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University of San Diego School of Law Student Bar Association

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Friedman lectures on ethics after test controversy

The following article contains edited excerpts of comments by Professor Hugh Friedman, made prior to the semester Corporations Midterm Exam. It had been alleged that copies of the midterm along with answers were illicitly floating around.

Professor Friedman had to write a completely new exam the weekend prior to midterms.

The professor’s lecture as edited:

Let me share a problem with you and see if we can use it as a lesson for learning.

I received reports, before the midterm, that unauthorized copies of a prior midterm with answers were floating around. Now, if that’s true, and I had to assume it was, let’s talk about what the implications are.

In the first place, the midterm is not on reserve, so anyone who had it would have received it illicitly. That probably means that they have stolen it or that accomplices did, to achieve an unfair advantage over others. And for what purpose? To get a better grade on the midterm.

Now, let’s remember the purpose of midterms. It’s to give you a checkpoint on the road through the course, to give you a chance for mid-course direction, if you need it. It’s to give you an idea of what your level of understanding is, in time to cure deficiencies.

It’s also thought that by more quizzes and practice, you are helped to obtain a better bar passage rate.

So, all these things are involved.

New, I don’t know who these words affect, but frankly it’s a lesson for all, not just those of you who were involved in this. It’s not a bad opportunity for all of us to take a reading, to self-gauge just what our level of self-discipline, self-control is.

There are going to be a lot of temptations during law practice. There will be great temptation to deceive the court, pretend preparedness, mis-cite a case, mis-state or misrepresent what somebody said to gain an advantage. There will be a lot of opportunities to do all kinds of things -- to “borrow” client funds (but only “temporarily”), plagiarize in research or briefs and be less than completely “straight” with other associates or partners. Is that different from getting your hands illicitly on an exam?

Is morality a question of the dividing line that each person draws? To me, ultimately it’s a habit. Teachers can’t give it to you. Parents can try. But it’s something that ultimately you have to decide for yourself...and why is doing the “right thing”: so important? For one reason, it lets you sleep well at night. You aren’t fearful of “being caught.” . . .

But I think that the deeper reason is that doing and being good, in the long-run, is the only way ultimately for the individual to truly “feel good,” and ultimately, for there collectively to be a just and good society.

So, I give you these thoughts to ponder...

There’s a great commentary the Sunday, March 4, edition of the L.A. Times, The piece entiled “Don’t Worry, Be Happy - and Lose Your Self-Esteem,” was by David Glidden, a professor of philosophy at the University of California, Riverside. Let me read this to you, and though you can put me down as an old, weary and sometimes jaded philosopher, I think I owe it to you.

“Being good at being human is what self-help books are all about...”

Now, I give you another thought. As a student, you can think of the right thing to do, but why? Because . . .

Morality is about what other people think you should do.

Money is about what you think you should do.

It’s a question of what your peers and family think you should do.

You can do what you think you should do.

But I think that the deeper, real reason is that doing and being good, in the long-run, is the only way ultimately for the individual to truly “feel good,” and ultimately, for there collectively to be a just and good society.
Marketplace of Ideas

Letters to Motions

Board visitor suggests students emphasize good communication habits

Dear Editor: I am a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of San Diego, School of Law. In preparation for a recent meeting of the Board of Visitors Professor John Roche who is Chair of Student-Faculty Relations Committee submitted the Board with a report of a student survey that had been conducted on February 19, 1990 includes a section on Communication. Students are concerned with insufficient failure of the school and faculty communication.

That circumstance, I should tell you, exists in other law schools. I congratulate the committee and the students for bringing this to our attention.

But I want to turn the experience around. Many of you will become practicing lawyers. At that time remember you dissatisfaction at the absence of information about decisions, reasons, explanations. Point is that of the several thousand complaints the State Bar annually receive about lawyers, the largest category is in the area of failure of lawyers to communicate. I hope that your present experience is so burned in your memory that no client will have an occasion to complain of your failure to communicate decisions, reasons, explanations, status of matter and other relevant information.

One really unfortunate omission in law school education is that it does not teach, or teaches very little, about communications to clients, to non-lawyers, and to the public. The ability to write and talk about law to non-lawyers, and to the public. The ability to write and talk about law to non-lawyers, and to the public.

To those of you who may be considering the law as a career, I say what you are doing is admirable. To those of you who are considering it, I say that you have an opportunity to make a major difference in the legal community and in the lives of the public. To those of you who are not considering it, I say that you have an opportunity to make a major difference in the legal community and in the lives of the public.

A hint about client communications. When as a practicing lawyer you establish your law office calendar, do remember to include a calendar for client communications. Many law firms do not have a calendar for client communications. Many law firms do not have a calendar for client communications. Many law firms do not have a calendar for client communications. Many law firms do not have a calendar for client communications. Many law firms do not have a calendar for client communications.

Very truly yours,
Louis M. Brown
Member, Board of Visitors

See ya, marxism. Hello, environmentalism?

Long before Nietzsche declared that "God is dead," mankind had been struggling to construct a secular ideology based on changing the nature of man and creating a utopia on earth. With Marxism/Communism soon to be the next ideology to find itself on history's scrap heap, a new ideological movement is gaining momentum to take its place. What is the ideology of environmentalism. Environmentalism is an ideology driven by a belief that the planet needs to be saved from man. Unlike others whose concerns are based on a desire to preserve the environment for man's future enjoyment and use, environmentalism is a belief that will save the planet for man's future enjoyment and use. That, by the way, is one of the side benefits of The Client. Most lawyers don't. Let your client know regularly what is happening even if nothing new has happened to your client's case or matter. Do so with explanations a non-lawyer can understand.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Charles David Hrvatin

Motions Accepted unsolicited articles and letters to the editor for publication. The preferred method of submission is on S 1/4" IBM-compatible floppy disk with a printed copy of the article, the name of the file and the word processing program used and the name and phone number of the author. No unsigned articles will be considered for publication, but articles may be published with name withheld. The disks will be returned. The list of words processing systems compatible with our system is listed elsewhere in this issue.

Contributing Editors: Joan Allen-Hart, Mark Bronovich (Editorial Page), Gary Fielder, Hugh Friedman, Sharie Johnson, Starr E. Lee, Bob McLaughlin, Adam Schwartz, Alene ter Vinci, Photos: Karen Duffy

Motions

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Contributing Writers: Joan Allen-Hart, Mark Bronovich (Editorial Page), Gary Fielder, Hugh Friedman, Sharie Johnson, Starr E. Lee, Bob McLaughlin, Adam Schwartz, Alene ter Vinci. Photo: Karen Duffy

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MIDTERMS

March 16 is the Talent Show which will be held in Camino Theater. The $4 admission includes the show and beverages at the pre-show “happy hour,” just to get the audience in the proper mood. Any profits will go to the Loan Repayment Fund of the More Hall Public Interest Law Foundation.

Acts include students and faculty as comedians, singers, musicians and showing off other erstwhile talents. Prizes will be given for the best acts and the evening is sure to be a crowd pleaser.

STUDENT-FACULTY RECEPTION

Last month’s Student-Faculty reception, which was attended by about 200 students and about 20 faculty members, was such a success we decided to do it again. Thank you for the efforts of Kasey Covert and Elaine Podney (and her mom) in making the reception such fun. This time, in conjunction with Barpassers, on Thursday, March 22, there will be a Barbecue, Beer and Wine Bash on the back patio of More Hall and the Bookstore. Starting at 5 p.m. Barpassers will provide the burgers, SBA will provide the beverages, and the students and faculty will provide the interaction. Everyone is invited to mix and mingle with other students and the faculty. See you there.

MIDTERMS

No, Virginia, as of March 9, I have no clue on whether we will have midterms next year. The two-year midterm experiment ends this year and the faculty will have to institute a new midterm policy in order to continue midterms. The faculty is just as divided as the students over the virtues and problems of midterms, and, believe it or not, there is a committee which will propose a new midterm policy in order to continue midterms.

STUDENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The committee’s first step is to slow a start, but nonetheless, myself, Mitch Kamin, and several others are working on a revised faculty evaluation form. We hope to submit a proposed form to the Dean by March 15. From there, we can start working on the actual form of the committee and at the least, set goals for the committee for the summer and next year. We hope the committee will become involved in the faculty and course evaluation process and give student recommendations based on the student evaluations and on interaction with faculty applicants and incumbents. Anyone interested on being on the committee should contact me at the SBA office.

GRADUATION

The May 19 Graduation Ceremony is being planned by Assistant Dean Carrie Wilson and everything is coming along as planned. A reception for graduates and their parents is planned for after the ceremony and will be held at the front of the Legal Resource Center (aka The Library).

The Graduation party on May 17 is open to all students as well as friends and family of graduates. The party is still in the planning process but will take place at the La Jolla Museum of Contemporary Art from about 6 to 10 p.m. Details will be announced in late March with tickets going on sale in More Hall and at the University Center Ticket Window around April 1.

BARRISTER’S BALL

The Barristers’ Ball is going to be a smash this year with more than 300 people attending as of March 9. The Ball will be held at the Hotel Del Coronado on March 30 and dinner tickets are almost sold out. However, Phi Delta Phi is selling some dance-only tickets for $15 for entrance at 9 p.m. Watch for the PDP table in More Hall or contact PDP at their office in the window.

Results of Student Midterm Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>1st yr</th>
<th>2nd yr</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<td>Ques. 2: Graded Midterms for Upperrclass?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Pref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st yr</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd yr</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ques. 3: If no graded midterms for upperclass, then practice midterms?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Pref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st yr</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd yr</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ques. 4: Graded Midterms for First-Year Students?</td>
<td>A: 1ST SEMESTER</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st yr</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>77</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>Ques. 5: If no graded midterms for first-year class, then practice midterms?</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st yr</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>B: 2ND SEMESTER</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total Students Surveyed: 317

Class Breakdown

1st Year Day 172: 1st Yr Eve 72 2nd Yr Day 87 2nd Yr Eve 13 3rd Yr Day 20 3rd Yr Eve 13 4th Yr Eve 3

Earth Day speaker series highlights oil spill prevention

The final two topics of the Local Scope portion of the Earth Day Speaker Series will definitely hit home. The first will be tonight, Tuesday, March 15, featuring Commander Monroy, Captain of the Port of San Diego, Coast Guard, lecturing on “Oil Prevention and Response.” The March 22 session offers Jay Powell of the Environmental Health Coalition discussing the “Past, Present, and Future of San Diego Bay.”

Part Two, which covers the global considerations involved in the environmental field, lists Congressman George Brown and Congressman Don Young.

Earth Day 1990 Speaker Series Schedule

Part I: Local in Scope

March 15

"Oil Spill Prevention and Response"
Panel Discussion:
COMMANDER MONROY
Captain of the Port of San Diego, Coast Guard
ROBERT G. BUTTON
Assistant Manager of Marine Operations for the Port Authority
COMMANDER DONALD F. BLAKE
Environmental Judge Advocate, United States Navy
ROY MCCLYMOMS
General Manager of Clean Coastal Waters
University Center, Forum A
7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

March 22

"Past, Present and Future of San Diego Bay"
JAY POWELL
Environmental Health Coalition, Clean Bay Campaign
University Center, Forum B
7:00 - 8:30 p.m.

Part II: Global in Scope

March 29

"Presentation of Natural Resources"
DAVID BROWER
Director of Earth Island Institute
Camino Theater
7:00 - 8:30 p.m.

April 5

"History of Deforestation and Civilizations Relationship with the Forest"
JOHN PERLIN
Author:
A Golden Thread
A Forest Journey
Desales Hall, Salomon Lecture Hall
7:00 - 8:30 p.m.

April 19

"Ozone Depletion and Desertification"
CONGRESSMAN BATES
Desales Hall, Salomon Lecture Hall
7:00 - 8:30 p.m.

EARTH DAY ECOFAIR
April 20

ECOFAIR 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Speaker TBA
Band TBA
University Center
Center seeks interns to watchdog agencies

from the CPIL Office

The Center for Public Interest Law is presently recruiting current first-year day/evening and second-year evening students to participate in the program. Students are selected on the basis of administrative, regulatory, consumer, environmental, or public interest law for a limited number of internships available during the 1990-91 academic year. Selected students are given the opportunity, unique in the nation, to participate first-hand in the state's regulatory process and to have articles they write published in the California Regulatory Law Reporter or similar publication of the kind.

Center students take a year-long, four-unit course entitled California Admin-}

tractive Law and Practice. As part of the course, each student monitors two or three cases. California Public Interest Law includes the study of the State Bar, the Public Utilities Commission, the Coastal Commission, the Board of Equalization, the Department of Banking, and Cal-OSHA, among others. Students attend agency meetings and field trips. They interview agency officials and licensees, and track rulemaking and legislative activity in these areas. Each student writes a research paper on a specific case in order to summarize agency activities for publi-}

cians and the general public.

More Hall PILF

Experience, grants open to PILF students

Public Interest Law offers valuable experience

by Adam Schwartz

This is the time of year when most first
year students have to decide how to spend their summer. The decision typi-
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cally presents a dilemma of sorts. It is common practice for law students to work with law firms are hard to come by for first year students, and those that are available in-
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volve only the most menial legal work. Summer school promises only more sterile
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excursions into legal doctrine. And while returning to a job waiting tables can pro-
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vide some real money, it will do nothing to
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assist law students hoping to make a
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career in public interest law should
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already have a job for the summer, or you are too busy to volunteer in a public inter-
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est agency, then you may pledge one day's earnings or one percent of a year's salary.

Third, students may serve in a slightly
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more mundane manner by helping to mak-
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e posters for the pledge drive, by sitting at the pledge drive table, and by getting in-
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tolved in other PILF activities. Get-
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ing involved is also a good way to fam-
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iliarize yourself with public interest law and to meet students of like minds. PILF

holds weekly meetings on Mondays at 5:30 pm in room 220 of the University Center. Coming soon on March 22, 1990 is a public interest career opportun-
}

ity forum co-sponsored by PILF and the Career Placement office. Represented will

be Legal Aid, Utility Consumers Action Network, Children's Advocacy Institute, and Center for Public Interest Law.

With any questions you may have re-
}

sulting from this call, contact Adam
}

Schwartz (453-0166) or Alena Veer (574-6662).

New Reports aids tenants, consumers

The California Public Interest Research Group in its newsletter, CALPIRG Re-
}

ports, covered nutrition and tenant's rights and responsibilities.

In its January issue nutrition was the
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topic. Although nutrition may not seem as
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like a very exciting topic, it is something
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that affects everyone. According to CALPIRG Consumer Program Director, Jeffrey Francis, "There are some shocking facts in this issue that should be of interest to anyone who eats."

The CALPIRG Reports Nutrition Issues covers such topics as dioxin in milk car-
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tons, food irradiation, and fast food nutri-
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tion. "It is largely true that 'you are what
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you eat.' With our current practices of high chemical farming techniques and heavy reliance on convenience foods, consumers are presented with an array of chemicals in their food," said Francis. "CALPIRG is well positioned for its price comparisons of grocery stores which ranks stores by food costs." Francis continues, "by contrast, the nutrition issue demonstrates the need for consumers to make choices based on the quality and safety of food we eat, not just price."

The CALPIRG Reports article about dioxin in food describes the problem of paper milk cartons leaking traces of di-
}

oxin (a highly toxic chemical) into the milk they hold. This is something that was briefly reported in the fall, and continues
THE
BAR REVIEW COURSE
CHALLENGE
BARPASSERS vs BAR BRI

BARPASSERS CHALLENGES BAR BRI TO AN INDEPENDENT AUDIT OF STATISTICS!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.A. Accredited</th>
<th>State Average</th>
<th>Competitive Edge</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cal Western</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Gate</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyola</td>
<td>83.8%</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepperdine</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
<td>92.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>81.4%</td>
<td>89.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>92.7%</td>
<td>95.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.C. Davis</td>
<td>93.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>UCLA</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
<td>89.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. San Diego</td>
<td>75.1%</td>
<td>84.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. San Francisco</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>70.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>USC</td>
<td>86.4%</td>
<td>92.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGeorge</td>
<td>65.0%</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whittier</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.B.A. Accredited all schools</td>
<td>78.4%</td>
<td>88.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GET THE COMPETITIVE EDGE
PASS THE 1st TIME AROUND!

No bar review course has ever published its bar passage rates on a school-by-school basis. We want you to have the most information possible when considering which bar review to take. The more you know, the more likely it is you'll pick our course.
AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL USD BARPASSER STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES AND INTERESTED MAY 1990 GRADUATES:

My name is Gary Saunders. I graduated from USD in the class of 1988. Third years may remember me as the Intramural Czar.

After law school I accepted a position with Rogers Majeski, a San Francisco bay area insurance defense firm. Eight months later BAR/BRI offered me the position of staff attorney and Southern California Regional director.

I write this letter to clear up a few areas of misconception. Some of the things that many of you are telling your classmates about BAR/BRI and Barpassers are inaccurate.

I do not imply that any of you would intentionally mislead your peers. However, I believe that you have a duty to your classmates at USD to investigate any rumors or bar review company comparisons that are made before repeating them yourself.

You are entering a profession that is very concerned with the professional responsibility of its members and which requires that you practice integrity in everything you do. So I write this letter to you so that you may have further information from a different source in making these value judgments.

In promoting, I tell my USD Reps to highlight all the aspects of BAR/BRI and let the students learn about the other bar review companies from the other bar review reps. I would ask you to do the same. I'm afraid what is now happening sounds a lot like the cola wars, or the multitude of car companies telling us why their cars are better than Mercedes.

The following are areas that I hear misinformation about BAR/BRI from time to time:

"California Focus" or "California Only"

What they don't tell you is that the California bar exam is primarily a national exam, testing only majority/minority rules of law. (i.e., Contracts = UCC & Common law; Civil Procedure = Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, etc....). Only two subject, Wills and Community Property, test California law. With that in mind, please be aware that California BAR/BRI brings our students nearly 30 years of experience and success in preparing thousands of students for the California bar exam. We use the best professors/lecturers in the nation for the national subjects, and the best California professors/lecturers for the two California subjects.

Statistics

BAR/BRI publishes statistics by school for every bar exam. We base these statistics on all students taking our course. Barpassers "qualifies" their statistics. The current "qualification" has Barpassers statistics at USD based on "students that turned in 10 or more essays." But they will not tell anyone how many students wrote and turned in these essays, 1, 5, 10..., Barpassers is not quick to point out their qualifying methods, (they fail to mention qualifying on their posters), - because it makes them look silly. This approach is dishonest and misleading.

"BAR/BRI isn't holding live lectures at USD this summer."

Simply untrue. All three San Diego BAR/BRI sections, Morning, Afternoon and Evening are held in Manchester Hall, on the USD campus. Parking is provided. The live section will be the Morning section. The Afternoon and Evening sections will be a video replay of the live lectures. BAR/BRI students have the choice of attending any section.

"BAR/BRI uses attorney lecturers just like Barpassers."

Again untrue. BAR/BRI uses dynamic ABA-Law School Professors who lecture for us in their area of expertise. Over the last 30 years we have found the best lecturers for the California Bar exam. These lecturers are evaluated and graded by the students every single course. They must maintain a B+ average - or they are let go.

BAR/BRI Outlines

Some courses claim that BAR/BRI's outlines are too detailed; other will say that they are not detailed enough. What they don't tell you is that BAR/BRI recommends that you read through the big outlines only once and refer to them only when you need an explanation of something you don't understand. BAR/BRI instead provides students with the Conviser Mini-Review which is a condensed version of all the outlines. (i.e., Torts = 18 pages.) Thus, BAR/BRI provides our students the best of both worlds - detailed explanations when you need them and a basic, straightforward outline for what you need the most.

People question the purpose for the "legal" size of the outlines. Everything BAR/BRI does is for the sole purpose of helping our students pass the bar exam. With the outlines for instance - studies show that students can read/study faster for more fatigue with the longer print and the longer format that BAR/BRI has adopted. It's simply another edge we give our students.

"BAR/BRI is going to make you pay extra for workshop."

Simply untrue. All workshops are included in the course. In fact, the Harbrace Multistate Workshop makes it completely unnecessary for students to take any other supplemental course such as HBJ or PMBR. For the February Bar Exam, students were dropping out of PMBR because they realized they didn't need any further help for the multistate once they'd gone through the Harbrace workshops.

This workshop, along with the essay and performance test workshops, provide you with more than enough materials and practice testing than you need in order to pass. And if you still want more, we'll give you more, FREE OF CHARGE.

There are other workshops such as the Essay Advantage and HBJ Multistate, but these are designed for repeaters and non-BAR/BRI whose courses make it necessary to seek such supplements. We do not suggest that BAR/BRI students take these courses as the BAR/BRI course is more than sufficient.

HARCOURT BRACE JOVANOVICH LAW GROUP
"BAR/BRI doesn't use flow charts."

We sure don't. That's because in our extensive experience, we have found that students are more comfortable and familiar with the outline format. Moreover, we have found that outlines are by far the best medium for absorbing and understanding the large amount of material students need to memorize for the bar exam. Not only does each student visualize things differently, but not every subject fits into a flow chart.

We do supply "check lists" per subject. These checklists list every possible issue on 1-2 pages per subject. Using a checklist approach insures that you spot every issue on the bar exam.

Students find them to be a more logical and less confusing approach than flow charts.

"BAR/BRI students only turn in 13 essays for grading."

Simply untrue. BAR/BRI students are assigned 34 essays. All 34 essay exams are graded and returned to the students, with written comments on how to improve. BAR/BRI uses former bar exam graders and attorneys that have high proficiency in the black letter law and in bar exam writing style.

"Having a San Diego BAR/BRI office is of no benefit."

It is to our students. At the office, next to Law Distributors, students may make up missed lectures, get books, handle administrative matters and receive FREE attorney tutoring. Barpassers doesn't have an office in San Diego - so they have to say this. Our students find it very convenient to have the office so close (versus Malibu), and they have the opportunity to consult with an attorney tutor one on one throughout their bar review.

"BAR/BRI doesn't offer a three-day simulated bar exam."

We sure don't. We tried that before and found that it did not work. Students were getting burned out by taking such a rigorous exam before the real one. So instead of making our students "run a marathon before the marathon", we divided our simulated exam over two weekends. The irony of Barpassers three-day exam is that their students don't get any feedback. The essays from the exam are not graded. Students are simply given "model answers" to look at. BAR/BRI has found that the most important thing about practice essays and testing is the feedback - the actual comments from the graders that will help the students improve with each essay.

"If you switch from Barpassers, BAR/BRI will not honor prior payments."

Again, untrue. BAR/BRI will give the lowest tuition available. Not only will we honor a students Barpassers price, but we will also discount that price by $100. We will further credit the student with any prior payments made to Barpassers.

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Regional Director
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Intimidation. It’s the name of the game whether you are an attorney litigating before a hostile jury or 275-pound defensive line-man bearing down on a doe-like quarterback. Here at USD, there is the possibility of seeing the whole concept in the vikingesque frame of second-year law student Joe Phillips.

The thought doesn’t seem to be the everyday run-of-the-mill situation. However, we are not the everyday run-of-the-mill school. As such, Joe Phillips may be the only active National Football League player attending USD, but another very visible and highly identifiable figure in the person of Kellen Winslow attends the classes given in More Hall.

It is not the most uncommon thing to have athletes reaching for higher education. And in this day and age it is almost commonplace with the high salaries and legal aspects involved with functioning in the professional sports arena. Dave Duerson of the Chicago Bears is presently attending law school. Alan Page, the Hall of Fame Minnesota Viking and Charger Hall of Famer Ron Mix are both attorneys. Mix practices right here in San Diego County.

Phillips charges through law school and life

by Charles D. Hrvatin

The thing that probably pops in to most fans’ minds is why go to law school. The average salary of athletes rises into the high six figures. Play for over five years and there is usually a pretty decent pension to go with the money that is saved. Well, like anything there are many answers. In the case of Joe Phillips it was nothing like the normal everyday man on the street would guess.

Phillips started out as pre-law student playing football at Southern Methodist University (SMU). After playing a year with the Minnesota Vikings, he was ready to start law school at Whittier College when the Chargers called to fill their replacement team roster during the strike year of 1987.

From there things start to take on steam. His contract was to be for games while the team was on strike with the provision that he would leave to go back to law school up north. Just so happens that Joe’s play was at a level the Chargers really didn’t want to part with. Next, stop USD law school admissions office. Joe says that “they induced me to stay.”

Still, law school was on the priority list. He had planned on it for quite a while, he had his NFL career, Kellen acquired a number of skills by working in various capacities during the off-season. He was once employed in a bank as a management trainee and also sung for a couple of bands. Phillips tackles quarterbacks such as the Cleveland Brown’s Bernie Kosar when he’s not tackling his law books here at USD.

Winslow scores with law school

by Mitch Kan

“A learning experience.” Those are the words Kellen Winslow used to illustrate his first year of law school at USD. Kellen, as many a first year student, found the legal language a bit foreign at first, but has quickly assimilated the new lexicon into his daily conversations. Kellen had a successful career from 1979-1988 as a tight end and for the San Diego Chargers. During his NFL career, Kellen acquired a number of
directions for attorneys

by Bob McLaughlin

When one thinks of being an attorney working in the sports law field, they do not often leap to the glamorous job of representing athletes in negotiating million dollar salaries. But that is not the only job for attorneys in the area of sports law. The options available to an attorney are more varied.

The attorney can work at the amateur level as an Athletic Director for a college or university. Lawyers increasingly are becoming athletic directors with the advent of such controversial issues as drug testing, point shaving, and recruiting violations. The schools need to protect themselves under both the NCAA rules and the law. When a college is accused of violating a NCAA rule accusations, are presented to the school and a long technical process begins. Many of the procedures involved in the process are legal in nature. Therefore, the schools are using lawyers to handle this process and often to negotiate a settlement with the NCAA. Moreover, issues such as drug testing present very complex constitutional questions best handled by lawyers. The NCAA and the various conferences represented therein also hire lawyers to deal with the same issues.

Another position usually filled by a lawyer is that of president or negotiator for a particular Players Union. Donald Fehr, a lawyer, represents the Baseball Players Association. As many are aware, Fehr is currently negotiating for the baseball players in the owners’ lockout.

The negotiating of a labor contract, such as is going on in baseball, is peculiarly in the province of the lawyer. Some of the issues before the parties involved in the baseball negotiations are arbitration, drug testing, seniority, and retirement benefits. These issues typically come under labor law.

On the other end of the negotiation table are the owners also traditionally represented by lawyers. In management are many opportunities. One can work for the league or a team within the league. Pete Rozelle, for example, was commissioner of the NFL and an attorney and past MBL Commissioners Bowie Kuhn and Bart Giannetti were both attorneys.

Their job dealt with many aspects of law perhaps the most important being their ability to negotiate. They negotiate with players unions and television networks involving millions of dollars. At the individual team level the lawyer negotiates and drafts players contracts. Some of the contracts which involve lifetime payments, such as George Brett, involve complicated questions of tax.

Of course, there is always the glamorous job of representing athletes. However, as we see above there are other options. One New York attorney went on to become a nationally famous sports announcer, Howard “the Lip” Cosell. And maybe, if you are very lucky, you can be a lawyer as well as manager of a World Series Champion like Tony La Russa — field manager of the World Champion Oakland A’s, and attorney.
Pirates still in search of ancient treasure known as America's Cup

by Charles D. Hrutil

"Yo-ho. Yo-ho. A pirate's life for me," could be heard somewhere in the air as the modern-day buccaneers of the yacht racing world battled on the high seas and in the high court for the right to claim the coveted America's Cup and host the next regatta.

Since Dennis Conner successfully recaptured the America's Cup in the waters of the Indian Ocean off the coast of Fremantle, Australia in 1987 conflict has both simmered and boiled. At the outset there was a question as to whether the cup should be devoted to public viewing or cloaked in secrecy. The cup, however, is an international symbol of the rights of the races.

What separates this already explosive situation in the sports context from the average workplace is the tremendous impact of public perception and public pressure. Americans not only love and respect their athletes, but big stars, with their associated millions, are not just big in this country, they are mammoth. Americans not only love and nurture this billion-dollar industry, they insists on being kept innocent."

The race turned out to be a real torture and hare, or more precisely kiwi and eagle. The eagle all but ate the kiwi up. Next round, New York Yacht Club had previously done. After Fay's brainchild presented his case to the court, and what they also argued was allowed by the rules. Their argument, as interpreted, was based on the principle of the right to claim the America's Cup.

To understand the extent of the variance between professional football, baseball and basketball as the three sports here examined, one must first understand the constitutional right under the Fourth Amendment to be free from unwarranted and uninvited search and seizure. As explained by their attorney, "The drug testing has entered professional sports."

The owners planned to restructure the Players' Foundation to offer a higher obligation to deal with that drug testing program so that all the innocent ones could be found. Fay's right to claim the Cup was affirmed and the America's Cup finally occurred in pivotal form as the metamorphosis from the cup to the cup in 1987 and defend every race since 1958 were being doubted by a bully twice his size. Fay's argument was challenged with monstrous 33-foot monohull sloops. As the race had come to adopt the 12-meter as the vessel-of-choice, SDYC didn't want to rock the boat and sought out the challenge.

As an advertisement for an event on ESPN's race coverage, SDYC planned to host one of the biggest events to come to San Diego since the Super Bowl. Millions, maybe billions, of dollars would flow into the city from this lavish event and America's Cup would be a monetary windfall once again. However, the challenge wasn't quite what the SDYC expected.

The now-so familiar, 12-meter class yachts used to win the cup in 1987 and defend every race since 1958 were being doubted by a bully twice his size. Fay's argument was challenged with monstrous 33-foot monohull sloops. As the race had come to adopt the 12-meter as the vessel-of-choice, SDYC didn't want to rock the boat and sought out the challenge.

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Thus, whether or not professional athletes are tested, and under what conditions, is directly determined by collective bargaining between players and management. And no matter how much they cannot agree on, both sides, in all of the major professional sports, are coming to realize the tremendous impact of public perception and public pressure.

As Keith Hernandez, then with the New York Mets, put it, voicing his frustration, "We're in the public eye. If I do anything wrong, it's all over. Nobody gives a rap about Joe Blow or a neurosurgeon. I still say I have individual rights. This is America, not "Sic.""

Regardless of the propriety of "testing" athletes, the media's role cannot be downplayed, and it has become the owners "biggest chip in collective bargaining." Indeed, throughout the 1980's, scarcely a month went by in which sports pages did not scream with yet another drug-related scandal, seemingly tragic in the package."
Drugs

**Contended from Page 9**

Long as the player complies fully with the terms of his prescribed treatment. This is a key issue, as the NFL’s policy is noticeably different in the range of drugs prohibited, including marijuana, steroids and “alcohol at abuse levels” (the NFL agreement only prohibits cocaine and heroin). Also, unlike the NBA’s immediate ban for involuntary violations, the NFL has opted for a three strikes and you out policy, the first positive test resulting in treatment and the second in suspension.

**Major League Baseball**

Compared to the NFL and the NBA, drug testing in Major League Baseball does not appear as punitive, but an agreement, expressly governing drug testing of players has been agreed upon by players and management. The Commissioner’s office has imposed drug testing on a number of players as discipline for drug use, the most notorious example being the 21 players involved in the Pittsburgh trial of Curtis Strong, a Philadelphia caterer convicted of drug use involving players in 1986. That case involved some of baseball’s most well-known players, including Keith Hernandez, Dave Parker, Lonnie Smith, Dale Berra, John Milner and Eino Cabell. The MLB Players Association had steadfastly opposed drug testing on the ground that it presumes guilt on the part of the players. So have also the NBA and NFL Players Associations, strongly refusing to allow random testing. While their position is admirable, those who go into the enterprise of sport, other than owners, may have to expect that there will be this notion and aura about sports that does indeed make it special. We think it will be a long time before we have articulated a set of legal principles that will embody this activity, although we think the strain that ones in seeing to adapt traditional labor law, and antitrust concepts to sport is a sign that there is something to be done.

Regardless of the athlete’s “special role,” whether random drug testing is the answer to the problem remains to be seen. Indeed, if educating our youth is a goal, one could also question the impact on younger players who are not players in professional sports. I would say that those who go into the enterprise of sport, other than owners, may have to expect that there will be this notion and aura about sports that does indeed make it special.

Inevitably, those pushing for random testing (Commissioners and many owners) rely on the role model status of professional athletes. As stated by attorney Frank Orza, Associate General Counsel of the MLBPA, says “one hundred players walked off the field today, the top 50% of people eligible for arbitration, while the bottom one half would not. Also proposed: a minimum salary of $105,000 in 1990, with salary increases through 1993 (up from management’s offer of a $90,000 minimum) and keeping the 24 man roster for 1990 but raising it to 25 in 1991.

March 7 After an intense series of last night negotiated sessions, the players union offers a compromise in which players between two and three years experience would be ranked, the top 50% eligible for arbitration, while the bottom one half would not. Also proposed: a minimum salary of $105,000 in 1990, with salary increases through 1993 (up from management’s offer of a $90,000 minimum) and keeping the 24 man roster for 1990 but raising it to 25 in 1991.

March 8 Commissioner Fay Vincent publicly offers to lift the lockout if the players agree not to strike during the 1990 season. Don Fehr calls the offer a “staged media event” and as Gene Orza explains, “no self-respecting union gives away the right to strike.”

March 9 With opening day just three weeks away, the prospect of a timely start of the season looks grim. The Players Association awaits official response to its offer of March 7, while owners still back their own “bonus pool” plan, under which $4 million would become available for those players with between two and three years experience.

Cup

**Contended from Page 9**

stop, New York Supreme Court -- again. This time Fay and the Mercury Bay group came out victorious ... if only temporarilv. The Kiwis led final claiming the contest to be an utter mismatch. The catamounts, Stanis and Stripes, had won the series 4-0, however, so the very existence of a boat historically alien to the competition was the main contention of inequity. Still it was not expressly forbidden.

Last spring, New York Supreme Court Judge Carmen Beaufang Clark chose to give the overjoyed trophy to New Zealand. That ruling lasted only until September when the Appellate Division overturned the lower court ruling by a 4-1 decision. Various amicus curiae have been filed for both sides since late December pointing out the merits of fair play sought by the Deed of Gift, and the less than savory antics of the two opposing factions.

The final decision is now with the New York Court of Appeals. New York’s high court heard oral argument on Feb. 8. Retired federal judge Harold Tyler along with New York Deputy Attorney General Arthur Schwartz argued for the SDYC while Robert Fiske, a former Deputy U.S. Attorney made New Zealand’s oral presentation. Tom Elman, general manager of the San Diego America’s Cup Organizing Committee, was quoted in the San Diego Union as saying, “If the court rules against the Kiwis, we will go to the Supreme Court, and the Kiwis will go to the highest court. How about they go to the [San Diego] court first.”

A reply to Elman’s confidence should be of interest to all. The San Diego America’s Cup Organizing Committee Media Director Tom Mitchell an- nounced a new 75-foot vessel, known as the Inter- national America’s Cup Class, the new boat class is half the weight of the old 12-meter while extending to 10 feet longer. It is touted as an extremely fast monohull with two-three-meter soaring sail plan that will embody it effectively, although I think it is very clear that there is not something to be done.

The interpretation of the Deed was according to Mitchell aimed toward “rejus- tifying marine architecture.”

No matter what happens, with that interpretation, the next Yachting Champions- ship will discard the old 12-meter boat for a new 75-foot vessel. Known as the Inter- national America’s Cup Class, the new boat class is half the weight of the old 12- meter while extending to 10 feet longer. It is touted as an extremely fast monohull with two-three-meter soaring sail plan that will embody it effectively, although I think it is very clear that there is not something to be done.

It is expected that the San Diego group will scurry ahead with plans to host the 28th defense beginning in May 1991 off the waters of Point Loma. The course will be shorter than the 12-meter defense course spanning only three and one-half nautical miles. A defender will need to be chosen among the two currently announced syndicates and any other future syndicates that intend to retain the Cup for America. The defense will be headed by Commodore, local skipper Peter Iser and Larry Klein, a Cleveland-based group representing Great Lakes interests have all thrown their hats in the ring or in this case maybe the pond.
Phillips
Continued from Page 8

says. After graduating SMU with a degree in psychology, he has made it more than half way as he finishes off his second year. The road is a long and arduous one, though, with not much time for play. The figurative type of play that is. Joe's typical schedule is nightmarish by any evening student's standards. Where many evening students work a full-time job, come to school and get a chance to study on the weekend, Joe is different. As a matter of fact many of those not studying over the weekend may just be watching Joe line up at Nose Tackle on Sundays. Which also means that if the team's playing out of town, means that if the team's playing out of town, Wednesday is spent on the road. Breaking down a typical week in numbers, 75's life begins with a6:30 or 6:45 a.m. shift. He and hundreds of receptions later, Kellen retired in the fall of 1988. Kellen characterized his retirement from pro football as one of the more memorable moments is his career. After a very rewarding football career, it was time to look forward and pursue the legal career that had earlier been postponed. Looking back with satisfaction on his career and forward with enthusiasm, Kellen endured the February 1988 LSAT a few weeks after his last NFL Pro Bowl game. Subsequently, he enrolled in the evening division of the law school in Fall 1988.

Kellen maintains a busy schedule. At one moment you might catch him at an International Trade Commission Committee meeting for the County of San Diego, then a few hours later he might be online with LEXIS in his office at home. And then there's preparing for those classes at night. While being a single-parent of two boys, Kellen balances Torts, Contracts, Property, and Lawyering Skills I with a number of local organizations. In addition to sitting on the International Trade Commission Committee, Phillips is Chairman of a golf tournament planned for July by the Police Athletic League; a board member of the Gas Lamp Quarter Theater; and recently was co-chairperson of the American Dance Awards which will be televised on July 5, 1990 on ABC. Kellen also maintains a business, North American Nutrition, that produces a calcium, magnesium, and potassium mineral supplement for food products. Perg, a soft drink, will be released as a company product in the near future.

So how does someone balance such a active schedule? Kellen attributes his success to his NFL career. During the football season, a large degree of discipline was required to excel at a constant high-level week after week. The training, work and sacrifices that went along with competing on the professional football field prepared Kellen well for his new "job" as a law student. Having balanced a busy non-NFL schedule with law school, Kellen has a lot of respect for fellow classmate Joe Phillips and others like him who attend graduate school while competing in a professional sport.

So what does the future hold for Kellen Winslow? Kellen hopes to pursue a career in Labor Law with a firm actively involved in the political circles, and entertains the possibility of someday running for political office. It appears that another "learning experience" is around the bend. After proving himself to be a quick-study with nine years in the NFL and nearly a year of law school already under his belt, the future looks bright for Kellen Winslow.

Winslow
Continued from Page 8

and hundreds of receptions later, Kellen retired in the fall of 1988. Phillips was a two-year starter at SMU after transferring from Oregon State. He played in the Aloha Bowl in 1984 and the Japan Bowl in 1985. He also gained All-American status as a stopper. Excelling in replacement games, as the Chargers won eight straight, Joe finished the 1987 season with 53 tackles. Last season, Joe plugged up the middle on a team that ranked sixth in the league in total defense.

With football season not quite around the corner, Joe will be able to get some quality studying in without the hassle of the tumultuous grind presented during the season.
Board

Continued from Page 1.

lem with parking was high on the list, but there is a problem being addressed by many committees on campus. The other problems stem from the fact that the students perceive that the faculty and administration on the whole are not sensitive to the students' needs and desires. Additionally, even if the faculty is actually working towards alleviating a student problem such as bar exam failure by instituting midterms, there is no accurate communication from the faculty (or administration) why such a major policy change is being imposed.

Basic explanations to major policy changes as well as simple administration changes (i.e. the graduation date problem of this year) would help students see the rationale of faculty and administration decisions. Thus, if the students did not like the decision or rule being imposed, at least they would know the rationale.

All the members of the Board as well as Peter Hughes, who has been an active member of the Board of Visitors for many years, are very concerned about the student dissatisfaction with some of the less academic areas of USD and the students' perception that the faculty, administration and sometimes the University disregard the students' interests and problems.

Hughes wrote me after the meeting to point out that it is the SBA's job also to let the students know that there are various persons and groups who would gladly address student problems, if the problems are aired to the SBA, administration or various committees. I agree that the SBA needs to step in this gap and make students aware that the reason the SBA Council exists is not just to plan parties but to help make USD a better place to be for law school, no matter what the complaint.

The SBA may not know the answers but there should be some sort of a "suggestion box" or complaint forum for students to bring their little problems from being ignored, and not to just take over the facilities without noticing to other students. If the problem is still not solved, I hope that student or other students will inform me so I can inform Dean Burke of the recurring problem.

This is just one example of how student problems can be handled better in the future. There are various committees on campus whose sole purpose is to address problems such as above. However, if you do not air your problem to the SBA, an administration or the appropriate group, the problem cannot be discussed or solved.

The administration needs to work on communication with us the hows, whys and wherefores of certain decisions so the students don't think that the faculty is off on a limb or just being insensitive. Also, the students need to let the faculty and administration know when something is happening that they disagree with. Someone said, "Communication is the key to understanding," and communication is the key to being good lawyers. Let's start now and try to keep the little problems from becoming bigger and obscuring the importance of our time at USD Law School.

Friedman

Continued from Page 1.

about. But that's not the same as being good. "The difference lies in virtue: courage, wisdom, self-control, doing the right things. That's what Aristotle's happiness envisions - the difference ethics makes. Ethics, yet another word derived from ancient Greek, describes the way we live our lives - a matter of habit and behavior rather than a happy mental attitude toward life, living you're living."

It then goes on to say, "Being good cannot be taught as if it were a code of rules or a popoulet of trendy phrases. Morality is neither law nor advertising slogans. Morality is habit.

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Continued from Page 1.

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Untapped resources found in LRC microforms area

by Joan Allen - Hart
Head, Microforms/Documents Dept.

One of the least known treasures of information in the Legal Research Center is the Microforms Department. Almost one third of the library’s entire collection, approximately 100,000 volumes, can be found in this department in either fiche or film format.

In addition to government documents and legal periodicals, there are several other important collections housed in the Microforms Department. A recent acquisition is the United Nations Law Library Collection, which contains U.N. documents from its founding in 1945 to the present day. In addition to the basic collection, there are three special series: human rights, legal newspapers such as The Los Angeles Daily Journal, are also on microform. Non-legal newspapers may be located at the Copley Library. Also, don’t forget to check LEXIS and NEXIS!

As you can tell, for those students whose class or clerking responsibilities require doing federal research, much of the material that you need will be found in the Microforms Department. Before your stress level soars beyond its normal law student reading, please visit the department for a brief tour. The staff is very sensitive to the average person’s reluctance to use microforms, and we are here to show you how to use the research tools and reader/printers.

In fact, most of the reluctance patrons have when they first use microforms fades away when they become familiar with our new state-of-the-art equipment, which is very easy to use.

Frequently Asked Questions

Below are several commonly asked questions concerning microforms and the department:
1. What is the difference between microfiche (pronounced FEEESH, not FEES) and microform?
Microform is the generic term which describes all types of photo-reproduced materials, including microfiche (card-size) and microfilm (reels) formats. The collection in our department is largely fiche. However, some of the legal periodicals and newspapers are on 16mm or 35mm film.
2. Do you locate the documents that are available in microform?
Titles can be found by using the card catalog. The card will have “Microfiche” or “Microfilm” on the call number. For example, the LRC has all briefs filed in cases before the U.S. Supreme Court since 1970 in a collection called Supreme Court Records and Briefs. The call number for this title is “Microform KF 101.9 A545.”
3. Can I make a copy of the documents that are on microform?
Yes! The LRC is in the process of purchasing microform reader/printers which are the product of the latest technology. Those of you who remember the sticky, wet pages which the old equipment produced, and which often smeared the print into an unreadable mess, can take heart. Our machines produce copies just like those from a photocopy machine. There are currently three of these new reader/printers in the department, and more will be ordered when we move into our new quarters on the renovated first floor this summer. The cost of copying is slightly higher at $.01/page due to the type of toner needed, but this is still less than many other libraries charge.

4. Where is the Microforms Department?
We are currently on the lower level, immediately to the right at the entry. The department is staffed Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., and Saturday, 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Please stop by for a brief visit sometime. The staff is eagerly waiting to assist you!
Moot Court

National team D.C.-bound for Jessup International

by Pierre Blahnik

USD's Jessup International Law Moot Court National Team left the Western Regional Tournament in Denver in good spirits, and with good reason: the team, made up of second year students Lisa Goeden, Leslie Greathouse, Brian Hackley and Brad Weisreb took third-place honors and was awarded the Best Memorial Trophy for best brief. Goeden was also named Most Outstanding Oral Advocate, an honor never before received by a competitor from USD.

Then came the kicker: not only was their brief the best in the region, but one of the best in the country, earning USD a berth to the National Competition in Washington, D.C. March 24-31.

"We were all just flabbergasted," said Goeden in reaction to the news on Friday. "I didn't even know there were wild card teams." Attorney-Coach Rick McCarthy was not at surprised, saying he was "amazed we didn't make the playoffs" after the regional competition, referring to the team's performance there.

"I didn't even know there were wild card positions out of a pool of 120," McCarthy said, summarizing the team's mood as they prepare for eight days in the nation's capital at the end of this month.

Moot Court duet takes competition hands down

by Gary Fielder

"We're gonna win this thing...hands down," popped a confident Ron Northrup while picking up the problem for the St. Thomas More Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition. Northrup and his partner Steve Wainer were disappointed when they failed to capture the Jessup International Law Competition held last semester, and were bound to show there metal in this year's last team competition.

Some would call them cocky...but it ain't bragging when you can back it up. You guessed it. Northrup and Wainer swept through the pack to nab the first-place plaque and a trip to D.C.-bound for Jessup International Law Moot Court National Team USD's going to the National Competition in Washington, D.C. March 24-31.

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family income, even though they do not qualify under Props. 48 and 42 for athletic scholarships. However, the student-athlete still loses a year of eligibility. Thus, John Thompson partially won his battle. But, there is still much criticism of the use of Props. 48 and 42.

The primary criticism of Prop. 42 is that it denies access to college and discriminates against minorities. Dr. Joseph Johnson, president of Grambling State University and Chairperson of the National Assn. for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, says that Prop. 42 is discriminatory. Dr. Johnson points out that a Southern Athletic Conference study of Grambling State University’s graduating class of 1983 revealed that many of the students upon entering the school did not satisfy the requirements of Prop. 42. However, the majority of these students exceeded their projected college GPAs and were very successful in school. Yet under Prop. 42 aid would be denied them and hence an education.

A few black educators and coaches have echoed a stronger sentiment of racial discrimination. Harry Edwards, University of California professor of sociology who is famous for engineering the black-power protest by U.S. athletes at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, said in Newsweek, Ebony) that college is for everyone, and Chairperson of the National Assn. for Remedial Education -- that college is for higher education. Its purpose is to pick the student up at a certain level and continue from there.

Also the standard does not deny access to college. It only denies aid to student-athletes at division I schools. Those that cannot afford division I school can go to a division II school or to junior college on scholarship. At junior college the student-athletes can prepare themselves academically while retaining athletic eligibility, as Stacy Augmon did before attending UNLV. Division II players may end up squeezing out junior college players who have no other options.

Secondly, the emphasis should be on the elementary, junior and senior high schools to teach these students and not the colleges. The hope is that if the standards are known to the athletes, no matter what their race, they will strive to achieve those standards. Therefore the student-athlete will be better prepared for college. The message is not discrimination. It is a message to students that if you want to attend a division I school on an athletic scholarship you will have to make the grade.

At another criticism of Prop. 42 is that relying on the SAT/ACT as a measure discriminates against minority students. The standardized tests have a disproportionate impact on members of minority groups. The average score of all black students on the SAT is 737 as opposed to 954 for white students. There is also a question as to just how accurate the SAT is. According to a 1980 study conducted by Ralph Nader, the SAT average predicts success in college only eight to 15 percent better than random prediction with a pair of dice.

However, the SAT is still the best available measure. In addition, to score a 700 only necessitates that a student answer correctly 13 of out 60 math questions and 24 out of 85 verbal questions.

Propponents also point out that the minimum standard protects the student-athlete from exploitation by the schools. For example, Kevin Ross, who attended Creighton University for four years on a basketball scholarship, could barely read and write when he graduated. Former Redskin star defensive end Dorn Manley broke down and cried in front of a Congressional Committee last year when he admitted that he could not read or write after attending and playing football for four years at Oklahoma.

Portia Isaac Thomas, of the Detroit Pistons said it best, "You when you go to college, you’re not a student-athlete but an athlete-student. Your main goal was not to be an Einstein but to be a ballplayer, to generate some money, put people in the stands. Eight or ten hours of your day are filled with basketball, football. The rest of the time, you’ve got to motivate yourself to make sure you get something back."

The schools are trying to protect the student-athletes from the schools. If that is so, the critics state, then the schools are punishing the student-athletes because the schools cannot control themselves. That does not sound fair. If the schools are the problem then the schools should be punished and not the student-athletes.

This problem is further shown by the creation of Prop. 42. In 1986 the University of Georgia was found to have kept athletes eligible for football by enrolling them in remedial courses. The response of the school was to not allow any student-athletic aid that did not qualify under standards similar to those set out in Prop. 42. The school feared, however, that this would put at a competitive disadvantage on the playing field compared to other schools in the conference. Georgia then got the Southern Athletic Conference to adopt this policy as a conference rule. But the conference then feared that it was now at a competitive disadvantage with other conferences. If there was a proposed Prop. 42 to the NCAA. This was intended to keep all the conferences at the same competitive level.

Thus, for many of the student-athletes at the 1968 Olympics, the proposition was to protect the schools own self-interest of generating money through competitive sports. The schools do not say that members of the NCAA did not consider the primary purpose of Prop. 42 as helping the student-athletes just that for many, the student-athlete took a seat to money. Thus, Prop. 42 creates the very exploitation it was to eliminate.

In addition, Prop. 26 (the amendment to Prop. 42 mentioned above) may further this exploitation. Under Prop. 26 a student-athlete may attend a division I school on need-based aid if he or she qualifies. However, these student-athletes do not count towards the total amount of athletic scholarships allowed in a particular sport.

For example, in basketball the schools are allowed to give out only eight athletic scholarships. The fear is that schools will stock up on student-athletes need-based aid and therefore get around the athletic scholarship limit. The students that then do not make the team in their second year will not receive an athletic scholarship. Is this what the NCAA really wants?

Although the passage of Prop. 42 and 48 have raised much debate, at least the NCAA is finally dealing with rampant cheating and exploitation at Universities and Colleges. John Thompson would agree that something must be done. However, the question remains a balancing of a minimum standard against the desirability of access to college. The question being does a student-athlete have an entitlement or right to an education? And perhaps the most troubling question is who is the NCAA really doing this for, the athlete-student or the student-athlete We are certainly upon strange times when our institutions of higher learning are in the mailboxes marked "Health Questionnaire" on the first floor of the law school.

The Health Center and the School of Nursing are interested in providing you with the latest on the health issues that concern you at a time and place on campus that is convenient for you. Please complete the questionnaire as honestly and completely as possible. This will help the researchers to determine the most appropriate response to the following questions in order to help them better serve you. Drop off the completed questionnaire in the mailbox marked "Health Questionnaire" on the first floor of the law school.

Age: 16-21 22-29 30-40 40-50 50-60 60+

University Staff: Undergrad Graduate Faculty Staff

What is the most convenient time for you to attend sessions? Lunchtime Late afternoon Saturday Early evening Other (specify)

Where is the most convenient place for you to attend a session? Dormitory Residence Hall University Center Other (specify)

Which teaching format do you most enjoy? Lecture Discussion Film and Discussion

Circle the topics that you would be interested in attending a session on:

- AIDS
- Breast/יסрактиק פטモノ
- Date Rape
- Diet and Nutrition
- Drug and Alcohol
- Domestic Violence/Spouse or Child Abuse
- Environmental Health Hazards
- Exercise
- Parenting Issues
- Health Hazard Assessment
- Human Sexuality
- Illness in Women
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Stress and Depression
- Stress Management

I don’t know which is my best team. I will find out who my best team is when I find out how many doctors, lawyers and good husbands and good citizens have come off every one of these teams." Knute Rockne

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- Illness in Women
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- Stress Management

I don’t know which is my best team. I will find out who my best team is when I find out how many doctors, lawyers and good husbands and good citizens have come off every one of these teams." Knute Rockne
What do you think...about midterms?

**BEA TILLMAN, 3RD YEAR DAY:**
I think they’re really good. I think they’re a good learning tool. I think they help the students prepare well for the final, as well as the midterm. I think it gives you an advantage going into the final to know that you’ve got something there that’s not going to be just so devastating and all hinging on one grade...I think that the midterms are really valuable for the students, and I realize that a lot of the faculty don’t like them, mainly because they have to do a little extra work.

If you’re into teaching, then you should be here to help the students learn, and learning does not happen a week before you take the exam, it happens throughout the semester.

**PATRICK GALVIN, 2ND YEAR DAY:**
I think there should be some limitations to how much value each professor puts on the exam, since it is sort of a first run. Also there’s less material that's been covered, and professors don’t have much experience in writing exams that are only on half the material that they’re used to covering.

I think overall it’s very valuable to the students, because I think that we need to get an idea of how the professor grades...what they’re looking for and how they want you to structure it. Without the midterms you go into the final really trying to guess what the professor’s looking for.

**SUSAN McCARTHY, 3RD YEAR DAY:**
In general, I think they are a good thing, because they force students to learn up to date. But in terms of a class-participation problem and a motivation problem, I think they’ve failed abysmally.

Teachers don’t want to give them, they don’t want to grade them. Students don’t study for at least a week and a half to two weeks before, a week and a half to two weeks after, and that’s why I think they’re a problem.

Depending on what the goal was when they started, if the goal was to increase class participation, as I said, they’ve failed. If it was to force students to learn earlier, then they’ve probably succeeded.

**KAREN ALVES, 2ND YEAR DAY:**
I think that for first years they’re a bit scary, but in the end I think that they help to get an understand of what the teachers are going to be asking.

I think for second and third years, it’s probably sometimes a pain, but at the same point you are having different teachers also, and therefore, you do get to see their testing techniques, and it does give you a little boost if you are sliding behind a little bit.

I’d say in general they are good. I don’t think that they should count extensively. I think anywhere up to 25% is probably a pretty good ballpark. 10% to below, it doesn’t really mean much, and I think that if somebody knows it’s that low, they won’t really put a heck of a lot of effort into it. But 20% to 25%, at least you’ll put some effort into it, and it’s worthwhile for the teachers to give it and for you to get some feedback.

**BRENT NECK, 2ND YEAR DAY:**
Personally, I am for them. I think our whole purpose here is to become the best law students that we can become, and to pass the bar. And I think the more tests we take, the better we’re going to be at taking these tests. And I think they serve a vital purpose.

Now, I think there is some justified criticism in the way some teachers have handled it...but I think the majority of professors have in fact made a good faith effort to adhere to the midterm policy, that being to prepare students for the bar, and to make them better test takers, and I think it’s a good idea.

I think they serve a vital purpose...that being, to better prepare the students for the bar examination. And I think, as the students that have been subjected to midterms throughout their entire legal career at USD take the bar, I think the statistics will reflect that the midterms did prepare the students to become better bar examination takers.

**PABLO NAVARRO, 1ST YEAR:**
I don’t really think that any of them should be counted 1st semester. I think they are a good thing, but only as practice for the first year. Maybe 2nd year, once you are established and you have more of an idea what’s going on, then you have the choice of counting them. But I don’t think first year they should be counted at all...

Some people think it will lighten the load for finals. It’s a good way to get caught up, if you make them practice. But I don’t think the pressure’s necessary to grade them.
The above text contains a mix of different sections, such as travel announcements, student job listings, and advertisements for classified ads. It appears to be a page from a university newspaper or newsletter, featuring various announcements about events, job opportunities, and classified ads. The text is primarily focused on student life and resource listings, with some sections discussing career paths and legal news.

The content includes:
- **Classified Ads**
  - Items for sale and services.
  - Roommates wanted.
  - Personal announcements.
- **Advertisements**
  - For sale items, such as cars and bikes.
  - Roommates wanted.
  - Personal announcements.
- **Announcements**
  - Events and workshops.
  - Career fairs and job opportunities.
- **Travel**
  - Classic travel destinations.
- **Classroom News**
  - News from different law schools.
  - Announcements from the School of Law.
- **Career Planning and Placement Office**
  - Upcoming events and resources.
- **Legal News**
  - Updates on legal developments.
- **Classroom News**
  - News from different law schools.
  - Announcements from the School of Law.
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CALIFORNIA HEADQUARTERS:  
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(213) 459-8481 • (800) 523-0777

Campus Representatives: u Susan Pitrle ('90), Tami Bass ('91), Jesus Romero ('90), Mavis Porter ('90), Carmen Quinsey ('90), Elena Ortega ('90), Susana Martinez ('91), Darlene Ball ('90), Stephanie Mire (Thomas)'91).
Past officers set forth SBA duties

Lee cites president's agenda

Duties of the President

Some of the president's duties and responsibilities are the same every year. This includes organizing and presiding over weekly meetings, addressing new students at the pre-school orientation, attending faculty meetings and participating as the student representative at the ABA-LSD convention, running the budget process along with the Treasurer, and faculty and University committees. The president can serve on the Alumni Association Board and the University Social Issues Committee as well as at the Law School's Curriculum, Student-Faculty Relations committees, or appoint representatives to those committees. I serve only on the Alumni Association Board but try to keep tabs on the activities of other committees.

The president also attends the SBA and USIS committees and the Board of Visitors' meetings. At the faculty meetings the president has a vote and can participate in discussions regarding issues like mid-term and examination criteria. As president, you are the voice of the students so you should be up on what the likes and dislikes of the students in an area and standards that you would like to see implemented. My voice at meetings may not be determinative but at least some of the faculty consider my opinions fairly seriously.

The other duties of the president vary according to specific concerns of the students and "pet projects" of the president. During this past year my "projects" included: getting a copy of the Writs, getting funding for computers for the new library, getting graduation on the May 19 date and assisting Carrie Wilcox with planning the graduation reception, the fall student orientation, the student picnic last fall, and Diversely Qualified admissions policies and procedures. Delegation and indirect supervision is also important as I keep in frequent contact with students and faculty and a catalyst in other areas. It can be a lot of work and time but it also very rewarding when you can help with some of the issues in which the SBA and I have had an effect.

Starr E. Lee
1989-90 SBA President

Treasurer responsible for SBA fiscal management

The treasurer of the SBA is responsible for the fiscal management of the organization. Of primary importance is the budgeting process. At the beginning of each semester, the Treasurer convenes the Budget Committee. After each organization submits a budget request, the Budget Committee meets to allocate the available funds. The budget is then voted on by the entire SBA Council. Once the budget is set, future requests for unallocated funds are approved by the SBA Council. The Treasurer is a first-hand and a good sense of humor. Overall, I'd say it's worth it to get involved. And remember, we will have no dissension among the ranks!

Sasan McCarthy
1988-89 Treasurer

SBA Secretary duties outlined by past secretary

The position of SBA Secretary is very rewarding because it allows involvement in some major decisions such as budget allocations. All officers serve on the Budget Committee and sit in on the budget hearings where they evaluate each organization's budget proposals and decide on the amount to allocate. The Secretary also has the option to serve on a variety of other committees, for example: Student/Faculty Relations, Elections, Graduation Party, Halloween Party, Dean Search, Social Issues and Minority Recruitment. The Secretary, as well as the Ink which isn't always appreciated. But all you need is a firm hand and a good sense of humor. Overall, I'd say it's worth it to get involved. And remember, we will have no dissension among the ranks!

Sasan McCarthy
1988-89 Treasurer

SBA Evening Vice-President

For the past year I have served as the SBA Evening Vice-President. Prior to my election as vice-president I also served as the Second Year Representative. The SBA Evening Vice-President attends all SBA meetings, maintains at least one hour of office time per week and serves on various SBA committees such as Budget, Calendar, and Election. Total time commitment per week amounts to about two (2) hours. During the budget process, which occurs once a semester, another four (4) to six (6) hours might be spent formulating the budget for the year. My involvement with the SBA has been intertwined with my full-time job or my home life.

Serving as SBA Evening Vice-President has afforded me the opportunity to interact with other students and organizations within the law school. Evening students tend to be out of the mainstream of the law school experience. As an active member of the SBA, I have been able to contribute to the decision-making process on matters pertinent to the full-time student body. I firmly believe that evening students have a special kind of dedication and determination in pursuit of their legal education. I encourage all evening students to channel that dedication and determination into meaningful involvement on the SBA.

David A. Manzi
1988-89 Evening VP

SBA Day Vice-President

The Day Vice-President's duties consist of performing, in the President's absence, all of the duties of President; aiding organizations in the recognition process; maintaining and periodically updating the files concerning organizations; serving on the Student-Faculty Committee Appointment Committee, and reporting to the Council the minutes of the student/faculty committee meetings.

Outside of these administrative duties, the job has to be defined by the individual. However, the lack of a clearly defined role is in many ways beneficial, in that it allows the person the time to trouble-shoot, work on personal projects, and other organizations. Often the Vice-President takes a lot of the flack for what doesn't get done, so it requires someone with tough skin and sympathetic ear. But mainly, the job simply calls for a student with good leadership skills and a desire to shake things a little.

Gary Fielder
1988-89 Day VP

Unofficial Ballot

President
Grant Alley
Ralph Godoy
John McCooen
R. J. Kobylak
Steve Smith
Priscilla Thorner

Day Vice-President
Anne Dieck
Mitch Kam
David Montalbano

Evening Vice-President
Charles Hrvatin
Marty Jaquez

Treasurer
Mark Milstein
Suave Summers

Secretary
Catherine Castaldi
Sun Hilliard
Casey Merrill

Third-Year Day
Class Rep. (3)
Paul di Furria
J. R. Spangler
Jamie Sternberg
Kim Shrozan
Judy Carbone

Fourth-year Evening
Class Rep. (1)
Open

Third-Year Evening
Class Rep. (1)
Anne Marie Urrutia

Second-Year Evening
Class Rep. (1)
Dennis Fisher

Honor Court (4)
James Broder
Ginaia Bernardini
Dorothy Daniels
Deryk Doyt
Brad Weinreb
Chris Whitten

As no candidates were nominated for fourth right representatives, the position will be appointed in the fall. Interested persons should contact the SBA president.
SBA Presidential Candidates

Priscilla A. Thorner
Third Year Evening President

My experience this school year as Evening Vice-President has given me insight to the problems of this student body. In the coming school year we need to address a broad spectrum of issues. Our bar passage rate, career planning/placement, parking, and faculty-student relations, to name just a few. I have already established a good working relationship with faculty members who are as concerned about student issues as we are. The wheels are in motion on some of these problems, such as midterms and parking. We hope to hammer out the details in the 1990-91 school year. Besides the SBA, I have been involved in several campus organizations including the Journal of Contemporary Issues, Phi Alpha Delta, as well as heading up the Loan Repayment Task Force for the Public Interest Law Foundation. I will be very available to students because I work at the Center for Public Interest Law on campus; in fact, I practically live here. My work experience, which includes two summers at a San Diego law firm and an internship on Capitol Hill, helps me understand what will be expected of all of us when we graduate. Because of the reasons stated above, I respectfully move that you elect me SBA President.

R. J. Kobylak
Third Year Evening President

I want to be SBA President next year because I have served for the past two years as a Class Representative. I have been in the following:

1988-89
Participated in fundraising for the USD Annual Fund and Legal Research Center (LRC) Campaigns. Raised more than $27,000 for USD while working only part-time during a three-month period. Research Assistant for Professor Friedman and Dallas.

1989-90

I am running for the Office of President of the Student Bar Association because I want to play an active role in shaping the activities, events, and policies at S. D. next year and for years to come. I possess the leadership qualities that are necessary to improve our school. I will effectively delegate authority by appointing those students who are genuinely interested to work with the many committees, and I can also handle the everyday duties of the President. Most importantly I feel as though I can motivate the students working with the S.B.A. to give their best efforts.

I have served as a class representative for the past two years. I have learned from these experiences, and have acquired valuable knowledge that will lead to a smooth transition for next year. I am also a student, meaning I am concerned and affected by the same problems everyone else faces. Problems such as the lack of parking. The problems with classes. Not only the lack of choices, but also not knowing when the finals are going to be set. Many students would like to know final dates before choosing their classes. It also seems inadequate for a law school in Southern California to have student parking for 1990-91.

See Godoy on page E-3.

Skills I Program. Served on all major committees within the SBA (Budget Committee, Elections Committee, All Law School Picnic, Halloween Party, Talent Show) and University-wide committees (SBA rep on the University Senate, and committee on Library Policy). USD gets business done by the committee system. I know how to get things done and I know the people and organizations on campus.

Possess a B.S. in Business Administration from State University of New York at Albany; was an Honor Graduate of the USAF Administration Specialist technical school and served in the Pentagon for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Research & Development. Also worked as a Financial Aid Director for Beal College in Bar Harbor, Maine where I also had admissions and placement responsibilities.

I have five major goals as SBA President:
1. CURRICULUM
Too many units of courses are "required," which does not free up enough time for popular elective courses, such as ATA and the clinics. I also favor the abolition of the "curve" grading system because professors should not be forced into downgrading a "C" to a "D" just to accommodate a system that has outlived its usefulness. More instructors also need to be hired.

2. PARKING
I am AGAINST the proposed increase to $100 for student parking for 1990-91. This proposal is NOT in the students' interest as it is NOT tied to any increase in services for students. With the proposed increase, it will be impossible for students to park at South Campus. There is an ongoing problem with parking. We hope to hammer out the details in the 1990-91 school year. Besides the SBA, I have been involved in several campus organizations including the Journal of Contemporary Issues, Phi Alpha Delta, as well as heading up the Loan Repayment Task Force for the Public Interest Law Foundation.

I will be very available to students because I work at the Center for Public Interest Law on campus; in fact, I practically live here. My work experience, which includes two summers at a San Diego law firm and an internship on Capitol Hill, helps me understand what will be expected of all of us when we graduate. Because of the reasons stated above, I respectfully move that you elect me SBA President.

Ralph Godoy
Second Year Day President

Stephen L. Smith
Second Year Day President

March 5, 1990

Dear Student,

Want the truth? Without the support of the law school faculty and administration, the SBA doesn't have much say in the future of midterms, the parking problem, or minority representation among professors. That's the truth. To imply otherwise would be naive or dishonest.

But don't mistake my honesty for cynicism. There is a challenge before next year's SBA leadership to motivate students and faculty to squarely address these issues, and others, and together carve out solutions. I want to lead that charge.

Want ideas? Among the programs which I will pursue: Public Interest Loan Repayment; investigation of factors influencing the drop in the USD bar passage rate; revitalization of the Speakers Bureau; and an ongoing commitment to fostering student awareness of concerns in our community.

Want experience? After two years in SBA, I know it as well as anybody. Some other activities: the Law Review Talent Show; More Hall Public Interest Loan Repayment Task Force; USD Social Issues Committee; SBA Budget Committee; Civil Rights March; First Year Barbecue, ski trip, and Thanksgiving Day dinner; More Hall PILF; Amnesty International; and more.

So, what do you want? If you don't want an SBA president running around stirring things up, don't vote for me. But if you look at USD and see, like I do, both a need for change and the potential for greatness, let's give it a shot.

John McConnin
Second Year Day President

Diverse Faculty?
Diverse Student Body?
Parking?
Security?
Student Input Into Faculty Decisions?
Marvin Luther King Day?
Access to the Gym?, Weight Room?, U.C.?
$1500-2000 Tuition Increase?
Environmental Programs?

See Kobylak on page E-3.

In order for our school to become an even better school, we need to have satisfied students. The faculty and administration must allow the student body to have significant input into solving the above problems.

I have the time, commitment, and experience to ensure that student input will be heard and respected. I will need only 20 units to graduate next year. I have served as a second year SBA representative this year. I have the commitment because I want USD School of Law to be a great school 10 years down the road.
Day & Evening VP Candidates

Mitch Kam
Second Year Day Vice President

My name is Mitch Kam and I am running for Vice-President of the Student Bar Association. The By-laws state that the Vice-President’s duties consist of 1) performing, in the President’s absence, all of the duties of President; 2) heading all administrative organizations in the recognition process; 3) maintaining and periodically updating the files concerning organizations; 4) serving on the Student/Faculty Committees Appointment Committee, and 5) reporting to the Council the minutes of the student/faculty committee meetings.

Aside from these enumerated duties, I believe the Vice-President serves primarily as a liaison between the student body and the administration. He or she must effectively determine common objectives that will bring together diverse groups of students and faculty. The Vice-President must be a good listener and employ diplomacy to recognize and adequately represent the concerns of both the majority and minority.

I currently am a second year student in the joint JD/MBA program. Prior to law school I worked for the UCLA Department of Community Health Care Services, Medical Services Administrator. This division consisted of 200 plus employees with a annual departmental budget of $1.5 million.

While at UCLA, I participated in a number of university committees and had the opportunity of encountering both the emergency medical services for the 1984 UCLA Olympic Village. The skills acquired in this and various other positions in administrative and operations management will ensure I can efficiently carry out the duties of Vice-President.

During this past year, in addition to participating in ASDA, I have been active in various organizations. These organizations include Motions, Assistant Editor; Lawyering Skills, Legal Research Specialist; Asian Pacific American Law Students Association, President; National Asian Pacific American Law Students Association, Treasurer; Journal of Contemporary Legal Issues; Diversely Qualified Washington DC Committee and Joint Degree Students Organization.

As a member of the SBA, I am currently working on a committee that is revising the format of professor evaluation questionnaires. With your vote, as Vice-President next year, I would like to follow through on many of the issues that have been presented to us. The completion of the library will present opportunities for student input. If midterms are maintained after the completion of this school year, adjustments must be made to them acceptable. The parking situation has not improved and alternative remedies must be presented.

Minority recruitment of both students and faculty is another ongoing concern. More must be done to improve retention rates of these individuals. Additionally, I would like to improve the communication between the day and evening students, and between law students and students in the

Anne Dierickx
First Year Day Vice President

My interest in being elected Day VP stems from my frustration at the lack of communication within the law school. There is no effective system of disseminating information about administration and/or academic decisions that directly affect the students. Having been appointed to the committee dealing with faculty/student communication, I hope to find a way of alleviating some of the problem. I would also like to see increased student representation on committees that make these decisions, instead of having them "handed down" to us.

Some of the projects I would like to implement next year include: 1) establishing a staff position that deals solely with distributing information to the students, 2) a program that pairs upperclassmen with first years so that the first years have at least one identifiable source of information and support within the school, 3) greater communication with the undergraduate schools because A.S. has a wealth of activities that are underutilized by the law school, 4) the inclusion of a student lounge in the library, and 5) getting the school to work towards increased parking!

As to my qualifications for the job I have held positions of leadership in many organizations from high school until the present. People who know me can tell you that I become immersed in the activities I am affiliated with, when something needs to be done I see it through from start to finish. Currently, I am involved with Intramurals, Students for Social Progress, and the committee mentioned above. I am also a very accessible person, open to suggestions of ways to improve our school. As Day VP, I would be available to all students and ready to be whatever help I could.

Charles D. Hrvatin
Third Year Evening Vice President

Making it through three years of law school in the evening division has not been easy for me as a student. I realize this definition didn't really help me. Content-wise the paper has more student-friendly. I, a career evening student I am at-tending the SBA, and currently a volunteer for the PIB, who is a non-profit corporation.

As a career evening student I am at-tending the SBA, and currently a volunteer for the PIB, who is a non-profit corporation. This voice being the S.B.A. Communication is vital to the successful operation of the S.B.A. Proper commu-nication entails the ability to listen, and to convey these concerns to the appropriate committees. The S.B.A., functions to serve the students, therefore it is imperative that we all take part in these committees, and for the S.B.A. to take action on these concerns.

I feel confident in my abilities to lead and communicate in order to guide the S.B.A., and the students to a successful year.

Kobyalk
faculty/staff lots, there will be less parking available to students.

3. COMMUNICATION
I would SUPPORT a calendar commit-tee to coordinate the various meeting times of organizations and campus-wide events of interest to law students.

4. COMMUNITY SERVICE
I support More Hall Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF), the Disabled Students Organization, and Students for Social Progress, all of which I am on various committees. I also have been a volun-teer for the Home for Helping Hands and the San Diego County Safety Council. I will be involved in PDP's Mentor Program to encourage elementary school students to stay in school.

5. ATTITUDE
As a career evening student I am at-tending the SBA, and currently a volunteer for the PIB, who is a non-profit corporation. This voice being the S.B.A. Communication is vital to the successful operation of the S.B.A. Proper commu-nication entails the ability to listen, and to convey these concerns to the appropriate committees. The S.B.A., functions to serve the students, therefore it is imperative that we all take part in these committees, and for the S.B.A. to take action on these concerns.

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David Montaleone
Second Year Day Vice President

Making it through three years of law school in the evening division has not been easy for me as a student. I realize this definition didn't really help me. Content-wise the paper has
Treasurer, secretary, class rep spots up for grabs

Casey Merrill
Second Year Day Secretary

My name is Casey Merrill and I would like to run for the SBA Secretary. The office of the SBA Secretary carries with it several important and valuable duties and responsibilities. As the SBA Secretary you will be able to make a difference for the students of USD. I want to be a part of making our student body the best it can be.

Mark Milstein
First Year Day Treasurer

My name is Mark Milstein and I am running for SBA Treasurer. I am the question that most people will have for me throughout the upcoming campaign season. Why should you vote for me? For one, I am the only qualified candidate. In 5th grade, I was an SBA student at my elementary school. In 6th grade, I was student editor of the school paper, the Forum.

Paul di Furia
3rd Year Day Rep.

My perception is that many students feel as though the faculty and administration are disconnected from student affairs. It is the responsibility of student representatives to challenge those who make decisions affecting student interests to justify those decisions. If elected, I would ensure that those decision makers would not be isolated from important student concerns.

As Third Year Representative I would have two major goals. The first is communication. I would like to know what concerns you. The SBA exists for your benefit. As your representative I would let SBA members know how they can work for you. My second goal is action. Once your concerns are known I would ensure that something is done about them.

I have been active in student government most of my college career. This past year, as the editor of Sibling, I have been responsible for bringing the news only every Monday morning (8 a.m. is very early). You have no idea what Sibling has improved since last year. I can make important contributions to the SBA as well. If you vote for me on Monday, March 27, I guarantee I will be an active member of the SBA, listening and acting on your concerns.

Judi Carbone
2nd Year Day Rep.

The appeal brief is due in less than 36 hours. I believe that I am the only student that can help the law school. As your representative, I will make an effort to keep you informed and to help with your concerns.

Dennis Fisher
2nd Year Evening Rep.

I feel that our class should be informed about the issues raised at the SBA meetings. I plan to submit a weekly update to FROLIC AND BANTER. My qualifications for the position include: persistence, enthusiasm, willingness, and dedication.

Also, I'm concise.

Catherine Castaldi
Third Year Day Secretary

After two years in this God-forsaken mode we call law school, I have decided that I should quit complaining and make the move to get myself into the world to provide a vast array of motherhood, taxes, bad food, and good jurisprudence. My perception of a secretary is that a secretary will make our lives better. If I am elected I will shop around for club fees, work to have better law school parking, and if there's nothing happening on campus. Also, see me if you're interested in picking up a three day whiff of legal experience with the SBA.

Sue Hillard
Third Year Day Secretary

I am running for Secretary because I want to represent the student body and take an active role in creating a stronger school. I have experience taking notes at meetings from monitoring 235 students, one being the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

Being a part of S.B.A. would mean a lot to me and I would fulfill the obligations, push to have student opinion recognized and get back some of my voting power.

Gina Bernardini
Second Year Day Secretary

I, Gina Bernardini, am running for Honor Court Justice for the 1990-1991 school year.

Deny Doty
Second Year Day Secretary

I am running for Honor Court Justice because it has been a life-long dream of mine to sit on the Supreme Court. Simultaneously also, I believe that the likelihood of a Supreme Court nomination is extremely small, especially with the Ginsberg rule, I would like to sit on the Honor Court. If elected I will work diligently in my office as if it were the Supreme Court.

Dorothy Daniells
First Year Day Secretary

Like most of you, I am aware of what the Honor Court is. I do know that I am supposed to do, but I have never heard of those duties being administered. It is extremely late hour to come in for the banquet and I hope that I have made the best use of the most vain words.

Chris Witten
Second Year Day Secretary

I am interested in the position of Honor Court Justice in order to make a difference for those students who would let SBA members know how they can work for you. My second goal is action. Once your concerns are known I would ensure that something is done about them.

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