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from the editor

Who is Harry Browne?

Ross Perot was not the only legitimate candidate to be snubbed by the Commission on Presidential Debates (CPD). A fourth candidate is on the ballot in all fifty states, qualified for federal matching funds, and consistently beats Clinton and Dole in most Internet polls — Harry Browne, the Libertarian presidential candidate.

Unlike Perot, Browne's party has been in existence for 25 years, has 100 elected officeholders, and 1,000 candidates running nationwide. New Hampshire has had as many as four Libertarian state legislators in the same session.

Unlike Perot, Clinton, and Dole, Browne refused to accept federal matching funds, claiming that it violates the spirit of the First Amendment to force taxpayers to support candidates they may not agree with. Browne also refused to legally challenge the CPD's decision to exclude him from the debates, even though the CPD is controlled by former Republican and Democratic Party officials. And even though the CPD's first act was to take the debates away from the League of Women Voters in 1988, the first year the League invited the Libertarian presidential candidate to debate.

Browne said that if the media continues to let the major parties dictate the debate format, there is nothing smaller parties can do because the CPD is nominally a private organization.

An even bigger problem for third parties is the overly burdensome ballot access rules that the major parties pass to keep smaller parties from competing. Browne says most of his party's resources are spent on ballot access, leaving little to promote candidates.

Unlike Clinton and Dole, who argue over whether to increase the size of the federal government by 3% or 4% a year, Browne has new ideas based on Jeffersonian or classical liberal principles. Browne would abolish the IRS, fund the government from the current $75 billion in non-income-tax revenues, reduce the federal government to its constitutional enumerated powers, privatize social security by giving recipients private annuities, and let the states handle most issues of health, education, and welfare.

Although Browne has little chance of winning, he would have brought principled arguments and substance to the otherwise vacuous debates.
Four reasons why parking is Mission: Impossible

By Chris Hickey

Either USD became a used-car lot over the summer or parking is worse this year. According to Director of Public Safety Rana Sampson, and “parking czar” Frank Holcomb, there are at least four reasons for the current campus-parking crunch.

First, the University enrolled 187 more students this year than last. This may not seem like much, but it has a significant effect on parking, according to Sampson.

In addition, this fall the University scheduled 30 more classes than usual, starting at or before 10:30 a.m. This affects not only morning parking but afternoon as well because once on campus, a student usually spends time eating, hanging with friends, or studying into the afternoon.

Also, this fall more students spent $75 for the blue parking permits. Therefore, more parkers are fighting for blue-permit parking spaces, according to Sampson.

Finally, during the first two or three weeks of class, a large number of “non-premises” are always parked on campus, Holcomb says. This is temporary, though. Within the first two or three weeks, Holcomb says he gets to all illegally parked cars. The resulting fines convince most non-permises to either stop parking or get a permit.

To summarize: more students, arriving on campus earlier in the day, fighting harder for blue-lot spaces, with people that don’t even have a parking permit, make a bad parking problem worse. But don’t put the “For Sale” sign up just yet. The first two or three weeks of every new semester are the worst, Sampson says. The tickets from the Czar, a drop in class attendance, and the addition of three spaces (don’t laugh, every bit helps) between Warren Hall and the LRC should make parking better in October and November.

The University also increased carpool spots this year from ten to 54. Related to this effort, van service from the University to various neighborhoods around town is also being considered.

So enjoy those strolls from the never-never lands of campus while you can. And, should you find yourself circling the campus endlessly looking for a spot, just remember that you only paid $75.00 for the permit, so you can afford the gas.

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NOTICE!!
DUE TO THE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE, YOU ARE TO PARK IN ENSENADA, FROM THERE YOU WILL BE SHUTTLE-BUSSED TO Tijuana WHERE YOU ARE TO TAKE THE TROLLEY... SEE REVERSE SIDE→

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Letters

Don't malign the dead

I cannot let your publication of the late John Mealey's blood-alcohol content (BAC) go without comment. I did not know John well at all, but I do know that he had many friends with whom he shared his talents, interests, passions, and sense of adventure. I doubt that anyone who was close to him and familiar with the circumstances of his death did not feel that the senselessness of this tragedy was magnified by the fact that it could have been avoided with a little moderation.

However, I wonder how, in your editorial wisdom, you decided that John's BAC was appropriate or relevant information to include in a memorial article in large type-face on the front of the "news"-paper!!

Motions is not The New York Times or, admittedly, The Star. Take the gloves off when writing about issues, the administration or the SBA, but goddammit, don't malign the dead in something that was many students' only introduction to who John Mealey was. From what I have heard, his death was no reflection on his life.

Motions has survived the ranting diatribe of the previous editor, but tactless insensitivity will be its death knell.

Patrick W. Daniels, 3L

It was not our intention to malign John Mealey, and we apologize if anyone got that impression. Although we didn't know John, we know from talking with his friends and acquaintances that he was a special person and will be missed. However, John Mealey's blood-alcohol content was relevant and appropriate to include in a story about his death. First, John's death was the most important story on campus. Not printing the story for fear of making John look bad would have been dereliction. Students were wondering how something so arbitrary could happen to a fellow law student. Our job was to investigate and provide credible information. We did this by reporting the relevant facts, leaving readers to make their own conclusions.

Second, as you know, many incoming rumors were going around campus the first week of school. This probably happened because the Union-Tribune didn't provide much information about John's death, leaving grist for the campus rumor mill. The rumors might have been an attempt by students to make sense of such an arbitrary and disturbing event in the absence of concrete information. You might have noticed that, when MOTIONS printed the facts, the rumors stopped.

We agree that our story didn't do justice to John's memory. Frankly, we are still learning how to balance responsibilities to MOTIONS with responsibilities to our legal jobs and classes. If you share our goal of making MOTIONS a better reflection of our law school, join us. We can always use creative people willing to work for their values and ideas.

Fredrick A. Hagen, Editor

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Fredrick A. Hagen, Editor
Sophia Roach-Milner has some words of warning for the Three Little Pigs: "Don't expect elementary school kids to be sympathetic to your case, especially the students of Logan Elementary School who participate in the annual La Raza mock-trial program." Sophia knows because she started the program in her first year of law school. And for the last two years, the grade-school jurors have found the Big Bad Wolf, well, not so bad. The story of The Three Little Pigs is, in some ways, reflective of Sophia's work and personal life. She is hoping to build a stable home of "brick," both for the children she works with and for her own two girls.

Sophia joined La Raza because, as she recalls, "it was the only group that was non-exclusionary." Although she is not Latino, she felt that La Raza would provide an environment in which to meet people concerned about diversity and poverty. The group provides a vehicle for taking concrete action within the communities she is concerned with, which she could not find elsewhere. As she puts it, there is no "White-Students-For-Diversity" club.

A third-year law student, Sophia is now the president of La Raza. She brings her own point of view to the group, but acknowledges that she does not speak for everyone. When asked whether it is too narrow a statement to say that La Raza serves only the Latino community, she answers that there is no need to limit yourself to one community if other communities share the same problems.

Sophia, however, has other members of La Raza who feel that the group should be more singularly dedicated to Latino causes. Another program sponsored by La Raza is the Street Law class Sophia teaches at Garfield High School. The class gives the students an in-depth look at how trials work. The specific curriculum is guided by the student's interests. Although this approach promotes active learning, Sophia has found it "kind of scary" that each time, the class has revolved around the themes of drugs, murder, and violence.

Sophia says the Street Law class can have a positive effect on students. For example, a seventeen-year-old girl with two sons gave a closing argument that would "probably beat out three-fourths of people in mock trial competition." The girl finished the class thinking that practicing law was something she could do.

Sophia says that because many of these children are parents, they need more legal knowledge than the average high school student. She feels uniquely qualified to help them because of her experience as a single mother.

Although she is not the biological mother of her two girls, Jennifer, 11, and Jessica, nine-and-a-half, Sophia has been their legal guardian for the past six years. Her marriage to the girls' father ended because "it just didn't really work out at all." As a result, Sophia has experience dealing with the San Diego social services system for everything from softball scholarships to obtaining medical care for her children. She likes to put her experience to good use, helping others get maximum benefit out of the available services.

Sophia also works at the District Attorney's office in the Juvenile Division, which, along with law school and La Raza, keeps her on the go. As a result, her children spend a lot of time in the car with her. She says that Jennifer and Jessica probably "wish I was at home all the time baking cookies," but she doesn't think that they dislike the choices she is making to provide them with the stability they previously lacked.

Sophia says that having children gives her insight into adult behavior. Sometimes children can be mean, Sophia observes, but "their behavior is just an exaggeration of what adults do to each other on a day-to-day basis."

The girls have also made her more patient. At first she found it frustrating studying for a final and trying to get her kids to bed at the same time. But, she says, "you learn to take a step back and realize that eventually the kid will go to sleep."

And eventually Sophia gets to sleep, too. But she can rest a little easier, knowing that each day is another "brick" toward the stability she seeks for herself, her two girls, and the children she works with.

Did you know?

- that the Old Town transit station is open?
- that the Coaster, the trolley, and ten bus routes all connect there?
- that the #44 bus leaves the station every thirty minutes, and will drip you off at the east campus entrance?
- that if you drive your car 20 miles a day, and you get 20 miles per gallon, you will pay $117.19 for gas, maintenance, depreciation and parking just to drive to work or classes each month?
- that parking on campus is harder than than ever? [We know you knew that one!!

Well, now that you know all this, isn't it time to try mass transit, carpooling, or a vanpool? If you would like to know how to get started and what the benefits can be for you — or if you just need a schedule — please call Parking Services at 260-4518 or stop by our office behind Hughes Hall. We are happy to help!!
New Bluebook connects with Internet research

The latest edition of the legal citation style-guide includes cyberspace cites


Electronic databases

Other important changes are in rule 10.5(a) covering specific dates or years of decisions, rule 12.5 citation format for citing a code contained in an electronic database, rule 12.8.5 adding citations to sentencing guidelines, and rule 13.4 changing the format for citing numbered federal reports and documents. Rule 10.5(b) which covers citations to newspapers, slip opinions, electronic databases, and loose-leaf services has been modified.

Internet

New rule 17.3.3 provides "When citing to materials found on the Internet, provide the name of the author (if any), the title or top-level heading of the material being cited, and the Uniform Resource Locator (URL)." The rule warns: "Because of the transient nature of many Internet sources, citation to Internet sources is discouraged unless the materials are unavailable in printed form or are difficult to obtain in their original form."

Foreign Materials

Rule 14 now requires that citations to foreign materials conform to local citation practice of the jurisdictions whose material is being cited. There is a table 1 which contains the citation rules for specific countries. It is arranged in alphabetical order by jurisdiction, and it has been expanded to include the Northern Mariana Islands. Rule 20.8.4 now provides citation formats for World Trade Organization and General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) materials. Rule 20.8.5 now covers Other Intergovernmental Organizations' Materials.

The editors have tried to make the citation rules easier to find and follow for the computer-literate lawyers and law students by including Internet formats. The Contents and Index are all-inclusive and easy to search, adding such listing as "Internet materials."

In the "Practitioner's Notes" section, the editors warn that many courts have their own rules of citation that may differ in some respects from the Bluebook. "Make sure that you are familiar with and abide by any additional or different citation requirements of the court to which the document is to be submitted. If you are not certain about what a court requires, you should consult with someone who is familiar with the court’s rules or with the clerk of the court. Good advice!"

Even though many jurisdictions do not require Bluebook citations, the information and guidance contained in this handy (5.25" x 8.4" x 1") loose-leaf (plastic ring binder) volume is invaluable to legal writers, researchers, and librarians. Every library collection, including public libraries, law libraries, and personal collections, should contain at least one copy of this citation guide.

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How to Find Foreign Law Online

A step-by-step guide to researching foreign case law, statutes, and regulations

By Larry D. Dershem

Researching the laws of another country can be a challenging task. Most academic law libraries and county law libraries have excellent coverage of English law and Canadian law, but fall short when it comes to collecting primary legal material on say Mexico, France, or Vietnam. Luckily for law professors, law students, and practicing attorneys, online legal databases provide an excellent alternative. This article will touch on three services that provide the most help to researchers in terms of locating foreign law: LEXIS-NEXIS, WESTLAW, and the Internet.

As far as on-line legal research databases, LEXIS-NEXIS has been around the longest. And, as might be expected, their collection of foreign law libraries and files are the most complete in breadth and depth of coverage. Foreign law sources in LEXIS-NEXIS can be found by either consulting the LEXIS-NEXIS Directory of On-line Services, or by viewing the library and file screens while logged on to the service.

Using the paper directory for LEXIS-NEXIS is simple. For example, to find the Mexican law files in the LEXIS-NEXIS Directory of On-line Services, you can look up "Mexico" in the alphabetical list of publications and sources contained in the back of the directory (these pages are gray in color), or you could turn to "Mexico" in the alphabetically arranged list of libraries contained in the front of the directory (the white pages). Be sure to note both the library name, which in this case is MEXCNST (the "Constitucion de Mexico del 1917" file), as you will need to input those abbreviations precisely when you go online. You can use this same technique to look up everything from the Asia/Pacific Rim Library (ASIAPC) to the United Kingdom/British Isles Library (UK).

The other way to find out what foreign law files are available on LEXIS is to log onto the system, and view the Library screens that are presented to you immediately after you sign on. This method may be preferred, because LEXIS-NEXIS only charges basic connect charges (not search charges) while viewing these screens, and the information contained therein is up to date than that found in the printed directory. As an illustration, if you wanted to find European Community case law, you could begin your search by browsing the library listing screens that appear when you first log on. On the second page of the library screens you will find the library EURCOM, which provides access to EC/EU legal and news materials. After typing in the library name in the upper-left-hand corner of the screen, you will be taken to another screen that lists the files available in the EURCOM library. Here you will find, for example, the CASES file containing all decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Communities since its founding in 1954, as reported in the European Court Reports (including unreported decisions from October 1980). You will also find in this file the European Commercial Cases from January 1978, and the European Human Rights Reports from November 1960.

Another major on-line source of foreign legal documents is WESTLAW. Like LEXIS-NEXIS, WESTLAW provides a listing of all of its databases in a paper bound directory entitled WESTLAW Database List. In general, there is much less foreign law source material here than on LEXIS-NEXIS. This is partly due to the fact that WESTLAW is the younger database service. As with LEXIS-NEXIS, WESTLAW also provides a means of perusing database availability and coverage while online. All foreign law databases in WESTLAW can be accessed by first using your mouse to click on the "Topical Materials by Area of Practice" menu choice, and then selecting the "International & Foreign Law" menu item. Once this is done, a listing of the foreign and international law materials available on WESTLAW is displayed. Foreign law topics preceded by a "+" sign can be further expanded by clicking on the top topic line. For example, if you click on the "Foreign Laws" topic you will quickly see that this subgroup mainly consists of European Community primary source material and very little else. If you want to see a detailed statement of the coverage of a particular foreign law database, click on the "Scope" virtual key that appears at the bottom of your screen.

To its credit, WESTLAW offers a database called QUICKLAW that contains Canadian case law, statutes, regulations and government rulings. However, this database is only accessible by paying additional fees, and is not available under the standard WESTLAW law school subscription agreement.

As with LEXIS-NEXIS, the graphical component—the World Wide Web. This network of networks is quickly becoming a powerhouse source for on-line legal research. One of the best places currently available for locating foreign law on the Web is a site maintained by the Washburn University School of Law Library, at http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/orint/orint-main.html. Washburn has a whole section of its Web site devoted to foreign and international law, where you can search for foreign legal source material in Africa, America, Asia, Europe, the Mideast, and the Pacific region. Come prepared with your dictionaries when accessing these foreign law sites because much of the source material is written in the foreign jurisdiction's language, what ever that may be.

Besides linking out to foreign legal material from the Washburn site, you can use one of the many search programs available in your Web browser to find foreign law. For example, if you are using the Netscape Navigator browser, you can click on the "Net Search" button, and one of several search programs will pop up. From there you can type in some search terms like "Foreign Law" or "Foreign Legal Material" and press the search button. In a few moments your search results will come back listing the most likely sites where you will find foreign law sources.

Although this article pertains to on-line databases, my discussion would not be complete without a mention of what many consider to be the best source of foreign-law documents in paper form west of the Mississippi. The foreign-law collection at the Los Angeles County Law Library has an entire department devoted to foreign-law material, and is staffed with a full-time foreign-law librarian. The library is located at 301 W. First Street (tel. (213) 629-3531), and is just a two-
Proposition 209
We still need affirmative action

By Sean Olender

Affirmative action is the only solution to present discrimination and the only way to bring women and minorities into the system. No other reasonable solution has been offered. Some opponents of affirmative action argue that a civil remedy against discrimination is enough. Others suggest that criminal sanctions would be sufficient. Yet, neither of these options is practical because of the enormous expense and difficulty of proving an act of discrimination that results in a lost job or opportunity. Many discrimination victims are scared to bring civil actions because it can harm future employment opportunities. And filing a complaint with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, only to receive wages lost while waiting for an investigation, doesn't appeal to many.

Affirmative action was begun because ending discrimination in law did not end discrimination in fact. Discrimination is very private and subtle, and therefore, almost impossible to prove. The 1964 Civil Rights Act provides a civil remedy for discrimination, but to prevail a plaintiff must prove discriminatory intent. How can a person prove that another intentionally discriminated against them — a lie detector test? One who denies an applicant a job because of race or sex will seldom announce it to the world. Often, people are not even aware that they are discriminating.

Discrimination also exists on an institutional level. Selection methods like entrance examinations and performance tests, which are deemed predictive of future success in education and employment, were designed primarily by white men. None has been shown reasonably predictive of future performance. Affirmative action allows race and sex to be considered as selection factors along with more traditional criteria because it is fair to do so.

Discrimination is omnipresent. Even current laws that discourage discrimination are discriminatory and unfair. Section 1983 requires plaintiffs who suffer injury resulting from discrimination to prove specific intent in order to recover. Yet, plaintiffs who suffer injury by a negligent tortfeasor do not have to prove intent to recover. The U.S. Supreme Court, in one of its most fanciful interpretations of the Constitution, discriminates between women and minorities, applying “intermediate scrutiny” to the former and “strict scrutiny” to the later when reviewing legislation.

The California Civil Rights Initiative also discriminates. It prohibits all discrimination on the basis of race, yet section “C” allows “bona fide qualifications based on sex which are reasonable and necessary...” What kind of sex discrimination is reasonable and necessary? No doubt the authors of the act were concerned about protecting women from hurting themselves, but I just can’t imagine how. Will this exception free the legislature to pass laws prohibiting women from handling sharp objects?

The alternative to affirmative action is chaos. That is likely the reason why opponents of affirmative action who concede that discrimination is a problem offer no alternative solutions. Affirmative action isn’t all that radical, either. It just allows one to consider race or sex as a positive factor in admissions and hiring. It gives a few points to persons it believes have had many taken from them. It does not allow quotas.

The positive discrimination of affirmative-action programs is not unfair and it is not all like negative discrimination. Positive discrimination seeks to remedy the great statistical disparities between the earning capacities of minorities and whites, and between women and men. The majority agree that these disparities are the result of past and present discrimination. Conversely, negative discrimination is denying an individual a job, educational or other opportunity because you believe that person is inferior because of race or sex.

Supreme Court Justice Blackmun remarked in the Bakke decision that “in order to treat some persons equally, we must treat them differently.” I think he meant that for a long time women and minorities had been excluded from the power structure. This exclusion resulted in rules, tests, connections and mores reflecting white male values. It resulted in a hugely disproportionate number of power elite being white men. And, it resulted in an unequal playing field. It is not unfair to consider these factors in shaping public policy. Rather, it is absolutely necessary.

In November Californians must decide whether to end affirmative action in state government. This issue is much larger than immediate personal interest. Discrimination and the resulting disparities in access to our society’s resources are serious problems and have cost our nation much. During the period of affirmative action, the percentage of women and minorities enrolled in universities increased significantly. And, the disparities in income decreased over the same period. Affirmative action has worked in the past. Perhaps it is just a little unrealistic to expect it to have completely remedied two centuries of discrimination and inequality in less than three decades.
By Gregory Hartlett and Chris O'Donnell

The California Civil Rights Initiative (CCRI) would prohibit the state from discriminating against, or granting preferential treatment to, any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in the operation of public employment, public education, or public contract. Many deride the initiative as the misguided product of racism.

Much of the criticism against CCRI stems from the initiative's apparent origins as a backlash against what is commonly referred to as "reverse racism." CCRI's detractors argue it will effectively eliminate affirmative-action programs in California. Should CCRI become law, state programs that now give preferential treatment to groups who have historically (or otherwise) suffered from discrimination or its effects would be forced to turn a blind eye to an individual's immutable characteristics.

This seems to lead to the logical inference that state-sponsored affirmative action is worthwhile and merits protection. Affirmative action arose in the civil rights context during the presidencies of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. They issued executive orders requiring federal contractors and subcontractors to follow nondiscriminatory employment practices. Furthermore, contractors were required to take affirmative action to insure applicants were hired, placed, trained, upgraded, promoted and otherwise treated without regard to race, color, sex, or national origin. The language of the executive orders explicitly prohibited discrimination that favored or disfavored any individual or group.

Somehow, during the late 1960's, the emphasis of affirmative action began to shift from equal opportunity to equal results; and from individual rights to group entitlements. Regrettably, this once again separated American society into two groups: one that could not be discriminated against and another that could.

As a result, the present law in California makes it illegal to discriminate against certain people on the basis of their race, sex, or ethnicity, while it is entirely legal to discriminate against others. This seems to lead to the logical inference we are not really equal in the eyes of the law.

Still, the dichotomy is supported by those who argue affirmative action is required to level a playing field left uneven after years of discrimination. In order to swallow the concept that two wrongs do indeed make a right, one must believe that affirmative-action programs work. Instead of relying on easily manipulated statistical analysis, perhaps it would be more productive to inquire why affirmative-action programs are needed at all? If anti-discrimination laws (such as CCRI) are actively enforced, the focus shifts to the qualifications of the erstwhile beneficiaries of these programs. The query thus becomes, absent discrimination based on race, sex, color, ethnicity or national origin, why are certain people not hired, given contracts, or admitted to universities?

Unfortunately, affirmative-action programs do not address this question. The focus should be on ensuring that every interested individual is given the education necessary to attain these positions on their own merits? All too often, however, affirmative-action programs are treated as an unassailable holy relic, while in reality, affirmative-action programs are little more than a shaman's concoction politicians use to salve the wounds of discrimination. But the underlying problems remain.

In college admissions for example, these programs offer a quick and inexpensive response to complaints that certain groups are underrepresented in our nation's universities. Though admissions preferences frequently amount to little more than an equal opportunity to fail, real solutions that would give individuals from underrepresented groups the tools to succeed on their own merits could not only involve great expense, but would probably involve long term efforts at the primary level that would not show demonstrable results until long after a politician has left office.

Most importantly, in a country founded on the concept that all people are created equal, we need to address the issue of fairness. Fundamentally, discrimination is never justified just to provide a quick and temporary fix to a complex problem. The concept that discrimination is unjust, whenever the victim, is a principle few could argue with. History has, and continues to demonstrate, that whenever discrimination has been encouraged, or even tolerated, it has fomented a climate of resentment, distrust, alienation, reprisal, and outrage.

The California Civil Rights Initiative is a first step in the return to the original intent of affirmative action. CCRI addresses discrimination on many levels and therefore prohibits many affirmative-action programs as we now know them. It must be remembered that CCRI allows for non-discriminatory affirmative action to assist individuals from underrepresented groups and those from disadvantaged backgrounds in every area — including those targeted by current affirmative-action programs.

The difference, however, is that fairness and justice can be preserved because people will be helped as individuals, based on their demonstrable need, rather than because of any affiliation with a group or class. Socioeconomic disadvantage is a criteria allowed by CCRI in the development of state sponsored affirmative-action programs, and it is the criteria that is fair to everyone.

The California Civil Rights Initiative is a first step in the return to the original intent of affirmative action.
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Volunteers can gain valuable experience

17 local volunteer opportunities to boost your resume

By Fitz Tait

Face it. The job market is tight. Employers want experience, experience, and experience. The same 25 students are getting all the interviews from the resume drop, and you're still wondering if the ABA's attendance policy could survive the "rational basis" test. Not to worry. If you can pry your head from the books for just a few hours a week, several employers are crying out for your skills right here in sunny San Diego.

Although most of these employers prefer second-year law students, some of them are willing to take on motivated first-years, as well.

You will need three things to increase your resume power with volunteer work. First, you must be willing to work for free; second, you must be both committed and competent; and third, you must be willing to work for free. The biggest gripe from most of the employers was that volunteer interns tend to flake when school work gets thick. If you can commit 10 to 15 hours a week for a semester, you should have no problem boosting your resume power.

Susan Benson, the director of career services (you know, that office on the first floor where all those kids in suits stand gawking in front of the interview wall), professed that job hunting, even for volunteer positions, is a very individualized effort that consumes much more than a brief jaunt through lists of local public interest prospects. The employers are out there, it just takes a little effort to reach them. Some internships can be attained through the law school for credit, others through the resume drop. But many employers just wait for motivated law students to contact them directly and squeeze them dry for experience.

If none of these options appeal to you, consider contacting career services for a one-on-one counseling session. Career services offers great resources, including the Public Interest Employer Directory, the NAPIL Directory of Public Interest Legal Internships, and state legal directories. For now, check the list below and give the contact name a call ASAP. Some employers who are full now will soon be considering applicants for the spring. Most of them will take anyone who is interested. Good Luck.

Traditional Legal Experience

According to Mr. Gagliardi at the Municipal Court, if you're in your second year of law and pass the background check then there are still some research positions available with judges. Depending on your education level, he will place you in the appropriate section. But be wary, it may be data processing! There seem to be some good options here if you are interested in working for a judge. Call Dick Gagliardi at 691-4758.

What better place to get volunteer legal experience than the San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program? The program houses a variety of legal clinics that can provide valuable resume experience. If you are interested in family law, the domestic-violence/restraining-order unit may be of interest; if so, contact Kate Yavenditty at 238-5656 ext. 111. Perhaps you'd like to fight the system and help disabled adults who are denied Supplemental Security Income. Interns are actually assigned cases and trained to appear on behalf of the adults and help them fill out the requisite forms. If interested, contact Jerry Polanski directly at ext. 113. If your interests lie more in estate planning then you may want to check the AIDS clinic. You can contact Matt Butler (688-1676), president of USD's Public Interest Law Foundation chapter, for the scoop on these two programs. The volunteer program also has a guardianship clinic where students can help grandparents obtain custody of children from their abusive or neglecting parents. Other programs allow interns to assist attorneys in family law and immigration law matters, performing initial intake interviews. There are plenty of slots to fill here. For more information contact Carl Poirot at 238-5656.

All booked up for the fall, the Attorney General's Office provides excellent experience to any budding law junkie in the spring, but call now to reserve your seat. The AG's office usually requires a 16-hour-a-week commitment. In the criminal appeals section, interns do intensive research and writing on criminal law, criminal procedure, and constitutional law issues.

Assistant Attorney General Esteban Hernandez (645-2275) said that five or six student papers get published in appellate decisions each year. Students are given a ton of research responsibility with lots of feedback, she said. Call Darrell Lepkowski (645-2615) if you are interested in correctional law, or Randi Christeson (645-2201) if you'd like to focus on obtaining civil law experience.

Although the San Diego District Attorney's Office not taking volunteers, Karen St. Charles (531-3182) said she would consider second-year law students. The DA's office has a hard time getting funding for student interns, but usually has no problem filling volunteer clerking positions for the spring and summer. Give her a call and you may be able to get a foot in the door.

The U.S. Navy needs you! At least, that is the impression Susan Stout of Navy Legal Services gave. The Navy can use volunteers in their trial, defense, and family law teams. Duties include research and trial assistance. Contact Commanding Officer Timothy Leachman at 556-1698. Just be careful about where you sign.

According to Ted Weathers of the San Diego Public Defender's Office, there are still internships available directly through the office.
although these positions are a bit more competitive than others. Interns spend most of their time assisting the attorney's in court, but students also do independent research and writing. Contact Ted directly at 338-4605.

One to three internships will also be available at the American Civil Liberties Union in the spring and possibly this fall, depending on who is picked from the career services resume drop. General intern duties include researching constitutional law and civil rights issues. Most of the cases the ACLU accepts are not fact intensive, which means a tighter focus on legal issues. Contact Jordan Budd at 232-2121 to vie for one of these much sought after positions. Budd stated that anyone with a serious interest will be considered.

The Environmental Health Coalition doesn't have intern positions available now, but it will have room for two interns in the spring (apply in February) and more in the summer (apply in March). Requiring a commitment of at least 10 hours a week, interns perform legal research, testify before county agencies, and interpret relevant law into laymen terms at community meetings. Interns should have a desire to work for social justice and environmental issues. Contact Paula Forbis at 235-0281.

The Legal Aid Society of San Diego has openings for interns who are willing to commit between 10 and 15 hours a week. The office has counseled in a multitude of areas including criminal/juvenile law, consumer law, immigration law, family law, health law, housing law, and government benefits law. Most duties include research and writing and assisting the senior attorneys with just about everything except court (although interns are welcome to observe). Call volunteer coordinator Adrianne Baker at 262-5557 ext. 332 to reserve a seat.

If you are interested in working for the Federal Defenders there are a few fall term slots left. The office usually takes about six interns a term, with a preference for second- and third-year students, but first-years who have completed Lawyering Skills I are also considered. Interns are required to write motions, research, interview, help with initial arraignments, and even perform investigations.

Unfortunately, appearing in federal court is a no-no for students. The time commitment here is more intense. Students are expected to put in 20 hours a week, but the hours are flexible, Federal Defender Chris Tenorio (234-8467) said.

Quasi-Legal Experience

Want first-hand experience with the domestic violence system? The Legal Clinic for Battered Women needs interns. The concept here is victim advocacy. By incorporating the clinic's "holistic" approach to assist battered women, interns are given the responsibility to obtain restraining orders at least one afternoon each week between 1:30-4:30. Interns provide support and advice to the victims. The office is very flexible, and they need motivated people who have an interest in victim's rights. Call Amy Lepine at 233-8984.

The Superior Court needs interns to help in two areas. Plenty of positions available in the children's waiting rooms for students willing to take care of kids for 3 to 4 hours a week while their folks are in court. This may seem trivial to some, but how long has it been since you played "Red Light/Green Light." Besides, it can be great fun watching their expressions as you read them stories from your criminal law book. A position is also available at the Family Court information desk, which is a terrific way to learn the family law system, according to Julie Myres at 531-3489.

If you've been yearning to play Crocket and Tubbs in real life, the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement and Bureau of Investigation at the Attorney General's Office will welcome you with open arms — if you pass the thorough background check. Here you'll have the opportunity to sit on a real surveillance team, assist the agents in executing search warrants, and even do some filing. If a law enforcement career is what you've been dying for, after five years of service you could be making more than $67,000 a year. Contact agent Dave Torres at 645-2380.

Are you Bilingual? The California Rural Legal Assistance, Migrant Unit program is looking for some qualified interns. The program represents migrant farm workers at employment hearings with the Labor Commission, helping them with wage claims and with landlord/tenant disputes. Intern duties include interviewing, participating in informal conferences, research, and general migrant worker advocacy. Inquiries should be directed to Felicitas Murido at 966-0511. She will likely request a cover letter and resume. Being bilingual is a big plus but not necessary, she said.

Political/Legal

If you want some political experience contact Dan Berland (297-5512) at the California Public Interest Research Group. CalPIRG needs lots of interns to help with grassroots campaigning. The group is presently working on two main issues: the Environmental Defense Campaign, and the Campaign Finance Reform Initiative, which hopes to limit campaign spending and contributions and end to corporate contributions. If you've never been involved with a campaign like this, I recommend jumping in for a few months to get a taste of the political system and meet some helpful contacts. Interns write press releases and organize press conferences. Interns will also be able to get involved with standard campaigning activity like community relations, bannering, and designing.

Several interesting internships are available now and in the spring/summer at the Utility Consumers Action Network (UCAN). Presently, this consumer group needs to fill a position on their CyberCop project, which is an Internet-based consumer-abuse
The position entails monitoring consumer complaints on the Internet and then following those complaints with research to help stamp violators. Internet ability and access are required. A few positions are available for paralegal support on the upcoming Packard Bell merger, and in the spring for analysis of consumer legislation to weed out politically corrupt, harmful proposals. Also, the office has recently been given a large grant to connect the state's plethora of consumer groups and will need intern assistance there, too. Contact Barry Frasier at 696-6966 for the Internet CyberCop position, and Michael Shames at the same number for the others.

The Sierra Club, the largest grassroots environmental organization in the country with more than 12,000 members in San Diego, needs interns to perform research, policy analysis, project reviews, and to represent the club by appearing before city and county agencies to further important causes like their anti-pollution, land-use, and wildlife agendas. If interested contact Graig Adams at 299-1741.

Well, there you have it. The hottest volunteer opportunities available in San Diego. Amazingly, even more opportunities are out there. It just takes a little snooping to find the one that is good for you. Remember, the only bad experience is no experience.

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Career Services

What employers say: a 1995 campus recruiter survey

Most Interesting Questions Students Asked:

1. Why did you choose a CPA firm over a tax law firm?
2. What are the differences among training programs offered through various Southern California prosecutor's offices?
3. What will I be doing?
4. Tell me about...[specific published cases the student had read].
5. What can a summer associate bring to the summer program of your firm?
6. What types of activities would I participate in as a summer associate?
7. Could I use this [one of our discussion topics] as a law review subject?
8. How does your firm compete for legal business with other firms?
9. How do you feel about the environment at your firm?
10. How did you select the students you interviewed?
11. What do you enjoy about working at your firm?
12. How accessible are partners to clerks?

Strongest Negative Student Questions or Behavior:

1. Didn't know the name of our office and arrived late.
2. Acted extremely apathetic and uninterested in participating in the interview.
4. Didn't take time to learn about the office.
5. Talked too much -- even though next interviewee had knocked on the door thus indicating time was up.
6. Expressed interest in areas not practiced at the firm.
7. Didn't demonstrate enthusiasm - behaved very formally.
8. "Where is Bakersfield?"
9. Provided evasive answers to clear questions
10. Asked only general questions -- demonstrating that he/she had not conducted any research on the firm.
11. Sported long hair tied in a pony tail (male student) -- demonstrating poor judgment as to our firm's client base.
12. Acted as if he/she was doing me a favor by interviewing.
BRAWL INTERRUPTS INTRAMURAL CRICKET LEAGUE

By Frank Deforde, Jr.

It was bound to happen. After years of planning, the inter-law-school-cricket league finally commenced competition, only to see itself shut down after a violent brawl erupted in the inaugural game.

Last Thursday, Mark Davis led his rag-tag group of USD players onto the pitch to take on the visiting Yale club. Problems began almost immediately. The Yale squad, dressed in their matching white slacks and sweaters, wondered aloud whether the attire worn by the USD club was appropriate. Admittedly, the Winger tank-tops that adorned the Toreros were in questionable taste for a match of such importance, but Intramural Czar Ryan Saba defended the choice. "White uniforms are for fairies" he said.

USD took to the pitch with Bob Karwin bowling first. He took the first Yale wicket cheaply enough on the fourth ball with a questionable LBW call. But after the fifth ball, Yale captain Kip Vernetti ran out to protest Karwin's bowling style. It seems that Karwin was bending his elbow upon release of the ball. The umpire agreed and awarded a run to Yale. This enraged not only Karwin but the usually unflappable Colin Rice, who left his position to complain. Now, when Colin enters a scrap, so does the team. The following is a transcription of what transpired as the USD squad began swarming near the west wicket:

Bob Karwin: What the hell kind of game is this anyhow, where you have to throw like a spastic Janet Evans. (No one is quite sure what he meant)

Yale Captain: It's the kind of game that a Neanderthal from a fourth-tier school couldn't possibly understand.

Jon Asch (USD wicket keeper): Are we in the fourth tier now? Damn...

Karwin: Listen to me you pretentious Ivy League queen....

Yale Co-Captain Dom Dawson: I think now would be an appropriate time to break for tea...

Karwin: Tea!!! TEA!!! You fruitcake. I'm not drinking tea with a bunch of crumpet-eating pretty boys...

With that the Yale team swarmed onto the field and so began the brawl. With a swing of an uprooted wicket stump, Karwin felled the Yale Captain. Two others quickly attacked the Mighty Bob. Karwin began pummeling them the way Professor Martin pummeled Dave Brewster's P.R. grade. Fortunately for the now badly damaged Yale boys, Karwin was restrained by teammate Jon Asch, who wrestled him to the ground and pinned him there while the antagonists pranced away.

Colin Rice and Dan Manuccia opened a big can of whoop ass until Dan's other knee gave out. Rice then had to drag his wounded buddy off the pitch. Mark Davis remained presidential throughout the entire ordeal, discreetly beating on Yale players when he felt no one was looking. Ryan Saba ran away.

Jake Slania tried to cajole Ryan into coming back into the fray until a third of the Yale squad gang-tackled him. No one is sure what happened at the bottom of the pile, and Jake is still not talking about it.

Steve Jonker ran in circles yelling, "I am the Jonk... I am the Jonk... Someone must challenge me... Someone must challenge the Jonk!!" There were no takers.

Tim Delange was really not too aware of the goings-on around him, and refused to enter the scrap for fear of damaging the Manute' Bol autographed jersey he was wearing. Larry "You-know,...I once hit two-home-runs-in-one-game" Klamecki and Yeu Hong sprinted to the rescue of Todd Wight who was being held at bay by former Yale track star Amanda Wheeland.

Jon Cohen, attired in his lucky blue sweater and matching denim beret, claimed he was too old to fight.

Finally, the dust settled. Bodies lay scattered and beaten, leaving the field looking like the floor of an S & M bathhouse in Hamburg. And with the settling of tempers, all realized that the hopes and dreams that had gone into the formation of the new Cricket league were all for naught.
Big Turnout for Intramural softball league

The All-or-Nothing team with former professional baseball player Mark Davis is expected to dominate

By RYAN SABA
Czar of Intramurals.

USD intramurals has a large softball turnout this year, with seven competitive and 12 co-rec teams. After three weeks, the competitive league is beginning to separate the good teams from the bad.

Competitive Softball

All or Nothing is the early favorite to win it all because of their standing team policy that unless you hit a home run, you are nothing. Mark Davis, Todd Wight, and Bob Karwin are the most prominent hitters on the team, but everyone crushes home runs (except me of course). Behind the pitching of Yeu Hong, this team may be unbeatable.

John Cohen's team looks solid again this year, but he committed a fatal flaw letting Jon Asch play. Second-year teams are trying to step up and take the crown but will get shot down. Ryan Landis' is ready to go but will eventually get pounded because Big Ry has a big mouth, which incites teams to put the hurt on. Jake Slania's team is also talking smack, although they have yet to win.

The bottom half of the barrel is always enjoyed by first-year teams. Oh those first-years, they just don't understand that they exist for the sole purpose of getting pounded by the older teams. Section A looks miserable, however Section C looked pretty decent in week one as they actually scored six runs. This year's most pathetic section is B for not fielding a team in the competitive division. More on this non-athletic section later.

Co-Rec Softball

The co-rec division filled out nicely this year with 12 teams. This division is wide open as there is no clear favorite. However, rumor has it that the Thomas Jefferson Law Team is stacked with star athletes. We will see how true that is as the season progresses.

The intramural staff has put together a team, and of course we expect to win. TBD, Craig Russell's team, looks to be a top contender because solid women lead the team. All three first-year sections entered teams, but Section B is on the verge of being thrown out of the league after forfeiting their first two games. On the other hand, both Section A and Section C have each entered two co-rec teams — a very impressive turnout for first years.

As usual the faculty entered a team. So if you need something to fill your Friday nights, come out at 5 p.m. and watch them play — it's an unforgettable experience.

Flag football and soccer

This year, in addition to the softball leagues, there is a flag football league. This is new for the law school so sign up early to reserve a spot in the limited league.

If you a soccer player, there are pickup games every Friday afternoon on the lower field and there is a speed soccer league starting in 2 weeks.

Golf Tournament

I want to apologize again for postponing the golf tournament. If you did not know, the tournament was canceled due to course construction the day before the scheduled event. We had a contract with the course for over three months and they didn't inform us 'til the night before. We expect to have the tournament in mid-October.

So don't be like Section B, get out to the fields and have some fun. See you out there.
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✓ Learn the Difference Between Major and Minor Issues
✓ Learn Comprehensive Outlining/Organizational Strategies
✓ Learn How to Properly Interpret Calls of Questions
✓ Learn How to Develop Successful Legal Arguments (Fact to Element Analysis)
✓ Learn How to Use Public Policy Analysis
✓ Learn the Relationship Between the Casebook and Legal Exams
✓ Learn How to Get the Most Out of Class and Study Time
✓ Learn How to Write the Superior Answer

SCHEDULE OF SEMINARS

SAN DIEGO
- Saturday, September 21, 1996: Noon-6:00 pm
- Sunday, September 22, 1996: Noon-6:00 pm
- All sessions will be given live at the California Western School of Law, 350 Cedar Street, San Diego, in the Auditorium.

BURLINGAME
- Saturday, September 29, 1996: Noon-6:00 pm
- All sessions will be given live at the San Francisco Marriott, 1800 Old Bayshore Highway, Burlingame.

ORANGE COUNTY
- Saturday, October 5, 1996: Noon-6:00 pm
- All sessions will be given live at Pacific Christian College, 2500 E. Nutwood at Commonwealth, Fullerton (across from Cal. State University, Fullerton).

LOS ANGELES
- Saturday, October 12, 1996: Noon-6:00 pm
- All sessions will be given live at the Ramada Hotel, 6333 Bristol Parkway, Culver City in Studio 1 & 2.
- Sunday, October 13, 1996: Noon-6:00 pm
- All sessions will be given live at the California Western School of Law, 1600 Trustun Ave, Bakersfield, Room 2, VIDEO PRESENTATION.

BAKERSFIELD
- Saturday, October 19, 1996: Noon-6:00 pm
- All sessions will be given live at the California Pacific School of Law, 1600 Trustun Ave, Bakersfield, Room 2, VIDEO PRESENTATION.

ORANGE COUNTY
- Saturday, October 26, 1996: Noon-6:00 pm
- All sessions will be given live at Pacific Christian College, 2500 E. Nutwood at Commonwealth, Fullerton (across from Cal. State University, Fullerton).

SACRAMENTO
- Saturday, October 19, 1996: Noon-6:00 pm
- All sessions will be given live at American Books, 725 1st St., Sacramento. VIDEO PRESENTATION.

RIVERSIDE
- Saturday, November 22, 1996: Noon-6:00 pm
- All sessions will be given live at California Southern School of Law, 3775 Elizabetht St., Riverside. Room number will be posted on the day of the seminar. VIDEO PRESENTATION.

Pre-Registration Guarantees Space and Workbook:
$150.00 per Person
$125.00 Group Rate
(Group rate available to groups of 5 who register together at least one week before the desired seminar.)
Registration at Door (if Space Available): $160.00
Course Available by Mail Order for $172.00 (includes tax, shipping & handling)

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For the past fifteen years, Professor Fleming has devoted his legal career towards the development of legal preparatory seminars designed solely to aid law students and Bar candidates in exam writing techniques and substantive law.

Professor Fleming's experience includes the authorship of Pre-Law School Prep Seminars and First, Second and Third Year Law School Final Reviews. He is the Organizer and Lecturer of the Baby Bar Review Seminar and the First, Second and Third Year Law School Final Review Seminar. He is also the Organizer and Lecturer of the Legal Exam Solution Tape Series, which aids law students in exam preparation, the author of the First Year Essay Exam Writing Workbook, the Second Year Essay Exam Writing Workbook, and the Third Year Essay Exam Writing Workbook. These are available in Legal Bookstores throughout the United States.

Professor Fleming has determined that the major problem for most law students is weak writing skills. Most students can learn the law, but application of law is a stumbling block under exam conditions. Professor Fleming has structured his program to include both substantive law and legal analysis training. This provides the combination necessary for the development of a more well prepared and skilled law student and Bar candidate. These courses have made it possible for thousands of law students to improve their grades and ultimately pass the Bar exam.
Moot Court Competition
harassing experience
The USD Appellate Moot Court Board held its annual Alumni tournaments competition last week. The problem concerned a school district’s Title IX liability for sexual harassment between students. The preliminary and semi-final rounds were held in the courthouse downtown. The competitors argued for both sides.
The final round was held Friday, September 27, at the law school’s Grace courtroom. A hearty congratulations to the following winners: Jennifer Taylor—First Place, Barry Shelton—Second Place, John Kyle—Third Place, and Linda Keyser—Fourth Place. Also, Jennifer Taylor and Maggie Cathagen won the Best Brief award and Christina Hinds won the Best Oralist award. The final round judges were Judge David M. Gill, Professor Michael Ramsey, and Christina Dyer, General counsel for the San Diego Unified School District.
The Moot Court Board would like to thank all the competitors. Several judges remarked that the students argued better than some of the lawyers they had seen.

PILF Pub Crawl a Success,
The Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF) is proud to report that the annual pub crawl raised $1597 in ticket sales. Other donations included $500 from West Bar Review, $100 from The PoorHouse, and $200 from the SBA. PILF netted $792, which will be used primarily to fund grants to students who volunteer for public-interest jobs this summer.
The money will also help fund volunteer projects throughout the year, including two programs through the San Diego Volunteer Lawyers Program, Habitat for Humanity, Big Brother/Big Sister, and a legal clinic to be set up at Garfield Highschool.
PILF would like to thank all those who contributed money, time, and effort to the event and all those who participated in the pub crawl. PILF would also like to thank the idiot who tore the speakers from the back of the pub-crawl bus. You can be proud of stealing $50 to $100 from future grant recipients.

Habitat for Humanity
The Public Interest Law Foundation in conjunction with Phi Delta Phi and La Raza invited students to join an outing with Habitat for Humanity. The event was held October 12. Donuts were provided for those volunteers who showed up in the “Wits” at 7:45 a.m. that Saturday morning to build homes for lower income families. Lunch was also provided, as the typical workday for Habitat is from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Questions can be directed to Matt Butler in his student mailbox or at 680-1676.

New Trial Team Chosen in Thornes Competition
More than sixty students competed September 23rd through 30th to win a place on the USD National Mock Trial Team. Third-year students conducted a full mock trial, including witness preparation, opening and closing statements, and direct and cross examination before a jury of practicing litigators. Julius DeGuia won first place, Bob Karwin won second place, and Wendi Whitmer and Greg Hartlett won the remaining third-year spots. These students will compete in the All-California Trial Competition scheduled November 7th through 9th, along with current team members Jim Drimmer and Emily Goldbach.
Current third-year members John Campbell, Michelle Paradise, Ryan Saba and Lynne Cooley Baker are now in preparation for the Tournament of Champions scheduled October 23rd through 27th in Boston.
Second-year students prepared and delivered closing arguments to compete for eight second-year slots. Winners were Kristie Diamon, Scott Dervaes, Kathryn Dow, Erin Driscoll, Alan Hanson, Victor Harrison, Kim Huang, and Zachary Pelchat.
Thanks to all the competitors. You made judging a real challenge. congratulations to all the finalists.

OCTOBER 1996
COMMUNITY PAGES

On Calendar

Jessup International Law Competition
The Appellate Moot Court Board, along with the International Law Society, invites all 2L, 3L, and 4L students to compete in the upcoming Jessup International Law Competition. The problem is available in the Moot Court office. Sign-up deadline is October 25. Briefs are due October 30. Competition will begin Wednesday, November 6, and the final round arguments will be November 8.
The best part of the Jessup Competition is that the four students who are selected to be on the Jessup Team will represent USD in the regionals in Hawaii. Yes, a free trip to Hawaii; you can’t beat that. Please come out and compete.
For more information, stop by the Moot Court office.

Harbor Cruise
The next Public Interest Law Foundation fund raiser is the much improved Harbor Cruise. This year it will be held on gorgeous San Diego Bay rather than on Mission Bay. The scheduled date is Friday, October 18. Mark it down on your calendars! Boarding will begin at 8:30 p.m., with the boat sailing from 9 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. There will be eating, drinking, dancing, and lots of fun for everyone. Tickets will be available from your nearest PILF representative, or at the table beginning October 7.

Speaker: International law careers and opportunities in the Pacific Rim
The International Law Society proudly presents John W. Brooks, a senior partner and international services group chair at Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps, LLP. Mr. Brooks specializes in international business with an emphasis on joint ventures, mergers, and acquisitions. Mr. Brooks is also the founding chairman of Pacific Rim Advisory Council, which includes 27 Pacific Rim countries. Thursday, November 6, Room 3A Warren Hall, Noon to 1 p.m. Lunch provided.

Oktoberfest
The International Law Society presents its first social event at the San Diego Sports Club in Hillcrest, 1271 University Avenue, Friday, October 25 at 7:30 p.m. Festivities will include free raffles, free beer, and lots of games, including pool, pinball, darts, etc. Tailgate party leaves at 7 p.m. from the Wits. LL.M. students are encouraged to attend. Everyone is welcome.

Mediation Program
Pro-Bono Legal Advocates will hold a mandatory training at the San Diego Mediation Center for the 28 students currently working in the 1995-96 program. Please call Kathy Hamlett (238-2400) to RSVP your attendance at this meeting by Monday, October 21.

The children need you!
Superior Court of California, San Diego County, is looking for volunteers to care for children stranded in the crush of prisoners, witnesses, and jurors in the public hallways of the downtown, juvenile, South Bay, Vista, and family courthouses. Well-stocked playrooms outfitted with child-sized furniture stand ready and waiting for caring volunteers to open the rooms to shelter and comfort children while their parents are in court. Call 531-3489 to make a difference.
The court also needs volunteers for its new information desk located in the family courthouse downtown. Help direct the public by working one four-hour shift per week. Training is provided. Call 531-3489 to become a part of the justice system.
First-Year Students: What is Free and What is a Better Deal?

Free

- West Bar Review T-Shirt
- Contracts 1st-Year Outline
- Arthur Miller’s Ten Commandments of Law School Success
- WESTWare™ Software for Contracts (Windows & Macintosh)
- "Early-Bird" Final Exam Review Lectures
- MPRE Review Lectures

$25

- First Year Outlines in Every Subject
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- Unlimited Access to Academic Staff
- Audio/Video Review Tape Privileges
- Access to Essay & Multiple-Choice Questions
- Lock-in Course Price
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- West Bar Review T-Shirt
- Arthur Miller’s Ten Commandments of Law School Success
- WESTWare™ Software for Contracts (Windows & Macintosh)
- "Early-Bird" Final Exam Review Lectures
- MPRE Review Lectures

First Year Key Review™ Outlines
You will receive a Key Review volume for each subject. The WestBar Key Review volume is a quick reference guide that increases your understanding of the topic and helps you keep a perspective on how the material you are studying fits into the overall context of the subject. As a supplement to the casebooks, hornbooks and other materials assigned by your professor, you will find the Key Review volumes invaluable study aids.

10 Commandments of Law School Success
The audio tape by Harvard Law Professor Arthur Miller and WestBar Review CEO Stanley Chess is a must for every student. Tens of Thousands of students have used Professor Miller’s note-taking, lecture preparation, case briefing and exam-taking tips to succeed in their first year.

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