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"Rethinking Power:" Professor Rubin Argued that Power Should be Eliminated from Analyzing Contemporary Government

By Kenneth White
Staff Writer

Professor Edward L. Rubin, the 1999 Dean's Distinguished Scholar-in-Residence, wants us to rethink the way we think. On Tuesday, October 26, 1999 in the University of San Diego School of Law's Grace Courtroom, Professor Rubin delivered a lecture entitled "Rethinking Power." The crux of the speech was that the term power inadequately describes the functions of our modern government.

Professor Rubin asserts that power is an antiquated word laden with ancient meanings. The modern system of government does not operate through the traditional conception of power.

The traditional conception of power is that one, by force, overtake the will of another. The modern system of government does not impose its will on the people, because it has no independent will to impose.

The modern system of government is only authorized to perform certain tasks, Professor Rubin stated. "Instead of talking about power, we should analyze the authority structure of the modern state. [Specifically, we should analyze] which officials are authorized to act, and in what ways, who is supervising them, and what is the nature of that supervision."

Professor Rubin argued that the modern state is unlike past systems of government. Before, the state operated through the traditional conception of power. For example, one entity, the king, forcefully imposed his will on others. Power adequately describes the functions of that system of government, i.e., a monarchy. The modern state is different. The modern state is a vast system with many elements. There is no single entity of power in the modern state, no king. Therefore, we should speak in terms of authority, not power, because the modern state, unlike the old system of government, does not operate through the traditional conception of power.

Contemporary authors suggests that today’s world may not be so different from yesterday’s world. The clothes change, the work changes, but throughout time the essence of human life remains the same. Since Homer spoke, humans have always breathed, loved, loathed, embraced, ate, fought, cried, screamed, cheated, lied, stolen, killed, saved, helped, and hoped and hoped. I wonder why the modern state, comprised of human beings, is so different from the old system of government that the term "power" no longer applies to the modern state.

I see power in the modern state. I see prisons. I stop when I see red. I alter my behavior in accordance with the rules of our society. On the one hand, our government enforces and creates many of those rules. That is power. On the other hand, the government is only authorized to create and enforce power.

The government’s power is not a king’s power. The government’s power is merely on loan from us. Why does the distinction matter?

Jhin, Tangonan Qualify for National Moot Court Competition

By Amy M. Au
Interim Section Editor

Two teams from the Asian Pacific American Law Students Association (APALSA) competed in the Thomas Tang Moot Court Competition.

The competition was held on Saturday, October 16, 1999 at McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento. The competition presented a constitutional law problem with two issues at bar.

The first issue regarded preemptive strikes against potential jurors on the basis of religion and lack of English proficiency. The second issue involved a hate-crime statute enhancing penalties for conduct motivated by race, religion, color, creed or national origin.

Paul Jhin, SBA Representative and Jon Tangonan, Filipino Lawyers Representative won second place and advanced to the National Competition. Annalou Tirol, Vice President and Tiffany Tisen, President earned third place. Former USD National Appellate Moot Court Board member John DerOhanesian coached the two teams for this competition. Professor Michael Devitt was the faculty advisor.

Reflecting back on the tournament, Tirol expressed, "The most interesting factor was that the 'Chief Justice' for the final round was actually a Superior Court judge from Sacramento County who had recently decided a case almost identical to our fact pattern and constitutional issues."

This year's National Competition will be at the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association Convention in Los Angeles, CA and will take place from November 12, 1999 to November 13, 1999.

There will be representatives from eight regions with a total of sixteen teams competing.

Fogarty, Valentini Takes First Place In Moot Court Tournament

By Amy M. Au
Interim Section Editor

On Friday, October 29, 1999, the Appellate Moot Court completed the weeklong Philip C. Jessup International Law Tournament. In this event, competitors were teamed up in pairs. This tournament dealt with issues of the humanity in the context of testing new drugs on people already diagnosed with a certain disease. Congratulations to those who competed in the tournament.

First Place: Brian Fogarty and Stefanie Valentini
Second Place: Greg Daniels and Kelly Menck
Third Place: Erin Alexander and Nensha Yeganesh
Fourth Place: Marcus Debose and Heather Wells
Best Brief Respondent: Roland Achtel and Bethany Nelson
Best Brief Appellant: Brian Fogarty and Stefanie Valentini
Best Oralist: Michael Samardzija
From the Editor

Greetings and salutations:

"Please allow myself to introduce... myself" (Austin Powers). My name is Andrew Gagen and I have the honor of being your new Editor-in-Chief.

I am originally from Orange County, California. Upon graduation from Fashion School, I moved from Orange County to Ann Arbor, Michigan to attend the University of Michigan (obligatory: "Go Blue!").

After bleaching my hair and blue for four years, I moved to Chicago, Illinois to attend Chicago-Kent College of Law (IIT), where I completed my first two years of law school. After six mid-western winters ("frickin’ freezin’") and a few muddy summers, I eagerly came full circle to Southern California, specifically, the USD School of Law ("Go Teorems??!").

So, wait a minute, how did a third year 'visiting' student from Chicago ascend to the esteem position of Editor-in-Chief of USD's legal publication? Good question, but since I am here, let me break the best of it.

For instance, I (and fellow visiting/students) am in a unique position to compare and contrast USD with Chicago-Kent. Similarities: 1) second year visiting students; 2) second year law schools; 2) located in a major city; and 3) a stone’s throw distance away from a major body of water.

Differences: 1) the weather is located in a major city, and 3) law school lingos.

Myself and the aforementioned visiting transfer students are going to publish a comprehensive compare and contrast article in the next Issue. I think you will find it interesting, stay tune.

One of the first criminal motions was a defendant's motion for a new trial. The defendant had been convicted of ninety-seven counts of fraud. The defendant moved for a new trial with the argument that his prior attorney had provided "ineffective assistance of counsel."

The defendant argued that his trial lawyer should have brought forth expert testimony to show that his bills to the government (which had been proven fraudulent) were reasonable. The Assistant United States Attorney (the prosecution) argued that the defendant's expert witness was a close associate of the defendant. The defendant's expert witness was impeached, because of the previously mentioned witness bias. Motion denied.

One of the projects I was given during the first week was a habeas corpus petition (affidavits were attached). Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, convicted and incarcerated prisoners have one year after their conviction (or appeal) to raise any constitutional violations that occurred during their trial before the conviction becomes final.

I was handed a ninety-two page document typewritten by a tenth grade dropout who had been convicted of bank robbery. The convicted criminal spent the first fifteen pages explaining why the United States Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

The Judge scolded the defense counsel for making him look bad before the jury.

The prisoner’s primary argument was that the federal government had no jurisdiction in California. It has occasional- ly seemed strange to me that the federal govern- ment has the power under the Interstate Commerce Clause to regulate interstate bank robbery and possession of a firearm. It took me a month to draft a tentative order addressing all of the various claims raised in motions.

I worked on four habeas corpus petitions this past summer. One of the pris- oners who petitioned for the writ of habeas corpus made his motion by writing a con- stant stream of handwritten letters to the Judge.

This particular prisoner violated his parole and was later arrested. Apparently the police received a phone call from a hotel where the prisoner was hiding a woman against her will. When the police arrived, the prisoner had fled the motel, but his ID card was on a pile of methamphetamine and the answering machine had recorded his voice taking drug orders.

I am not sure which is worse, the

USD 3L Shares His Judicial Internship Experience

By Peter Chascy

Toward the end of the Spring 1999 semester I sent out 100 letters to every govern- ment agency and judge in San Diego County. The postage cost me more than $100, but it was worth it, because I got a job with a Federal District Court Judge downtown.

I started on a Monday, and I was told that Mondays were the busiest day. On Mondays, the Judge held law and motion hearings. Criminal motions in the morning and civil motions in the afternoon.

One of my first criminal motions was a defendant's motion for a new trial. The defendant had been convicted of ninety-seven counts of fraud. The defendant moved for a new trial with the argument that his prior attorney had provided "ineffective assistance of counsel."

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The Sound of Silence: The Politics of Class Participation

By Harry Kassahan
Staff Columnist

Inevitably, a law student raises his hand and an entire class stops listening to the professor’s lecture. Fifty people, who each paid $75 per lecture, must instead listen to the “questing musings and morgologies of a fellow law student.” At $75 per lecture, a class of fifty students paid a total of $3750 to hear a law professor teach for one and a quarter of an hour. The class paid to hear professors—women and men who have achieved the highest lades in legal academia, former clerks to the United States Supreme Court, noted practitioners from the finest firms in the country, even actual judges—expound on the law and the historic, political and economic forces pertinent to a deeper understanding of the law. The professors bring to the class the richness of decades of prestigious academic study and experience.

Nevertheless, one person has the uncontrollable impulse, the zealot desire, to hijack the lecture and interrupt the professor. This bold law student believed his or her morgology is more important than the professor’s lecture.

Considering that a student’s “question” can range from a bizarre thirty seconds to a long and torturous two minutes, the “questioner” can cost the entire class over $50 per minute. At that billing rate, the class could hire a senior partner at the most prestigious law firm in Washington, D.C. for several hours, or could have flown in Lawrence Tribe, Arthur Miller or any other notable luminary for a guest lecture at the Gracie Courthouse. However, the person monopolizing class time is indifferent to his or her classmates’ groans and suicide attempts.

These notorious so-called “class questions” fall into several categories:

Auchies: A Sober Little Girl Gets Lost in a Drunken World of Unpleasantries

By Amy M. A.
Intern Section Editor

Even after all those articles, statistics and warnings on drinking and sexual assault in the last issue of Motions...even after the publicly disclosed rape at San Diego State University shortly thereafter...people are still as belligerent drunk and socially inept as they ever were, USD law students included.

[DISCLAIMER: I know that the problem of drunken stupidity is not a problem shared by everyone over the age of twenty-one. But I also know that there are enough moronic people to support my jaded view, and maybe even the general public’s perception, of Generation X—all grown up.]

I have never been more aware of the scope of people’s drunken simple-mindedness as I was at this year’s SBA sponsored Halloween Party. For those of you who were not there or just cannot remember the night, a few words describe the general structure of this event:

The Changed Hypo
The “changed hypo,” the most common class question, is a grotesque waste of time and adds absolutely nothing to legal education. The professor describes a legal point via a hypothetical situation. The law student then changes either the facts or the assumptions for more entertainment.

For instance, the professor describes the elements of the tort of intentional infliction of emotional distress. Then the professor hypothetically describes a man insulting her in front of her coworkers, family members and business associates. The student then raises his hand and asks how the hypo is altered if the tortfeasor suffers from Tourette’s syndrome.

The worst examples of the “changed hypo” involve relocating the hypo to an exotic location: “What if your hypo occurred on a TWA flight from Morocco over the mid-Atlantic? What would happen if the hypo was placed in the Swedish Consulate?” Or adding new and different parties. “What is the outcome if Mayor Goldberg was involved? Could she invoke sovereign immunity?”

The Autobiographical
The student ties his or her family life, medical and psychological problems, diet, and even personal beeps to the class material in the dreaded “autobiographical” question. “In autobiographical questions,” the professor explains, “the questioner seeks increasingly attenuated connections between the professor’s lecture, the case and his or her life.” For instance, a medical malpractice case is turned over to a medical malpractice case counselor’s uncle’s hemmorhoid condition. A question in corporate law will relate to the questioner’s godfather, a director of a Fortune 500 company.

In a typical first-year section, where a class spends as much time together as an army platoon, a law student may divulge his or her entire last-20-year-old issue to an attorney who at least talks to his co-workers.

By the end of the year the class has learned of the questioner’s bigamous cousin, the arson of the family ski lodge and the rape of his baby cousin. The student asks about their pain and suffering of tattoo removal and a myriad of other details best discussed in private.

The Summer Associate
The “summer associate” question is a third-year phenomena. A third-year law student who spent the summer working 8-12 hours a day clerking in law firms where the clerks write motions, make coffee, solicit clients, answer the phone, all with little or no prospect of permanent employment.

The questioner will typically bring to the employed and unemployed by the “summer associate” question. The justifiable rage of summer clerking is often quite understandable.

In stark contrast to the summer associate’s professional summer, many of his or her cohorts spent the summer working 8-12 hours a day clerking in law firms where the clerks write motions, make coffee, solicit clients, answer the phone, all with little or no prospect of permanent employment.

The Last Minute Question
The increasingly attenuated connection is a close relative of the Friday-night associate project. The questioner waits until the last minute before the exam to ask a question about the professor’s upcoming article in the spring edition of the “NYU Law Review” or any other subject about which he deeply cares.

The professor continues to talk, oblivious to the squirming students who have bagged their books, gathered their pens and attempted to tell him that the exam tomorrow. This week it was Class Action. The last minute questioners devolve into partners who consistently give 2-day assignments to associates at exactly 6 p.m. Friday evenings.

Healthy Class Participation
Overall, a class may welcome students to speak up, and if the lecture is lethally boring, a humorous anecdote is sometimes enough to lighten the mood. But no matter what happens, most professors realize that the professor will never discuss a relevant topic.

In certain uncomfortable situations, such as when a class participates in a student run election, the professor, and as a result, the class will make a statement. These awkward situations occur when a professor asks a simple question that everyone can answer.

“I hear the flat?” the professor asks, and the class is sunk in dead silence.

The professor assumes that is speaking to mentally disabled survivors and victims of Bar Review, and may secretly regret leaving his teaching position on the East Coast because of a particularly bitter winter.

Nevertheless, the professor must realize that he is talking to a group of hip, young law students who are well versed in the stigma of compulsive class participation.

Law students, like sailors and prison inmates, must spendordinate amounts of time together. Thus, law students should consider the effect of their actions and speechess on their companions.

In an ideal world, students could vote on enjoining classmates from making statements, and a class could ration commentary to one comment per student each week. An ancient Greek proverb states, “Speech is silver, but silence is golden.”

Fortunately, there is hope for law students upon graduation. Bar review seminars do not allow annoy ing student questions and judges may jail lawyers who ask any or inappropriate questions in court.

ENDNOTE: The writer is guilty of compulsive class participation, as penance he has agreed to serve 500 hours of community service with the Trappist Order, the San Diego Mime Troupe and the American Community Center for the Speech-Impaired.
Students Party at the SBA Halloween Bash

Indieciot Proposed by: Victoria Dan Scholten and Proprietor San Jose Parlor.

Marla Vina Dye of 11 Tattle Stetson Chippendale and Crickett Ivan Loka.

Mentor: Godfather Board Member from St. Michael's.

All decked up for: Pink Lady Emma Ferguson and Margarita Viva-Annita Katt.

Indieciot Proposed by: Victoria Dan Scholten and Proprietor San Jose Parlor.

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Photopinion

Question: Is the University of San Diego School of Law as competitive as you thought it would be?

Clark Davidson, 2L

"I came here for the relaxed atmosphere. First year was a little more competitive than expected, but overall it's what I expected."

Alex Resner, 2L

"Way more competitive, but not as much in cutthroat sense, but the ability of other students is above what I imagined. Each day I walk through the front door of Warren Hall and I feel it's an honor to be part of this great institution."

Priscilla Villanueva, 1L

"In comparison to other schools, USD is pretty friendly and there's not a lot of animosity amongst the students."

Shawn Weber, 2L

"No people here are generally competitive, and do not really attend to damage each other. They have a corporate and graduate type of strategy."

Policies Encourage Academic Competition

First Year Insanity: Why Did I Choose Law?

By Kelly Albright

Staff Writer

Anyone who has managed to live through law school has questioned their sanity at one time or another. I did it all my friends did it, and every lawyer that I have talked to has done it. What we were thinking when we chose law? What can I say? I was weak and desperate for a career path in life. If you have found yourself thinking these things, let me do my best to assure you that you are perfectly normal, and that there is nothing wrong with your sanity, at all.

You thought that the first year of college was a challenge? Looking back on it now, at the peak of my second year sta-

First year students who do not maintain a grade point average of 75 or better will be placed on academic probation.

Upper Class Grade Distribution:

99-93 = 9.5%
93-90 = 10-20%
89-93 = 0-10%
69-74 = 0-10%
First Year Grade Distribution:

89-93 = 10-20%
83-90 = 0-10%
69-74 = 0-10%
65-69 = 0-10%
65-79 = at least 5%
60-64 = 0-10%
51-60 = 0-10%
Any student who does not maintain a grade point average of 75 or better will be placed on academic probation. Policies Encourage Academic Competition

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51-60 = 0-10%
Any student who does not maintain a grade point average of 75 or better will be placed on academic probation.
Dear Question Corner:

One of my classmates is very angry. We call her the “Angry Girl.” She always wants to argue about everything in class. There’s something in every case that upsets her. We hate her. What should we do?

Signed,
On the Verge

Dear Question Corner:

I’m afraid of interviewing. I always sound stupid and I sweat a lot. I can’t go through it again. I’m scared. What should I do?

Signed,

I’m not being judgmental about you. I believe in your right to have a voice. It’s what you say that counts, not how you say it. If you want to argue with someone, please do so in a respectful manner.

Signed,

The Editor

Sweaty Palms and Other Body Parts

Dear Sweaty Palms and Other Body Parts,

Believe me, I know what you’re going through. Human body fluids problems can be especially embarrassing. But wait, what are you doing? Do you think this is a game? If you’re looking for easy answers about your anatomy, I’m afraid you’re out of luck.

Signed,

I’m not here to judge you. I’m here to help you.

I think you’re doing a great job. Keep up the good work.

Signed,

The Counselor

Three Kings Is Surprisingly Good

By Chris B. DeSaulniers

Staff Writer

Movies, my chosen form of recreation, allow me to escape the dull reality of everyday life. I’m sure I’m not the only one who finds this to be true. However, as a law student, I often wonder if I’m doing the right thing. I mean, who needs to be a lawyer when you can watch movies instead?

When my movie consultant on the East Coast (who is lucky enough to be able to read anything he wants, so doesn’t need law) told me that this movie was getting some serious raves, I was even more excited. I can’t believe I didn’t see this film earlier.

It was even being talked about as receiving Oscar nominations. Three Kings is set in 1990-1991 during the end of the Kuwaiti War. The “Kings” are three U.S. soldiers who go on an adventure to find Saddam Hussein’s hidden gold. Let’s just say that the acquisition of the necessary treasure map is not something that will ever be in a Steven Spielberg film. Along the way, they are reminded what being poor and oppressed is really about.

So three of my closest friends and I went to see this supposed masterpiece. My friends can tell a film is acceptable, because I stay to the end; but I admit I wasn’t even tempted to leave this film.

David O. Russell’s direction was exhilarating. It reminded me of Baz Luhrmann’s brilliant 1996 film, Romeo & Juliet. While I didn’t leave Three Kings breathless like I did with Romeo & Juliet, I definitely felt like I had been entertained for the entire length of the film.

Clooney was fine, Ice Cube was fine, but Wahlberg can really act. I don’t mean to sound so surly, but I’ve noticed that while underwear models always look great in pictures, they often don’t transition well to moving or talking. But this film confirms that he does have strong acting ability.

Although it is a war film, the violence was not objectionable, even to my wimpy tastes. But, every time a gun was shot, or a rocket launched, I thought of that ticket taken.

My prediction is that Wahlberg will be nominated for best supporting actor (but he won’t win), and that Russell will be nominated for best director (he probably won’t win, but it’s more likely).

Since it’s sometimes handy for people to see a number of “stars” to determine the reviewer’s take on the film, and this review should probably relate to law school somewhat, I’m going to use a symbol I’ll never see on my report card.

Three Kings

(out of a possible 5 stars)
The Three Levels of Fitness: What USD Law Students (any student for that matter) Should Know About Complete Health

By Kenneth White  
Staff Writer

(Please Note: The following is the opinion of the author, who is a law student. Always consult a medical physician before beginning any exercise program.)

Complete health requires three levels of fitness. The first level is strength; the kind of fitness one might associate with sweaty people, complicat-
ed machines, and an enclosed room. The next level is aerobic; the kind of fitness one might associate with everything, with Richard Simmons. The final level is flex-
ibility, which is usually ignored.

Why should USD law students care about any of this? We should care about fitness, because a healthy law stu-
dent is an efficient law student, and the only way to complete health is by addressing the three levels of fitness. Before discussing each level of fitness a general note should be made about exercise regimens--be realistic. There are many factors that affect our health.

Each deserves its own sentence. Genes are important. Time is important. Diet is important. At this point, Finally, goals are important in an exercise program.

I recommend the goal of long life and healthy living. Other people seek quick gains for beach reasons. Whatever your personal goals, remember that life cannot be completely planned--allow for some exercise (pun intended).

Complete health requires strength. Resistance training builds strength. Resistance can be found in a muscle flex, a chin pull-up, or just about anywhere.

USD law students have access to a great gym. The gym is bursting with resistance all three levels of fitness.

Complete health requires aerobic fitness. Aerobic fitness is gained by running, swimming, walking, jumping, dance, and anything that gets the heart to pump blood faster than its normal rate.

Some people monitor their aerobic fitness through heart rate charts and terms like VO2 MAX. For the lay person, just understand that their body is not functioning as well as it does when you wake up (stress from exams do not apply), you are probably increasing your aerobic fitness.

Complete health requires flexibility. Flexibility is a neglected level of fitness. Flexibility or stretching is essential to a complete exercise program. Flexibility makes a person stronger, healthier, and less prone to injury. Flexibility can be worked on anywhere and anytime; a gym is not required. Time is all you need to stretch.

When I stretch, I hold each position for a minute. I go through about fifteen positions. There are many different theories about stretching. All the good theories require due care. Stretching may not be an extreme sport, but it can improve themselves by not stretching properly.

Strength, aerobic and flexibility fitness should be addressed separately. Generally, strength fitness should not be done more than three to five days per week; aerobic training should not be done more than five to six days per week; yet, flexibility training should be done daily.

Rest is essential to an exercise program, because rest allows the body to recover from a past exercise session, and then prepare for the next session. A good diet is important, because a healthy diet also allows the body to recover properly and efficiently. In short, eat your spinach.

Individuals, both students and non students, should exercise programs. The three levels of fitness should be addressed according to individual needs, constraints, and goals.

After creating an exercise program I recommend beginning it. Go a little bit farther each time, but listen to your body at all times.

One day, perhaps in the gym behind some weights, or while running along the beach, you will smile, because you will know you are getting just a little closer to complete health.

Toni Atkins Discusses Diversity in San Diego Politics

By Kenneth White  
Staff Writer

I went to hear Ms. Toni Atkins talk about diversity on Tuesday October 26, 1999. Pride Law and the Association of Democratic Students organized the event. Dean Rodriguez introduced Ms. Atkins. Pizza and Soda were offered to all present. I listened to Ms. Atkins. I am pizza. I thought about whether diversity is important in politics. I have concluded that what one individual has limited value, because the People have the authority on this issue.

Ms. Atkins, if you did not know, is campaigns for the District 3 seat on the City Council. Ms. Atkins is the senior policy advisor for Christine Kehoe, who is the current City Councilmember for District 3. Ms. Kehoe is a retired Professor of law.

Ms. Atkins and Ms. Kehoe are lesbians. I mention this, because Ms. Atkins mentions it. Ms. Atkins claims that their status as lesbians is important in terms of diversity.

District 3 is located in the heart of San Diego, and is the smallest district within the City Council. The district is also diverse. If one can think of an ethnic, economic, or social group then one can probably find them living in District 3.

Ms. Atkins argues that the best elected officials are people who represent their community—not just by being the voice of the community’s concerns, but also by being by one of the community’s identifiable groups or categories. In other words, a Hooysthnm best repre-

The question is whether it is better to have diversity or qualification. What is the answer? I don’t know, so we will probably have a diverse candidate who is good enough to be your candidate.

Representation based on categories might make sense when all candidates are equally qualified, but what happens when the candidates are not equally qualified? Specifically, what happens when a candidate, not of the district’s major categories, is more qualified to represent the community than a candidate who is of the district’s major categories?

I think, regardless of what category a person is in, and how she got to that category—whether by self, others, or both—the most qualified individual is the best individual for the job. The more important question is whether it is better to have diversity or qualification.

What is the answer? I don’t know, so we will probably have a diverse candidate who is good enough to be your candidate.

The question is whether it is better to have diversity or qualification. What is the answer? I don’t know, so we will probably have a diverse candidate who is good enough to be your candidate.
USD Intramural Golf Tournament Is A Big Hit

By Ed Winters
Staff Writer

On Friday, October 22, 1999, USD Law Intramurals held a golf tournament at Castle Creek Country Club in Escondido. Fifty-two of the law school’s finest competed in a four-person scramble format organized by 2L’s George Lowe and Harry Harrison.

The tournament was a huge success as local “celebrities” and media folk gathered to watch a stellar golfing performance by the winning foursome: Patrick Marlbrough, Jon Rosser, Cliff White and Steve Crass. The foursome shot ten under par, and won a free round of golf at Castle Creek and a $75 gift certificate to the Cheesecake Factory. White double-dipped the prize pot as he also took home “Closest to the Pin” honors and a new Odyssey putter donated by Pro Golf Discount.

The final prize of the day was a box of Callaway golf balls donated by Golf Mart for the “Longest Drive,” which was turned in by yours truly, Fred “Checkers Dig the Long Ball” Winters.

Highlights of the day included the side wagering and five hole playoff between Dan Link’s team, Chris’ team and Stelios Chrisiopoulos. The only complaints the day came from Carl Phillips, who spent much of the day tracking down her ball in the hazards.

Despite some bruised egos and a few hangovers, the tournament was a blast. The Intramural Staff would like to thank the sponsors, and encourage more of you (especially women and faculty) to attend the Spring Tournament, which promises to be even bigger and better.

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