11-26-1991

Motions 1991 volume 5 number 5

University of San Diego School of Law Student Bar Association

Follow this and additional works at: http://digital.sandiego.edu/motions

Digital USD Citation

http://digital.sandiego.edu/motions/33
Tuition Increase Angers Law Students

by Laura G. Morton

In recent years, federal prosecutors have seized property which can be traced to drug-related activity. The seizures have become more frequent and extensive with time. The problem with this, according to Professor Kevin Cole, is that there are some troubling aspects of the federal law.

For example, there are no limits on the number of seizures. It is very difficult to meet that deadline. Cole believes that this is the case. According to Strachan, the tuition increase was warranted because we are currently charged much less than what is the current requirement of showing a probable cause.

"Although the prosecutors are not happy with this change, we have done some things which strengthen their position. For example, if the government cannot find property that was actually used in the commission of a crime, then they would be allowed to seize property of the defendant which is of equal value."

According to Cole, there is no problem with seizing property purchased with the proceeds of a crime. For example, if a drug kingpin makes $100,000 from drug-related activities and the government can prove it, then they may seize any of his property in the amount of the property purchased.

In addition, the Committee's membership includes people who have a stake in the property which is forfeited, and the problem with many of these forfeitures is that there are a lot of innocent people who have a stake in the property which is forfeited.

Cole Advances Guidelines: Drug Asset Seizure and Forfeiture

by Laura G. Morton

In amended revision. Cole as an advisor to the UCSC, is working hard to meet this deadline. Cole became involved with the project at the request of one of his former law professors. Cole's specific role is to advise the Committee that is working on a revision of the Civil Forfeiture for Drug Offenses Act (CFDOA). Cole works as somewhat of a devil's advocate, suggesting and advising on problems that might arise during the implementation of the CPDOA.

According to Cole, the difficult part has been to balance the rights of innocent third parties while still allowing the government to have an effective means of seizing property related to illegal drug activity.

"In order to protect the rights of the defendants, one thing we have done is to require proof by a preponderance of the evidence," Cole said. "This is a higher standard than is the current requirement of a showing of probable cause."

"Although the prosecutors are not happy with this change, we have done some things which strengthen their position. For example, if the government cannot find property that was actually used in the commission of a crime, then they would be allowed to seize property of the defendant which is of equal value."

According to Cole, there is no problem with seizing property purchased with the proceeds of a crime. For example, if a drug kingpin makes $100,000 from drug-related activities and the government can prove it, then they may seize any of his property in the amount of the property purchased.

In addition, the Committee's membership includes people who have a stake in the property which is forfeited, and the problem with many of these forfeitures is that there are a lot of innocent people who have a stake in the property which is forfeited.
Pro Bono Offers Students Opportunity to Serve

by the Pro Bono Board

This semester has been anything but a quiet one for several law students who signed on for a stint with the new Pro Bono Legal Advocacy Board. Having negotiated three months of success, surprise, attack and victory, the Pro Bono Board members are on the verge of launching a program of opportunity, aid and enrichment for the law school.

Organizing pro bono work for law students was the brain child of last year's SBA President, Steve Smith. He assembled a community advisory board to study the options and come up with a basic framework for organizing student volunteers to help the indigent. Since pro bono work is an ethical and sometimes legal obligation of all attorneys, a law school program is a logical way to introduce lawyers to volunteering and instill in them a desire to help others as they help themselves.

While planning the program, the committee heard that USD was submitting a grant proposal to help fund the first year of the program. The students of the Board, who might not otherwise be able, to grant proposal had been accepted and the Board was hoping to obtain financial support for its community service programs. Through the efforts of Pro Bono faculty advisor Steve Hartwell and Volunteer Resources Director Judy Dierickx, the Pro Bono Advocacy Program was included in the proposal.

The Board, as well as the Board being reorganized, word came that the University's grant proposal had been accepted and the Pro Bono program would receive $63,300 of running such a large program. The Board members have been setting up the program along two distinct, but complementary, lines. First is the "community service" program, headed by first-year Cindy Taylor. This aspect of Pro Bono will help students become involved in assisting youth in local high and middle schools.

Second, under the coordination of first-year Nina Golden and third-year Ed Rogan, the other program coordinators; students will have the opportunity to work with the San Diego Volunteer Lawyers Program (SDVLP) to provide legal assistance for the indigent. While providing training and assistance to students, the program will ease the administrative burdens of the SDVLP by centralizing the volunteer efforts of our 1100-strong student body.

The Board members were on the verge of launching a program of opportunity, aid and enrichment for the law school.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Board is currently establishing a partnership with Kearny High School. The partnership will be formalized on December 4, 1991. The purpose of the program is to encourage respect for culturally diverse populations within our community through interactions between law students and high school students-at-risk. The program will consist of peer mediation and mentoring.

Mediation is a process that helps people resolve their own conflicts by helping them to negotiate a solution which is acceptable to all parties. It is a win-win situation. The role of the mediator is to facilitate the process and to ensure that each party has a chance to be heard. Law students will be partners with high school students in conducting mediations for their fellow students. Everyone involved will become a certified mediator after completing 25 hours of mediation training. Training will be provided for interested law students early next semester. A minimum of two hours per week are required for actual mediations at the high school.

The mentoring program will match law students with high school students. Kearny High School has a culturally diverse student body. The students have a wide array of needs and interests. Law students will be provided with a three-hour training session prior to being matched with their mentees. Mentors will meet with their mentees for 1 to 3 hours weekly. At least once a month mentors will have the opportunity to come together to share their experiences.

VOLUNTEER LAWYERS

Another major part of Pro Bono will involve work with the SDVLP. For our pilot year, USD placed third in the 1990 ATLA National Championship and third in the ABA National Criminal Law Competition. USD's performance entitled the team to compete in the national invitational tournament of regional champions. The victories of each school in the major trial competitions are calculated in a point system to determine the best record over the past three years.

Conti

ued on page 6

In the past, team members were chosen from the ATA class. This year, however, everyone was given the opportunity to try out in a September intra-school competition.

Third-year students competed to be attorneys on the team. Attorneys selected for this year are Louis Bertshe, Michele Dulskey, Tom Elsner, Judy Hartwig, Andy Selenick, Robert Strauss, Patti Towler, and Lisa Worrries.

Second year students competed to be on Continued on page 3

Mock Trial Team Builds Momentum

by Shervan Sharma

The USD National Mock Trial Team seized first place in the Third Annual Inter-City Mock Trial Competition sponsored by the San Diego Defense Lawyers Association-October 25 and 26.

The team of Louis Bertshe and Robert Strauss (attorneys) and Dyke Huish and Ann Broderick (witnesses) prevailed in the final round against Cal Western in the afternoon of October 26.

Professor Richard "Corky" Wharton, the guiding force behind the team explained the significance of this win. "Cal Western was the best team in the Ninth Circuit until we came along last year," he said.

Competitors represented either plaintiff or defendant on the night of October 25 and then switched roles to present the other side of the case the next morning.

The USD team of Tom Elsner and Judy Hartwig, (attorneys) and Chris Harrington and Shervan Sharma (witnesses) also competed.

USD alumnae who were outstanding members of previous trial teams advised the current team members during practice and brainstorming sessions. The coaches are: Blane Bowan, Ben Bunn, Steve Haaks, Chris Huburt and Judy Lesser. All are practicing San Diego attorneys.

Wharton organized the mock trial program after recognizing the potential of USD students. "The students at USD have excellent basic training in trial practice. Coupled with further training in basic skills and techniques allow USD to do well in national competitions," he said.

Wharton recounted that in 1987, three weeks before the local San Diego Bar was host to the Association of Trial Lawyers of America (ATLA) Competition, he received a telephone call from the organizers asking if USD had not entered a team.

I walked down the hall and recognized two people in ATA (Advanced Trial Advocacy) class and asked them if they would like to be on the competition. With only two weeks of preparation the students won the regional and placed second in the national competition.

"That's when I realized that I was onto something," Wharton said. In fact, three years after the program's inception, the 1990 USD Trial Team achieved prominence status. At the ATLA Western Regional Competition, USD took both first and second place out of sixteen teams.

"We swept," Wharton said. "It was the first time in my knowledge it had been done."

USD placed third in the 1990 ATLA National Championship and third in the ABA National Criminal Law Competition. USD's performance entitled the team to compete in the national invitational tournament of regional champions. The victories of each school in the major trial competitions are calculated in a point system to determine the best record over the past three years.

Based on its performance in one year, 1990, USD had the best record in the Ninth Circuit over a three year period. "Previously, USD was the best in the Ninth Circuit," Wharton said.

Three 1990 team members returned to participate in team competitions this year.

They are Nicky Blair, Jeff Pratt and Kristin Rayder.

In the past, team members were chosen from the ATA class. This year, however, everyone was given the opportunity to try out in a September intra-school competition.

Third-year students competed to be attorneys on the team. Attorneys selected for this year are Louis Bertshe, Michele Dulskey, Tom Elsner, Judy Hartwig, Andy Selenick, Robert Strauss, Patti Towler, and Lisa Worrries.
Clinic Seeks Redress for Environmental Wrongs

by Laura G. Morton

Sitting in our own little world of law school, many of us are unaware of the many environmental problems that affect our city from the North County to the South Bay.

However, Professor Richard "Corky" Wharton and a handful of students in the environmental law clinic work hard each semester to undo some of the environmental damage that has plagued our city.

Wharton came to the clinic from private practice in 1980 and since then has made it one of the only viable alternatives for many seeking to redress environmental wrongs through our justice system.

"The problem with environmental law cases is that generally there is no money to be made," Wharton explained.

This is because equitable redress is usually sought in environmental cases: forcing those causing the damage to stop and correct the problem before it becomes worse. According to Wharton, this means that only those people who are very wealthy and concerned about the environment can bring cases.

The environmental clinic is seeking to change that by providing free legal help with environmental problems. Many environmental groups are becoming aware of the service provided by the clinic and, thus, are frequently turning to the clinic for legal solutions to environmental problems.

The clinic examines cases on an individual basis to determine if anything can be done. The criteria Wharton considers before taking on any case is if it will give the students working on it an important educational experience. In addition, the clinic tries to address those issues which have a wide ranging legal or factual significance and which affect broad areas.

One such case is the work being done with the Environmental Health Coalition and it's Clean Bay Campaign. The Campaign is trying to clean up San Diego Bay. The water quality of the bay is ranked the fourth worst in the country.

Wharton stated that the Bay is currently designated an "impaired water quality body." This means that, left to its own devices, it cannot recover to an acceptable water quality. For example, currently only three to five percent of the original Bay wetlands are left.

Part of the problem, according to Wharton, is the redevelopment of the downtown area.

In order to construct large buildings downtown, there is a dewatering system which removes the water under the construction area and dumps it into the Bay. This water contains pollutants. It should not be dumped haphazardly because of the damage it can cause.

Because of this, the Environmental Health Coalition contacted the clinic seeking representation before the State Water Resources Control Board.

The clinic's students have petitioned the court to set aside the National Pollutants Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit which allows the dewatering process to take place.

The permit was issued without environmental impact studies being conducted, a violation of federal law. The petition asking that the NPDES permit be set aside until the studies are conducted was filed with the Superior Court.

According to Wharton, this is just one example of the brilliant work being done by students this semester.

In addition, the clinic is working with the Surfrider Foundation and the Friends of the Earth hyperucing the Bay by Water Quality Control Board and asking the Board to review the NPDES permit which allows the dewatering process. The Board find that the San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant is operating in violation of its permit.

The problem at San Onofre is the current cooling system. To cool the nuclear reactor, the cooling towers suck in approximately 980 gallons of water per minute. This has a serious environmental impact because much of the sea life that is sucked in with the water is killed.

"Only about half of the fish that get sucked in make it back out through the return system," Wharton stated. "There are tons of fish each year which are being killed. It may not seem to be a great environmental hazard but when you consider that the kelp beds around San Onofre have been reduced by 60 percent, then you realize the extent of damage which is being done."

Wharton said that the clinic has been involved in some form or another with the environmental problems being caused by San Onofre off and on for eleven years. The current problem with the intake system is being handled in the courts by the law firm of Milburg & Weis while the clinic handles many of the administrative details.

According to Wharton, the work done by the students on these cases has been outstanding. The clinic thus serves a dual purpose of providing hands on experience to students while providing a valuable service that the community might not have otherwise.

"The students are the attorneys on the cases," Wharton said. "They handle the cases with close supervision by myself. It works out well because since the service is free, we have become the only ballgame in town doing this kind of work."

Each student is placed in groups of two or three with a team leader. Although most of the time the students will not see a case from start to finish, the service provided is not affected because the students are required to write an extensive transmittal memo to those who will take over the case in subsequent semesters.

"Each of the students is highly responsible," Wharton said. "Many of them take the clinic over the course of two semesters so that they can follow up on their cases. In addition, many of the students remain in contact even after leaving the program just to make sure everything is running smoothly."

Requirements for the environmental clinic are that students must have taken or take concurrently Environmental Law. It is recommended that students also take Administrative Law. Students interested in the clinic meet with Wharton who gives initial approval. Those students will be allowed to enroll in the clinic program. Approximately 20-30 students sign up and 15 are accepted each semester. Students interested in signing up for the clinic program or obtaining more information should contact Professor Wharton at extension 4495.

Professor Cole, Continued from page 1

find a way to protect those interests." The Committee also addressed the issue of where the proceeds go once they have been legitimately seized. Under current law, the proceeds go to the agencies responsible for the seizure. The problem with this, Cole pointed out, is that it gives those agencies a strong incentive to overstep their limits when seizing property.

The Committee thus decided that the proceeds should be handled in the same way as the government handles taxes: the assets should be liquidated and then put into a general fund to be used for all purposes, not just continued law enforcement.

The Department of Justice and the National Association of Attorney Generals dislike the provisions of the Act related to burden of proof, proportionality, and where the proceeds go. For this reason, the team as witnesses this year and attorney next year.

"I originally anticipated selecting only four [second year] but the level of the presentations were so high that I expanded it to seven," Wharton said.

The witnesses are: Ann Broderick, Marc Gambertella, Michael Gillaspie, Chris Harrington, Dyke Huish, Shirvan Sherna and Julie Westover.

The B Team will participate in the preparation as well as the presentation of the trial and "experience the ups and downs and pressures of the competition," Wharton said. In addition, by participating as witnesses, the students will learn what it takes to prepare witnesses and tell a story which is akin to learning how to tell a story as an attorney.

"Students who go through this trial program and engage in national competitions will be ready to hit the ground running when they graduate and to take on just about any kind of case as well as most people who are doing trials right now," Wharton said. "By the time they are finished they will have had the equivalent of five to ten jury trials under very stressful conditions."
First Year Review and Advanced Seminars

Be Prepared and Pass Your Final Examinations

What FYR/Advanced Seminars Will Do For You...

- Review specific areas of Law through Outlines designed for each area covered.
- Provide Exam Approach and Checklist for each area covered.
- Provide Exam Analysis and Issue Spotting for each area covered.
- Develop Outline Organization techniques for each area covered.
- Structure Adversary Arguments within the IRAC format.
- Provide Writing Technique for each area covered.
- Outline and Analyze two final exam hypotheticals for each area covered.
- Provide Excellent Review for Multistate Examinations.
- Most of all, train you to Write Superior Answers.

In addition, each student will have the opportunity to write one Exam Hypothetical for each subject area. The completed exam may be sent to Fleming's Fundamentals of Law, 21661 Criptiana, Mission Viejo, CA 92692, along with a blank cassette tape and enclosed self-addressed envelope (required for its return). The exam will be critiqued extensively through audio cassette and returned to the student.

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

- Friday, November 22, 1991
  - 6:30 pm to 10:30 pm
  - CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I
    (Jurisdictions, Commerce Clause, Federal/State Conflicts, Separation of Powers, Due Process, Privacy, Equal Protection)

- Saturday, November 23, 1991
  - 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm
  - REAL PROPERTY I
    (Future Interests, Adverse Possession, Class Gifts, Landlord-Tenant)

- Sunday, November 24, 1991
  - 9:00 am to 1:00 pm
  - CONTRACTS I-U.C.C
    (Formation, Defenses, Third Party Beneficiaries, Remedies)

- Sunday, November 24, 1991
  - 2:30 pm to 6:30 pm
  - TORTS I
    (Intentional Torts, Defense, Negligence-Collision Emphasis, Defenses)

- Monday, November 25, 1991
  - 6:30 pm to 10:30 pm
  - CRIMINAL LAW

- Tuesday, November 26, 1991
  - 6:30 pm to 11:00 pm
  - EVIDENCE
    (Exclusions Evidence I/Evidence II)
  - Price: $65.00
  - (Reg. $71.00)

The Pre-Registration Price for Each Seminar Other than Evidence - $50.00
Registration at Door (if Space Available) - $55.00

All Courses will be held at California Western School of Law, 350 Cedar Avenue, San Diego - Room 2B & Moot Court Room

10 Seminars to be Held in Orange County December 2 through December 11, 1991. If you have any questions please call.
Courses Not Available Live are Available on Cassette Tape with Corresponding Outline. Price — $59.26 per Set (Includes sales tax)

No Tape Recording Permitted • No Exceptions Made

REGISTRATION FORM

For information regarding registration, please call 714-770-7030 or write:
FLEMING'S FUNDAMENTALS OF LAW
21661 Criptiana, Mission Viejo, California 92692

Name:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Telephone:

Form of Payment:
- Check
- Money Order
- Visa / MasterCard

Number of Semesters Currently Enrolled:

Semester to be Attended

For information regarding registration, please call 714-770-7030
Magic Johnson and AIDS: A Rude Awakening for All

by Laura G. Morton

Magic Johnson has the HIV virus and AIDS has finally hit home. Millions of Americans across the country were stunned when a subdued, but hopeful, Magic spoke to them across the miles and announced the end of his career with the NBA. For many Americans, it was the first time they realized the devastating effect that the HIV virus and AIDS has had on our society.

Magic was also ignorant of this. As he stated in Sports Illustrated, he had not paid attention to the statistics which show that almost one million Americans are living with the HIV virus and that the disease in the last ten years.

Since announcing his retirement from NBA basketball, although still hopeful that he will be able to compete in the 1992 Olympic Games, Magic has declared himself a spokesperson for AIDS education. Ever the "good sport" Magic will not hide away and die quietly of AIDS but instead he will become a spokesperson seeking to wipe out the ignorance that surrounds this disease. Indeed there are signs across America that people are already beginning to listen.

The call for AIDS education and the promotion of safer sex is being heard across the globe. So too is the cry that we must return to good old fashioned values including the concept of abstinence and no sex before marriage. Many have rallied around Magic and pray that he will lead us to see the light at the end of the tunnel. Yet others, while they have sympathy for him, point out that he is not a "hero" but someone who made a very stupid mistake by not learning how to keep his pants zipped.

At USD, the undergraduate community responded by running a full page ad in the Vista demanding to know why USD students are so ill informed about AIDS, why free on-campus HIV tests are not available, why USD does not promote safer sex, and why condoms are not available to students anywhere on campus. The ad was signed by student leaders from 64 on-campus organizations including members of the Associated Students executive committee.

USD President Art Hughes responded the following week with a full page ad of his own. Hughes stated that AIDS education has been an paramount concern on the USD campus and that, while AIDS awareness programs have been offered in the past, there has been little student participation. Hughes said students seeking to get an HIV screening are referred to the County Health Clinic where the service is provided for free or at a nominal charge. The reason for this is that the University Clinic is not equipped to do any type of testing for sexually transmitted diseases.

The issue of condoms on campus is a touchy one. As Hughes pointed out, USD is a Roman Catholic university and the Church does not condone extra-marital sex nor condoms. Hughes said that the only way to prevent HIV transmission is through abstinence or sex with a known, uninfected partner.

The School of Law, being an integral part of the campus, follows these precepts as well. Although Magic’s disclosure has brought AIDS awareness to USD, it has brought little or no change in the position of the Catholic Church with regards to the promotion of safer sex. Many here at USD vehemently disagree with the Church’s policy but many others believe that the Church cannot, and should not, compromise its principles.

As for Magic Johnson and the world of professional sports, both have suffered a tremendous loss and face difficult times ahead. Magic will find himself sitting on the sidelines of the game that has given him so much. Yet, he has made a vow that he will not sit on the sidelines of the game called life.

The world of professional sports is suffering too. Magic’s infection has made many who are revered for their athletic abilities stop and think about all those fans willing to throw themselves at their feet and into their beds. And the effect of losing one of their own from the game has been morally devastating. As Kellen Winslow, former pro football player and a student at the USD School of Law, put it: "It is devastating for the Lakers and the NBA because Magic, along with Larry Bird, did so much to vigorize and bring alive the game of basketball. But, it goes beyond the sports world and makes people stop and think because now we all know someone special who has the HIV virus."

Editor’s Note: The full text of USD President Art Hughes’ letter is reprinted below.

An Open Letter to Students from USD President Author Hughes

November 18, 1991

To USD Students:

During the past weeks, our consciousness has been raised and our attention riveted on the growing peril to our society of the HIV virus and AIDS. It was particularly shocking that our focus on this dread ailment had to be sharpened by the sad revelation of one of our nation’s most celebrated sports heroes. But, ironically, it was the disarming candor of Magic Johnson’s discussion of his disease which forced us to confront the hard realities about those who contract HIV/AIDS. They are not alien; they are not confined to any group of people. They are we.

This coming home of awareness last week prompted a number of thoughtful questions concerning AIDS and USD by a group of students in the undergraduate newspaper VISTA. I would like to address those questions here.

The first concerns educational programs. USD has taken and continues to take very seriously its obligation about AIDS education. Programs on HIV/AIDS have been offered at the University of San Diego since 1985. In 1987, AIDS education was included as part of the orientation program for all freshmen. Earlier AIDS programs intended for the entire campus community were discontinued for lack of participation. Two years ago, at an otherwise highly successful Parents’ Weekend, only five people showed up for an AIDS prevention program. On Thursday, November 21 at 7:00 p.m., in Shiley Theatre, a local expert on the AIDS issue will present a program on the nature of AIDS and its transmission. I strongly urge students to attend; if the theatre is overcrowded, I will repeat the program.

All students seeking HIV screening are referred to the County Health Clinic on Pacific Highway where the testing is free or of nominal charge, and where anonymity is assured. The USD Health Center is not equipped for testing of sexually transmitted diseases of any kind.

Another question by the students related to University policy concerning the dispensing of condoms. The University of San Diego is a Roman Catholic institution of higher learning; its mission and goals clearly articulate “its commitment to witness and probe the Christian message as proclaimed by the Catholic Church.” On the subject of extra-marital sex and the use of condoms, the Church’s message is clear; it does not condone either. In the light of these teachings, condom dispensing or availability is inappropriate on campus. The condom dispenser gives the wrong communication, suggesting that it is o.k. to have indiscriminate sex, and that if you use a condom, you’ll be safe.

In the final analyses, the implications are clear to experts and increasingly to the public at large: the only way to assure the prevention of sexually transmitted HIV is abstinence or restriction of sexual activity to partners known to be free from the virus. To Catholics, that message is even clearer: it means total fidelity to the marriage vow.

We at the University of San Diego seek to offer strong educational and moral values to our students. There are no easy, comfortable ways to discuss the AIDS virus or the terrible consequences it is having around the world. I want to commend the undergraduate student leaders who last week reflected their heightened awareness of a disease which is becoming the scourge of our time . . . and to urge our entire student body to reach the unavoidable conclusions.

Sincerely,
Author E. Hughes
President
MOTIONS

Each panelist gave a short speech about their specialties, emphasizing the many opportunities for young lawyers.

Peggy de Beliso: De Beliso is an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) attorney prosecutor. The INS is funded by the Department of Justice and currently employs approximately 350 attorneys stationed along the U.S. border as well as in Hawaii, Alaska and Guam. The Department of Justice is expanding this branch of the INS at the rate of 50 new attorneys per year. Preference is given to those in the Labor Graduate Program. Applications should be submitted by the 27th year prior to law school graduation. Practice may include court experience opportunities. De Beliso was in court every day for her first two years in practice, participating in Fourth Amendment consultations and search and seizure questions, law enforcement training, criminal justice, employment sanctions and occasionally assisting the US Attorney. She stressed that it would be helpful, but not necessary, to be bilingual because in some cases it is ethically better to not understand a defendant’s conversations with counsel.

Sara Louis: Working with the LASSD, Louis resolves issues of alien rights, family law, health law, tax law, criminal law, immigration, bilingual education, and employment. Because of the massive case load, the LASSD uses a form of legal triage to handle cases that primarily involve life threatening situations. The two attorneys who work in this area handle over 1700 clients per year. They welcome all volunteers able to devote at least 10 hours per week. The main focus of the practice is divided between seeking political asylum for those who have been mentally or physically tortured and assisting those who are in danger of being deported after they were discovered to have sought medical attention for the HIV virus. Their clients are predominantly from Mexico, Canada, Europe and Southeast Asia. The work is client intensive. Spanish is imperative for this work and other languages will also be quite useful because using interpreters can be problematic, especially in sensitive cases. Volunteers will assist with document preparation, researching political situations in foreign states, and performing legal research. There are openings for those with an interest in the quickly growing field of HIV issues as well as those interested generally in pharmaceutical laws.

Where to Swallow Your Pride And Drown Your Sorrow

by Pam Schaffer

Don’t worry. You’re supposed to get a “C”. Chuckle softly, mutter loudly, “I didn’t study anyway,” and get on with things.

Dessert and coffee: Extraordinary Deserts, 2929 5th Avenue, Hillcrest 294-7801: This place is a house of sin. Go here after you’ve been boned one, or a medley, of exams. You will leave either happy or high on sugar and caffeine, which have become one and the same to me. Especially nice late at night for its small courtyard area.

Greek food: Athens Market, 109 West F Street, Downtown 234-1955: It’s fairly impossible to maintain a doom and gloom attitude in a place where you’re pelted with ouzo and belly dancers all night long. Bring along some repressed male friends and enjoy the hilarity of watching them make like bulls (index fingers pointed away from the ears) and “charge” at the belly dancers.

Ken Cinema: 4061 Adams Avenue, Kensington, 283-5909: Prepare your hallucinogenic of choice and settle into an evening with Jimi Hendrix. DOUBLE FEATURE, with live performance of Purple Haze. “Jimi Hendrix at the Isle of Wight” (UK 1990) “See My Music Talking” (US 1968), December 11-14, showtimes at 5:30pm, 7:30pm

Pro Bono, Continued from Page 3

year, we will have the opportunity to work with two of SDVLP’s well-established programs: the Domestic Violence Project and the SSI Advocacy and Appeals Project. Both of these projects will give USD law students the chance to develop and utilize interviewing, counseling, and appellate advocacy skills while working for and benefiting the community.

The Domestic Violence Project operates in cooperation with the San Diego County Superior Court. It is predominantly engaged in obtaining restraining orders related to legal relief. It also operates as a referral service for social support agencies and shelters. In 1990, this program assisted 6748 victims of domestic violence. With the additional help of USD’s student volunteers it can exceed that amount in the future.

Volunteers will conduct initial interviews with clients at one of the three clinics, located in Vista, El Cajon and downtown San Diego. Students will also provide paralegal assistance in the clinic, and may assist attorneys in the clinic in other ways. The SSI Advocacy Project is the only recourse of its kind in San Diego County. It provides legal assistance in the appellate process to mentally ill, homeless and disabled persons who have been denied public benefits. When an individual’s application for public benefits is denied, SDVLP handles the appeal. Student volunteers could take the case through the administrative hearing and argue the case before an administrative law judge. Often people are wrongfully denied benefits due to their ignorance of the process or improper preparation of applications. SDVLP provides a 2 1/2 hour training session that covers detailed regulations, case law, and the hearing procedure.

CONCLUSION

The Board hosted four informational meetings on November 21 and 25 for students interested in pro bono work. The Pro Bono Program is scheduled to formally launch its volunteer efforts in January. The Program is very much alive and has begun to realize its three part goal: to promote the values of charity, service and selflessness in the student bar, to assist members of the student bar in donating their talents and time to the community; and to increase student sensitivity to diverse viewpoints and lifestyles in the community.

ATTENTION

Motions is looking for fun-loving individuals to wander campus aimlessly and take photos for the newspaper. Great way to find a significant other. If you’re interested, call Mary or Laura at 260-4600, extension 4343. By the way, we would even give you money.
by Mary A. Smigielski

So, what's the real story on the tuition increase?

"The tuition increase has yet to be approved by the Board of Trustees. They should be meeting in early December. The increase is campus-wide for all undergraduate and graduate continuing students. It is seven percent. This is considerably lower than it has been in years past: 9.5% in 1984, 8.6% in 1985, 7% in 1986, 8% in 1987, 8% in 1988, 10.2% in 1989, 11% in 1990, 9.6% in 1991, and 7% in 1992. The increase for new, incoming students is considerably larger. First-year students will pay $13,500 for the day students and $10,990 for evening division.

"There are three reasons for the tuition increase. The first is that, as was confirmed by the ABA inspection, we have some areas in serious need of improvement. This is a large law school and we are trying to do a lot of things on limited resources. The major areas that we consider to be areas of need are the student/faculty ratio, the library collection, and student financial assistance which includes work study, an area in which we have taken cuts because of the federal cutbacks in that area. Second, a full four to five percent of the increase goes just to covering increased costs because of inflation or costs which are being passed onto us without much ability on our part to control.

"The third reason for the tuition increase is that we look at our tuition somewhat in terms of the market. We were considerably below other private law schools not so much as we are. I think the Board of Trustees felt that we were with these serious things in need of improvement, but we were not able to because of scarce resources and yet, we were not priced where we should be in terms of the quality of our institution. Some say that if we didn't keep raising tuition, we wouldn't need financial aid. The fact of the matter is that even if we keep tuition where it is right now ($13,150), we need financial aid, much more than we have had in the past.

"It's always unpopular to talk about tuition increases, just like you never get elected in this country if you talk about raising taxes. I'm sorry to be the bearer of bad news, but I am happy to say that for continuing students this was somewhat of a tradeoff as we were able to keep the level of increase at a record low for 'em.

What do you propose to do to ensure class attendance and, thus, bring us into compliance with the ABA requirements?

"That issue is before the faculty, with the SBA having its opportunity for comment right now. We should know more after the faculty meeting on January 24, but we've got to do something about enforcing attendance and the 20-hour limit on student employment if we are going to keep in the good graces of the accreditors. I can give a fuller report in the next issue of Motions.

Why are the study days before exams allowed to be used for make-up classes?

"They're not! The study days before exams are NOT supposed to be used for make-up classes. As far as I can tell from a quick check with Records, no one is doing that this year. If anyone is doing it this year, students should tell Records, who will tell me. There does have to be a little flexibility here. If a professor gets caught unprepared (something they couldn't anticipate in advance), they may have to use the review period.

What will you be doing to ensure that professors turn in their grades on time?

"I will have murals piped into their offices and take away their parking privileges. Seriously, though, there are only a few of them who are tardy. Last semester, I think everyone got them in on time. Because we're not computerized and those hard-working people at Records do it by hand and on weekends, we have some delays. Nonetheless, I think we could probably do a better job and will look at it.

---

Fireside Chats with Dean Kristine Strachan

---

MOTIONS -- November 26, 1991 -- 7

LRC Special Hours

LRC Hours through January

Regular hours through Wednesday, November 28

CLOSED: Thursday, November 28

Friday, November 29, through Thursday, December 19
8am-midnight, everyday

Friday through Sunday, December 20-22
8am-6pm

CLOSED: Monday through Wednesday, December 23-25

Thursday through Monday, December 26-30
8am-6pm

CLOSED: Tuesday and Wednesday, December 31-January 1

Thursday through Sunday, January 2-12
8am-10pm

REGULAR HOURS RESUME

Monday, January 13, 1992

---

LRC Access Monitors Utilized During Finals

by Brent Bernau
LRC Assistant Director

Preserving the Legal Research Center's resources for those who truly need them is the goal of the Access Monitor Program, instituted November 18 and running through December 19. Since law students constitute the largest segment of the user group which truly needs the LRC's resources, the program is meant to be a direct benefit to them. Thus, law student cooperation and understanding are requested.

LRC students have been assigned to the lobby of the LRC at randomly selected times. They are instructed to determine whether each patron needs to use LRC resources.

To reach this determination, they ask each patron whether they are a law student or a paralegal. Patrons responding affirmatively are admitted. If the patron says neither, Access Monitors ask if the patron is a member of the public or a student enrolled in a non-law field. The LRC participates in both the Federal and State Government Depository Programs, whereby certain materials are provided free of charge. A basic requirement of the program is that the depository library make those materials available to any member of the public who wishes to use them. Thus, members of the public needing government documents must be admitted. Attorneys and law clerks are included in this category.

Students enrolled in non-law fields are admitted if they demonstrate a bona fide need to use materials housed in the LRC. If they can't demonstrate that need, they will be referred to Copley, the quiet study room in the University Center, or an empty classroom in another building.

It is hoped that the access monitors will not find this questioning to be an onerous burden. The program is intended to benefit, not hassle, them.

Access Monitors will also be enforcing LRC rules banning food and spillable drinks from the Law Library.

---

HAPPY HOLIDAYS
FROM THE MOTIONS STAFF
And on October 26, They ALL Came Out: The 1991 SBA Halloween Party
The ULTIMATE Bar Review: Gringo and Hollywood Do the Flamenco

CANCUN BAR & GRILL, 756 Fifth Ave., Downtown

Hollywood: Never did a descent down a dark and dank staircase offer such magnificent reward. A nightclub in the grand, old style. This brand-new establishment (we were there last month on opening night) has one sit down at a candle-lit cocktail table to enjoy a very ornate, colorful flamenco floorshow. A lovely young woman dances to a live accompaniment of bongos. A jovial, forthright woman sings with an accent so sharp you could use it to cut a slice off some of the fruit in her hair. She is a combination of Charro, Rosaria, and the Chicquita Banana girl all in one. If you are male, young, handsome and dashing, or just standing next to me, she will summon up to you at the bar and offer to join you for a drink.

All is not a song and a dance, however. At the time of writing there was only one underrabbed, albeit beautiful, waitress serving cocktails. Many people might have died of thirst. The stemware is worth note, however. Generous sized, hand-blown glasses with blue trim and fun, animal cocktail stirs make every drink well worth the wait. They also serve sangria. If one cannot cruise south over the summer to Cancun, cruise down to the Gaslamp for the best time this side of the equator.

The stemware is worth note, however. Generous sized, hand-blown glasses with blue trim and fun, animal cocktail stirs make every drink well worth the wait. They also serve sangria. If one cannot cruise south over the summer to Cancun, cruise down to the Gaslamp for the best time this side of the equator.

Gringo: Who’d have ever thought we could agree on a bar? Of course, you liked all the wrong things about this one, but as long as you concur, I guess I shouldn’t complain!

We were wandering down the street downstairs after a particularly disgusting visit to Johnny M’s and Croce’s when this huckster talks us into going into the basement for a drink! The place was almost empty (breaking Hollywood’s first rule of entertainment: NEVER be the first persons in a bar or restaurant) but we ordered drinks anyway. By the time we finished the first round, every table was full of revelers and the mariachi band played a tune for the flamenco dancer (and she was more one-hundredish than fortyish).

The place was almost empty (breaking Hollywood’s first rule of entertainment: NEVER be the first persons in a bar or restaurant) but we ordered drinks anyway. By the time we finished the first round, every table was full of revelers and the mariachi band played a tune for the flamenco dancer (and she was more one-hundredish than fortyish).

I’m afraid that the flamencos are only occasional. The usual live entertainment is Thursday to Saturday: traditional Mexican music and sometimes jazz. The place is actually in the basement under the restaurant. Judging from the high quality complimentary appetizers, the restaurant should be pretty damn good. Not much left to say after His Wordiness has already described it, but go check it out. It’s a place even a gringo can appreciate.

CAFE SEVILLA, 555 Fourth Ave., Downtown

Hollywood: Go to Cafe Sevilla for the best sangria in the Gaslamp. Less wetness than the flavor at Ole Madrid and sweeter than at Cancun. If you are planning to go to Spain to run with the bulls this summer come here to soak in the atmosphere. The decor features a magnificent bar complete with casks of Amontillado and brick walls. If you are going to Spain to see Picasso’s Guernica, go to Ole Madrid, but come here after for more authentic flavor.

Cafe Sevilla attracts a more diverse crowd than its more pretentious Spanish neighbor and does not make its patrons wait outside in the chilly winter air. However, this place, too, is popular, so get there before midnight or you will be waiting outside anyway. The patrons are so nice that one woman made repeated trips to the bar to help me carry all of the party favors from the bar. Come here to schmooze at the bar, to sit down with friends for a pitcher of sangria at one of their many tables or to dine on a light, late night snack after the theatre. The olives are basted in a delicious marinade and the tapas are mouth-watering.

Gringo: Continuing with our Spanish motif, I was dragged by Hollywood and his sister (Vie?) into this horrid little pit. What is this fascination of yours with sangria? It’s bad wine to begin with (often best described as grape Kool-Aid with a hard-on) and these particularly bad “vintages” (I shudder at the use of the word in this manner) are right on par with Thunderbird or Maddog when they have a bad year! This batch especially tasted like a white zinfandel with ketchup and a Del Monte Fruit Cup mixed in. The food was wretched: I still wake up from nightmares about that soggy potato quiche. What they hell was that anyway? And don’t even dare to ask me about the drinks! OK, I’ll tell you. My vodka & tonic somehow reached my table in the form of a Tom Collins (which was even more tasteless than Jean Collins—it was like powdered lemonade made maculated sugar). What they hell was that anyway? And don’t even dare to ask me about the drinks! OK, I’ll tell you. My vodka & tonic somehow reached my table in the form of a Tom Collins (which was even more tasteless than Jean Collins—it was like powdered lemonade made maculated sugar).

My second potable endeavor actually did manage to find some remarkably flat tonic, but the continued lack of any substantial intoxicant content left me revoltingly sober (though never for long).

And the music—there wasn’t any! Just a bunch of people clapping their hands to rhythm and they didn’t even know the words—they just kept singing “la la la” and “colores” all night except when they did one very bad Beatles tune! The bathroom was a little scary, too. Another evening of fun and excitement. How do I let Hollywood talk me into these places?

Hollywood's Pick of The Month

The Hotel Del Coronado, 1500 Orange Ave., Coronado

This venerable, old beachfront hotel is the most famous spot in San Diego. It graces the pages of every California picture book and has been forever immortalized in the Marilyn Monroe masterpiece, Some Like It Hot. It is designed in the same pre-World War I sylo as the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley, and, like the Claremont, the Hotel Del is one of California’s few remaining wooden hotels.

The Hotel Del shines most gloriously at Christmas time when the Christmas tree in the lobby rises from the lobby floor three stories to scrape the ceiling. It will take your breath away. Share in the best San Diego history has to offer and go have martins at the bar and or Tom Collins at noon coute side or poolside.

Gringo's Pickle o’ The Month

Pacific Beach Brewhouse. 4475 Mission Blvd, P.B.

Though some purists may prefer the beer at the Old Columbia Brewery downtown (myself included), you just can’t beat the PB Brewhouse for a combination of homemade beer comestibles, hearty chow, and a bitchin’ location. It’s just not often enough that some scantily clad studenteile stroll into the Old Columbia and sit next to you! Yet, here on the beach it’s a daily occurrence. (The La Jolla Brewery is too far beneath contempt to be compared to anything this fine, or to be compared to any bar really unless it happens to be Hollywood pick.) Since May 17th of the year, the Hotel Del has added a new feature to its line of beer drinking experience to a substantial social benefit by bending their efforts to mash tun and brew kettle. The pale beers—the PB Blonde (what a name!) and the Crystal Pier Pale Ale—are just a bit too woosy for me, but the Sunset Red is a hearty and flavorful liquid. Best of all though is the Over the Line Stout: a strong, creamy, dark porter made with an authentic burnt hops taste. Just don’t order it in the back room because they don’t have any nitrogen hooked up there (it’ll be kinda flat). The munchables include various and sundry appetizers, salads, lots of seafood thinges and burgoreids. The chef didn’t study in Paris or nothin’ but the staff is mighty tasty and fills you up. Tours of the brewing process are available but no free samples except for we press-types. Best bartender award goes to Jamie and the homies Marie (Maria?) is an absolute doll. The best part: its within walking distance of Moondegies!! Hurry on down and support your local brewery!
The Open Memo Blues

by Courtland Creekmore

Paul Simon sure has a way with words. Just check out the tune "Gumboots" on Graceland. "I said hey, Senorita, that's an ace. Why don't we get together and call ourselves an institute?" As a first-year I haven't run across many legal phrases like this. Stuff like, "No interest is good unless it must vest. If at all, not later than twenty-one years after some life in being as the creation of the interest," pales lamely. It doesn't even rhyme. Hey, wait a minute! The Rule Against Perpetuities, or RAP, might have been written as follows:

I said hey, hey, hey,
My name is Gray
The Rule is def and it's in the way
(wicky wicky wicky wicky, scratch scratch)

When you're making a will
Ya better do your best
Yo, just to make sure that the interest vests
Not one day longer than years two-one
Added to a life, when the interest begun
(wicky wicky wicky wicky, scratch scratch)

(added by CAPTAIN BRANNON)

Note the lack of obscenities and the use of wicky-scratch technology to carry the whole thing off. Gray might not approve, but he's dead.

I think that the whole lyric question should currently apply to the most heinous of first-year nightmares (besides exams, of course)—the open memo. As luck would have it, two fine guitarist and a hot new bluesman provided inspiration as they waylaid me with their emotionally charged sufferings from current encounters at the LRC. I present to you a truly mangled version of:

The Open Memo Blues

Can't find no casebooks
 Ain't got no chance
 Can't make no copies, lawd
 I think I'll go insane

Oh, baby, I got the open memo blues
 I need fifty points
 Tell me what the hell am I gonna do?

Will you know my printer's busted
 My floppy disc erased
 Some cheesy mother-$@#&*§
 Hid books all over the place

And my poor ole client letter
 Lies bleedin' ink red
 But this here open memo
 Won't get done before it's dead

Oh no, I got the open memo blues
 Should go to boring Skills
 OrPACK out back and cruise?

Note the presence of obscenities and the lack of wicky-scratch technology. And true, this isn’t the version I heard. Still, I bet you’d like to get your hands on the person in the second verse. By the way, only three weeks until fall exams; might as well start spazzing now.

Get into court.

As a Judge Advocate in the Marines you’ll step right into a courtroom. You’ll have the opportunity to practice law in a variety of challenging ways, you might even encounter a lawyer in civilian practice. If you’re pre-law in law school or you’ve already passed the bar, we have a law program for you. So, you know, if being an expert in writing condition and measure up to the demanding standards of a Marine officer and they’re measuring up, we’ll offer you challenging travel opportunities and good wages. So, if you’re looking for an exciting career in this line of law, stop by your college placement center and set up an appointment with your Marine Corps Officer Selection officer. Or call 880-MARINES.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT JUDGE ADVOCATE PROGRAMS CALL CAPTAIN BRANNON AT (619) 294-2174.
Law Exams: How to Succeed without Really Trying
by A.N. Feldzamen

Examinations will be coming along soon, and many of you will be shocked by your grades a month or two years from now. (You may also be shocked by how long it takes to get your grades, but that's another matter.)

Law school exams, you will discover, are unlike any you have ever seen or taken before. Or perhaps you are not the exam themselves that are surprising, but the way that they are graded. Would you believe that intelligence, knowledge of the subject, ability to reason, even substantial literacy, are not directly related to how well you will do? Probably not. But ask any senior student or faculty member before you discard this extraordinary statement.

In fact, abilities and habits that may have brought academic success in other fields, even diverse fields--scientific areas, logic, philosophy, social sciences, fine arts--may well cause you harm in law school. If the exam items may have produced habits of mind that are undesirable on law school exams. No other field has exams that are handled by their faculties in the manner that law professors handle exams.

Essay questions on law school exams are graded, universally it seems, with the grader using a list of ideas he or she will search for in the answer. Different ideas that are found get variable numbers of points, and then the points are added up to the final grade. A remarkable exposition of only a few points gets a poor grade; a cursory mention of lots of relevant points gets a high grade. It is quantity, in a sense, not quality, that counts. (If this sounds scarcely credible, check it out with senior students or your professors.) And language skills, spelling, and verbal fluency are just irrelevant.

Rather than generalizing, let me give a rather simple example. Let's take Torts, a first-year subject, and an early concept in it, battery, to illustrate. Suppose the student has learned that battery consists of "an intentional touching without consent." Here is a necessary oversimplified example.

Judge for yourself, and ask around, whether this is a fanciful or valid illustration. It is.

Exam Question: John said, "I'm going to hit you in the nose." John swung, and struck Bill on the chin. DISCUSS from the standpoint of battery.

Answer 1: Was there a battery? Battery consists of an intentional touching without consent. John announced his intention and then proceeded to touch Bill, thereby consummating a battery. Answer: This is probably a D answer. It shows that the student learned the definition and can quote it back on an exam (a showing that most law professors find contemptible, by the way--you will generally lose points for quoting any black letter law), that he or she is alive and came to the exam, but not much more. Another big mistake here is the attempt to give an "answer." An "answer" or series of answers is not what one should write on an exam. More on this below.

Answer 2: Battery consists of an intentional touching without consent. John had intent, as evidenced by his announcement. "Intent" here means intent to do an act, not necessarily intent to do harm or even intent to touch Bill. What it means is that the act done (whatever it was) was the product of will, not inadvertence. John may have been speaking to Tom, but by announcing his intent, he announced his will to act, and even though the act itself was on Bill, the "intent" portion of the definition of battery is fulfilled. The fact that John's announced intent was to strike (someone) on the nose, and the touching was on the chin, is irrelevant. A touching did occur, and there is no indication that there was consent for this. Thus, there was a battery.

Comment: Probably a C answer. Strike a point for beginning the answer with black letter law. The grader may not actually do this but beginning an answer this way will prejudice him or her as the question is graded further. Disadvantaged by an extended education in scientific and logical fields, this is the kind of answer I myself gave, and continue to give, because old habits are hard to break. It does mention the important idea of what "intent" means, and it is meant to speak to the issues, but in some subtle way, does not meet the innermost needs of the professor. He or she is looking for something else, something more that just this bald recitation, this simple logical progression of matching the law up to the fact situation. The professor wants more. What more can the student give, with these simple facts?

Answer 3: Was there intent? Intent means willfulness, act by design. Def will argue their was because John said so plainly. Pl will say it was just a joke and the statement could not be taken at face value. Nor everything said out loud is meant to be believed as to intent. Def will counterargue the definitional nesses of the statement indicates design and volition and the intent can also be gauged from the fact that a touching occurred shortly after. Pl would seem to have the better case. Def will argue that he had no intent to do anything because if he did, and if the statement is taken as his intent to hit Bill on the nose, he would have hit Bill on the nose, not on the chin, because he is skilled at hitting people where he wants to and he doesn't miss, but Bill will say intent to do anything is unfruitful. Was there a touching? This point seems clear. John had intent to do harm or even intent to hit Bill or someone else, that is enough for the tort. Was there consent? Def could argue that there might have been consent because Bill didn't say "Don't hit me" and there are occasions where consent can be inferred from silence. If Bill didn't consent why didn't he speak up? Def will say will there is no indication of consent. Def could argue that it was self-defense which is a defense to battery, because Bill had hit him a moment ago. If Def could prove this, that he feared Bill was going to hurt him (Bill had hit him earlier or not), it is a good defense to battery. If a reasonable person in Def.'s position would have cause to fear being hit by bill if Bill were some sort of notorious knuckleduster this was known to Def-then a self defense defense could defeat a battery claim. Def could also say they were in a boxing ring, and Bill had assumed the risk he would get hit by getting into the boxing match. Self defense and assumption of risk are possible defenses against battery. Or maybe Pl was injured, and needed a quick surgical procedure that Def could do, but only is Pl was unconscious, so Def was trying to render him unconscious to do this. The point is that it is to ask questions in your answer, as many as you can think of, and then answer them, from as many points of view as you can command.

An Answer? Beats me.

To repeat, what professors apparently want is large numbers of issues mentioned, and different points of view. Which side you come down on is unimportant. How useful are exams graded this way, to gauge the potential abilities of anyone as a lawyer? This is a much debated subject. Certainly the answers desired are unlike legal opinions by judges or the texts of good briefs. It can probably be concluded that they are most useful in gauging a person's potential abilities as a law professor, rather than as a lawyer. In that sense, law school exams are real law professor exams, not exams for lawyers. And most likely, many of the bar exam questions are designed and graded the same way. Pardon any touch of bitterness, but I've been brooding about this for two years. Any counter-arguments or different points of view will get my most sincere attention, and should also get yours.

---

USD BOOKSTORE

"Where you always get a 2nd set of color prints FREE"

Thanksgiving Reprint Special
November 21st - December 3rd
Choose 3 inch Standard or 4 inch Extra Large
150 ea. from Color Negs only
Get your Color Reprints back in time for Christmas!

USD BOOKSTORE
2121-1-0701
Mon-Thurs 9:00-0:00
Fri 9:00-0:00
Sat 9:00-4:00
The bookstore will be closed. Nov. 28-30.

---

LIVE ROCK'N'ROLL MUSIC THURS., FRI, SAT. CALL CLUB FOR DETAILS

ONNE

Pub and Nightclub
1310 MORENA BLVD. 276-5373
THURSDAY USD NIGHT!
$3.50 Draft Pitchers Until Closing
POOL DARTS GAMES
**The winners of this year's Jessup International Moot Court Competition (from left to right):** Second Place, John Iannarelli and Julie Westwater; First Place, Peggy Nicholas and Dinyar Mehta.

**Jessup Competition Close**

by Michael Tunink

The Jessup International Law Competition featured 17 teams who wrote appellate briefs and argued courageously during oral argument rounds at the County Courthouse despite impending semester exams. This year’s Jessup problem addressed the use of force and humanitarian issues which arose when one hypothetical country invaded another to save its ethnically related people from human rights abuses.

On November 15, the team of Dinyar Mehta and Peggy Nicholas met the team of Julie Westwater and John Iannarelli in the final round, held in the Grace Courtroom. The final round was especially intense because the teams had each written the best brief for their side and all had prior Moot Court experience. Westwater won last year’s Winters Competition and Mehta received the Best Oralist award in last year’s Jessup Competition.

Mehta and Nicholas triumphed in the hard fought final round. Westwater and Iannarelli placed second. Third place went to Troy Zander and Leslie Hanson.

Members of the 1990-91 USD Jessup Team selected a new Jessup Team from the eight competitors who had the highest oral argument scores. The members of the 1991-92 Jessup Team are Dyke Huish, Chris Miller, Laura Morton, and Troy Zander. They will represent USD at the Jessup Regional Finals held in February. They have an opportunity to advance to the international competition in Washington, D.C. in April.

The problem for the upcoming St. Thomas More Constitutional Law Competition will be distributed the first week of spring semester. All second, third, and fourth-year students are encouraged to participate.

**Christain Legal Society Represents USD at Conference in Georgia**

by John L. Sullivan

Christian Legal Society President

Two Students from the USD School of Law recently returned from the national conference of the Christian Legal Society (CLS), held on historic St. Simon’s Island, off the coast of Georgia. Ben Whipple, fourth-year, and John Sullivan, third-year, represented the local chapter of CLS at the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Christian Legal Society. CLS, with 4,500 attorney and student members nationwide, has as its goal the support and encouragement of members of the legal profession who identify themselves as believers in Jesus Christ. CLS helps its members integrate their faith in Christ with the practice of law in the community.

The keynote speaker at the conference was the Honorable John Ashcroft, Governor of Missouri. Governor Ashcroft, raised in the Assembly of God denomination, participated in a talent show by singing a gospel song. The Governor cheerfully noted that his staff always encouraged him to sing anytime he was more than 500 miles away from home. Also featured at the conference was Dr. Richard Halverson, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate; Dean Ed Gaffney of Valparaiso University School of Law; Professor Mary Libby Payne of Mississippi College School of Law; the Honorable Kenneth Ryskamp, a U.S. District Court Judge; and Mary Szto, Esq., a member of the CLS Board of Directors. Approximately 180 law students from 110 different law schools participated in the four days of meetings, along with 270 attorneys, spouses, and children.

The site is famous in U.S. History as the place where John and Charles Wesley, founders of the Methodist Church, preached the Gospel to Indians in the early 1700’s. Brad Jacob, University of Chicago School of Law graduate, was confirmed as Executive Director of the national society. Also present was the first member from Russia and the first member from Bulgaria.

At USD, approximately 30 students and faculty participate in CLS through Tuesday 5pm meetings and Thursday noon brown bag lunch get-togethers. For more information, contact John Sullivan at 447-9977.
The Student Bar Association President's Report

by Shawn Randolph

SBA President

Well, folks, we have almost made it through another semester. Congratulations to the first-years for nearly completing their first semester of law school! Good luck to you all on your exams. I hope everyone enjoys a very relaxing holiday season.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Celebration

BALSA, SBA, and other students and student organizations are busy planning for next semester's celebration in honor of the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. The festivities will take place throughout the week of January 30. Groups that are participating thus far are: BALSA, La Raza, APALSA, Women's Law Caucus, Federalist Society, and SBA's Speaker's Bureau. Angie Moore, President of BALSA, has been instrumental in negotiating a speaking contract with Jesse Jackson, Jr. All students are encouraged to participate in the planning, and it is not too late! Watch Sidebar for information on the planning committee's meetings, or contact me through the SBA office in the Writs.

Commencement Speaker

The following is the approved list of graduation speakers for the May, 1992 commencement: Anthony Amsterdam, Derrick Bell, Derek Bok, Warren Christopher, Lloyd Cutler, Javier Perez de Cuellar, Morris Dees, Elizabeth Dole, Milton Friedman, H. Lawrence Garrett, Erwin Griswold, Shirley Hufnagler, Barbara Jordan, Otto Kauz, Joyce Kennard, Anthony Kennedy, Lucy Killian, Abe Kivik, Ralph Nader, Dorothy Nelson, Sandra Day O'Connor, Herbert Peterfreund, Richard Posner, Susan Westerberg Prager, George Schultze, Gerald Spence, Clifford J. Wallace. The SBA will have the opportunity to present a prioritized list of student chosen speakers from this list in approximately two weeks. I encourage all students to give me their input via the suggestion box outside the SBA office. Please submit your choices by December 2.

The list for the May, 1993 commencement exercises is currently being comprised. Students wishing to submit any suggestions to that list should also contact me via the SBA office in the Writs.

Currently the University presides over most aspects of this process. I will be working with Dean Strachan and the SBA Graduation Committee, chaired by Judy Hartwig, to modify this process so that students have more input and voice in choosing our commencement speakers. Thanks for your help!

Pro Bono Legal Advocates

The democratic process is complete, and the Pro Bono Legal Advocacy Board is in place. Congratulations to Warner Broadus for his nearly unanimous confirmation as Chair! The Board is off and running! Many of you will have taken the opportunity to attend one of their four informational meetings conducted in the last week. The Board will be looking for lots of volunteers beginning in January. I encourage everyone to get involved with the many opportunities that USD School of Law's Pro Bono program offers.

Spring Budget

All student organizations are encouraged to plan for their spring budget requests early. Budget hearings are held within the first few weeks of the semester. Student organizations should plan their agendas accordingly. More information will be forthcoming the first week of spring semester.

The SBA will enforce the following:
1. Specificity of events requiring funding will be strongly considered in the allocation decision. Factors considered include a) overall organization of event as presented at budget hearings; b) specificity of speaker, dates, costs and projected attendance; c) benefit to students as a whole. Note: absolute specificity is not required.
2. The travel policy is to match organizational funds up to $300 for travel to one convention per year. Availability of details concerning the convention will be strongly considered. Attendance at ABA conventions by the elected ABA representative and the President are excepted from this policy.
3. Allocations for refreshments for organizational meetings will be limited to food or one keg for one informational meeting at the beginning of each semester. Refreshments for specific events will be considered separately.
4. Any organization not represented at the budget hearings will not be funded.

The SBA recommends the following policies:
1. Fundraising is strongly encouraged because of the limited general fund.
2. Coordination between organizations on more general events such as student workshops is strongly encouraged to reduce duplication and "overload."
3. Ordering of refreshments by all organizations from the same sources will greatly reduce expense and allow for larger amounts to be ordered.

Editor's note: A contract with Jesse Jackson, Jr. has not yet been signed. The final vote for Chair of the Pro Bono Legal Advocacy Board was the following: Warner Broadus, 16 (66%); Robert Chong, 7 (25%); Anne Diericks, 1 (5%).

Latest Issue of Law Review

Seeks to Address Timely Issues

by Kristine S. Karita

Editor-in-Chief

San Diego Law Review

The San Diego Law Review will soon be distributing its latest issue. The articles included in this publication are articles written by USD law students and several which were written by practitioners.

Law student Marty Jaquez writes about the 1990 U.S. Supreme Court case which addressed whether responses by an accused to an undercover agent's questions are admissible. The theme of the article is that admissibility undermines the duty to warn an accused of the right to remain silent.

Another student article, written by Katharine Kruis, discusses awarding fair compensation to bankruptcy trustees. The articles in this issue that were written by professionals, attorneys or judges, are focused on immigration or Pacific Rim issues. A very timely, interesting, and controversial piece discusses whether a Free Trade Agreement between Mexico and the United States is the right choice. Another article with a Pacific Rim focus describes Taiwan's efforts to rectify environmental destruction due to its industrial explosion.

San Diego Law Review has developed a strong reputation in the United States for its emphasis on immigration law. One of various immigration articles in this issue discusses expatriation. According to one author, the 1986 creation of the Board of Alien Labor Certification Appeals (BALCA) has improved adjudication of applications for alien employment certification. However, problems remain. The improvements, remaining problems and suggestions for BALCA and immigration practitioners are discussed.

Pick up your complimentary copy (as long as they last) from November 25-27 in the lower level of the Law School.
The Right to Choose to Die: Passive Euthanasia
by Krista Hallisey

At the turn of the century, the average life expectancy was 47 years. Today, it is 75 years. Medical technology can now prolong life past its natural span. It can also keep a person alive in a painful or vegetative state for many years beyond which they choose to live. The question raised by this is whether medical technology is beneficial when the quality of life of an individual is not enhanced.

Euthanasia is divided into two categories: active and passive. Active euthanasia involves the withdrawal or withholding of life-prolonging measures, is considered a normal life or of having any higher cerebral functions. Doctors believed that her heart and lungs were normal and concluded that she could survive in this vegetative state for another 30 years. Accordingly, Nancy's parents petitioned the court to terminate her artificial nutrition and hydration. The trial court held that there was a fundamental right to refuse or withdraw heroic or life prolonging measures. However, the Supreme Court of Missouri reversed this decision and it was appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

In reaching their conclusion, the Supreme Court balanced the right of an individual in a vegetative state to refuse medical treatment against the interest of the state in preserving human life. The Court held that the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment recognized a right to refuse medical treatment. However, the Supreme Court also held that there is a presumption in favor of treatment and therefore, upheld the Missouri "clear and convincing" evidence requirement. Thus, a petitioner must establish with clear and convincing evidence that the patient would want such measures withheld or withdrawn. Some, since been interpreted that this requirement must be met by a written statement of individual desires regarding life prolonging measures.

The Cruzan case was remanded back to the state. The Supreme Court of Missouri found that the Cruzan family did not meet the clear and convincing evidence requirement. Continued on page 16

Passive Euthanasia

Euthanasia can be divided into two categories: active and passive. Active euthanasia involves the withdrawing or withholding of life-prolonging measures without which an individual cannot live. The scope of this article is solely passive euthanasia.

Many believe that once an individual is in a "persistent vegetative state," they are no longer "living" in the true sense of the word. Thus, the removal of life support measures is not necessarily a deprivation of life.

Others believe that it would be immoral to remove life prolonging measures and that all available technology should be used to prolong an individual's life for as long as possible.

Many respond with this question: "As immoral as it may seem to remove life prolonging measures, is it any more moral to live hooked up to a machine merely because an individual's life can be extended by science?" The answer, of course, is personal, and should be treated with the utmost respect.

Cruzan

At the age of 25, Nancy Cruzan was involved in an automobile accident in which her heart and breathing stopped for an estimated 12 minutes. Paramedics were able to revive her; however, she suffered severe brain damage. Following the accident, she fell into a coma and finally into a persistently vegetative state. It became apparent that Nancy was not expected to recover a normal life or of having any higher cerebral functions. Doctors believed that her heart and lungs were normal and concluded that she could survive in this vegetative state for another 30 years. Accordingly, Nancy's parents petitioned the court to terminate her artificial nutrition and hydration. The trial court held that there was a fundamental right to refuse or withdraw heroic or life prolonging measures. However, the Supreme Court of Missouri reversed this decision and it was appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

In reaching their conclusion, the Supreme Court balanced the right of an individual in a vegetative state to refuse medical treatment against the interest of the state in preserving human life. The Court held that the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment recognized a right to refuse medical treatment. However, the Supreme Court also held that there is a presumption in favor of treatment and therefore, upheld the Missouri "clear and convincing" evidence requirement. Thus, a petitioner must establish with clear and convincing evidence that the patient would want such measures withheld or withdrawn. Some, since been interpreted that this requirement must be met by a written statement of individual desires regarding life prolonging measures.

The Cruzan case was remanded back to the state. The Supreme Court of Missouri found that the Cruzan family did not meet the clear and convincing evidence requirement. Continued on page 16

Too Many Lawyers Or Not Enough Good Ones?

by Laura G. Morton

Bad news, boys and girls. We are in a profession that gets little or no respect from the general public. As a matter of fact, there are too many attorneys. The main problem is that we, as future lawyers, have an image of the civil lawyer is long gone. They are looked upon as a necessary evil. Some-
Sensational Media Delivers Live Trials to Our Homes

by Laura G. Morton

Elizabeth "Betsy" Broderick is currently on trial for the alleged murder of her ex-husband, Daniel Broderick, and his wife, Linda Kolkena Broderick. William Kennedy Smith is facing rape charges and his trial is currently in the jury selection stage. The media, never one to miss any opportunity to bring us personal tragedy, has jumped on the bandwagon.

For years, the debate of the role of the media in these situations has been passionate. On one hand, there is the fundamental right to a fair trial and on the other hand there is the right of the public to know. Even USD has gotten involved in the debate, sponsoring a forum entitled "Trial by Media: Guilty Until Proven Innocent?" A new twist has been added with the advent of Court TV. It has recently hit close to home by broadcasting live the trial of Betty Broderick in addition to providing hourly updates on the William Kennedy Smith trial. The format is similar to that of a play-by-play baseball game with legal professionals commentating on the proceedings. For those who really want to know, it is the answer to their prayers. For those who only want to know, it is the question they are answer. For those who care, it is a way to handle oneself in the courtroom.

One problem is that anyone who has had a cable, a sizable portion of the population, can tune in. If these trials, or any others, result in a hung jury, how will the court be able to find jurors who can render a fair and impartial verdict when the cases are retried? After all, jury pools are already falling short as many individuals are expected to the case long before it comes to trial.

The second problem is one of perception. True, we already receive so much information on the trials that one would be hard pressed to find anyone who has not formulated an opinion on Broderick's or Kennedy's guilt or innocence. However, this gives it us to live watching. Witnessing who do not fit the L.A. Law image may do a disservice to those on trial. If the witnesses do not come across as sincere as they do on today's law shows, will we base our opinion on an unfair standard which many cannot live up to?

On the other hand, if the media would otherwise cover the event in thirty-second sound bites or in two column columns, then what sort of view are we getting? Perhaps it is better to see the whole story, with all its melodramatic details. If you were being tried for murder or rape would you rather the public form their opinions based on partial facts or the complete story?

With this channel, the potential is there to inform the public of the true purposes and tribulations of our criminal justice system. A well-informed public can gauge for itself the accuracy and sincerity of the media. In the meantime, I always thought that it was one based upon justice and equality. Certainly those are the principles I came here to learn how to use. But yet we do not see someone who really understands formulated an opinion on Broderick's or Kennedy's guilt or innocence. However, this gives us to live watching. Witnessing

Letters to the Editor:

Crime

On Campus

I have something to tell you. My story surprises many people. I hope it alerts you.

On Tuesday, November 12, my 1990 Honda Prelude with just 16,000 miles on it, was stolen from campus. It was parked in the lot directly behind the Legal Research Center in front of the Center for Public Interest Law windows. There was no glass or metal on the pavement. I parked the car at 2:30pm and returned at 9:30pm.

I had a bar across the steering wheel and the doors were locked. Obviously the thief (thieves) were not deterred by the doors were locked. Obviously the other things were not deterred by the latter. It was

Shirvan Shemara

GALLSA Belongs At USD

I read with indignation the GALLSA re- lated letter from "Name withheld by request" in the October 29th edition of Motions. And because the author was cow- ardlv enough to hide behind an anonymous letter, you may find the following information interesting.

Several motor vehicles have been stolen from campus since September 1 and November 12, 1991. Four vehicles, though, were stolen in November alone. This includes two Honda Preludes, a Dodge Colt and a Yamaha motorcycle.

In August, a Mercedes was stolen and in mid-September a Toyota Pickup and Volkswagen Jetta were stolen.

On one day, two stolen vehicles were recovered in the same area where two different cars were reported stolen. Police surround the campus and are on the lookout for El Cajon and eventually dropped off at campus where two more cars were stolen. The locations were described by campus police as "by the Diocesan and on Marian Way."

USD only began keeping computerized crime statistics for public information in Au- gust when a federal law, the Crime Awareness and Campus Safety Act of 1990 came into effect. Now this information is available to anyone who asks for it. If you want to read the undergraduate publication Vista which compiles reported crime incidents on campus.

Offering to the San Diego Police Department, between 1700 and 1800 cars are stolen a month in San Diego. There is an 86% recovery rate, but there may be no much left of the vehicle once it is "found." 1 no longer consider USD a paradise on the hill. I will never again walk alone at night on campus. I will never again be anywhere irreplaceable property, including class notes in my car. I will never be the same person again. Look out for each other...and for yourself.

Patrick F. Flynn, J.D.

GALLSA Belongs At USD

Law school is a big challenge for an average student like me, so I would prefer to channel most of my energy into studying rather than speaking out on controversial issues in the editorial section of our school's newspaper. However, as a child of the enlightened 1960's, I have been disappointed during the past ten years to perceive a distinct backlash in America's tolerance toward minorities of all types. Even an neo-Nazi, Ku Klux Klan leader is able to make a serious, widely supported public appearance. When things get that bad, it is necessary for every tolerant American to speak out against bigotry when they see it.

I would speak out against the bigotry of the person whose letter appeared in the editorial section of the October 29 issue of Motions. **This anonymous student writer questioned the Gay and Lesbian Law Student Association's (GALLSA) right to exist as a student organization at USD. It is no wonder this letter-writer requested his or her name to be withheld, because he or she is a bigot, pure and simple, and no one wants to be known as a bigot. This misguided anonymous student writer had the gall to suggest that USD lost its sense of "Catholicity" by allowing a homosexual student organization on campus. The Jews, Muslims, Hindus and Buddhists do not worship Jesus; does this make it wrong for them to form student organizations too? Protests do not recognize the Catholic Pope as their spiritual leader; is it wrong for the Protestant students to form a student organization? Does the National Lawyer's Guild are atheists, Socialists or Communists; should we allow them the boot too? These groups do not adhere to the teachings of the Catholic Church, and yet, USD's "Catholicity" has not suffered due to their presence.

If the anonymous student-writer would read the USD Graduate Student Handbook a little more closely, he or she might notice that USD School of Law is not here for a Catholic legal education either. Most of us are here to study law simply because we are attracted to the challenging learning in- stitutions. Nonetheless, the administration of the law school told me that my studies would involve the religious teachings of the Catholic Church.

I am part of a comfortable majority in America, but I fail to understand how any one could possibly criticize homosexuals for loving each other. "Gay" is literally bleeding to death from violent crime and bigoted hatred. Like many, I have good friends who are homosexuals, and I do not see a moral reason to discriminate against them. Protests do not recognize the Catholic Pope as their spiritual leader; is it wrong for the Protestant students to form a student organization? Does the National Lawyer's Guild are atheists, Socialists or Communists; should we allow them the boot too? These groups do not adhere to the teachings of the Catholic Church, and yet, USD's "Catholicity" has not suffered due to their presence.

If the anonymous student-writer would read the USD Graduate Student Handbook a little more closely, he or she might notice that USD School of Law is not here for a Catholic legal education either. Most of us are here to study law simply because we are attracted to the challenging learning in- stitutions. Nonetheless, the administration of the law school told me that my studies would involve the religious teachings of the Catholic Church.

I am part of a comfortable majority in America, but I fail to understand how any one could possibly criticize homosexuals for loving each other. "Gay" is literally bleeding to death from violent crime and bigoted hatred. Like many, I have good friends who are homosexuals, and I do not see a moral reason to discriminate against them. Protests do not recognize the Catholic Pope as their spiritual leader; is it wrong for the Protestant students to form a student organization? Does the National Lawyer's Guild are atheists, Socialists or Communists; should we allow them the boot too? These groups do not adhere to the teachings of the Catholic Church, and yet, USD's "Catholicity" has not suffered due to their presence.

If the anonymous student-writer would read the USD Graduate Student Handbook a little more closely, he or she might notice that USD School of Law is not here for a Catholic legal education either. Most of us are here to study law simply because we are attracted to the challenging learning in- stitutions. Nonetheless, the administration of the law school told me that my studies would involve the religious teachings of the Catholic Church.

I am part of a comfortable majority in America, but I fail to understand how any one could possibly criticize homosexuals for loving each other. "Gay" is literally bleeding to death from violent crime and bigoted hatred. Like many, I have good friends who are homosexuals, and I do not see a moral reason to discriminate against them. Protests do not recognize the Catholic Pope as their spiritual leader; is it wrong for the Protestant students to form a student organization? Does the National Lawyer's Guild are atheists, Socialists or Communists; should we allow them the boot too? These groups do not adhere to the teachings of the Catholic Church, and yet, USD's "Catholicity" has not suffered due to their presence.

If the anonymous student-writer would read the USD Graduate Student Handbook a little more closely, he or she might notice that USD School of Law is not here for a Catholic legal education either. Most of us are here to study law simply because we are attracted to the challenging learning in- stitutions. Nonetheless, the administration of the law school told me that my studies would involve the religious teachings of the Catholic Church.
On Appeal
by Al Feldzamen

Plaintiff says you got recession depression homelessness unemployment hunger wars crime drug addiction street gangs all kinds of social unrest banks failing bankruptcies multiplying crooked legislators corrupt judges (pauses for breath) ... Plaintiff says ... and you got religious wars in India Pakistan Ireland ... Plaintiff whaddya think I am a lawyer? Plaintiff no but if I had I'd keep an eye on them Plaintiff says I gotta be worried they’re cutting up cats in Satanic ritual forests disappearing floods typhoons hurricanes volcanic eruptions to hell in a handbasket you got the ozone layer global warming rain ... Plaintiff says and I got lunatic professors egotistical classmates and heavy books to carry around maybe I’m getting a hernia Plaintiff yes but ... Plaintiff no but I could Defendant you got good food to eat a nice place to live interesting things to think about Plaintiff yes but Defendant you got beautiful people strutting around to look at marvelous finery splendid bods Plaintiff yes but Defendant and you passed all your courses Plaintiff (nodding reluctantly) Defendant so you got a lot of other things to work on all those other things a lifetime of work to make them better that’s a lot better than sitting around with nothing to do you got a chance to really do something what more could you want to do good and stop worrying that’s what the Man said

The Right to Die, Continued from page 14

requirement. As a result, Nancy continued to receive nutrition and water through a tube surgically implanted in her stomach. The case was reopened with new evidence regarding Nancy’s feelings about life support. This time the court held that the evidence requirement was met. Thus, seven years, the tubes were removed and Nancy Cruzan was permitted to die.

ADVANCE MEDICAL DIRECTIVES

Although the Court stated that each case would be determined by the laws of each state, the Cruzan decision nonetheless highlights the need for advance medical directives. In California, advance medical directives include the "Directive to Physician" and the "Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care."

The Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care allows a person to state their desires regarding life support measures and to appoint an agent or agents to make healthcare decisions for them in the event they become incapacitated. Thus, loved ones and others who the individual trusts are appointed to make these very important decisions for them.

The Directive to a Physician is a personal directive from the individual to the physician or physicians. This document also allows the individual to specifically direct their physicians as to their desires regarding artificial hydration, nutrition, respiration and the withholding or withdrawing of any or all life support.

Too Many Lawyers, Continued from page 14

respect for the profession than anything else. Yet, there are not enough lawyers. Not enough lawyers who are willing to take a stand. Not enough lawyers who are willing to stick their necks out to bring about change. Not enough lawyers who have enough respect for the law to treat it with ‘deference when they should and not stand by and watch it being corrupted by politicians and other greed mongers. And not enough lawyers who still believe in dignity and equal justice for all. The question we must all ask is not whether there are too many lawyers, but rather, why are there not enough good lawyers? We each must examine on which side of the line we fall. We must question for ourselves, then we, too, may change. Not enough lawyers who have enough respect for the law to treat it with 'deference when they should and to not stand by and watch it being corrupted by politicians and other greed mongers. And not enough lawyers who still believe in dignity and equal justice for all.

You might think that this is a matter for the lawyers of tomorrow, can resolve this question for themselves, then we, too, may be "too many lawyers."

Sell Your Books For Cash
At The
USD BOOKSTORE!
December 12th, 13th & 20th 9:00 to 4:00
December 16th thru 19th 9:00 to 5:00
"Photo I.D. Required"

USD BOOKSTORE HOURS
MON - THURS 9:00 - 6:00
FRI 9:00 - 4:00 SAT 9:00 - 2:00

QUESTION OF THE MONTH:
What Are You Thankful for?

"A wonderful family, and maybe in three years I’ll have my life back."
Greg Cribbs

"In six months I’m out of here."
Geoff Koons

"Two and a half months are finished— we’re that much closer to the end of this tortuous journey."
Connie Domas

"We get a four-day weekend."
Gloria Magana

November 26, 1991 -- MOTIONS