior partner at a firm in Houston. Brown specialized in admiralty law before receiving his appointment to the nation's largest and busiest circuit court of appeals.

On the court, Brown proved an enigma to his fellow judges. On the bench, Brown was known for questions that cut to the heart of a matter. His intellectual discipline and capacity for work matched that of many of his peers, none of whom surpassed him in raw intelligence.

In later years, Brown, spoke his opinions with quotable, colorful phrases - the "Brownie" of the opinions, his law clerks called it.

An example came in a concurring opinion in which he parodied a routine holding in a case involving marketing of detergents. Brown reportedly sent a clerk to a supermarket to copy names of every detergent product on the shelves, then wrote: "Clearly, the decision represents a Guide since we risk a Cascade of criticism from an increasing Tide of ecology-minded citizens...."

Other Moot Court judges
Professor Robert Klonoff will also be judging this year's Moot Court competition. Klonoff, a 1979 graduate of Yale Law School, is a former law clerk of Judge Brown.

When asked about his experience clerking for Judge Brown, Klonoff said, "The man is a genius. He was always well prepared and on top of the arguments. He is an historic figure for civil rights."

Klonoff says Brown has a great sense of humor and gets together with his former law clerks several times each year. Klonoff believes that the best thing he took from his clerking experience was the ability to be persuasive. "After each argument, Judge (Continued on page 13.)
As the Dean

Last November, at the annual visitation of the Law School’s Board of Visitors, concern was expressed about a “communication gap” between the students and faculty/administration. Each semester, I hold a Dean’s “Open Forum” in which students meet with administrators to discuss various student concerns. Last spring’s open forum was extremely low—fact, the administrators outnumbered the students. We need to find alternative methods of increasing communication. I have requested that the Faculty-Student Relations Commission consider revising our current system to maximize effectiveness in communicating and exchange ideas with the student body. Additionally, Motions has graciously accepted my idea to establish a new “Question and Answer” section in the Newspaper.

I invite students to submit questions and comments on any topic relevant to the Law School experience. Submissions should be made to my secretary, Ms. Sharon Coleman. I will respond to students that respond either regularly in the newspaper or directly to them. It is important to discuss the matter with the individual within the administration or faculty best able to address the issue or concern raised. Improved communications with students is a vital issue for this academic year and the current semester.

There is one matter that will certainly be discussed at the faculty at its next regular meeting (February, Monday 10) that is of direct concern to law students. A few years ago, the faculty adopted a new final exam deadline that was intended to give faculty more time in which to determine final grades. The new deadline will take effect for the second Monday of the spring semester. The spring semester commences on the first day of class. A proposal before the faculty would extend that deadline to three working weeks after the final exam is given. A working week excludes University holidays and vacations.

While faculty members are aware that students anxiously await their examination results, students also need to be concerned that faculty members have time to accurately grade those examinations. I have asked the Academic Rules Committee to consider the proposal and to report its recommendation at the next regular faculty meeting.

If you have an opinion on this issue, or would like to make the faculty aware of a special concern, I ask that you contact Associate Dean John Minan who chairs the Academic Rules Committee or ask a student Bar Association representative to do so. The committee welcomes your input.

Grant Deon Morris

SA Ba and mid-term policy: "Wimpy, wimpy, wimpy?"

Dear Editor:

The article titled "Amicus Curiae" is a summary from the proposal made by Professor Don Weiskost regarding the changing grade deadlines.

"Faculty members are encouraged to have their grades in the Faculty office as soon as humanly possible after the last day of classes. This change is in response to students who said studying our Christmas vacation (vacation week to 2 weeks after) was not sufficient. The winter break was too short which did not give them time to travel after the holidays. Last year's winter break was as long as the spring break, but this year, they have two weeks instead of the regular six days.

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Motions reserves the right to refuse editorial and advertising content deemed unsuitable or inappropriate for our readership. Content of this newspaper is for the exclusive use of authorized attorneys and is not for distribution to the public or any other entity.
The San Diego Police are issuing tickets and citations to the homeless for being homeless. They are being cited under California Penal Code section 647(i), the latest version of a vagrancy statute dating back to 1872.

A local attorney, Tom Homann, has volunteered his services and large amounts of time to defend some of these homeless persons in the San Diego courts. However, Homann, along with half of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), local attorney Kenneth Klein, USD Law Professors Lisa Black and Kevin Cole and USD law school students have submitted an amicus brief attacking the constitutionality of the statute.

Section 647(i) of the California Penal Code states: "Every person who lodges in any building, structure, vehicle, or place, whether public or private, without the permission of the owner or person entitled to the possession thereof, is guilty of disorderly conduct."" [an] is the metropolitan misjudgment of disorderly conduct.

The proposed interpretation of §647(i)

An amicus brief includes the same constitutional arguments used by Homann in defense. Professor Black categorized the three constitutional challenges as the following: 1) Straight statutory construction analysis proves penal code constitutionally defective, 2) vagueness of code raises level of unconstitutional vagueness, and 3) code unconstitutionality makes a status a crime (referring to the Supreme Court cases, Robinson v. California and Powell v. Texas, prohibiting such a statute.)

1. Statutory construction

The brief details the legislative history of the code which makes clear that the term "lodges" applies only to lodging inside a physical structure. This historical analysis also shows that the substantive change made by the legislature in its 1961 revision was to make it illegal to lodge in public structures as well as private ones. This argument asserts the code is misinterpreted and enforced incorrectly by the San Diego police and leads inevitably to the argument that the code is unconstitutional.

What is or is not a "place" according to the statute? One cannot tell if an underground, a sidewalk, a shrub, a park bench, or a doorway constitutes a "place" where it is prohibited to lodge. Even if the police insist on misinterpreting the "lodges" to mean other than a physical structure, how does one get permission to sleep in public "places" under the stipulations of the code?

The SDPD interpretation of §647(i) theoretically makes any persons sleeping or loitering in the park vulnerable to a vagrancy ticket.

\[ \text{The proposed dean's salary and fringe benefits were quickly agreed upon. However, two obstacles developed during the negotiation process.} \]

\[ \text{The selected candidate felt the cost of housing in the San Diego area compared to the candidate's current housing cost was so great that no increase in salary could overcome the increased housing expense.} \]

\[ \text{The second obstacle involved budget considerations. The candidate sought guarantees from Hughes that certain areas of the Law School budget would be increased. Hughes declined to guarantee the budget increases, but did agree to submit the proposed budget increases through the normal budgeting process. President Hughes, to no avail, promised to support the proposed budget increases if the increases proved justifiable. No agreement was reached and the candidate withdraw from the selection process.} \]

\[ \text{What is the next step in the dean search? The Dean Search Committee is in the process of selecting five candidates from an extensive list of possible candidates.} \]

The five candidates will be invited to visit the campus employing the previous process. Even though the candidates are being selected from the list previously compiled, it by no means indicates that the remaining candidates are second rate. The list is extensive and includes many suitable candidates. It is simply not feasible to have more than five or six candidates involved in the final interviewing process at one time.

More Hall PILF looks for fulfillment of donor pledges by Adam Schwartz

The More Hall Public Interest Law Fund (MHPLF) is requesting that those who pledged donations during last year's pledge drive and who have not yet paid please do so by sending their payments to the Foundation at USD Law School Office.

Of the more than $11,000 pledged last year, less than half had been received as of the beginning of spring semester. This somewhat poor record of compliance detracts from what has otherwise been a strong first effort for the MHPLF. Officers of the Foundation are nevertheless hopeful of collecting substantially more funds before public internship grants are offered for the summer of 1989.

While collection efforts continue, plans are already in place for the second annual MHPLF fund raising drive. There will be two general membership meetings this month, on February 1 and February 23, to acquaint students with the MHPLF and to enlist help for the drive.

The Foundation provides grants for law students desiring to work in non- or low paying public interest summer internships. One way for students to help the cause is by giving some of their time during the two week fund raising drive and sitting at the collection table. Anyone interested in helping with the drive or just learning more about the MHPLF should attend one of the meetings.
CRITS GURU PACKS HOUSE FOR MAIDEN CLS SYMPOSIUM

by Gary Fielder

"What you're doing in law school is getting your hands dirty with the raw guts of injustice in society," said Harvard law professor Duncan Kennedy to the crowd.

UCLA professor Duncan Kennedy, one of the leaders of the movement.

Kennedy belongs to a small network of profoundly radical law professors who have challenged the method and philosophy of the Western legal tradition. The symposium, billed as "An Evening with the Crits," was organized, financed and run by USD law students and was the first in what was promised as an annual series of lectures by CLS scholars.

The panelist covered a wide range of basic ideas forwarded by the CLS movement. Wohlmuth began the discussion by presenting a paper on the paradox between the human need for a legitimate set of beliefs to mediate crisis and the often blinding effect it has on its believers.

"In between the poles of this contradiction is the law," stated Crenshaw, "which creates the space so that people can seriously entertain the notion that this nation embraces equality, while simultaneously denying remedies to a number of complex problems of race and class." Crenshaw explained the link between race theorist and Critical scholarship as one which stems from a mutual effort to examine how our legal framework contributes to racial domination. "We think of ourselves as ones who expose the way that dominant ideology obscures the nature of race relations and frustrates efforts to continually organize around specific substantive issues of racial domination," Crenshaw stated.

"What we have isوز a concept of formal equal opportunity to show how the law legitimizes racial domination by providing rhetorical justification on the basis of colorblindness and requiring an "almost impossibly to prove" notion of intent. Our society needs to take a long, hard look at fundamental conditions of inequality," concluded Crenshaw. "We have to reject the notion of nondiscrimination and adopt a nonsubordinating model which is grounded in the normative belief that all racial disparity is suspect. This calls for valuing the perspective of subordinate groups and placing all burdens of proof, production and persuasion on institutions which remain essentially white."

Kennedy, whom Crenshaw called one of the "heavies" of the CLS movement, (Continued on page 13.)
Conaghan found "pot o' gold" at USD

by Jim Sherwood

A self proclaimed "legal aviationist," University in England, Professor Joanne Conaghan is not only often too conservative an atmosphere of the University in San Diego. Since Conaghan's arrival in the fall of 1987, USD hasn't been the same. But where did all of this energy and these strong ideas come from, and what are her plans for the future?

Conaghan's strong legal background was easy to see with three lawyers and a judge in her immediate family. Growing up, she always wanted to be like dad, a prominent British barrister, and when she ended up in law by accident seems to be a part of her most memorable and influential experiences. "It was well on her way. Her claim that she only wanted to go into teaching. But she does plan on continuing to play tennis and drive cars in England--which is a lot warmer and a lot friendlier than I thought it would be," she smiled. "I was pleasantly surprised."

While here at the University of California, she was pleasantly surprised. She was interested in meeting other people and really trying to connect with them. People here, she says, "are very pervasive and a lot friendlier than I thought they would be. Actually," she smiled, "I was pleasantly surprised."

As she interacted with more of the citizens, she found that people in California were sincerely interested in meeting others, and really trying to connect with people. They were, she says, "very pervasive and a lot friendlier than I thought they would be. Actually," she smiled, "I was pleasantly surprised."

According to her high academic achievement, she was given a dispensation to take the BCL (which is similar to our LL.M) in one year. After completing two years of clerking tasks in a field that did not particularly interest her, she concluded that this type of work was not her cup of tea. This is when she decided to go into teaching.

Based on her high academic achievement, she was given a dispensation to take the BCL (which is similar to our LL.M) in one year. After completing two years of clerking tasks in a field that did not particularly interest her, she concluded that this type of work was not her cup of tea. This is when she decided to go into teaching.

For several years of teaching at Kent, Conaghan submitted a resume to USD in a faculty exchange program. Without much as a second thought, she decided to diversify her legal experience by learning American law and traveling to the sunshine state of California.

Upon arrival, she found that most of her preconceptions and stereotypes about California were true. "It was just like L.A. Law" and all of the shows on television," Conaghan said. "The beaches were full of blonde, tan men with biceps and skinny women with long legs."

However, there was one misconception in San Diego which she was happy to find untrue. She had heard that society was so commercialized, that people used clichés such as "have a nice day" as a selling technique. "(Would you like a chili dog?"

"Have a nice day"

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When asked about her goals for the future, Conaghan revealed her interest in writing feminist novels on female litigants. With House of oranges and zest, I would not be surprised to find a bestseller on the racks some time in the near future. It is not too late to sign up for the Alumni Advisor mentoring program. Tammy Muir in the Alumni Office 203F, or call ext. 4737. Second-year students who did not participate in the program last year are welcome to register.

The Lawyers' Club's: Student Committee will match volunteer LC members with students who have expressed interest in observing a particular event and in a particular area of law. The law students do not need to be a member of the Lawyers' Club to participate. Any students interested in participating should contact the Career Planning office, or call 47711. The Lawyers' Club was incorporated in 1979 to seek and adequately the need of women in the law to promote equality of the sexes in our society. Members are both male and female.

Alum advisors available for 1Ls

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Law Clerk training program

The Law Alumni Association is offering a Law Clerk Program. March 11 from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. This three hour seminar will provide the skills necessary for you to become an excellent law clerk.

The program is sponsored by the Career Planning office and the Office of Development and Alumni Relations. Please see Jean Kiernan in the Planning and Placement office or call ext. 4737 for further information on this new program. The program is starting this spring and will include depositions, trials, mediations, arbitrations, civil law and various types of hearings and conferences.

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Financial Aid

Time to think 'loans' for '89-90
by Carl Eging
Financial Aid Director

The new academic year brings with it fewer changes than last year. Congressional Methodology which caused great changes last year will influence the method in which student aid is computed. The Self-Help contribution for non-subsidized loans and aid in determining the previous year income (in this case - 1988).

The rules for Dependent and Independent students remain the same. During the past year approximately 95% of our students were classified as Independent. The deadline for the financial aid application for the nine month period will remain at $1200.

Once again this year, only the living expenses of the student may be only included for the month of April. If a student is married only the expenses of the student, and not living expenses for the family except child care during school hours and medical expenses can be included.

Students who enroll in Summer Abroad or the regular Summer School will have to file the appropriate paperwork with the Financial Aid Office and have the associated costs added to the budget.

The Student Budgets have been revised to closely reflect student expenses. One new budget category has been added in the area of medical care. Some of the new budgets include an amount for the standard medical care available.

Other budget categories have been increased in an attempt to more accurately reflect the costs that students incur. However, it should be noted that these costs are fairly inflexible. Alterations to the budget can only be made for individual situations and are extremely serious.

For new school year the bar exam costs for graduating students will no longer be assessed as a budget addition. Copies of the budgets are available in the Financial Aid Office.

The process for obtaining financial aid will be very similar to the procedures in place last year. All students must file the College Scholarship Service Financial Aid Form in order to be considered for any financial aid including loans.

This year students who apply for just the SLS loan must still file the FAF form. These forms are now available in the Financial Aid Office. There are several other forms that are required for continuing students. The complete USD packet will be due by April 1, 1989. Deadlines coming soon

The "priority deadline" for financial aid consideration has been moved up to April 1 for Summer Abroad. The Carl Perkins Loan Program or the Tuition Center for Public Interest Law awarded intervener compensation from SD&G

On December 19, USD's Center for Public Interest Law was awarded $3,582 in intervener compensation by the state Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

Last May, three Center interns -- Bob Venberg, Steve Lindsey, and Linda Tice -- intervened in an SD&G proceeding at the PUC, which was expected to establish a rate schedule. The interns challenged a utility proposal to charge ratepay- ers who voluntarily or involuntarily disconnected their service a charge of $15 for each reconnect. The interns had filed a brief in the matter that argued that the ratepayer had the right to have the service restored if the company charged a reconnect fee.

In a ruling issued last month, the PUC ordered SD&G to refund the $15 reconnect fee to all ratepay- ers who disconnected service between July 1 and December 15, 1988. The PUC also ordered SD&G to refund customers who paid the fee before December 15, 1988.

Center for Public Interest Law awarded intervener compensation from SD&G

Credit Loan Program a student must complete and submit all in-house paperwork by that date.

The FAF must be stamped as having been received at College Scholarship Serv- ice by April 1, 1989 in order to receive priority status. Students receiving notice that May 1, 1989 is the deadline for receipt of all materials in the Financial Aid Office so that more or less checks should be available for Fall 1989 registration.

Sample Student Budget Day Division

Tuition and Fees $10,330
Books and Supplies 600
Rents, Utilities 3,805
Food and Sundries 2,070
Transportation 1,600
Personal/Misc 1,650
Medical/Dental 450
Child care ***
TOTAL: $20,570

As many of you are aware, there are several changes coming up with our lend- ers and our loan programs. The important changes are summarized below.

1. The SLS loan checks will now be disbursed in two instalments just like the GSL program. This means that checks for both programs will be disbursed just prior to the start of each semester.

2. The CLAS Loan Program will phase out of existence. It will be replaced by the SLS Loan program which will be available from several California lenders. The SLS loan will also be offered by Law Access and the Law Loan Programs.

3. There will be an expansion in the private loan programs. The Law Access Loan Program (LAL, Loans) will be open for new borrowers. The maximum amount available will increase to $12,000 per year. The origination fee schedule will remain the same.

4. The current Law Access Loan lend- ers will establish their own loan programs. Details of this loan program have not been worked out, but their new loan will be called the Law Loan Program.

5. A new loan program will be avail- able for our students. This loan program will be offered by a group of New England lenders and will be called the Grad Excel Loan Program.

6. Details about this program will also be made available as soon as we receive them.

Students are reminded that the total amount of student financial aid available to any student is now approximately $12,000.

In awarding compensation to the Center, the Commission noted that "in proceeding, SD&G presented a number of controversial proposals that were eventu- ally withdrawn. While SD&G should be commended for its willingness to re- think positions, this approach could cause intervenors to spend their limited resources without compensation."

by Steve Olen

Last summer a USD student group was under the tutelage of then-Professor Anthony Kennedy (in glasses) in Salzburg, Austria, shortly before Kennedy became Supreme Court Justice Kennedy.

Some schools have programs in exotic countries such as India and Barbados. Last summer, Dewey Howard, a USD third- year, studied in Narobi, Kenya. He com- mented that it was interesting to study international law from a third world per- spective.

The choices of host countries for study abroad are practically limitless. Some very resourceful students have even gotten credit for internships in U.S. embassies or inter- national organizations. For a student inter- ested in international law, or just a student who wants to broaden his or her per- spective and have a great time doing it, study abroad programs are the way to go!
Coretta King at USD for Women's Week

by Gayle Thorne

The Women's Law Caucus is planning a series of speakers during International Women's Week, March 6-10. Speakers include the Hon. Judge Judith McConnell, Coretta Scott King, the Hon. State Assemblywoman Lucy Kilkeila and Dr. Sarah Weddington.

Judge Judy McConnell is the presiding judge of the San Diego Juvenile Court. In days when women were not very welcome in the legal profession, McConnell did not do well for the state Department of Transportation in San Diego before her appointment in 1977 to the Superior Court bench. In June 1981, she accepted a judicial assignment to Juvenile Court.

McConnell co-founded the National Association of Women Judges with Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. McConnell is also co-founder and first alumnus, earned her Master of Laws degree in the UCSD College of Law. Coretta Scott King will address the Master of Laws on the campus held in Oakland from March 30 through April 2 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Registration is only $45 and scholarships are available by pre-registration.

SeveralCaus members are going to attend. Any student interested in attending should contact the Women's Law Caucus, Enl.4354. The conference features a vast array of workshops on topics from a feminist perspective. It is guaranteed to be fun and educational.

Annual Faculty Auction

The next Faculty Auction plans to continue its tradition hosting annual Faculty Auction. The auction will be held in April where students bid on unique, generous donations from the faculty. Past auctions have included rides in exotic sportscars, dinner and evenings with faculty members, and unsualsirious events rendered by faculty. It's an event students cherish every year.

The Women's Law Caucus urges all students to attend their meetings and get involved in campus activities. Meeting notices appear in the Sidebar and elsewhere.

Court externships offer view into 'secret' judicial rituals

by Starr Lee

The end of my first year of law was Approach. And I was still unemployed for the upcoming summer. As I had never worked at a law firm before, good grades were just not enough for the firms to whom I applied.

However, in a book in the Career Planning office caught my eye, "Judicial Clerkship by a Practice Law Student." I thumbed through it thinking about the chances of getting a judicial clerkship after graduation when I noticed that many courts wanted law students, not graduates to work with them. The students were "paid" with school credit, and experience and exposure to the masterful inner workings of the court system, I dove in.

So instead of researching and writing mere motions and complaints, I "paid to" at the Fourth District Court of Appeals in San Diego. I paid the school for four credits and then went to "summer school" as an extern at the court, researching and writing draft opinions and memos.

There are many externship opportunities available in San Diego alone because of the various courts based here. Almost all courts have some kind of externship program offering students the chance to see how real lawyering works from the insides of the fast track system to what contributes to winning (or losing) a case.

The second-year student, I wondered how the court could dare to rely on me as I felt my little bit of knowledge was slight. Realizing the frailty of law students, they did not hold my hand but they didn't throw me into the melee as I felt my little bit of knowledge was slight.

In my first case I read most of the issues in the several of the issues in a sex abuse case to assist "my" judge's research. The next case was on my own but re- search assistant Judy Bambune was always there to discuss with me which trails to dispatch, follow and research tips.

Working at the court gave me an insight into how a case goes through pre-trial hearings and motions, lot of administrative work requiring specificity and through trial, and on to appeal. I had to read many trial transcripts, trial briefs and appellate briefs during the summer as well as hear some good, and some inadequate, oral arguments.

I learned that the judges are not acting like gods at oral argument but truly trying to find answers and insights into issues of a case on which the appeal may hinge. They are just not enough for the firms to whom I applied. However, you still don't want to get caught trying to press the court's patience by not knowing answers when you should or Hiking procedure.

Good presentation counts

Writing a good brief does matter, even if you don't have a winning argument. At the appellate court, the various briefs (Re- spondent, Petitioner, Reply) have different color covers so they can easily be detected. Most briefs were nicely typed with card stock covers, with no noticeable typing errors. However, I read briefs in court construction paper covers with penned corrections all over the brief. I tried to look up cases that didn't exist because they had been either made up or badly cited. There was bad grammar, bad arguments and bad lawyering coming through on those briefs.

The judges notice these items and to some degree a badly written argument (or presentation) throws off the credibil- ity of the writer, therefore on his arguments. The lawyer with the best written brief does not have to worry about his presentation, may not win but he earns the judge's respect.

Working with various types of cases also helped me to narrow down the types of law I would like to pursue. An appellate court handles everything from personal injury to criminal to constitutional deprivation cases. In one semester I worked on five cases, each in a different area of the courts. I do not interest me for future practice but are still fascinating and research and discover. After working on cases involving divorce, sex abuse and robbery I have decided on working in other areas of law, mainly because the courtroom turns in these areas. Yet I now have some first hand (Continued on page 13.)

Faculty evaluating mid-terms

by Charles Hrovatin

Mid-terms are still a few weeks away, and, yes, they are still going to be given; but the future of these intrasemester challenges remain in the balance. At least until the Teaching and Testing Committee has the opportunity to compare the positive and negative effects of this semester's mid-terms with the results compiled from the fall semester. Professor Kevin Cole leads the delegation on the Testing Committee as they gather data on tests as well as feedback from the students.

According to Cole, a survey is being prepared to get a read on the students feelings and to get input regarding particular problems.

Following the Fall mid-terms, a petition had been circulated by students, but Cole said that he hadn't gotten wind of it and that the committee was primarily concerned with "identifying difficulties" and "collecting observations."

Therefore, the Testing Committee's survey will be conducted in two parts. The first will be a controlled group to get a "well-rounded view." The second survey will be random in nature open to all that wish to participate. The purpose here will be to have the next group for more accurate responses than the possibly statistically skewed ones that may be elicited from the random-style survey.

Problems already identified include the value of mid-terms to students when the test is dissertable or final, the strain of test preparation on students, and the economics of giving mid-terms and the infringement on class preparation time for student and professor. Other factors that gravitate to a negative response are the bunching of exams and testing fatigue or simple burnout.

These must all be weighed against the obvious positive effects such as learning what is expected of an unfamiliar teacher and increased feedback graduated by highlighting of important knowledge gained through the semester. It should be pointed out that the Teaching and Testing Committee is not an advocate of one side or the other. The panel is specifically a fact-gathering body which will turn itself over to the faculty before final decisions are reached. At this time, the economics of mid-terms will depend on how the faculty balances student and staff evaluations of mid-terms, the positive and negative affects present and economic issues that affect the ability to administer proper tests.

What it all boils down to is "time will tell." More information is necessary including results from the upcoming mid-terms and student input. Student feedback is not only appreciated but sought. This story will continue.

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The Law Library campaign staff has been organizing challenge gifts as a means of kickstarting a $47.5 million capital campaign, its largest ever and among the largest in San Diego county history. The five-year campaign, entitled “Education for a New Age,” will implement a wide-ranging expansion of academic programs, student and faculty recruitment, student scholarships and facilities affecting the whole university. The New Age campaign to date has raised $21 million.

The Campaign Executive Committee, made up of 13 of the region’s civic, business and religious leaders, plans to raise $1 million for endowment funds to support scholarships, and $16.5 million to meet key facility needs.

$12 million of the funds raised will be used to help enroll more minority students, said USD president Arthur Hughes. “A diverse student body enriches the educational mix,” Hughes said. The $12 million will be put into investments which should generate about $1 million a year for student grants and loans.

Since September 12.5 percent of the USD (graduate and undergraduate) have been from minority groups. Hughes said USD would like to raise this level to 20 percent within five years to 10 percentile.

$16.5 million of funds raised will go to hire and retain faculty scholars and provide travel and study opportunities and $2.5 million will form an unrestricted endowment. (USD currently has a total endowment of $10 million.)

Adjunct Professor Richard Huffman was named as a 1988 Trial Judge of the Year Award by the San Diego Trial Lawyers Association.

Professor Lou Kerig presented “Selected Significant Points on Courtroom Evidence” at the 1988 Criminal Law Seminar presented by the Nevada State Bar in December.

Professor Herbert Lazreroz has been elected to the American Law Institute. He has been appointed to the A.LI’s Tax Advisory Committee.

Director of the Annual Fund and Alumni Programming for the Law School, Barbara Mendelson, completed her MBA in January, 1989, at National University.

On December 1, 1988, Harvey Levine became president of the California Trial Lawyers Association, the first San Diego lawyer to become president. He worked exten- sively this past year on the insurance rate regulation initiatives.

As CTLA president, he will assume responsibility and focus efforts to educate the public regarding the vital “prevention of injury” characteristics of tort law and reduce the important function of tort in reducing and preventing injuries.

Professor Joe Darby served as moderator of a panel on “International Law and Legal Education” as part of the California State Bar’s first International Conference held in San Francisco in November, 1988.

Professor Alexander moderated the Association of American Law School’s (AALS) Constitutional Law section’s panel at the January convention in New Orleans.

Alexander also presented papers at Northwestern School and at a conference in San Diego.

Professor Hugh Friedman has stayed busy as usual in 1988. He spent two months in Japan where he lectured on topics such as Mergers and acquisitions in the U.S. and international business transactions. In October, he participated as a member of the California Commission on Corporate Governance, Securities Transactions and Shareholder Rights at Harvard’s John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Friedman has also co-authored revisions to his two-volume treatise California Practice Guide Corporations, which will include 1988 developments.

Professor Sarah Smith prepared new materials for the Tax I course and course planning for the taxpayer with children with exceptional needs.

During the last couple months, Professor Don Weckstein has addressed several groups such as the California State Bar Lawyer Referral Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law, the North Coast B’nai Brith Chapter, and the American Lisus of Court, Wolch, San Diego, San Francisco.

As chair of the State Bar Commission on Bar Ethics, Professor Laura Berend conducted meetings and the Commission examined the facilities in Stockton, San Luis Obispo and Pleasanton and commented to the State Bar on legislation pending in the corrections area.

Visiting professor Charles Morris from Southern Methodist University participated (Continued on page 15).

High 61.3% of USD first-time takers pass July California Bar

Fifty-five percent of USD School of Law graduates taking the July 1988 California Bar Exam were successful.Former Dean, Sheldon Krantz, was among those passing the California Attorney’s Bar.

In figures released by the Office of the Dean, 63.6 percent of all School of Law graduates taking the July 1988 California Bar Examination were successful.Former Dean, Sheldon Krantz, was among those passing the California Attorney’s Bar.

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USD volunteers advocate change in vagrancy statute  

(Continued from page 3)

This sort of enforcement policy only tends to harass an individual and makes him liable for his status, or alleged status, as perceived through the eyes of a police officer. The ACLU builds on Robinson, arguing that the homeless person commits no actual reus and police officers respond merely by his condition (status) of being homeless.

A law which punishes someone for "an involuntary manifestation of the status of homelessness," according to the amicus brief, not only violates that person's Constitution--again citing the unconstitutionality of felony on a case-by-case basis if the facts of these three cases in particular, illustrate

butner knife, a rough and ragged piece of cement, if anything, provides the individual with assuring and vital protection.

Additionally, Clay noted that the homeless do not respond under a legal duty to appear in court and seem much less interested in their own legal defense and in defending themselves than do their attorneys. Most don't see to appreciate or take advantage of free legal help. However this amounts to circular reasoning: The homeless are being harassed for being home- less and then are expected to vindicate themselves by being homeless.

How do they pay fines?

The citation also carries a monetary fine, which seem ridiculous considering most homeless people have no money. If a homeless person were to abide by the law's expectations of an upright citizen, he or she would appear in court unable to pay the fine and then be held in contempt of court. The only way to pay the fine would be to submit to an order to do community service such as sweeping sidewalks to pay back the "debt to society." That person will still be homeless and subject to the same unyielding law the following morn- ning.

It would seem much more sensible, hu- mane and economically efficient if the San Diego Police were trained to refer a home- less person to a social agency or some other helpful service. The ACLU's amicus brief mentions that as a result of a 1987 court challenge to threatened arrests of homeless for sleeping on the sidewalks in Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Police en- tered into a settlement.

The Los Angeles Police agreed that no arrests would be made unless the homeless were first offered transportation to an available shelter and the officer was refused; no arrests would be made if shelters were not available. Cruel and unusual punish- ment as well as the necessity defense were argued in that case.

In the present case, neither the defense nor the city officials of San Diego can name the source generating the enforce- ment policy of §647(i) through the ticket- ing of suspected homeless persons. Yet no one is aware whether many other cities, if any, are applying this statute in this man- ner. Some attorneys involved with these cases suspect that San Diego is unique in implementing this enforcement policy. So, where is the source of this policy: the police, the mayor, the city manager, the downtown developers, shop owners and municipal agencies?

Ara City Attorney, Clay comments that it is not for him to say where the law is good or not. Nonetheless, it seems per- fectly sensible for the City Attorney to rec- ommend to other city officials that Los Angeles has enacted a compelling policy regarding enforcement of the loitering and vagrancy statute, and maybe it would be correct for San Diego to follow suit.

Since no one official seems to know who implemented this policy, Clay can't be the Chief of Police decide to do things dif- ferently? Policies sometimes can be changed just as easily from shifts in attitudes rather than waiting for the bureaucratic machin- ery to implement a change.

Funding of shelters, skilled social work- ers, employment counselors and nation- wide computer information links to bene- fit the homeless and poor should be at the top of agendas when mayors and govern- nors attend their national conferences.
CA Supreme Court grants CPIl Prop. 68 review

The Center for Public Interest Law's lawsuit to enjoin Proposition 68 -- a campaign finance reform initiative passed by the electorate in the June 1988 election -- was given new life on December 15, when the California Supreme Court granted the Center's petition for review and remanded the case to the Fourth District Court of Appeal for further proceedings, including oral argument.

The Center's challenge to the ballot was brought on behalf of the Center for Fair Political Practices (CPPF) an organization that works to improve the quality of political campaigns in California to protect the rights of all Californians to receive the truth about candidates and issues. The Center argues that Proposition 68 is unconstitutional because it would allow candidates to use public funds to campaign for office while at the same time raising unlimited private funds to campaign for office.

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Library offers free and advanced training for student researchers

by Brent Bernau
Asst. Director, Law Library

-Is this your last semester at USD?
-Will you be competing in a Mock Court competition?
-Is the semester you fulfill the paper requirement?
-How are you structured in your law review case note?

If your answer is yes to any of those questions, now is the time to refresh your Lexis and Westlaw research skills.

The Law Library has acquired 20 additional terminals—10 Lexis and 10 Westlaw—for a Temporary Learning Center (TLC) through March 10. Any currently enrolled law student is eligible to take advantage of these extra terminals through advanced instruction and/or practice.

The terminals are available basically at all times the library is open. In other words, there is no down time in the middle of the day. There is no limit to the amount of time you may use them. They can be used on a first-come, first-serve basis, at any time a training class is not in session. Training class times are posted on the doors of the T/LCs. Lexis is in Room 200b; Westlaw is in 213.

Concomitant with the extended hours of availability, Mead Data Central (Lexis), has made certain its libraries available to us free of charge for which there is normally a fee. NEXIS is probably the most popular of the additional libraries.

It is a full-text database containing such documents as the New York and Los Angeles Times, the San Diego Business Journal, Associated Press and United Press International wires, the National Law Journal, Survey Illustrated, TASS, Money magazine, Playboy, and the Asian New Service.

A complete list of NEXIS files is contained in the "Lexis/Nexis Library Contents," available in Room 206b.

Other libraries available through March 10 include LEXPAT, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Library; COMPANY, a financial information service; ADPR, the advertising and public relations library; COMP/COM, the computers and communications library; and INFOBK, the information bank library. Each of these is described in the "Lexis/Nexis Library Contents."

Refresher tutorials offered

Those of you who were trained on one or both of the systems in the past, but who have not had the opportunity to hone your skills, are encouraged to work through a self-paced tutorial.

Interested students should first stop by the Reference Room to pick up a copy of the introductory materials. This material includes a handbook for Lexis entitled "Learning Lexis," and a white packet for Westlaw which contains a handbook entitled "Westlaw: Introductory Guide to Legal Research." The system's materials should be read before working through the respective tutorial.

The Lexis tutorial is available on Reserve at the Circulation Desk. Students may borrow the tutorial and work through it at any time it is not in the room. The Reference area is available. Reference Librarians or staff in the Microforms/ Documents Dept. (Room 210) may be contacted for assistance.

Those interested in a Westlaw refresher should go directly to Room 213. Blue workbooks entitled "DisCourse: Version 1" are there for use. Complete instructions for accessing and working through the workbook are contained in that workbook. This is also a self-paced tutorial.

The major difference is that it is a program contained on the hard disk of the computer. This means that the user will be prompted for the "correct" response, which is obviously a luxury one doesn't get when online.

For students who don't care for the workbook format, Westlaw offers an online tutorial. WESTTRAIN is a series of 12 lessons which take the user through various aspects of research on Westlaw. These include query formulation, commands, Shepardizing and Insta-Cite. The user can access any or all of the lessons—it's strictly up to the individual.

Accessing WESTRAIN can be tricky. Users are encouraged to ask a Reference Librarian for assistance.

Free Advanced training

Users who have a firm grasp of the fundamentals may wish to participate in advanced training seminars conducted by a representative of each company. Advanced Lexis/Nexis Research Techniques will be held on February 6-7; Westlaw's are yet to be determined. Seminar times and sign ups will be available in the Reference Room.

Only those students who are experienced users or who have a firm grasp of the fundamentals should consider signing up for advanced training.

First-years' training

All first-year law students were required to complete a hands-on session for each system, for the first time in USD's history. The goal is to make every law student familiar with the rudiments of each system. That training is scheduled to be completed Sunday, February 5.

In lieu of an assigned set of problems for these students to complete, they were required to learn both systems. Additionally, they were trained early enough in the semester so that they may choose to use Lexis and/or Westlaw when researching their appellate brief. The 20 terminals used for the T/LCs are being provided free of charge by Mead Data and Westlaw. Each company has installed the necessary phone lines and shipped the computers here. The only costs USD are the tariff time and space used for the trainings.

Spring Intramurals schedule available

The 1989 Spring Intramurals programs have begun, featuring basketball and softball. For more information contact Tim Gawron in the Intramurals Office. The office is located in The Writs, bottom floor of the law school.

Law Aerobics are also offered this semester for those interested in working off those extra vacation pounds, others looking to impress on Valentine's Day and for those exercise conscious individuals that remain trim throughout the year. This event is law student-only. A nominal fee will be charged.

Further information is also available on the kiosk located in the first floor lobby of More Hall.

Spring interviewing tops CPP calendar

by Sharie Johnson
Asst. Director, Career Planning

Now that your resume is in good shape, let's hope it makes some noise! Turn in a copy of that masterpiece on February 8 in exchange for a list of on-campus recruiters. Use this list as an indicator of the number of resumes you will submit to respective employers on February 15-17. Interviews take place March 6-12 and March 17-14.

Army JAGs

The Army Judge Advocate General's Corps will have an early recruiting date of Tuesday, February 22. Interested first- and third-year students should read the informational sheet posted on the Career Planning bulletin board and submit one resume to the CPP office by Friday, February 10.

Open House

Students and staff are invited to Career Planning and Placement's Open House from 4:00-6:00 p.m. on Thursday, February 23. Stop in for a minute and grab a snack. Resume-for-food transaction not necessary!

Law Clerk Training Seminar

The Career Planning and Placement office and the Alumni Association will co-sponsor a Law Clerk Training Seminar. Sign-up sheets are available in the CPP office as well as the Alumni Office. Spaces are limited.
Cir. Judge Brown sits for finals

(Continued from page 1)

Brown had a list of things which offended him and which he warned us not to do when arguing."

After clerking for Judge Brown, Knoloff spent three years at Arnold & Porter, the largest law firm in Washington D.C. He spent the next three years working for a Federal prosecutor. Before coming to USD, he spent two years as an assistant to the Solicitor General where he argued before the United States Supreme Court. Knoloff is currently teaching contracts and advanced trial advocacy. Last semester he taught contracts and criminal procedure.

The third judge for this year's competition is John Alcock, a partner at Gray, Cary, Ames and Frye. Alcock, who specializes in First Amendment and intellectual property law, graduated from Harvard Law School in 1981. Alcock is well known in the San Diego legal community as a gifted litigator and has extensive experience in many areas of law.

USD-only Law and Economics essay competition announced

by Charles Hravit

The Dean's Office has announced the 1989 Law and Economics Essay Competition. The contest is designed to stimulate research and analysis of social, political and legal issues using the techniques of economic analysis. Competition is open only to USD students who are either second, third or fourth year, day or evening, students. Student collaboration is acceptable.

A first prize of $2500 will be awarded for the best paper. Second prize will be awarded a stipend of $1000 and a special award of $50 will go to the individual with the best oral defense of his paper.

The oral prize opportunity is a separate award. Essay winners need not defend their papers but may do so as an option. All entrants submitting acceptable papers may participate in the oral defense. Prizes are requirements include a minimum of 10 pages up to a maximum of 50, excluding footnotes. Scholarly writing style is also used and appropriate authors are eligible for all propositions, legal, economic or otherwise.

Judges will evaluate the papers for economic analysis, legal analysis, logical flow and clarity as well as format. The paper should demonstrate clear economic reasoning reflecting the author's firm grasp of market dynamics. Papers must merit at least 70 points out of 100 to be considered for an award.

Possible topics include: a study on the economics of regulation of Proposition 103, drafting a "perfect" rent control or controlled-growth statute, and answering whether NCAA v. Board of Regents was correctly decided under an economic analysis to name a few. However, authors are encouraged to submit a substantial topic involving economic analysis and legal issues.

Entrants should demonstrate a command of market economic principles in the analysis of problems involving law, legislation, political systems or social action. A critical approach may be taken and no penalty will be incurred for taking arguments critical of the market economic approach; but these arguments must still demonstrate a clear understanding of market economics.

The deadline for submission of all papers is April 21, 1989, in Dean More Hall. All papers will be acknowledged and prizes awarded no later than July 3, 1989 and papers will be returned no later than August 1, 1989.

Further information concerning details of format, judging criteria, research references and sample topics are available in the Dean's Office, More Hall Room 200.

Maiden Crites for in-papers? (Continued from page 4.)

talked on his views about law school teaching and curriculum, and its effect upon the values of students. He pointed out that the legal education that you are getting in your law school teaching is a form of political indoctrination, stated Kennedy that is a conservative political indoctrination.

However, Kennedy suggests that not only are students unaware of this, but so are many faculty members, because the process is again under the guise of neutral principles and teaching.

"Students are being trained to view the rules that are creating the society, with its unequalities all around, as though they are non-political. They are being trained in the most traditional mode of indoctrination to do whatever their employer says, and to understand themselves as respect

able professionals, even if in their work lives they may still reproduce the system of class and gender inequality."

Kennedy concluded by asking the students in the audience to demand of their teachers an explanation of the distributive consequences of the various apparently neutral rules they have upon society.

"And what do that if this exercise day after day," Kennedy said, "you will eventually discover that a whole world of law's reality just is to make you able to make it come to the surface with nothing more than this delicious, anti-autocratic, anti-fascist, anti-socialist, hippie, trouble-making activity."

(Editor's Note: Anyone interested in participat

ing in an outside reading group should contact Gary Fielder at the SBA office.)

Judicial externships fruitful to those 'paying to play' (Continued from page 7.)

experience on which to base my decision. How to get an externship

Each court has its own method of hiring and working with student externs. Some judges hire their own after being contacted through their chambers' office and some units, like the Superior Court and Fourth District, also have an extern coordinator who coordinates hiring of externs for interested judges.

Externs can either work in a pool like many law clerks do at law firms. The Fourth District has a certain number of externs to match the number of judges interested in externs with judges getting a choice of him or her extern, according to a rotating seniority.

Working in the summer I was able to work up to 40 hours a week at the court. However, judges take externs during the spring and summer, usually taking applications one season ahead of the work season.

Credit guidelines

To get credit for the externship I was required to write a short paper on "what I learned on my summer vacation," and keep a journal of my hours. Credit hours were awarded on a basis of one credit hour for every 58 hours you worked, up to a maximum of five hours (a rule being modified at this time).

USD's guidelines on credit requirements are now being assessed and modified by Kelly Salt, Assistant Dean. In general, if

the specific chambers or court is approved at an external location, who gives an extern quality work and experience, the student must only satisfactorily fulfill that court's work requirements.

Different amounts of credit are available depending on whether the externship is in summer or during the school year, and how many hours worked. A paper describing your experiences and newfound knowledge will probably be required also. For more information on credit, contact Salt.

Many students don't consider judicial externships because of the lack of pay but the career advantage of getting to know an amazing judge or one who could land a very good job for this upcoming summer. Interviewers who haven't interviewed at a court before an extern to know what it's like. Many attorneys still wonder at the mystique of a judge's chambers and are impressed that a law student has learned about judges and their secret processes. (Judges do alot of hard core research and writing and not doing nuts, but it's hard to convince some attorneys.)

Although I only earned four school credits last summer, instead of income for Uncle Sam to tax, it was probably the most enlightening class I've had at law school. I hope the law school will take the initiative and join the class.

Cir. Judge Brown sits for finals

(Continued from page 1)

First round held Feb. 1

This year's argument is in the California Supreme Court and additive to court evidence. The first two rounds of the competition will be held at the downtown courthouse on Wednesday, February 1 and Thursday, February 2.

Oral arguments will begin promptly at 6:30 p.m. The competition is a team competition and the winners will go on to represent USD in the Regional G. T. Rayner Regional Moot Court Competition, March 31, and April 1 at Pepperdine School of Law in Malibu. Everyone is encouraged to attend the finals of the Second District as the final Moot Court Competition on February, Feb. 5, at 5:30 p.m. A reception will im-

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Vast array of essay contests offered to eager authors

As a continuing feature, Motions will run a monthly update on available essay competitions and scholarship announcements. The following is a list of those announced before January 17 at USD. The information given is not complete; please see the flyers for further information.

The following contests are listed to the left of the assignment board on the second floor of the law school. See the board for more information.

Computer Law Writing Competition sponsored by the Center for Computer Law and the Computer Law Journal
Topic: Any topic that addresses legal or regulatory aspects of the computer industry
Deadline: April 30, 1989
Awards: $250 (1st), $150 (2nd), $100 (3rd), and $50 (4th and 5th)

The Stephen P. Lasas Memorial Award sponsored by the U.S. Trademark Association
Topic: Trademarks or related subjects
Award: $1000 plus a set of treatise on "Patents, Trademarks and Related Rights - National - International" and possible publication
Deadline: May 1, 1989

Federation of Insurance and Corporate Counsel
Topic: Any insurance related subject including trial practice of liability litigation
Deadline: May 1, 1989
Awards: $2500 (1st), $1500 (2nd), $1000 (3rd) and $250 if any other paper is chosen for publication. In addition the winner will also be invited to attend the Federation's convention in Virginia and the winner's school will be eligible to win a $3000 scholarship fund.

The Inter American Bar Association
Topic: Environmental protection, international commercial arbitration, methodology in the teaching of law, protection of human rights in the inter-American system, new perspectives for peaceful settlement of disputes among American countries, and the use of computers in the practice of law and liability for illegal use. See the flyer for further information regarding deadlines and awards.

The following contests are listed on the board in the Records office. See the board for more information.

Intelectual Property Essay Contest sponsored by the Intellectual Property Section of the State Bar
Topic: Intellectual property protection
Deadline: August 1, 1989
Awards: An expense paid trip for the winning student and his Intellectual Property professor to the section's annual meeting at Quail Lodge in Carmel Valley, California on October 6, 1989 as well as publication of the winning essay in the section's journal, New Matters.

NERLI Energy Law Competition
Topic: Energy law
Deadline: March 31, 1989
Awards: $300 for the winning student and $200 for his school

ABA Medicine and Law Committee of the Tort and Practice Section
Topic: Medicine and law
Deadline: May 1, 1989
Awards: $1000 and possible publication

American Agricultural Law Association
Topic: Agricultural law
Deadline: June 30, 1989
Awards: $500 (1st) and $250 (2nd)

ABA Standing Committee on Law and the Electoral Process
Topic: The effect of election laws on voter turnout
Deadline: April 15, 1989
Awards: $750 (1st) and $250 (2nd)

Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition
Topic: Copyright law
Deadline: June 30, 1989
Awards: $500 for the best essay from each school and $200 for the second best; nationally $3000 (1st), $2000 (2nd), $1500 (3rd), $1000 (4th), and $500 (5th)

October Prize Essay Contest
Topic: Law, philosophy, business, government or human relations of interest and significance to lawyers
Deadline: May 31, 1989
Awards: $250

American Law Institute-ABA Committee on Continuing Professional Education
Topic: Is mandatory continuing legal education valid under the United States Constitution?
Deadline: March 1, 1989
Awards: $1000 and publication

10% tuition increase to benefit minority scholarships, staff wages

(Continued from page 1.)

As the tuition rates increase, we can also only hope that the scholarships offered to graduating students will increase accordingly so that we have the ability to repay the student loans that have become a necessity to the average law student.

University of San Diego

Attention: On Feb. 4th
Please park on perimeter roads because of the USD Grand Prix. All areas in the map will be closed to through traffic. Any questions, call x4715.

University of San Diego
Grand Prix Bicycle Race

University of San Diego
## Calendar of Events

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**Mardi Gras to hit Alcalá Park**

Mardi Gras '89 is new, exciting and wants you to join the fun! Come to the Masquerade Bash on Saturday, February 4 from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. in the University Center Forum. Dress is semi-formal (tuxedos and cocktail dresses) with an unusual flair and either a mask or painted face are required. Masks and face paintings will be sold at the door. A live band will be playing for your dancing pleasure in the forum and cafeteria dining area which will be decorated to look like a ballroom. Authentic Mardi Gras desserts and souvenirs will be available.

Tickets are only $5 per couple or $3 per person at UC Ticket Box. For more information contact Associated Student offices in the UC or 260-4600 x4715.

**Faculty Briefs**

(continued from page 9)

in an SDSU-sponsored seminar on Employment Law for Border Businesses, the TriNational Perspective U.S., Mexico and Japan in December. He is also busy organizing the SMU Law School Multi-State Labor and Employment Law Seminar to be presented in Dallas in April.

California State Bar Discipline Monitor, Professor Robert Fellmeth, conducted a study on discipline procedures of the Board of Medical Quality Assurance regulating physicians.

Associate professor Steven Hartwell presented a paper regarding women in negotiating at the Conference of the Organization of Communication, Language and Gender on October 7. The paper was co-authored by Renata Hata, a recent USD graduate.

Exam schedules available

Tentative schedules for mid-term and final exams are now available at the Records office. Students should pick these up as soon as possible so exam conflicts can be resolved.

**Classified Ads**

Run your ad for only 64 for 25 words. Have something to sell or advertise? More reliable than a packed bulletin board, 1300 law students, staff and faculty read Motions as well as many in the USD community. Next issue: March 10, 1989. Deadline for ad and fee: March 7, 1989. For information call: 260-4600 x4343.

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**President’s Report**

by Jack O’Donnell

Initially, I would like to express my gratitude to those who helped pull off the successful Mardi Gras last semester. All those who attended I’m sure could agree, that party was a success.

If you were unable to attend the Mardi Gras, mark your calendars for the Barrister’s Ball on March 4.

Last spring, myself and the Student Bar Association sponsored a picnic for some of the neighborhood grade school children. First-year representative Brent Neck is presently forming a committee to begin planning this year’s picnic in the Spring. If you are interested, please contact myself or Brent at the SBA office (Extension 4340).

As president of the SBA, I have become somewhat of a “receptionist” for various student complaints, concerns and suggestions. While I am doing my best not to field these complaints, but to try to make some headway in resolution, there are other opportunities for students to air their grievances. Last fall, Dean Morris held an open forum for questions and comments, which was followed by an open forum held by the Board of Visitors. Both of these events, well attended, were poorly attended.

In order for the situations to be remedied, student participation and at least interest lend support to my suggestions to the faculty and other staff.

I would encourage you as a student body to take advantage of opportunities to communicate not only individually with your professors, but also to utilize the open forums where your questions and comments can be directly raised to the administration.

Other events to look forward to this semester include the Martin Luther King Celebration March on February 16 co-sponsored by the BALSA and SBA. Note Darryl Exum’s article on page 1 of this issue of Motions.

Lastly, I would like to congratulate Darryl Exum and the “Critters” on the fantastic program featuring Duncan Kennedy.

Please feel free to attend any SBA meetings that you like to. They are held on Mondays at 5:00 p.m. in Room 2A of the Law School.
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* They provide a methodical structure for writing essay answers in their areas.

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* Most importantly, they hone in on areas most often tested so that the individual’s studies may be focused.

Most of the BAR/BRI faculty have more than ten years experience preparing students for the California Bar Exam. And they are still with us because student course evaluations have given them all consistently high marks in performing these functions.

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Assoc. Dean Catherine Carpenter, Southwestern Univ.
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Dean Jesse Choper, U.C. Berkeley
Prof. Richard Conviser, BAR/BRI Multistate Staff
Dean John Diamond, U.C. Hastings
Prof. Daniel Fessler, U.C. Davis
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Prof. Charles Whitebread, U.S.C.
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