Human rights activist Harry Wu meeting USD law students after his recent visit to USD to expose Chinese government slave labor camps.

By L. F. Ham

"I hope one day that 'Laogai' becomes an English word. Colaig means Soviet labor camps. Now recognize my people." Harry Wu

Human rights activist Harry Wu spoke at USD on November 4 and 5 about his experiences with the criminal justice system in China. Having spent 19 years in a labor camp for political offenses, Wu spoke to students and faculty about his mission to expose China's human rights abuses in its system of "Laogai," the world's largest surviving labor reform camp network.

Wu, a naturalized U.S. citizen, is largely responsible for bringing the labor camp system to the attention of the international community and advancing the prohibition of labor camp exports, as well as the organ donations from executed prisoners. "The prisoner has no rights. Part of their debt to society is still being paid...even in death," Wu said.

The Chinese Laogai is a system of penal colonies which the Chinese government has transformed into a vast profit-making, export-oriented enterprise. The reservoir of slave labor is part of China's growing economy and produces exports worth millions of dollars a year. The sale of organs of executed prisoners is one such export adding to China's GDP. Research by The Laogai Research Foundation, which Wu founded, documents the Chinese Communist government's control over the lucrative practice. Executed prisoners have become the significant source of kidneys, which command as high a price as $30,000 each. At an estimated average of nearly four executions a day, the practice makes for a steady supply of foreign capital for the Chinese economy. The number of executions in 1994 was an estimated 1,411, according to Amnesty International. The Chinese contend that the donating prisoners are "brain dead" and their organs would go to waste if they were not sold. The doctors also contend only organs from rapists, burglars or those who have committed "political crimes" are taken.

The problem according to the Laogai Research Foundation, however, is not donor charity nor the donor's ethical or political leanings, but rather that the prisoners have not received due process and in many cases are sentenced without a trial. Despite the existence of a Chinese Constitution, the alleged "criminals" do not have the benefit of trial before imprisonment. Under Chinese law, anyone can be imprisoned for up to three years without trial on an administrative order.

Borrowing from the Soviet system, the Chinese camp system began under the leadership of Mao's communist state, a time of poverty, arbitrary power, hysterical political conformity and persecution of the downtrodden. According to the Laogai Research Foundation, "while alive, prisoners in the Laogai are forced in the name of "reform" to create wealth for the nation. They reclaim wastelands, build roads, dig reservoirs and make products for export. When dead, even their bodies are used to make additional profits for the Chinese Communist government. The Chinese dictators would call their use of executed prisoners' organs an act of charity. In reality it is a violation of human rights."

This past June, Wu became a focal point in international news. Chinese officials held him for illegal entry and espionage charges, which resulted in a 15-year sentence and eventual expulsion from China. Wu's plight was followed by world media, catapulting Wu into the international human rights limelight and garnering more widespread support for his cause. Global sympathy became a factor in his ultimate release from China. Ironically, this is the exact opposite of what the Chinese Government intended or desired. Even First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's decision to attend the U.N. Conference on Women in Beijing seemed to be hinged upon Wu's release.

(Wu continues on page 15)

Career Services
Charging Recruiters for Campus Interviews

By Jeff Lawmower

Some USD law students have recently expressed concerns regarding the law school Career Services Office policy of charging job recruiters to interview on campus. According to Kate Vargas, Career Services Assistant Director and the person in charge of recruiting procedures, recruiters are charged a fee of $50 to come to the campus and interview students. This fee has been in effect for the last ten years, and has never been increased. The fee is waived for public interest legal employers, as well as governmental agencies. Vargas stated that this year more than 260 recruiters were involved in fall recruiting, and more than 50 recruiters interviewed students on campus.

According to Vargas, and Career Services Director Susan Benson, charging a fee is not an uncommon policy. Of the sixteen accredited law schools in California, ten of them charge recruiters to interview on campus. Vargas emphasized that the California law schools that don't charge are all in the fifth tier of the U.S. News and World Report law school rankings, except for Pepperdine, which is a fourth tier school.

The report ranks USD as a third tier school. Additionally, Vargas stated that USD changes the lowest amount of all the law schools in California that do charge. "Other law schools in California charge anywhere from $150 to $400 for the exact same thing," said Vargas. "USC (University of Southern California) charges $250." Vargas also mentioned that Yale law school charges recruiters $4500.

"It is simply not an issue. Fifty dollars to a law firm is nothing," Vargas said.

Motion followed this story after hearing that a small law firm had told a student that the fee kept them from recruiting on campus last year. When asked Vargas stated that last year she did offer to allow this firm to interview on campus for no charge, but they did not show up. Additionally, Vargas stated that the same firm registered late this year, but was allowed to interview students on campus without paying the fee.

Both Vargas and Benson said that the fee has not deterred any recruiters from coming to campus to their knowledge. "It is simply not an issue. Fifty dollars to a law firm is nothing," Vargas said.

They also stated that detering recruiters would be counter to the purpose of their jobs, which is to serve as advocates for students. "We want to help students get jobs, not hinder them," said Vargas. Later, Vargas added that if a firm fails to pay the fee, she will not insist that they pay it.

Vargas also mentioned that recruiters seemed to be less interested in USD before they started charging a fee. It's a marketing strategy. When you charge money for something, people seem to think that it must have some value," said Vargas. After USD started charging the fee, more recruiters became interested in the law school, according to Vargas.

When asked what the fees were used for, Vargas stated that when the recruiters come to campus to interview, they get anything that they want at no charge. This includes unlimited coffee from the Cardiff Coffee Co. cart, lunch, snacks, and fire parking. The fee also covers the costs
WHAT'S NEW IN THE LRC? BOOKS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Compiled by
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Senior Reference Librarian

ALTMAN, EDWARD I. The Financial Dynamics of the Insurance Industry. Examines the insurance industry's past, evaluates current financial choices and challenges, and provides guidance for maximizing future opportunities.

BURTON, JEFFREY. Indian Territory and the United States, 1866-1946: Courts, government, and the movement for Oklahoma statehood. Shows how the U.S. Congress used judicial reforms in the federal courts of the Indian Territory to suppress the Five Tribes' laws and how the scientific research and case studies from America, 1882-1943.

CECI, STEPHEN J. Joplin in the Courtroom: A scientific analysis of children's testimony. Draws from the vast corpus of scientific research and case studies from the Salem Witch Hunt to the Little Rascals Day Case to illustrate and clarify this study of a highly debatable topic.

CHAN, SUCHENG. Entry Denied: Exclusion and the Chinese community in America, 1882-1943. Offers a collection of essays on how the Chinese exclusion laws were implemented and how the Chinese, as individuals and as a community in the U.S., mobilized to mitigate the restrictions imposed upon them.

CUTLER, BRIAN L. Mistaken Identification: The eyewitness, psychology, and the law. Reviews the several precedents and safeguards that the criminal justice system has devised to protect defendants from erroneous conviction resulting from mistaken identification.

DENMAN, D. R. Origins of Ownership: A brief history of land ownership and tenure from earliest times to the modern era. Calls the history of land ownership from works of authorities and general histories to provide an interesting background to the subject.

ELVING, RONALD D. Conflict and Compromise: How Congress makes the law.

FOLLOWS THE ODESY OF ONE IMPORTANT PIECE OF LEGISLATION IN A FACINATING BEHIND-THE-SCENES LOOK AT HOW CONGRESS WORKS, FROM THE DRAFTING OF A BILL TO THE WORK OF SPONSORS, FROM THE POLITICS OF A PRESIDENTIAL VETO TO THE PARLIAMENTARY MANEUVERING THAT CAN MEAN CENTURIES OF LEGAL LIFE OR DEATH.

GOWERS, SIR, ERNEST. A Life for a Life? The problems of capital punishment. Discusses the death penalty from both the practical and moral points of view at a former Chairman of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment.

HANDBOLL, JOHN. Free Movement of Persons in the EU. Offers a broad guide to the areas of European Union law concerning the rights of free movement available to the nationals of the EC member states.

HORRIGAN, RHODA E. Human Rights and the Search for Community. Argues that communities can exist in modern Western societies if they protect the whole spectrum of human rights, especially if they protect economic rights as well as civil and political.

JOHNSON, PHILLIP E. Reason in the Balance: The case against naturalism in science, law & education. Offers a long look at God, sex education, evolution, abortion, the search for a grand unified theory in physics, what our public schools should teach, the basis of law, and many other subjects of interest and importance.

KAMINSKI, JOHN P. Federalists and Antifederalists: The debate over the ratification of the Constitution. Provides the flavor and immediacy of the debates of 1783 through 1788 by way of an artful use of copies of essential documents.

KAMINSKI, JOHN P. A Necessary Evil: Slavery and the debate over the Constitution. Offers a collection of primary sources which describe the transformation of white America's attitudes toward slavery and freedom.

KELLOG, SUSAN. Law and the Transformation of Aztec Culture, 1500-1700. Relates how Spanish law served as an instrument of cultural transformation and how it adapted in the lives of the indigenous population during the first two centuries of colonial rule.

KOESTLER, ARTHUR. Reflections on Haunting. Sheds a harsh, clear light on the modern implications of the old Biblical precept: An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.

KUNSTLER, WILLIAM M. The Minister and the Choir Singer: The Hall-Mills murder case. Details the day-by-day events of the fascinating unsolved double-murder case from the annals of American crime involving an Episcopal priest, the wife of the church's sexton who sang in the choir, and the unknown killer.

NAGEL, ROBERT F., ed. Intellect and Craft: The contributions of Justice Hans Linde to American constitutionalism. Offers some of the most important writings of this contemporary constitutional scholar who has retired from the Oregon Supreme Court.

NORGREN, JILL. The Cherokee Cases: The confrontation of law and politics. Examines the legal history of two seminal Supreme Court cases of the 1830s concerning Federal Indian law.

QUIN, JACQUES M., ed. The Psychiatric in the Courtroom: Selected papers of Bernard L. Diamond, M.D. Brings together the pivotal contributions of Dr. Diamond in the areas of diminished capacity, the fallacy of the impartial expert, and the predictability of hypnotically facilitated memory in courtroom proceedings.

RUMBLE, WILFRED E. The Thought of John Austin. Provides a full-scale analysis of the leading ideas of this great nineteenth-century English jurist and legal philosopher.

SIMON, JAMES E. In His Own Image: The Supreme Court in Richard Nixon's America. Describes in detail how Nixon changed the direction of the Supreme Court by appointing Powell and Rehnquist to the Court, and the infuriating between the ABA and the Administration over the appointments.

SMITH, H. A. The Law and Custom of the Sea, second edition. Offers a clear explanation of the subject and provides help to the seagoing officer to make practical and independent decisions in difficult situations.

WEXLEY, JOHN. The Judgments of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Contends to be the classic, definitive work on the world's most important Cold War spy case of the Rosenbergs who were executed as a result of a disputed trial.

WILLIAMS, PATRICIA J. The Roaster's Egg: On the persistence of prejudice. Presents figures and images plucked from the headlines—from Tonya Harding to Lani Guinier, Rush Limbaugh to Hillary Clinton, Clarence Thomas to Dan Quayle—and shows how they portrayed, encoding certain stereotypes, often reveals about the reader than about the subjects.

ZEVEYAD, W. GORDON. Foundations of Tuder Policy. Discusses the scholars chosen by Henry VIII after the break with Rome, and how they formed the political and social programs in the years that followed.

Correction. FREDD HAGEN was prematurely listed as the Creative Director in the November issue (p. 2). He has since been officially hired and continues to work hard. We apologize for any confusion this error caused.

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Computer Lab May Spell the End for Free Westlaw Laser Printer

**News Analysis**

**By Fred Hagen**

Despite tolerating carpet glue fumes and other construction inconveniences this semester, students are about to be rewarded with a new and larger law library computer lab, scheduled to open by the beginning of spring semester. But rather than cheering, rumors that the library will charge ten-cents-a-page for Westlaw laser printing has some students concerned about the priorities of library administrators.

The new lab will eventually hold 28 networked, pentium personal computers with access to Westlaw and LEXIS online research, word processing software, CD-ROM services, SALLY, and internet e-mail, according to library Associate Director Ruth Levor. The idea is to create an environment students are most likely to find themselves in when they start working, Levor says. She calls it the lawyer's workstation.

The lab will also include a big screen projector that can be connected to an instructor's computer, a video cassette recorder, or cable television, according to USD Assistant Project Manager John O'Connor. "We were able to get a lot of bang for the buck," he said.

Academic Computing Director Jack Pope, who worked with library administrators planning the new lab, said there was no money budgeted for equipment this year because they didn't expect the University to give the go ahead so soon. The USD Provost arranged to fund 14 computers to open the lab, and Pope is confident there will be money for the rest of the computers by next semester.

Pope said the new lab will make it easier to conduct Westlaw and LEXIS classes, and will also be a teaching facility for all faculty. "This is part of a general University trend to improve network connectivity in the classroom," he said.

As the library's August 1 faculty newsletter says, the new lab will be something to celebrate. But after hearing that the library is secretly planning to take away Westlaw printing, some students say that what needs updated is the library administration's us-versus-them management style. "We pay $18,000-a-year...then Westlaw wants to give us free material, so let's charge students for that, too," 2L Steve Freel said. "If they think it's such a good idea, why don't they ask students?"

Mike Sarrao, 3L, heard that the idea was to force students to become better researchers by getting them to download instead of printing cases. "What if you don't have a computer to download to, or if you do study in the library and you don't want to go home just to print out -- that would be totally ridiculous," he said. "They try to do everything without telling anybody," he added.

"If anything is going to change, students should have a voice in it," Student Relations Committee member Karla Goldman, 3L, said after meeting with Levor. "They should have posted something in the library at the very beginning," she said. "There was a misperception that students were getting the info, but obviously they weren't because the rumors started." SBA President David Krause-Leemon says library administrators have been deceiving students all along. First.

"The goal is to get students to focus on up-to-date research tools," library Associate Director Ruth Levor said.

Administrators said the Westlaw laser printer would be connected to the lab downstairs in a couple of weeks, he said. Then they said it would be connected when the new lab opened upstairs. He says the reasons officials gave for not putting the printer downstairs -- not enough phone lines, not enough space, and security problems -- were just a ploy.

"I think they kept the printer off-limits this semester to prepare us for not having one," he said.

After hearing that the printer would not be connected, Krause-Leemon spoke with Levor and invited her to speak at an SBA meeting to explain the situation. She told him the decision had been made not to have the dedicated laser printers because they didn't know how to network them. But Krause-Leemon says they don't have to be networked. You just need a phone connection to Westlaw or LEXIS, he said.

Another reason Levor gave for eliminating the free printer is a concern that unlimited printing is turning students into poor researchers. Her idea is to make students better researchers by showing them the real-world costs of printing versus other alternatives. "The goal is to get students to focus on up-to-date research tools," she said. "Those already doing research in efficient ways won't be effected, but some students will have to look at how to allocate resources of time and money."

"I think that's patronizing," she said. "Law students realize the costs. I don't know a single student who doesn't want to be the best researcher." He says giving students fake Westlaw and LEXIS bills would be a less intrusive way to give students feedback on real-world costs.

"But Levor emphasizes that nothing has been decided. She said the library is considering several options, including hiring an outside vendor to provide printing and copying services, having the school provide these services, or some combination. But either way, students would have to pay ten cents a page for using the networked laser printer for on-line research, although Levor says the price could be lower.

Levor said eliminating free Westlaw laser printing wouldn't mean the end of free printing. For example, she said the library is negotiating with Westlaw and LEXIS to network some of the deskjet printers, which would mean students could print both Westlaw/LEXIS and non-Westlaw/LEXIS print jobs for free on the deskjets. However, the number of deskjets in the new lab would be reduced from one per terminal to one for every two or three terminals.

Westlaw student representative Chad Fuller, 2L, has received "tons" of complaints about the deskjet printers being used in the temporary Westlaw/LEXIS lab. The deskjets are slower than the stand-alone laser printer. And unlike with the stand-alone printer, you can't continue your research until the deskjet is finished printing. "I've seen people occupy two or three terminals because they want to continue their research," he said.

Another idea is to provide students with a debit card with a budgeted amount of printing. Students would only be charged for printing pages after going over the limit. Pope said Academic Computing will move to the debit card system next semester. Each student will get a print budget of 30 pages a year and pay 10 cents a page after that. He said the law library will likely adopt the same policy, although it doesn't have to.

Levor said she is sensitive to students concerns about rising tuition, but that there are a lot of free offers the library doesn't accept because of the hooks.

"Here vendors are offering something for free to hook you into using their services," she said. "This is a situation where the commercial mission and the academic mission don't merge. To approach the idea that resources are unlimited is not educationally sound."

Krause-Leemon said that effective searches is where the issue lies. Students can still download to disk and print elsewhere or read off the screen. "It doesn't change the way people search," he said. The best way to improve searching skills is through law skills classes, he said. Lawyering skills I Director Diedre Alfred agrees that the issue is bigger than just printing. "Students don't have near the amount of training they need to take advantage of technology," she said.

"And technology is moving so fast -- I don't see how we are going to get from here to there," she said. Alfred says it would be hard to ask students to do more training as part of the lawyering skills requirement. We are asking, for a one credit class as it is, she said. One possibility is to add a second-year research and writing requirement, but she says that the way technology is moving, it won't be long before students start demanding more training in their first year.

Replying more on outside vendors for training may be the best solution, she said. Librarians are reluctant to let vendors teach because it's a business for them, she said. But vendors also know more about the latest research techniques and services, so I think you need to use them as long as they don't take over the program.

Westlaw Academic Representative Diane Christopher says their biggest concern is access. "We don't want to discourage people from learning on-line research," she said. "I don't want to teach students to overuse printing, we are here to teach students to use it well," she said.

"We also publish books, so we want people to know how to use the books," she said.

Krause-Leemon has spoken at a faculty meeting, to Dean Strachan, and to the Board of Trustees about his concerns in an effort to get the decision postponed until students have a chance to find out what is going on and give their input.
CPIL Begins Sixteenth Year as Advocate for the Public Interest

Professor Folsom Recognized for "Outstanding, Balanced, Cumulative Career Contributions Supporting the Mission and Goals of SDU"

Professor Ralph H. Folsom came to USD's School of Law in 1975. He presently teaches a variety of international legal subjects, including European Union Law, Chinese Law and International Business Transactions. In the latter subject, he is the co-author of a nationally renowned course book which is used at over 140 law schools. Professor Folsom was instrumental in the development of USD's Master of Comparative Law Program and served as its Director from 1984 - 1991. He has also been involved in other projects and also appeared in the school's written work requirement.

The Center - which maintains offices in San Diego and Sacramento - was created by Professor Robert Fellmeth, a former "Nader's Raider" consumer advocate, Deputy District Attorney, and Assistant U.S. Attorney. Professor Fellmeth recently completed a three-year term as State Bar Discipline Monitor under appointment by former state Attorney General John Van de Kamp. In that role, Professor Fellmeth was responsible for investigating and recommending changes in the Bar's attorney discipline system.

According to Professor Fellmeth, perhaps the most promising aspect of CPIL scholarship and activity has been the entry into state regulatory agency staff, legislative committee staff, and public interest advocacy groups of a large number of Center interns following graduation. "One of CPIL's graduates is now the executive director of the nation's third-largest utility ratepayer advocacy group; another works in the General Counsel's office of the state Department of Insurance; yet another is a senior official at the state Health and Welfare Agency; and two others serve as the chief consultants to the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees. We offer an extraordinary education in areas outside the conventional private practice of law - in areas in which the student/practitioner can make a difference in public policymaking."
### FALL RECRUITING STATISTICS

- 79% of all 1996 and 1997 graduates participated in the resume drop.
- 48% of those who dropped expect to graduate in 1996.
- 61% of all students dropping resumes received at least one interview.
- 52% of those who dropped expect to graduate in 1997.
- 24 1/2% resumes were dropped per student on average.

But how many of those who got interviews were invited on call-backs and of those who got call-backs, how many got jobs? Good question! Help us answer these questions by stopping into Career Services and filling out an Interview Feedback Form along with your Law School Work History. Your participation is critical.

### WHAT EMPLOYERS’ TOLD US

Career Services polled fall 1995 on-campus interviewers, asking them to rank determining criteria used in selecting students for call-back interviews. Employers’ listed the following five factors in rank order of importance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>% of employers listing factor as important &amp;/or very important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Strength of personal presence during the interview</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ability to answer questions asked during the interview</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Student interest in firm/firm specialty</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Preparedness of students</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fit with firm culture</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, employers said they liked students with: "Demonstrated writing ability" "Personality and zip" "Good questions — eagerness" "Practical contact with our area of law"

Please note that these factors were selected as determining criteria for call-back as opposed to first interviews.

### EMPLOYERS FINAL WORDS

Employers comments included the following:

- "Every year a great group. By my count, our firm now has 11 USD grads with another starting in '96."
- "Excellent candidates."
- "This was an extremely talented group of applicants."
- "I was pleased with the whole process."
- "Definitely interested in participating again."

**Student loans will have to be repaid, which means taking any job offered whether you like it or not. Beware 2nd years, get a clerking job for this summer if you want to work for a firm after you graduate!!**
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Remote Possibility

By Larry D. Deshler

Wouldn't it be nice if during a break from your projects you could call your office and pull a file from your computer that you needed before court resumed, even if your administrative assistant was out to lunch? Wouldn't it be convenient if when off at a convention in Maui you could tap into your office LAN in San Diego to keep current with your e-mail? These types of abilities are no longer just wishful thinking. For several years now remote access software has been available to answer just such needs. Some key players in this area include Norton pcAnywhere from Symantec Corp., Carbon Copy from Microcom Inc., Close-Up from Novell Corp., LogiLink from Traveling Software Inc., and ReachOut from Stac Electronics — the makers of the well known Norton pcAnywhere. One of the reasons ReachOut is to highly rated in the PC industry is that Stac Electronics has built into the package a set of data compression algorithms that make the software achieve impressive graphics intensive windows screens over ordinary telephone lines.

So to do it, ReachOut must be installed on both your host PC (typical- ly your work PC), and your viewer (i.e., remote) PC (usually your home PC or laptop PC). This allows either PC to serve as the host or the viewer. (See illustration for a look at the ReachOut program group). One nice aspect of ReachOut is that, unlike a number of other remote access programs, it does not modify any of the sensitive config.sys, autoexec.bat, or win.ini files contained on your host and viewer PCs.

During the installation process you will be asked to input the telephone number of the modem attached to your host PC, so that the remote PC can make the connection. You will also be asked to create a password of your own choosing. This will prevent others from gaining unauthorized access to your host PC. ReachOut has a handy call back feature that makes it easy to reverse telephone charges. The way this works is slick. Say you are attending an ABA convention in Chicago. You call your work PC in San Diego. The software will ask you if you want the call to be back, and asks you to input the telephone number that your work PC should call. After entering this informa- tion, the connection is broken. About 30 seconds later your PC in San Diego calls back your viewer PC in Chicago, thereby allowing you to avoid paying those outrageous hotel telephone charges.

Once logged on to the host com- puter, it is just like you are sitting in front of your PC at work -- the win- dows screens you see on your viewer PC look exactly like your windows screens at work. You can open WordPerfect for Windows files, view information on your PC, or connect to CD-ROM drives at work, or even do research on WESTLAW and LEXIS via your host PC. It's really quite remark- able.

Transferring files between host and viewer PCs is a breeze as well with ReachOut. Again, from your hypothet- ical hotel room in Chicago, click on the File Manager key. After a connection is made, and your host PC calls you back, two File Manager-like windows are pre- sented on your viewer screen. One win- dow allows you to see files on your work PC in San Diego, while the other shows the files stored on your viewer PC in Chicago. To transfer a file from your host PC to your viewer PC, you merely drag a file folder icon from the host PC window and drop it into your viewer PC file window. That's all there is to it. ReachOut 5.0 for Windows & DOS, which was the program reviewed in this article, has a list price of $99.00, but can be purchased in local computer stores for around $89.00. The package includes both the host software and the viewer software. For more information, contact Stac Electronics at 15366 High Bass Place, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92136, (800) 677-6232 or (619) 794-4300.

Ladies & Gentlemen, Once Again, Wendi Whitmore...

When I first started writing this column, it was basically for stress relief. It was fear of the unknown worked out through humor. After a while, it just became pure self-indulgent fun. Many people told me how much they liked how they were called or even how to reach them. By the end of 677-6232 or (619) 794-4300.

Okay, I have shown you how it works.

I'm sure these situations sound similar to stuff some of you may have in your closet. Now is the time to make things better because there may not be a tomorrow. It's up to us to make a difference, one day at a time, one person at a time. I know many of you believe that isn't possi- ble, but what do we have to lose by trying? At the very least we may have a more loving environ- ment at home, school or work — or better relationships with loved ones. I don't want to lose the people I love (my Godchild, Todd) that you are so amazing. I know we have so many challenges being thrown at us by the universe, but there is no challenge we cannot face together. It is through your hard work and sweat that we now carry so many things that deserve our respect.

Recently I have been involved with some really wonderful people. It is just great being part of it. I want and what kind of person I want to be in the world. I realize that the judgments and crit- icisms I silently or verbally pass on to others every day stand as a barrier to getting what I want. I'm not just talking about professionally, but per- sonally. I read the latest version of "Raji World" in November (Kudos to Raji), and realized that so many of us transfer our perceptions and assumptions onto other people and situations without understanding what affects others, as well as the lives of those around us.

I always thought I was one for self-exam- ination and change. I believed myself to be a loving and giving person. What I found out was that truly in my heart I am, but when I come face to face in dealing with people and situations didn't look like what I had in my heart. I started during this with people and found out that many of us feel misunderstood. Inside, we are all wonderful people, but we don't make the effort to really come from that place on the outside. It's understandable why we do that - fear of being rejected — bad past experiences. But we can do things and it takes time and effort, and it's uncertain that we'll even get the result we want. If someone is too difficult or time consuming, we give up. If a relationship is too complicated, we walk. If something seems too scary or hard or challeng- ing, many of us decide we couldn't get it any- way or don't want to waste time. What we need to do is that we get what we want and we blame the other person, the situation, time, or whatever else. We don't look at what we have done in our lives to make it happen anyway. Fear paralyzes people some- times. The real thrill in life is being afraid and doing it anyway. I just want one woman to say, "Oh what the F---, Go for it anyway?" Not placing limitations on ourselves and making real how we do this. Happens in love, work, friendships, family, every- thing.

When Raj met Jim at the 7-11, he took the time to talk to him and ended up having an affair. Many times they justify not making similar things happen in a way that sounds totally logical. Fear tells them that to take the huge risk is too scary and could hurt too much, so they stay in their comfort zone. I fully under- stand that getting hurt only hurts. I say that way because although there is pain and tears, it doesn't take away the good and loving person we all really are. Many times we think about something in the manner in which it is well to acknowledge the stuff (Windows 95, Cis L., Fred, and all the writers) for the excellent work they have done and the time and effort they have put in. I think it's time for us to act on the world we need and focus on the positive here in order to make sure we all win.

Second, on a more personal note, I want to congratulate Liz Savage for her excellent work in the MOST Coast competition in Las Vegas. I want to publicize this because although it's hard, it's important to me that things not remain how they have been. Liz, we all need to get back on our feet. There isn't room for the pain that is there, and I wanted to accept my share of the responsibil- ity for what happened. As strange as it sounds, I was really proud to see you do so well. You have truly outgrown and outgrown all that was there. I have to say that I have overlooked when things got hairy. Maybe in some ways we are too much alike and instead of knowing that or looking at that, I just blamed you. So, Happy Holidays, Liz, and enjoy your excellent work!

Third, on a very personal and intimate note, I want to tell the world about my Godchild (Todd) that you are amazing. I know we have so many challenges being thrown at us by the universe, but there is no challenge we cannot face together. It is through your hard work and sweat that we now carry so many things that deserve our respect.

I have shown you how it works.

I'm sure these situations sound similar to stuff some of you may have in your closet. Now is the time to make things better because there may not be a tomorrow. It's up to us to make a difference, one day at a time, one person at a time. I know many of you believe that isn't possi- ble, but what do we have to lose by trying? At the very least we may have a more loving environ- ment at home, school or work — or better relationships with loved ones. I don't want to lose the people I love (my Godchild, Todd) that you are so amazing. I know we have so many challenges being thrown at us by the universe, but there is no challenge we cannot face together. It is through your hard work and sweat that we now carry so many things that deserve our respect.

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Everything You Need to Know about the Bar

By Jennifer Brobst

Each state has its own bar exam which will allow a passing candidate to practice law in that state. In addition, passing the bar in any state allows one to practice both federal law and military law in any state. To practice patent law a separate bar exam must be taken.

The best general source of information on bar admissions throughout the United States is the official "Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admissions Requirements" by the ABA, which is available in the Career Services Center and at the LRC Reference Desk. The Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admissions Application are available in the USD Records Office. Bar admission applications from other states may be obtained by writing directly to the bar association in the relevant state, and their addresses may be found in the Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements.

For information on the California bar not found in these sources or from this article, contact the California State Bar Association (except that the local bar association at (213) 765-1500/Office of Admissions, The State Bar of California, 1149 N. Hill St, Los Angeles, CA 90017) or (916) 449-6300/Office of Admissions, The State Bar of California, 555 Franklin St., San Francisco, CA 94102. In addition, a free copy of the full text of California admission requirements, as set forth in "Rules the major portion of the bar exam.

1. You will need to apply earlier for the moral character determination than you will for the main part of the bar. Those who plan to take the bar exam this summer should submit their "Application for Determination of Moral Character" now, so that the moral character application is not still under review after you've already passed the bar exam, thereby delaying admission to the bar. The California State Bar warns that processing of the moral character application may take up to 8-10 months!

2. This summer because the Bar exam preparation course is usually offered in February and July, and applicants should apply at least 2 months and preferably 4 months prior to the exam. Most states, including California, will allow late filing with an additional fee. In California, the MPRE exam is offered three times a year (February and July, and applicants should apply at least 2 months and preferably 4 months prior to the exam). The MPRE is offered during the 1st year (i.e., in the exam month, and the bar exam application must be submitted soon because it takes at least three months for the State Bar to complete the evaluation, and the Bar exam fees range from $325 to $1,000. The moral character screening requires a separate fee (California $265).

Pre-legal and legal education

Pre-legal education (which is usually offered in February and July, and applicants should apply at least 2 months and preferably 4 months prior to the exam) is required for all bar exam applicants. The vast majority of states (45/51) require an ABA law degree in order to apply for the bar. The only states which do not are: California, Connecticut, D.C., Georgia, Maine, and North Carolina. California only requires 2 years of college study. California is unusual in that an applicant to the bar is permitted to attend an unaccredited law school (such as Western State), or even enroll in a correspondence course on the law or engage in "law office study." However, unaccredited candidates must pass a preliminary bar exam after the first year of study before continuing their legal education.

If you pass the bar in a state allowing a non-ABA law school education (such as California), 16/51 states will allow you to take the bar in that state without any further legal education, but they may require at least 5 years of active legal practice in the state of origin first. Therefore, one does not necessarily have to obtain an ABA law degree in California in order to practice in other states (see "Reciprocity" below). Reciprocity or "Admission on Motion"

At least half of the states (26/51) accept reciprocity with other states' bar admission policies (i.e., admitting a candidate by motion when the bar has passed the bar in another state without requiring that candidate to take the bar exam in the new state). These candidates are usually required to have practiced law 5 of the previous 7 years in the original state. California does not allow such admission by motion, but may allow a candidate who has practiced law in another state for out of the previous 7 years to take a shorter "Attorney Examination.

Residence requirements

Nearly every state does not have any residence requirements to apply for the bar exam. For example, California only requires 2 years of college study. California does not have a residence requirement.

Character and moral fitness standards

Every state has moral fitness standards for admission to the bar. Only 6 states (Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania) automatically prohibit admission when the applicant has a felony conviction. In most states, a felony conviction creates a rebuttable presumption of ineligibility with the applicant bearing the burden of proving good moral character. States may consider candidates with known chemical dependencies, 6 states (Arizona, Colorado, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Texas) will only "conditional admission.

In California, the applicant must submit the names and addresses of five employment references and 5 personal references who will attest to the applicant's "moral fitness." Applicants who are listed with Social Services as being delinquent in making child support payments will not be admitted to the bar. Consideration is also made of mental illness, scholastic disciplinary action, academic performance, and personal involvement in criminal and civil cases (as a party not at counsel). The cost of the moral character application is $325.

Remember that separate "Application for Determination of Moral Character" must be submitted in addition to the application to take the main part of the bar exam. For candidates who will take this summer's exam, the moral character application should be submitted soon because it takes at least three months for the State Bar to complete the evaluation, and the Bar exam fees range from $325 to $1,000. Specific legal course work requirements

A minority of states require the completion of certain training or course work prior to admission to the bar. For example: South Carolina requires 11 trial experiences; Delaware requires 5 months of clerkship; Ohio requires attendance at a substance abuse lecture; and several states require completion of a "professionalism course" to be taken the last year of law school. The ethical and practical skills often put on by the local Bar Association. California does not require the completion of specific course work.

Bar exam preparation courses

These courses are not required, but are nearly universally taken just prior to the exam. They generally last several weeks and cost over $1,000 (much more than the exam itself). Cost-cutting deals are available the sooner the student registers for the course (e.g., a $50-$100 deposit (e.g., in the first-year), plus, the courses provide students with study materials to assist them while they're preparing to take the exam. The courses are nationally based, and will allow the student to take the course in whichever state and for whatever bar exam application requirements to apply for the bar exam.

Bar exam costs in California are $325

Bar exam costs in California are $325. Only Iowa, Minnesota and Nevada have residence requirements, (see below), which may be taken after the first year of law school in California. (Bar Continues on next page)
Form of the bar exam

A typical bar exam (including California’s) lasts three days and includes:

(1) essays combining legal theories and issue spotting problems relating to the relevant state’s law on 1-15, Contracts and UCC, Corporations, Evidence, Professional Responsibility, Criminal, Constitutional, Community and Real Property, Trusts, Wills and Succession, Civil Procedure, Civil Procedure, and Remedies (but not Tax – UO requires this out of the goodness of its heart); (2) a Multi-State (MBE) 200 multiple choice question exam involving only Contracts, Criminal, Constitutional, Evidence, Real Property, and Torts; (3) 2 “performance tests” (i.e., written memo writing involving legal analysis and strategy). A separate MPRE (Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination) 2-3 hour, 50 question multiple choice exam is also often required. No notes or books may be brought into the exam room. The Reserve Room contains copious volumes of bar exam practice problems and tests, graciously donated by past takers and over the years. These volumes will explain in great detail exactly what type of material the California bar covers.

The essay portion of the bar exam

Every state requires the essay portion of the exam. Unfortunately, only 4 states (Colorado, D.C., Minnesota, and Georgia) do not require the bar exam to be taken after the first year of law school. Many students at USD take the exam in their second year either during or after completing the course Professional Responsibility. The MPRE is offered in California in November, March, and August. The requisite minimum MPRE score ranges from 72 to 85. California requires only 79. Take note, however, that 16 states require a higher score than California.

Grading, scores, and reporting of results

In most states, grading and reporting of results usually takes 4-8 weeks. Iowa takes first prize by taking only 36 hours! Minimum score requirements vary considerably from state to state (check with each state’s bar association) and mean little to the applicant until he or she takes a few practice exams. California takes from 12-18 weeks to report bar exam results, so don’t expect a comfortable summer. California’s February exam results are released at the end of May and the July exam results at the end of November.

Pass Rates

In California, the pass rates for the previous July bar exams were: 1994 (56%), 1993 (59%), 1992 (59%), and 1991 (53%). Pass rates for the February exam are generally lower. The “repeaters” pass rate in California in July 1994 was 24%.

USD Law July Bar Exam Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Passing Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diane Marie Jurdi</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Pilar Kandell</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larisa Amber Jane Kehoe</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shannon Ann Kelley</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Burke Kent</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Jina Kim</td>
<td>63%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Kim</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corry James King</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Conley Kline</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly Jeanne Knight</td>
<td>58%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tracey Lynn Koval</td>
<td>57%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kevin Edward Kremen</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aleida Louise Kretz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Catherine Kribs</td>
<td>54%</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Aaron Kriemann</td>
<td>53%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack Urba Leigh Kena</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Howard Kupernell</td>
<td>51%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Lawrence Lady</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phillip James Layton</td>
<td>49%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brian Arnett Lebrecht</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonya Mi Lee</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norrin Elton Leong</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Elizabeth Liganam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher F. Lindberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karen Elizabeth Lantot</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Morris Lin</td>
<td>42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lena Marilee Louise</td>
<td>41%</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Daniel Lounsbury</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patricia Louise Lowe</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Craig Terence Mann</td>
<td>38%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ryan George Markson</td>
<td>37%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ted Leyth Mawl</td>
<td>36%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Mary McCallum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Richard McCloyk</td>
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<td>Patrick Joseph Mercado</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rachel Olivia Mell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reid Arthur Middleton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juan Antonio Molina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kelli Daniella Morton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas Glen Muelauer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dena Lynn Murphy</td>
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<td>Michael Thomas Murphy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erik Roupman Mullanau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharon Margaret Nage</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Thomas Nage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blais Allen Nage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia Niceti</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shannon Kate Norman</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory Paul Olson</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1994, only the District of Columbia had a lower passing rate than California, where only 8% failed the bar. Most states’ passing rates are between 70-80%. The highest passing rates in 1994 were in Illinois (94%), Nebraska (94%), Wisconsin (94%), and Oregon (87%).

Number of attempts allowed to pass the bar

A small majority of states (29/51) allow unlimited attempts to pass the bar (including California, but not New York). The rest of the states allow only 2 (Iowa and New Hampshire) to 5 attempts. However, some of the states which allow unlimited attempts may require further study prior to reexamination. Note that if you do fail, you have the right to see your essay answers and grades and compare them with an “approved answer.”

The patent bar exam

The patent bar is offered once a year in August, and the applicant must apply four months in advance. Previous scientific and technical training is required, often in the form of a college degree in a scientific field such as a natural or physical science or engineering. The exam takes one day and it is offered in most states at one or more locations. For further information, see the brochures available in the Career Services Office, or write to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Box OED3, Washington, D.C. 20231.
I don't care what your personal story is. Whatever your life is like, I'll bet money, if you are reading this, you are one of the luckiest people in the world. There are billions of people on earth and many of them go to bed hungry every night. They fear for their lives and deal with problems we privileged few can never imagine. When you start to feel sorry for yourself because no one wants to hire you, date, marry or give you an A in Con Law just think about this picture and get off it. No one who is smart enough to be in law school, lucky enough to have most of their senses, rich enough to live within 4 walls that meet the city code and eat at least once a day has any right to pity himself.

The older I get the more I realize that the root of the pleasure I get these days comes from the little things. When my roses are blooming I go outside daily to get a closer look (and smell). When my potnegrate tree is full of sweet delicious fruit I indulge myself and eat one everyday. I cuddle with my beloved dogs every morning. I've had to slow way down since moving out here and no longer have the high voltage kicks in my life that was normal once upon a time.

There are all kinds of things to feel thankful for. Like to those who sit behind me in class, forced to stare at the back of my head: I'm combing my hair on a regular basis now (behavior can be slowly shaped by compliments whenever I'm caught with combed hair). You can rest assured that for the next 4 issues Mention will come out on the first Wednesday of the month, no matter who tries to sabotage us or stop us (even if the office burned down I have the template and all the equipment at home to put out the paper). Just that something to look forward to. At least our advertisers who have paid for the year in advance will be glad. Believe me, I am really grateful for their generosity and support!

Greg Child has climbed the highest and hardest mountains in the world. Among the climbing crowd, he is famous for conquering K2 (R2), the world's second highest peak located on the disputed border of India and Pakistan. It is shy of Everest by a mere 8,000 feet, but much more treacherous, an "arse-kicker" as Child would say in his native Australian. Descending it almost killed him. Child aced Everest last summer, assisting a one-legged man to within 2 miles of the 29,028 foot summit. He has climbed the hardest route in the Trango (an El Capitan sized wall that begins at 17,000 feet) and made a first ascent of the North side of Mt. Hunter. Mt. Hunter is in Alaska and the North side is a cold and steep piece of real estate. Alaska rarely gets any sun; the north side of Mt. Hunter sits in the shadows of McKinley and therefore gets less. The first climbers to attempt the route were unsuccessful and lost fingers and toes. Child did it in eight days and remained intact.

I have been climbing for thirteen years, but I cannot be considered a climber for one reason: I suck. I grew up in Las Vegas, near Red Rock, where I climbed mostly, often traditionally long routes. I climb because I like going outside, I like reaching high places far away from motor homes, crowds and little red outhouses. But I want to die when I'm old, with my TV on, so I bail out on a few more climbs than I finish. The idea is to get out there, and when things get bad, get back here. Child's climbing career is quite different than mine. I may climb McKinley one day, maybe not. That is not my life.

Child's slide show ended with a photograph of himself resting on a small ledge on Nameless Tower, one of the huge spires in Pakistan's Trango Towers. It is the premier high altitude, big-wall achievement for climbers on this planet. From his vantage point he could see Broad Peak (where his climbing partner died), Gasherbrum IV, and K2. He had climbed them all and many more. He admitted he has had good luck with climbing, and wished us the same success.

Greg Child signed my books and I left, knowing that now that my wife has seen his slides, she will not sit through 15 minutes of mine. I can't blame her. After hearing about freezing nights on uninhabitable mountains, she will give me less sympathy for my brooding while I try to understand Corporations. I can't blame her there either. The disparity between my world of law school and Child's world of climbing is obvious.

1986 was a terrible year on the Karakoram, especially on K2. Although 27 people would reach the summit, 13 would die in the attempt. Most died coming down. Kurt Diemberger was one of two survivors who came down a storm that claimed five lives. He had gone nearly a week without food, water—even the air at those altitudes is so thin it barely does the trick. His closest friend Julie died in the storm, and after he was safely down he looked up and, half hallucinating, thought he saw a giant castle where she would live. "Tell them," he said, "that we have climbed our mountain of mountains." That is the ultimate end, the words of a man who pushed himself beyond the realm of conceivable human endurance. He beat the odds, touched the jingling of a sleigh bell. Odd. Why does such oneseness come only once a year? The winning lottery ticket is 247-365. Now, that's a Christmas I can deal with.
Backstage with Sonic Youth & Pearl Jam's Eddie Vedder

By Belinda EtteZad Rachman

I heard Sonic Youth was coming to town 6 months ago when they were opening REM's last tour. I imagined being backstage hanging around Michael Stipe and friends while Sonic Youth tore up the house. Then, in the middle of the tour while they were in Europe, REM's drummer suffered an aneurysm in the brain and the tour was canceled. I had a million questions I wanted to ask our friend and Sonic Youth drummer, Steve Shelley, about this, especially regarding the legal implications of a contract that is impossible to fulfill. Did they have insurance to cover contingencies like this? Did REM pay them off? Were lawyers involved? When I heard Sonic Youth would be playing at SOMA, I hoped all these questions would be answered.

Whenever Sonic Youth comes to town, my husband and I end up on the guest list. As a high school student, Steve Shelley used to hitchhike from his home in Saginaw, Michigan to Kalamazoo where my husband Eliot went to college. Steve came all that way to watch Eliot's band open up for such bands as Black Flag, The Cramps, The Dead Kennedys, Bad Brains and other seminal early 80's hardcore groups. Steve would watch Eliot play drums and then sleep on his floor. Years later, when we all lived in New York, Steve was the one who hit the big time when he was asked to join Sonic Youth as their new drummer. Sonic Youth was voted Best Band of the Year by the Village Voice and a serious bidding war took place between major labels over who would sign them. Steve kept us apprised of each offer and then they finally signed with Geffen.

While driving to the show, our friend Ross announced "Eddie Vedder is in town. If you listen to the radio all kinds of people are calling in with sightings. He grew up in Leucadia and went to San Diego High School, so he must be visiting his folks." I had heard the name before, but I couldn't have told you what band Vedder was in. Knowing the reverence musicians themselves have for Sonic Youth, I bet my friend that Eddie Vedder would be at the show.

After being frisked and forced to open the bag containing the homemade baked cookies we brought for the band, we made it inside. With our backstage pass in hand we went looking for our friend. We found a girl backstage whose birthday party we had just been to 5 days before. She said, "Eddie Vedder is here." I wouldn't know this guy if I sat on him so I asked her to point him out to me. He disappeared until after the show. And what an amazing show it was - but Sonic Youth must be experienced personally so I won't try to describe it.

After the show Steve had grabbed the cookies and taken them to the tour bus and was in there so long I decided to talk to other band members about some of the questions I had regarding the legal aspect of their careers. Once again, people were whispering about Eddie Vedder. "Who is this guy?" "What does he look like?" "Show him to me." My friend Ross walked me into the next room and pointed him out. A small, unassuming looking man with shoulder length hair was standing alone next to the wall (shy David Byrne used to do that at the Mud Club before Talking Heads got big). Since he was alone I thought I might as well talk to him. I asked if he minded if I took his picture. He said he would rather not because he was just here to see the show. I told him that I was a friend of Steve's and that I was just here to see the show too. That was all it took to warm him up and suddenly he was putting on his glasses and taking his jersey off in front of the wall. Before I took the picture I warned him, "I am the Editor in Chief of my law school's paper and this will be published." Eddie Vedder responded, "I don't care as long as you're not working for Rolling Stone."

We began by talking about the role his lawyer plays in record negotiations. When asked if he gave his lawyer a bottle of wine, Eddie said that he was the one who hit the big time when he was asked to join Sonic Youth as their new drummer. Sonic Youth was voted Best Band of the Year by the Village Voice and a serious bidding war took place between major labels over who would sign them. Steve kept us apprised of each offer and then they finally signed with Geffen.

"I am the Editor in Chief of my law school's paper and this will be published," Eddie Vedder responded, "I don't care as long as you're not working for Rolling Stone."

tom line and then waited to see how good of a deal he/she could make, he responded that she knew exactly what he wanted and she negotiates with the record company to make sure that happens. Interestingly enough, Eddie said that a lot of the understanding between the band and record company is not in writing. Then again he may not know the terms because he probably hasn't read his contract. I'll be sure to ask the next celebrities I meet if they have read their contract or had the whole thing explained to them. Eddie said that if Pearl Jam's first record hadn't sold so many millions of copies he wouldn't have that kind of leverage. Eddie told me his label takes whatever music he gives them and they don't make any creative decisions. He determines what the singles will be, who will produce and what the album cover will look like. He said that they had a four record deal which will be up for negotiation soon and then Pearl Jam would be free to produce and distribute their own music. I asked whether he received points (a percentage of each record sale) and he said he did. I asked if that was distributor's gross or producer's gross (creative accounting is notorious for screwing the artist out of money so you always want distributor's gross). He said he didn't know but that his record company was making millions of dollars off of him and he was still waiting to become a millionaire. He said he only recently became financially able to start paying his mom's rent. What a nice guy.

When he mentioned the name of his band I remembered that this was the group who wouldn't tour if it meant selling tickets through Ticketron. Pearl Jam doesn't want their fans to be charged outrageous fees and they even testified in some subcommittee in Washington last summer about the monopoly Ticketron has on the music business. Integrity is a very attractive quality in a person. We talked about a lot of other things, his wanting to direct the band's music videos, the logistical complications of touring, etc., but I didn't have a tape recorder and can't remember it all. After a while, I thanked him for letting me grill him and told him to socialize a little bit. He clung to the wall as I dove into the crowd.

I talked to all of the rest of the band members about lawyers, touring, and mutual friends but since it was getting late and Eliot had to go to work in the morning we had to go before I got any-where near the whole story. While we were walking to the car I asked what songs Pearl Jam does. Ross and Eliot crooked their way through the first few notes of Jeremy something or other. They wondered how such a little guy could belt out such a big sound. I wondered who he reminded me more of, James Dean or Johnny Depp.

Sonic Youth's Thurston Moore whipping up a crowd Frenzy at Soma
Visiting Student No Longer Scared of USD

By Jen Oswalt

"Be scared. You can't help that. But don't be afraid. And don't let the woods going to hurt you unless...it smells that you are afraid." -William Faulkner, "The Bear." Saturday Evening Post, May 9, 1949.

When I walked into my first classes at the beginning of this semester, I was scared but I was trying to be brave. I didn't have friends at all and I didn't know where anything was. The people who surrounded me in each of my classes did not share my lack of apprehension and curiosity. I felt like I was about to repeat my first year of law school while taking second year classes. (A thought that immediately set me)

You see, I am a visiting student from the American University, Washington College of Law (WCL), in Washington, D.C. One year and a half ago, I found this person in your upper level class who doesn't look at all familiar. I am the person who wasn't in your section last year (if you are a 2L) or on the year before (if you jumped in). But now I am in your classes and I am trying to be brave.

In general, I came to USD to be closer (geographically) to my family. With his passing, I realized my need to be closer (geographically) to my family. He was instrumental in shaping the person I am. With his passing, I realized my need to be closer (geographically) to my family. There are some similarities in my two law school experiences. In general, I came to USD to be closer (geographically) to my family. There are some similarities in my two law school experiences. For instance, is a universal law school experience. Every year long, and skiing in the winter. Only two weeks elapsed between the time I made the decision to leave D.C. and the time I arrived in California. That

By Belinda Etezad Rachman

Arizona State University's Executive Coachless Team went on to represent both Arizona and WCL (like San Diego's Cal Western) had two teams in the competition and both were named as finalists. Their Professor/Coach spent the rest of the evening working with his two teams. ASU won the other spot and their Coach/Professor spent the evening helping them. The USD teams spent the rest of the night taking in some local color. There was a spirited discussion about driving the 3 hours to Loughlin for a night of gambling. The self-appointed "mother" became the voice of reason, grabbed the car keys and tried to enforce a curfew. Despite a hard, late night, no preparation and no coach our team went on to represent USD admirably, finishing 3rd overall. Cal Western and ASU will go to February's finish in Baltimore.

Belinda Etezad Rachman and partner Ben Moore, with Joe Paul and partner Alexis Gutierrez at Arizona State University

ASU's Moor Court Board hosted a dinner for all the participants at which the names of the 4 finalists were announced. USD's team of Joe Paul and Alexis Gutierrez was called first and was the only finalist without a coach. San Diego's Cal Western had two teams in the competition and both were named as finalists. Their Professor/Coach spent the rest of the evening working with his two teams. ASU won the other spot and their Coach/Professor spent the evening helping them. The USD teams spent the rest of the night taking in some local color. There was a spirited discussion about driving the 3 hours to Loughlin for a night of gambling. The self-appointed "mother" became the voice of reason, grabbed the car keys and tried to enforce a curfew. Despite a hard, late night, no preparation and no coach our team went on to represent USD admirably, finishing 3rd overall. Cal Western and ASU will go to February's finish in Baltimore.
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LEARN TO WRITE ... THE RIGHT WAY
The Watchdog

By Eydie Kaufman

A Little Respect

If the library has it's way you can read in the library for free or you will pay up to 10 cents a page to copy what we now get free, by student agreed, stating that the firm he worked for actually required that every case be printed out and handed in with each memo. "The use of such technology is still evolving," he pointed out, "so a policy based on some assumption of how companies will use that technology is wrong".

Also, the realities of the situation are such that this policy will defeat itself. The intent is to teach students to save the corporations money by using the system effectively and efficiently, but it costs more to be on-line than to print. If students can print, they will do so and move on. But if printing is limited, it means they must remain on line longer to fully read and gather the needed information. In addition, students will probably download more, which also increases on line time and it ties up the computers from the use of others, creating a potential for backlogs and delays.

I do not think that this lack of respect towards the student is necessarily meant in a bad way. Confidential background sources have reported that the LRC believes that what's "best for the students" is sometimes "unpopular". This reveals a very paternalistic attitude, which is not only inappropriate but dangerous.

The courts try to avoid this situation. There is no idea of paternalistic laws and judgements because the consequences often result in the creation of discrimination or bias, even when rigid requirements are well founded. For example, in Arp v. Workers Compensation Appeals Board, 19 Cal.3d 395, 136 Cal.Rptr. 293, 563 P.2d 849 (1977), the court held that widows but not widowers, are wholly dependent upon the deceased for support. Although this would tend to offer more compensation to women, this "protection" also perpetuated the notion that women cannot earn a living for themselves. By trying to protect us from problems we might face, the LRC is conversely showing a lack of respect and confidence in students' abilities.

Therefore, even if this change is instituted in good faith, I think that it has negative implications and I encourage students to openly express their opposition (peacefully, of course). Levor states that "We are aware we have an obligation to teach state-of-the-art research techniques, which involve the development of a high level of ability to absorb and manipulate information in digitized form." The LRC should indeed teach students how Westlaw and Lexis works, but it should also respect the students to use common sense when applying such knowledge. As adults, we need not be regulated; instead we should be encouraged to be responsible on an individual level.

The main reason for proposing this change seems to be the perceived need to adapt students to the realities of using such services efficiently and cheaply. The argument goes something like this: If students are allowed too much freedom, they will use the costs associated with such systems and be more prudent with their use of these services, which is what corporations want. This logic fails on both counts.

First, while charging students may force behavior adaptation in some, this is a bad approach to teaching students responsibility. In the book Mawin, author Ricardo Semler took a failing business at a bad economic time in Brazil and turned the company around, increasing its profits by over 600%. He did so by instituting changes that reflect one basic idea: People are adults. If you treat them as such, they will rise to levels of responsibility and ability that you may never have expected. A school may never have expected. A school may now receive by outside vendor and begin to charge students up to 10 cents a page to print out what we now get free, by student agreed, stating that the firm he worked for actually required that every case be printed out and handed in with each memo. "The use of such technology is still evolving", he pointed out, "so a policy based on some assumption of how companies will use that technology is wrong".

Also, the realities of the situation are such that this policy will defeat itself. The intent is to teach students to save the corporations money by using the system effectively and efficiently, but it costs more to be on-line than to print. If students can print, they will do so and move on. But if printing is limited, it means they must remain on line longer to fully read and gather the needed information. In addition, students will probably download more, which also increases on line time and it ties up the computers from the use of others, creating a potential for backlogs and delays.

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QUOTE OF THE MONTH

By Jennifer Bebch

Horace Rumpole, as you may well know, is that bemused looking old lawyer with the broad waist, crumpled hat, and yellowed wig, notorious for honorably defending alleged criminals down at the Old Bailey, that most famous of Crown Courts in London. Rumpole gave this advice to young Phyllida Trant, the most recent addition to his law office, upon thoroughly crushing her in her first court case:

"I looked at her, and saw a solution. "You know what your mistake is, in Court, I mean?"

Miss Trant shook her head, she still had no idea of where she’d gone wrong.

"I would suggest a little more of the feminine qualities. Ask anyone in the Temple. How does Rumpole carry on in Court? Answer. Rumpole wows, Rumpole ministates. Rumpole wonds his loving fingers round the jury box, or lies on his back purring, 'If your Lordship pleases, like old mother Wainscott from Dock Street.'"

I was rewarded with a small smile as she said, 'That's ridiculous!'

"Lawyers and tarts; I told her, and I meant it, 'If you work, travel or stay at home.'"


LOSE 20 POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS

During the non-snow off season the U.S. Women's Alpine Ski Team members used the "Rush Diet" to lose 20 pounds in two weeks. That's right - 20 pounds in 14 days! The basis of the diet is chemical food action and was devised by a famous Colorado physician especially for the U.S. Ski Team. Normal energy is maintained (very important!) while reducing. "You keep 'full' - no starvation - because the diet is designed that way. It's a diet that is easy to follow whether you work, travel or stay at home." This is, honestly, a fantastically successful diet. If it wasn't, the U.S. Women's Alpine Ski Team wouldn't be permitted to use it! Right? So, give yourself the same break the U.S. Ski Team gets. Lose weight the scientific, proven way. Even if you've tried all the other diets, you owe it to yourself to try the U.S. Women's Alpine Ski Team Diet. That is, if you really do want to lose 20 pounds in two weeks. Order today! Tear this out as a reminder.

Send only $8.95 ($8.60 in Calif.-add 30 cents RUSH service to: American Institute, 721 E. Main Street, Dept. 254, Santa Maria, CA 93454-4507. Don't order unless you expect to lose 20 pounds in two weeks! Because that's what the Ski Team Diet will do.
Wu continued

Despite the obvious risks of returning to China, Wu said the reason for his trip came from his duty to the prisoners that remained in labor camps. "I cannot turn my back on those people suffering. I cannot turn my back on my country," said Wu.

The Chinese government says the thousands of labor camps reform what it considers lawbreakers. Wu, like many others, was imprisoned on charges of criticizing the Communist Party. He was sentenced to 19 years (1960-1979) because of his counterrevolutionary ideas and sent to a labor camp. The Chinese justify the Labor Camps as a way to re-educate and transform prisoners into law-abiding, like-thinking citizens, who support themselves through labor.

Labor did reform Wu. Once free he decided his life work was to fight the brutal system from abroad. "I crossed the line between life and death many times. They can't stop me. Nobody can stop me," Wu said.

Now living in California, Wu is a scholar at the Hoover Institute at Stanford University, and a familiar face at

**It's Finally Over**

by Ryan Saha

The fall softball regular season has finally ended and the teams are gearing up for the play-offs. Both divisions this year were very competitive, including a strong showing by the first year teams. Before we get to the playoff picture, there are some individuals who must be recognized. First, Ruvi Ohlavy of the Butter Knives (1-7) deserves to be the most valuable coach of the year. He actually did a terrific job of making his team become a solid 9-1. Seniors Victor Prusse and Dhabby of the Butter Knives (1-7) also deserve to be the least valuable coach As for the Co-Rec division, it was an exciting year as the experienced teams pounded their competition. Funkybones, coached by Wayne Beauden (thanks for the kodak) took the top seed by leading his team to a solid 7-1 record. Rex Judicata (The alumni team) pounded the competition and finished the season 7-1 but more importantly averaged 15 runs a game and allowed only 4. Professor Kelly must have practiced in the off season because the Faculty, surprised everyone by finishing 7-0. Taking the fourth seed was the faculty. Second place, however, was WSU, now known as Thomas Jefferson (TJU - Tijuana U). Sarah Kamman led her team (formerly known as Slut the Hell Up) to a fifth seeded playoff spot with a 5-3 record. They would actually have a shot at winning if Dave Boyd admitted that he can't hit and moved himself to right field. Rounding out the field are Section C (6th), Section A (7th) and Section B (8th): Section A this year had so many players they had to split into 3 teams - a law school record for 1st year turnout. As for the losers teams: Section B, Section A2, Section E and Venerable Vultures (SBA team) were so bad they didn't make the playoffs. They had a combined record of 5-32, and 3 of those 5 wins were by forfeit. The Co-Rec playoffs start on Dec. 1 and continue through Dec. 2. The odds - on favorites are Funkybones and Rex Judicata, but the crowd favorite is the Faculty because they would love to finally win for once. Finally I would like to thank our two newest umpires, John Cohen and Bob Karvin, as they needed jobs desperately so I took pity on them. Remember next semester there will be another Softball season plus a basketball league so sign up early!
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Congratulations to the winners of the 1995 Alumni Tort Moot Court Competition


By Ellieb Kaufman

Last Wednesday, I strolled toward the Courthouse downtown and wondered, not for the first time since I’ve entered law school, “What the heck am I doing exactly?” I entered the Courthouse and sat down next to some of my fellow students. At the risk of revealing my ignorance, I turned to one of the neighboring students and asked coyly, “Say, what exactly IS a bailiff, anyway?”

“I don’t know,” he responded. I was somewhat relieved to realize that I was not the only volunteer for Moot Court who had no idea what was going on. I only knew that I wanted to allow myself to experience some of the opportunities offered by USD.

Minutes later, my fellow first years and I were all whisked upstairs to be excused to commence being a bailiff for Moot Court. Unlike those students arguing an issue of law involved with Moot Court, there’s the intellectual challenge of many activities and opportunities to get exposure to secure judges that are involved with Moot Court.

Additionally, it is “hard to have com-

petitions without these people volun-

teering their time as bailiffs,” said Harman. He added, “They are helping the school out and the Moot Court Program out.” This is very important to the continued success of the program here at USD. Licia Heffernan, Chair of the Moot Court Board, explained that “com-

petitors give you better experience speak-

ing in public, learning to think on your feet faster,” and “the brief really enhances your research skills.” Matt Rampy, the Constitutional Law Competition Coordinator, added that overall, research skills are “summarily taught” at USD and that the amount of preparation and involvement “makes a better researcher through the competitions.”

Harman pointed out “as an attorney, you have a responsibility to at least be able to speak in public...because you never know when you’re going to have to. Plus, there’s the intellectual challenge of it all. These are issues with no clear answer.” The Moot Court board goes to great lengths to make sure that the com-

petitions are challenging and well done. For example, in the final rounds, they secure judges that are “noteworthy, from their position or their specialty in that field,” said Harman.

The Jessup team for last year won first place in the U.S., came in second in the entire world, and Beth Pollack was named the third best oralist in the entire world. In the prior year, USD won best brief in the world. We were also second in the California Traynor competition last year. And while “the success of the program here is really unquestioned,” Harman related that “USD is lower than at other schools. Right now there are five separate competitions throughout the semester, but only Jessup is a national competition. The rest only involve USD students against other USD students. The reason USD does not get to compete with other schools, except for Jessup, is because of the budget, according to Harman. Some schools have big bud-

gets and send out lots of student teams, and they get “a good reputation for oral advocacy.” Harman stated that the “school has been very supportive, but it’s not a matter of priorities.” Student support of such pro-

grams therefore seems crucial to keeping opportunities to learn outside the class-

room alive and well.

Being a bailiff for Moot Court was a beneficial and practical activity, one that too many students are missing out on. It is so easy, especially for stressed-out first years, to reason that they don’t have time to participate in such events. However, in the wise words of Samuel L. Clemens, “I never had any schooling interfere with my education.” Law school is comprised of more than just classes and studying.

Finishes, the grade rests entirely on oral arguments. Listening to the judges really helped me by providing insight into what judges look for and expect from attorneys. I found my experience of being a bailiff much more enjoyable and interesting than I expected.

There are many reasons to get involved with Moot Court, said National Team member and Bailiff Coordinator James Harman. To be eligible to com-

pete, you must be a second or third year student. But even though first year stu-

dents can only serve as bailiffs, Moot Court is a great way “to get exposure to what appellate advocacy is like. They have to do this for their Lawyering Skills class and it’s nice for them to see what’s expected of them.” Harman said. Even those students who plan to do their oral argument as required for Lawyering Skills in the second semester and then never litigate again can benefit from being a volun-

teer.
Federalist Society Sponsors Speakers

By Gregory Alan Harlott

Despite a curious history at USD in recent years, this semester the Federalist Society has generated more than a modicum of interest. The Federalist Society elects a new generation of students to the law school. But there is more to the story here. Nationally, and perhaps especially here at USD, the Federalist Society embraces many libertarian ideals. In fact, a recent speaker sponsored by USD’s Federalist Society went so far as to suggest the president was a radical liberal.

Unlike people often let label obfuscate the issues. The Federalist Society is based on, among others, the following principles:

—The state exists to preserve individual freedom;
—Economic and political liberties are inextricably intertwined;
—The survival of governmental powers is central to our Constitution;
—It is emphatically the province and duty of the judiciary to say what the law is, not what it should be.

The Federalist Society sponsored two events in November. The first, on November 1, featured Michael J. Horowitz, Mr. Horowitz is a Senior Fellow at the Hudson Institute. He has taught at Georgetown, has been General Counsel for the Civil Service Commission, and was Co-Chairman of the Cabinet Council’s Working Group on Legal/Tort Policy.

Speaker Dr. Ernst van den Haag

Mr. Horowitz’ lecture was titled “The Constitutional Rights Revolution and the Dissociation of Community Institutions.” Mr. Horowitz questioned whether the legal rights revolution has really helped the underclass. He suggested, for example, that the “elite” have striped public school officials of the authority necessary to maintain discipline. This, in the name of ensuring the students’ “rights.” As a result, public school systems, especially in urban centers, have suffered from crime and disruptions to the detriment of not just the students’ health, but their education as well.

The hypocritical curiosity, he pointed, is that the same elite who contributed to this decay have removed their children from the system. Surprisingly, Mr. Horowitz did not support giving everyone the right to option out, through school vouchers, for example.

Apparently, Horowitz feels that a fire-market school system, parents would not have enough interest in their children’s education to force schools to improve and become educationally competitive. Mr. Horowitz believes a better solution is to simply give school principals more authority and autonomy. Of course, this presupposes the principal has both the acumen for reform, the motivation, and the willingness to rock the political boat.

In the broader scheme of things, this may point out that some conservatives don’t really want to break down the bastile of government, they only want a changing of the guard.

On November 8, The Federalist Society hosted Dr. Ernst van den Haag who spoke on “The Death Penalty.” With almost sixty people in attendance, the event was a popular one. Dr. van den Haag is presently a Distinguished Scholar at the Heritage Foundation. Additionally he is a published author—taught jurisprudence at Fordham, social philosophy at NYU, and has written extensively in the fields of sociology, criminal law, and theology.

Dr. van den Haag is an amusing character who voiced his support of the death penalty in an engaging manner. He discussed not so much on why we should have the death penalty, but why not?

Dr. van den Haag left plenty of time for questions and this is when he was at his best. He pointed out that overwhelmingly Americans favor the death penalty. But what about innocents who are executed?

So what? Thousands of innocents die in can every year but the cost is worth the benefits, however perceived.

What about most western nations in Europe not having the death penalty? They also don’t have the U.S.’s crime rate.

What about the lengthy appeals process and in cost? That’s a problem of the appeals process and not the death penalty. Besides, what do you think inmates do when they’re in jail on a life sentence?

They make appeals.

Someone asked: “What about the death penalty inflicting on someone’s “natural” rights? Where do you think right’s come from? Through some inane concept or decide and what they are. Of course you may believe they exist with the requisite religious belief, but Judasism, Christianity, and Buddhism, at least, all support the death penalty.

How can people support the ultimate punishment and not something less like a grand jury, that is much more natural, and that we can relate to it? The death penalty only accelerates the death that comes to all of us. On the other hand, not everyone is innocent.

Look for more Federalist Society events next semester. For literature and other information, leave a message in the mailbox of Gregory Harlott or Grace Braunmagen.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST IN USD’S PARKING HELL

By Ken Long

The survival-of-the-fittest race to find a parking space at USD has caused the following types of parkers to evolve from the primordial ooze.

Sitters: Sitters do exactly that: sit. They sit in their cars until they see someone vacating a spot. This is a good thing to do, but it saves four feet and gives the student many a quiet hour to read. Among sitters, there is a great variety. Smokey sitters (usually with cars worth $5-10K) sit and perspire. They seem to assume that spots aren’t opening soon enough; "like that guy has been there all day!" Then there are the sitters with attitude, who peer through their windshields, and say with an expression that says "I don’t have to go to class until I get a place to park." They are too good to walk very far, and if they are late to class they say "... well then..." then get the parking spot I’m entitled to." Then there is the grouch, sitting there with his bottom lip out mad as hell he can’t park.

Sitters are exceptionally fun to tease. When the complexities of law tax my brain, I like to stroll through the parking lot, keys in hand, and approach a car that I do not own. Two sitters usually start their engines, then I keep walking, chuckling to myself. When I recognize a sitter from one of my classes, I hold up one finger as if I’m indicating a spot. I approach the car and before they say "where are you parked?" I ask them some bizarre question from Tax Policy. They seem to realize I believe that I don’t have a parking place and ask if I am leaving any time soon. I tell them "around 7:30 tonight." Once out of sight of the spot, I keep to peering, in the disappointment I have seen in their eyes. Should a sitter miss a spot while you are talking, there could be violence (wear good shoes to run away). To tease many sitters at once, a big sandwich and go to your car, remaining in the front seat while you save every bite. Two or three sitters will start their engines, give up, curses, and leave by the time you save a final belch.

Stalkers: Stalkers don’t sit in their cars, instead they circle like vultures, class break and then stand one finger as if I’m indicating a place.Apparently, Horowitz feels that a

key in the door, then act like you forgot something and hurry back into the library. This stalker will become a sitter hoping for your return before he search-es out more prey.

Solicitors: Solicitors wait until class break and then pesters their friends, "are you leaving?" "Don’t you owe me a favor?" "Why aren’t you leaving...?" Soliciting is a good way to cut in front of the other sitters, and letting a friend drive you to your car lessens your feeling the evil presence of a stalker breathing down your neck. I expect at least one violent confrontation between a solicitor and a sitter this year. The solicitor will say she is entitled to the spot because she asked, the sitter will say he has been there the longest. At least the Department of Public Safety will have something to do. But some solicitors go to far. One told me I was missing out on a key time in my daughter’s life by staying at school all day. I told him it was nap time, and he said "nothing compares to holding an innocent, sleeping baby." Sometimes I’m solicited by strangers asking if I am leav-ing, some even offer me a ride to my car. The best teasing I did to a solicitor

was when I woke up late. Not wanting to participate in the sit or walk game, I rode my bicycle. When I was ready to ride home, a solicitor asked if I was leav-ing. I was in a good mood, so I gave an enthusiastic yes before she followed me to the bike rack outside of the library. I hadn’t been flipped off for a long time.

Trekkers: When all else fails, these type head to remote regions of the cam-pus, park, walk, and perspire. Sitters will usually become trekkers on the days their books weigh the most, justifying their crusade against, I hope, the bulky portfolios of the campus. These types don’t last long.

When class is over and the newspaper is read, they become solicitors, asking their friends for a ride back to their car.

The entrepreneur in me (who is heavily in debt) thought I could sell my parking place to a sitter, drive home and ride my bicycle to campus. The used cars Macs were on sale so I only asked $5.00 for it. The sitter became a chaser. He took the Club from the floor of his jeep and ran after the Macs, selling them for more than most and couldn’t understand much of what he said — something about "I didn’t cough up $80.00 to buy your (explosive deleted) Big Mac. Now I have to be more careful when I tease the
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: AMERICA'S CIVIL WAR

By Jennifer Beshot

Domestic violence is so prevalent in the United States that many people seem not to recognize its importance as an American psyche and its social fabric. Systematic physical violence occurs in one out of every three to four couples and families in the U.S. These are all cases which could be prosecuted, which are considered criminal, and which show that something is deeply wrong in the American family.

Who hasn't occasionally gotten his or her feelings hurt by a family member who knows exactly what buttons to push? Who hasn't been yelled at by a parent or a boyfriend or girlfriend or spouse? Who hasn't yelled back? Drunk too much and yelled louder? Thrown something in anger? Been told to stop being so stupid? Been left with the door slammed and the words "I love you"?

The "equal treatment" score, however, doesn't mean much and the national range of scores more or less confirm that. To determine the equal treatment score, The National Jurist used the results of a Princeton survey of 10,000 students on ABA accredited law school campuses which asked them the following question: "Are female students are afforded the same treatment by students and faculty -yes or no?" Well, for one, we don't know if they surveyed male or female students or both. Also, the question is so broad the answer is probably going to end up really being a response to questions like "did you have a nice breakfast this morning," or "how's that boyfriend or girlfriend treating you," or "do you mind all of this cloudy weather?" In other words, the answer is basically going to be swayed by the general mood of the person, and there's a severe gender discrimination problem on the campus. In any event, with an "equal treatment" score of 1 out of 4, all of the schools scored between 2 to 3, including the lowest overall ranked school, Brigham Young University Law School, which had an "equal treatment" score of 2.63 despite the fact that less than 50% of their student leaders were women, only 32% of the student body were women, and only a measager 10% of the faculty were women.

In contrast, the leadership score ranged far and wide, but USD was actually just fine on that one. We scored higher in terms of student leadership on law review, SBA, and moot court than many of the schools which ranked higher than we did. As you may know, Kathy Horning is USD's Editor-in-Chief of Law Review and Licia Heffernan is Chair of The Appellate Moot Court Board. Although The National Jurist didn't consider other forms of leadership, our administration of course includes Dean Kristine Strachan and Assistant Deans Carrie Wilson and Virginia Shue, and the new President of the University is Alice Hayes.

The percentage of female faculty comes indirectly affects many, but I certainly don't feel well on the school. I tried to interview several female faculty members to obtain answers to the question of how best to improve the situation and met with extreme reluctance on their parts to go on the record or even discuss it privately. That in itself shows that all is not well.

Families are the best thing I can think of under the sun -- we need each other and we like each other to feel safe. To bring up the fact that the south of California to bring to light the special needs of gay and lesbian domestic violence cases.

What a relief that there are people out there to snap us up out of the "blah, blah, blah" mentality regarding seemingly insurmountable problems in society. No important issue is ever really a lost cause, is it? Finley quoted Janet Reno as saying, "domestic violence beggars street violence." Given that domestic violence personally and directly affects 25-33% of us and indirectly affects many, many more this issue is not just a crisis, it's a veritable civil war.

O P I N I O N

THE NATIONAL JURIST EXPOSES LOW-PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN LAW PROFESSORS AT USD

By Jennifer Beshot

The National Jurist magazine for law students in its recent October/November issue ranked USD number 88 of 167 ABA accredited law schools nationwide in terms of how receptive the school is to the women who study and teach here. This means USD ranks a middle of 52%, depending on how you look at it. Of course, the criteria for determining the ranking were selected by The National Jurist, and include some valid and some not-so-valid determining factors. The ranking balances a law school's percentage of female students, percentage of female faculty, and female faculty of female law review, moot court board and student bar association membership and leaders (the "leadership" score), and a so-called "equal treatment" score. The first three criteria are probably valid enough -- no doubt seeing a sufficient percentage of female faces in leadership positions and in the student community will make most female students and faculty feel less self-conscious and more confident about their chances of success in the academic and professional legal environment.

Here's a sample of a few of the 168 law schools which fared 10.

better and worse.

than USD on the "Best Law Schools for Women" ranking by The National Jurist law student magazine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Santa Clara U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Howard U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Stanford U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>UC Hastings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Cal Western</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>UCLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>U San Diego</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>USC</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Yale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Harvard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Faculty</th>
<th>Leadership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51%</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43%</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46%</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42%</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43%</td>
<td>77.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44%</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39%</td>
<td>65.17</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equal Treatment</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>97.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>86.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>86.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>85.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>84.6</td>
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<td>2.88</td>
<td>77.3</td>
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<td>2.78</td>
<td>75.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>69.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
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Rank  School  % Faculty  % Students  Leadership  Equal Treatment  Overall
| 4    | Santa Clara U |
| 50   | Howard U |
| 45   | Stanford U |
| 34   | UC Hastings |
| 29   | Cal Western |
| 28   | UCLA |
| 22   | U San Diego |
| 24   | USC |
| 23   | Yale |
| 15   | Harvard |

| 3.07            | 97.7   |
| 2.35            | 91.3   |
| 2.66            | 86.8   |
| 2.44            | 86.1   |
| 2.84            | 85.7   |
| 2.51            | 84.6   |
| 2.88            | 77.3   |
| 2.78            | 75.8   |
| 2.55            | 68.4   |
| 2.0              | 58.9    |

USD has only 22% female faculty. Most of the schools which ranked higher than we did have at least 30-60% female faculty, and those that ranked lower fell as low as 5%. Although in my view, the percentage of female students is probably the most important of the four factors considered in The National Jurist, the percentage of female faculty comes indirectly affects many, but I certainly don't feel well on the school. I tried to interview several female faculty members to obtain answers to the question of how best to improve the situation and met with extreme reluctance on their parts to go on the record or even discuss it privately. That in itself shows that all is not well.

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42% OF ALL MURDERED WOMEN ARE KILLED BY THE SAME MAN

Each day women are beaten to death by their husbands or boyfriends. Just as frightening, each day neighbors make excuses for not getting involved. For information about how you can help to stop domestic violence, call 1-800-777-1950.

There's No Excuse for Domestic Violence.
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