



San Joaquin College of Law

JANUARY/FEBRUARY
1980

DICTA

NEW ADMINISTRATION



by Oliver W. Wanger, Dean

Effective January 1, 1980, the San Joaquin College of Law Board of Trustees have elected a new administration which includes, in addition to the new Dean, Mary Louise Frampton, Associate Dean-Academic Affairs; Clayton Tidyman, Associate Dean-Financial Affairs; and Marshall C. Whitney, Associate Dean-Admissions and Student Affairs. The new administration faces, along with all interested in the progress and development of our law school, the greatest challenges presented since the inception of the school in 1970.

These concerns are immediate and include: location and securing new physical premises for classrooms, library, and administrative and faculty offices; institution of a legal assistant (paralegal) educational program which will be an entirely separate program from the present law school; and attainment of some degree of financial independence from total reliance on tuition revenue.

The quality of education at San Joaquin continues and will be our highest priority. Improving communication with the Fresno legal community as well as our student body is a further objective. We hope to provide service to the bench, bar, and the residents of the Central San Joaquin Valley generally. We anticipate commencement of a placement service and are encouraging more active involvement of our alumni in the goals and activities of the law school.

San Joaquin has, since its inception, been active in providing its students with many and varied clinical programs. The Trial Practice course, instituted this year, seeks to respond to the need to impart the practical skills and knowledge required of trial lawyers apart from the traditional approach to the teaching of doctrine and legal theory. Our curriculum is undergoing further review with our continuing effort to keep pace with the changing emphasis on the training and development of the lawyer's skills.

In responding to the necessity of establishing a free standing and financially independent law school, we hope that our students, alumni, and all members of the community concerned with the welfare and advancement of the law school will join in what we believe to be a most worthy effort. We are committed, enthusiastic, and with your help will realize the objectives of quality education, service to this community and enhancement of the regard for San Joaquin College of Law.



by Mary Louise Frampton,
Associate Dean

I want to thank the Editors of the Dicta for asking me to share with the student body my thoughts upon becoming Assistant Dean. I hope this is just the first of many opportunities for all of us to discuss the future of the law school. I am sure that I speak for the entire new administration when I say that one of our first priorities is to foster a spirit of common purpose and mutual trust within the San Joaquin College of Law community.

As Assistant Dean I will be primarily responsible for overseeing the academic affairs of the law school, which include the development of the curricula, the hiring and evaluation of faculty, the setting of proper academic standards and policies, and the creation of new educational opportunities for students and the legal community in general. I will be distributing a questionnaire on these areas of concern and will also be interviewing students, faculty, and alumni to elicit their views.

In the meantime, however, the administration as a whole

faces four tasks which demand our immediate action. The first and foremost is to locate a campus for the San Joaquin College of Law for September of this year. I know that this subject is of deep concern to the student body, and I want to assure you that the search for a building is receiving our utmost attention. Do not hesitate to let one of us know if you have any ideas or suggestions.

Our second, and related, project is fundraising. As most of you know, the financial base for the San Joaquin College of Law is student tuition. While this allows us to maintain our day to day operations, it is not sufficient for a major capital undertaking like the acquisition of an independent physical facility. Your cooperation in this effort would be appreciated.

Our third immediate concern is the recruiting of students for the fall semester of 1980. As Mr. Gorfinkel mentioned during his recent speech at the law school, law school admissions have been declining throughout the state. However, since the San Joaquin College of Law is the only accredited law school in the San Joaquin Valley, we should have a larger pool of students interested in a legal career than our admissions would suggest. Hence, all of the members of the administration will be involved in recruiting efforts in the very near future. We hope to work closely with the student Association and the student body in general on this very important project.

Our fourth urgent task is preparation for the accreditation team visit of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges now tentatively set for the beginning of March. WASC accreditation would enhance the stature of the

school and, on a more pragmatic level, provide valuable sources of financial aid for the student body. You will be hearing more about the WASC visit in the coming weeks.

Another general concern which is somewhat less immediate but no less important is a careful study and revision of the policies and procedures for the school. Extensive study and student input will be requested on this project. Once we have policies and procedures which are clear, consistent and educationally sound, we will make sure that everyone in the law school community knows about them.

More specifically in the academic area, the first goal is the establishment of a paralegal program in the law school commencing September 1980. Such a program could broaden the focus of the law school while it assists the local bar. Unfortunately, the September 1980 starting date is contingent upon locating a campus for the school early enough to allow for the necessary planning.

Once the school is in a stable and financially secure position on its own campus, I will encourage consideration of the following areas: improvement and expansion of the clinical education program, with particular emphasis upon coordinating the extremely valuable training which students receive "in the field" with an academic component at the law school; broadening of the curricula; establishment of an advanced legal writing course and possibly a law review; and sponsorship of a program of continuing education for the

From the Editor's Desk

It may be a redundancy to begin the editor's message this way, but for want of a better beginning, it shall be said:

We at San Joaquin, along with the rest of the world, are entering a new decade, not to mention a new year, and changes are surrounding us all.

The changes begin with San Joaquin's new administration. A positive change, to be sure, for our new Dean and Assistant Dean could hardly be called inexperienced, and are well equipped to handle the tasks that lie before them. Their long association with this institution will give students and faculty a more secure feeling than if an "outsider" were to take "command." (A situation so often seen today.) Combine this with the depth acquired by the addition of two new administrators, and San Joaquin will, hopefully, see a new dimension to its operation and survival.

The change which is of priority concern to us all, is the never ending "saga" of finding a new home for San Joaquin. There seem to be no new and profound statements that can be said of this area, except that, "The search continues." Anyone who attempts to study in our library is well aware that Fresno Pacific is undergoing its own (needed) changes for the '80's, with the addition to their library under present construction about us. This situation further illustrates the need for space of both institutions, and the acquisition of our own facility will greatly fill this need.

So let us support our new administration as student, alumni, and members of the legal community with ideas, praise, criticism, and the like; and Central California's only accredited law school will most certainly move forward.

Peter M. Wasemiller

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BAR EXAM— Continuing Metamorphosis

by Russ Cook

In an effort to make the requirements for admission to the bar more tied to legal skills rather than to test taking abilities, the State Bar of California is considering options to the California Bar Exam which may ultimately do away with the bar exam completely.

In a recent report submitted to the State Bar, Armando Menocal, the current chairman of the Committee of Bar Examiners, has proposed sweeping changes that will take place starting with the February 1980 Bar Examination.

The February exam, according to Menocal, will contain an experimental question. The examinees will be given three hours to answer the question but they will be limited in the length of their answer. This experiment will be conducted in order to determine whether the time constraints now present on the exam affect certain applicants and not others. Hopefully, the examiners will determine whether or not a group of individuals who possess the capabilities to become lawyers are precluded from doing so due to the time constraints currently placed on the examination.

The July 1980 Bar Examination will likewise include changes. According to a recent article printed in the *Los Angeles Daily Journal*, an "Assessment Center" will be established in the week following the July 1980 bar examination. Two Hundred and Fifty bar applicants would be invited to participate in the experiment.

The "Assessment Center" will test legal skills which the Committee of Bar Examiners believes are not currently being tested on the Bar Examination. The center will test performance in simulated situations and will use computer simulations of real life problems.

Further, one hundred of the two hundred and fifty who will participate in the program will be placed in full-time apprenticeship programs in law offices throughout the state. Their performance will then be evaluated in relation to the actual lawyering skills they possess.

The July experiments are going to be made in order to determine whether the current bar examination validly indicates an examinee's skills in performing tasks reasonably expected of a new lawyer. Further, the experiment is being conducted in order to determine whether there are additional essential and

measurable lawyering skills which should be part of the Bar Examination.

As an incentive for those who participate in the July experiment, the participants would probably be given some credit towards passing the bar exam. According to Armando Menocal, the examinees would probably be required to pass two out of three portions of the test rather than be required to pass both the written exam and the multi-state exam.

One of the most important reasons for the experiment is to determine whether or not minorities, who traditionally have passed fewer applicants than the general public, would fare better in a practical test. The report submitted to the State Bar indicates that there are other essential skills; problem solving, interviewing, counseling, research, ethical sensitivity, etc.; which are not currently tested on the bar exam. The experiment is going to be conducted in order to determine whether or not these skills can be tested and more importantly how minority applicants perform on the test.

Depending on the results of the experiments, changes in the bar exam could include exempting minorities and others from competing on the essay exams completely.

The experiments could ultimately end in doing away with the bar exam completely.

According to Menocal, if the bar examiners are really concerned with the protection of the consumers of legal services some modification of the present testing techniques are in order.

He stated that the major obstacle to eliminating the written test on the bar exam is the unaccredited law study as an avenue to admission to the bar.

Menocal was recently quoted in the *Los Angeles Daily Journal* as saying: "Without a doubt, it would be possible to eliminate the entire bar examination process if unaccredited study is eliminated in California.

COLLEGE HOUR

by Thomas R. Snyder

On Tuesday, March 4, 1980 from 10-11 a.m., the Administration and students of the College of Law will hold an informational and recruiting session with the students of Fresno Pacific College. The purpose of the session will be to let the students at Pacific College know what we have to offer in the way of legal education.

Speaking will be Dean Oliver Wanger, Assistant Deans Mary Louise Frampton and Marshall Whitney, as well as current SJCL student and FPC alumnus Peter Wasemiller, and John Shehadey, President of the Student Bar Association. It is hoped that the meeting will be informational as well as offer the FPC students an opportunity to ask any questions they may have concerning the law school and legal education in general.

This is the first in a series of steps to be taken by San Joaquin to gradually and steadily increase the enrollment in the law school. Efforts which everybody hopes and expects will be successful.



P. David Wasemiller

Leonard L. Woods

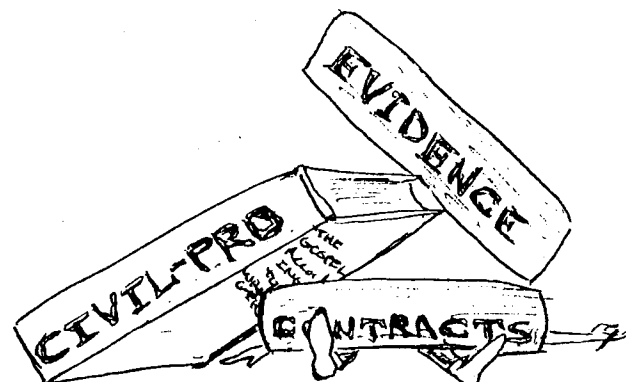
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CRIME LAB SYSTEM

by Philip Tavlian

Frank G. Herget, managing criminalist for the California Justice Department regional crime laboratory in Fresno, spoke to San Joaquin College of Law students on December 6, 1979 in Fresno Pacific College's Pilgram Marpeck Center.

He opened his speech by outlining the administrative framework of the crime lab system.

"The State Department of Justice has a crime lab system. . .employing about 65 criminalists altogether," he said. "There are three large regional laboratories in the state—one in Riverside, one in Fresno, and one in Sacramento."

The three regional laboratories have relatively large staffs of 10 to 12 people and utilize sophisticated scientific techniques and equipment.

The remaining laboratories have staffs of 2 to 6 people serving the smaller population centers of the state.

The crime lab system acquired a new name after the election of Attorney General George Deukmejian.

"The crime lab system is now called the Bureau of Forensic Services," said Herget. "This includes the crime labs that are throughout the state. It also includes all of our services that are. . .centralized in Sacramento."

"The Fresno laboratory serves eight counties—all of the central San Joaquin Valley plus Mono and Inyo counties—a population of about one million people," he said.

The Fresno laboratory provides services for "1600 to 1700 law enforcement agencies," said Herget. "these are state agencies, local agencies, police departments, sheriffs. . . plus some of the federal government agencies, the state park service, and military bases."

State crime laboratories provide service to both law enforcement agencies and public defenders.

"We do this work for law enforcement agencies—almost for any peace officer that's in the state," he said. "However. . .

laboratories can work for public defenders' offices also, if they have a contract with the state."

Herget explained the criminalist's job to the audience.

"In a crime lab system, the criminalist is **not** a criminologist," he said. "The criminalist is a forensic scientist—a scientist who has majored in one of the physical sciences in college. Most of our criminalists. . .majored in chemistry, biochemistry, biology, and physics."

Most criminalists are trained on-the-job, after completion of their formal education.

"After they joined the state crime lab system, we taught them to be criminalists," he said. "However, there are some schools in the state. . . that have criminalistics programs."

Herget explained the division of responsibilities within a crime laboratory.

"The laboratory. . .is divided up. . .into various programs," he said. "Most of our work. . .involves drug and narcotic analysis. All drugs, of course, have to be analyzed, identified, and shown to be controlled substances before the prosecution even has a case."

Fifty per cent of crime lab work is devoted to "criminalistics," said Herget. Criminalistics is divided into numerous categories and sub-categories.

Criminalists in "most of the United States. . .specialize in various aspects of criminalistics," he said. "That is, the criminalist will be a serologist or a firearms examiner—and that's all that they do."

Herget noted the criminalistic field is moving away from the generalist approach.

"The trend is going more and more toward specialization," he said. "There is even a program afoot in the United States called 'certification.' Anyone working in, say, the firearms examination area would be a certified firearms examiner." Education, training, and experience requirements for certification would force criminalists to specialize, he added.

The crime lab also performs training functions.

"We train officers to use the breath instruments. . .in testing drunks," he said. "Also, we give classes to officers from law enforcement agencies. . .in crime scene processing—what types of evidence to pick up, the value of the evidence, how to package it, how to preserve it."

Herget concluded his speech by explaining the value of the criminalist's work. The criminalist aids law enforcement through identification of suspects, he said.

Identification can be accomplished by "fingerprints, sometimes by physical matches," he said. "There have been cases where a suspect has left a piece of his skin at the scene of a crime. This has been physically matched back into his wound."

The criminalist also assists law enforcement by analyzing and presenting corroborative evidence.

"The analyses we do are comparison-type analyses," he said. "That is, we'll compare the paint from the scene of a hit-and-run, say, with the paint on a suspect vehicle."

The purpose of such comparative analyses is not identification. Herget cited comparisons of broken glass as an example.

"We're not really identifying anything; we're just examining two different pieces of evidence," he said. "What we're trying to do is eliminate one and say, 'Well, this piece of glass could not have come from the same source as this other piece of glass.'"

Mr. Herget's appearance was sponsored by the Student Association Speakers Program. Association Vice President David Overstreet is the 1979-80 Chairman of the Program.

From the President

The Student Association of SJCL wishes to thank retiring Dean John Loomis for his many efforts on behalf of SJCL and wish him well.

We also wish to welcome the new dean, Ollie Wanger and the assistant deans, Mary Louise Frampton and Marshall Whitney. We welcome the new administrative expansion and believe that it will further improve communication between the Student Association and the administration as well as allow for implementation of future plans for the betterment of SJCL.

The Student Association further wishes to challenge the Alumni in our upcoming Jog-A-Thon on February 16th. to match their five best times against the five best students' times. The distance is only a paltry 4 miles and should be no problem for our sturdy alumni. We will follow the rules of the Marquis of Doonesbury, which states clearly: No "ringers," no carrying of fellow members on the backs of others, and no use of any type of vehicle in the run. There will be no negotiations here (since we never found the alumni negotiating team for the basketball "challenge") and we know the alumni will rise to this challenge and have no problem finding five (or more) victims. . .I mean participants to "show us the way." We all will anxiously await the results of this "challenge" in the next issue of Dicta.

John Shehadey
President, SJCL Student Association

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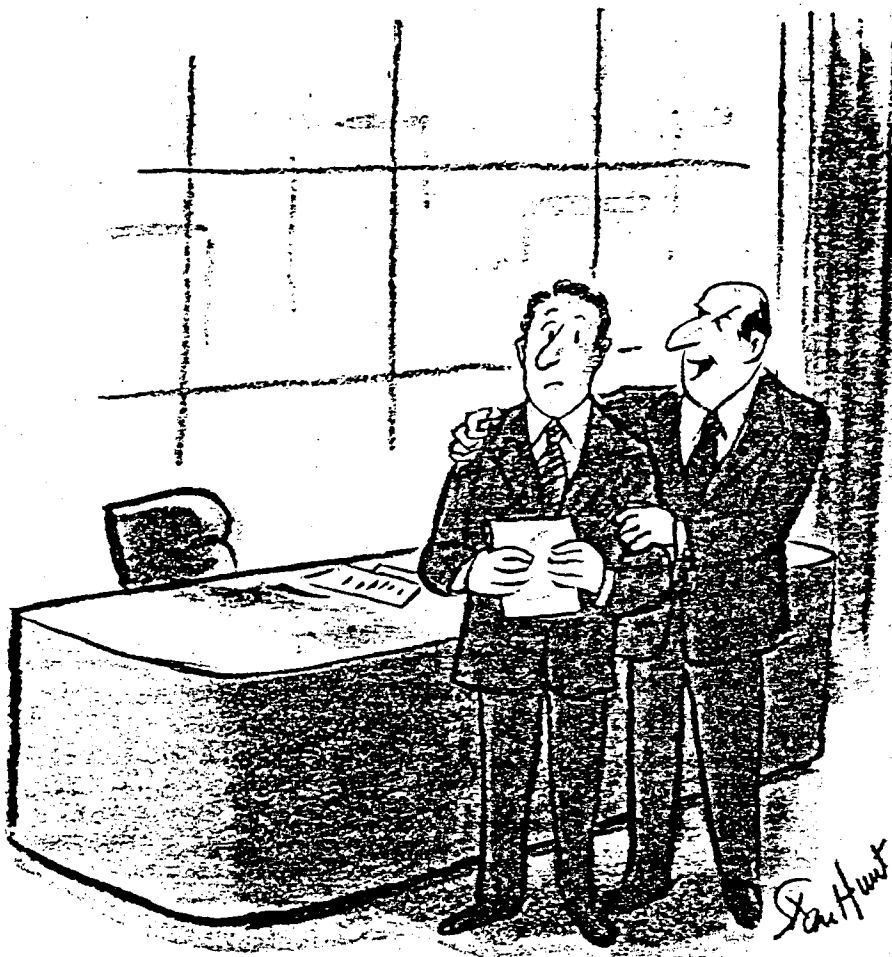


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FRAMPTON

Continued from page 1

legal community as a whole. I am also interested in maintaining frequent contact with other law schools in California so that the San Joaquin faculty and student body receive the benefit of a wide range of information and opinion on modern legal education.

Because I believe that the future direction of the San Joaquin College of Law may well be determined in the next year or two, I have decided not to teach Constitutional Law in the 1980-81 academic year. This was not an easy decision for me to make, but I feel that it is the right one. If I were to continue teaching and also to tackle the administrative responsibilities which I have in mind, I would be shortchanging both my students and the school.

I view my new job at San Joaquin with a great deal of enthusiasm and optimism and look forward to talking with many of you about a very promising future for the school.

BLACKACRE FROM 10,000 FEET UP

Reprinted from Sui Juris, Boston College Law School.

ALUMNI NOTES

by Catherine Benko

Michael Meyer is a 1978 graduate of the San Joaquin College of Law. Mr. Meyer graduated from CSUF and worked as a probation officer in Kern County before commencing his studies at SJCL. While attending law school, he worked for a semester in the U.S. Attorney General's office as an intern through one of the programs which are a part of the SJCL curriculum. Mr. Meyer is currently a member of the law firm of Gerard, Sepulveda, Meyer and Gilmore which also employs two other SJCL graduates, Stephen Denning and Robert Gilmore.

Gary Smith practices law with two of his fellow SJCL graduates, Mike Marderosian and Jim Swanson, Jr. Mr. Smith has a general practice with an emphasis on insurance related cases. After graduating from Bowling Green University in Indiana, he was in the Air Force for five years and then worked as a claims adjuster in Fresno for a year before entering SJCL and throughout his studies. Mr. Smith graduated in 1977.

A native of the San Joaquin Valley, **Richard Fairbanks** graduated from CSUF and is a 1976 graduate of the SJCL. Mr. Fairbanks is a partner of the firm of Zinkin and Fairbanks and practices real property law. He is involved in the activities of St. Therese's School and is a member of the School Board.



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by Kathy Hart

Law Students of SJCL v. Pacific College

Fresno No. 2440, Sept. 20, 1975

Bill in equity for specific performance of an air conditioning system and tort action for damages.

Judgment for defendant.

Hart, K. — Plaintiffs allege that during the first two weeks of September, as a result of air conditioning failure in classrooms owned and operated by the defendant, educational instruction was virtually abandoned. Some classrooms were so hot that several students collapsed, requiring emergency treatment at a nearby medical facility located at Chestnut and Olive Avenues, where great quantities of ethyl alcohol were administered. Other classes were removed to an outdoor amphitheatre, where a firecracker set off by one of the prepubescent prowlers in the neighborhood caused a scale used for weighing lawbooks (sold on campus at \$20.00 per pound) to crash down on two students, who sustained assorted Palsgrafian injuries.

Citing a long list of cases (e.g., *In Re Drip Dry*, *Turkish Bath v. Frigidaire*, *Twenty Mule Team v. Death Valley*), plaintiffs plead the following causes of action: (1) breach of a lease agreement for decent, safe, and sanitary classrooms; (2) breach of an implied warranty of habitability; (3) misrepresentation of fact; (4) negligence; and (5) violation of eighth amendment guarantee against cruel and unusual punishment and first amendment guarantee of free speech, as incorporated in the fourteenth amendment.

Although editorializing is not within the customary province of judges, I must say that never in my tenure on the bench have I seen such a mishmash of confused pleadings. As my fellow brethren have stated, "These law school students don't know their assignees from a hole in the ground."

To the first contention — breach of a lease agreement for decent, safe, and sanitary classrooms — plaintiffs produced in evidence a contract between Pacific College and Administrators of San Joaquin College of Law for said classrooms. We cannot accept plaintiffs' outlandish contention that they are third party beneficiaries of the lease agreement. "Unless the contract is primarily for the benefit of a third party and the promisee's primary intent in contracting was to discharge a duty owed to that third party, the third party is not a beneficiary and cannot bring suit on the contract" (B.A.R. outline; *Steam Room v. Wash n' Wear*). Here the defendant amply proved that the lease agreement was for the mutual benefit of the lawschool administration and Pacific College. Any benefit to the students was purely incidental.

To the second contention — breach of an implied warranty of habitability — we are unwilling to extend the California landlord-tenant doctrine concerning places of habitation to places of educational instruction, particularly where such classrooms are used only occasionally as sleeping quarters.

To the third contention — misrepresentation of fact — defendant asserted, and the jury believed, that defendant at no time made any statement as to the temperature of the classrooms. Although the administrators of the law school made numerous statements to students that they would get "cold feet in class," Pacific College made no such claim. Therefore the students should file a breach of contract action against their own administration, with damages to be measured between what the students were promised (cold feet) and what they actually received (perspiring metatarsals). (See the Hairy Hand doctrine of *Hawkins v. McGee*.) The students will get nowhere by persisting in their claim that they were deprived of "fertile educational opportunities," as promised by the administration. In the law, fertility is a principle applicable only to (1) octogenarians and (2) the purchase of barren cows.

As to claims of negligence, plaintiffs ought to review their Gilbert's outlines on proximate cause. Although reasonably foreseeable that neighborhood delinquents might cause damage to plaintiffs, considering past parking lot activity whereby tires were punctured and radio antennas broken, only a fool of a judge would consider it foreseeable that a firecracker set off by one of the delinquents would actually cause a scale to tip over, inflicting injuries on two students. And we consider plaintiffs' fifth claim — violation of the constitutional guarantee against cruel and unusual punishment — to be totally frivolous. Plaintiffs were seen to recuperate very quickly after treatment as out (post) patients.

Plaintiffs claim, and again we disagree, that classroom conditions prevented the exercise of their first amendment rights. It is elementary law that plaintiffs must show that classroom conditions exercised a "chilling effect" on their first amendment rights. Here there was a "heating effect" only, and we are not willing to countenance the absurd notion that hot and cold are mutually interchangeable effects. Most importantly, plaintiffs lack standing to assert constitutional rights. (Indeed, as defendant pointed out, most of the plaintiffs were prostrate with heat exhaustion.)

Finally, plaintiffs seek specific performance of Pacific College's air conditioning equipment. Here the well-known maxim "He who comes into equity must come with clean hands" is applicable. Defendant produced thirty-seven photographs of students with nicotine-stained fingers and one hundred cigarette butts found outside classrooms, in clear violation of the campus prohibition against smoking. Also submitted in evidence were twenty MacDonald's wrappers, fifteen Burger King and five Wendy's wrappers. It seems that a great number of these students rush to school shortly after fulltime jobs and instead of dining in a civilized manner, purchase drive-in food and distribute remnants in contravention of the campus ban on littering. One roach clip was allowed into evidence (*Acapulco Gold v. Panama Red*), but it was never shown whether this was the property of a Pacific College student, a lawschool student, a neighborhood j.d., or a member of the faculty.

Judgment for the defendant.

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Why are so many first year students enrolling in bar review courses?

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Until a few years ago no one thought about a bar review course before their senior year. Today, however, close to half of all those taking courses enroll in their first or second year of law school and early enrollments in at least one major bar review course—the Josephson Bar Review Center (BRC)—are at an unprecedented rate. There are three apparent reasons for this development none of which have anything to do with preparation for the bar exam itself.

First, more and more law students are looking ahead at the spiraling costs of legal education in general, and bar review courses in particular. Over the last three years tuition costs of bar review courses have risen between 20-30% (\$100-\$150) in most states and the next three years could be worse. *Under special early enrollment programs students, with only a moderate deposit, may freeze the course price at 1980 rates.*

Second, in return for the benefit of assured enrollments and anticipated lower marketing costs, the BRC course has developed an extremely attractive package

with the Center for Creative Educational Services (CES) which provides immediate benefits that substantially exceed the required deposit. The newest program (terminating February 22 in most states) provides a generous assortment of study aids and cash discounts which many first year law students have found to be irresistible.

By increasing the deposit to \$50 the student receives free first year outlines in four major areas (Contracts, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and Torts), a free cassette tape program on "How to Write Law School Exams," two 50% cash coupons and *Sum & Substance* of law tapes (worth about \$30) and a Preferred Student Discount Card entitling the student to a 10% cash discount on all CES purchases made from a CES or BRC office. Moreover, the student can exchange the four first year outlines for another four outlines in the second year at no extra cost. The value of the outlines and discounts exceeds \$100 and the ability to freeze the bar course tuition probably saves another \$100 or so.

Third, there has been a conscious effort by BRC to remove psychological impediments to early enrollment by

allowing free transfer to any BRC course in the country in the senior year (for the student who is not sure what state he or she will practice in) and a no penalty withdrawal for students who drop out or fail out of law school.

Another factor which has undoubtedly contributed to the early enrollment momentum is the increasing reputation of the BRC courses and CES materials and tapes. Special impartial studies done by law school administrators have consistently shown that BRC students outperform others at each level of class standing. Much of this success is attributed to BRC's unique Programmed Learning System and its emphasis on writing and testing skills. As a result, in 1980, BRC expects to enroll over 14,000 students nationwide. At the same time, the CES *Sum & Substance* series of books and tapes has gained widespread recognition among both law students and teachers as the finest law study aids available.

Whatever the reasons, however, the facts are clear: more and more first year students are thinking ahead and enrolling in BRC courses now.

Spring Banquet Set

Philip Tavlian

Journalist Ben H. Bagdikian will be the featured speaker at the San Joaquin College of Law Spring Banquet.

The banquet will be held Friday, April 11, at the Warnor Star Palace in Downtown Fresno. The annual function will begin at 6:30 p.m.

Banquet activities include a cocktail hour, dinner, dancing, presentation of academic awards, induction of new Student Association President, and the featured speech.

Speaker Bagdikian is a native of Marash, Turkey. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Clark University (Worcester, Mass.) in 1941.

Bagdikian has served as reporter, correspondent, and editor for a variety of publications. These include: the *Springfield, Mass. Morning Union* (1941-42); the *Providence Journal* (1947-62); the *Saturday Evening Post* (1963-7); the *Washington Post* (1970-2); and the *Columbia Journalism Review* (1972-4). From 1967 through 1969, Bagdikian was project director for a Rand Corporation study of the media.

Bagdikian has received a George Foster Peabody Award (1951); a Sidney Hillman Foundation Award (1956); an Ogden Reid Foundation Fellowship (1956); and a Guggenheim Fellowship (1961-62). He has written a number of widely-read books. These include: "In the Midst of Plenty: The Poor In America" (1964); "The Information Machines: Their Impact on Men and the Media" (1971); "The Shame of the Prisons" (1972); "The Effete Conspiracy" (1972); and "Caged Eight Prisoners and their Keepers" (1976).

Bagdikian is currently a professor in the Graduate School of Journalism at the University of California.

Banquet Chairman David Overstreet will announce ticket prices in the near future. Tickets will be available from SJCL student representatives later this semester.

The Warnor Star Palace is located at 1420 Fulton Street, between Tuolumne and Stanislaus.

Further banquet information may be obtained by calling College of Law Library, 251-6699.

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Using the principle of group buying power, NAFI (National Alliance to Fight Inflation) provides hundreds of dollars of benefits to keep the cost of legal education down. Join by enrolling in any 1981 or later BRC bar review course and receive:

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Free Examsmanship Tape

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NAFI members who join in their first year of school can receive up to eight free BRC outlines, new and unmarked. *First Year Package:* Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure. *Second Year Package:* Evidence, Constitutional Law, Professional Responsibility, Real Property. Value — over \$80.

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A special Preferred Student Discount card which entitles you to a continuous 10% discount on items published by, and directly from the Center for Creative Educational Services (CES) including *Sum & Substance* books and tapes; *Essential Principles* outlines; briefing pads; and short form note pads. Value — depends on use.

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BA 302 12/79

NATIONAL ALLIANCE TO FIGHT INFLATION
A JOINT PROGRAM OF CES AND BRC
See a campus rep or call a local office for details.
National Headquarters: 213/674-9300

Offer expires February 22



San Joaquin College of Law

presents a

Valentine's Day 4 Mile Run and 2 Mile Fun Run

DATE: Saturday, February 16, 1980

TIME: Start 11:00 A.M.
Registration: 10:00A.M.

PLACE: Fresno Pacific College
Athletic Field
1717 South Chestnut
Fresno CA

COURSE: Vicinity of the college, asphalt and dirt, specific course available the day of the race.

DIVISIONS: Men, women, and children (12 and under).



PRIZES: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd guaranteed. Special awards for top student finishers.

STUDENT/ALUMNI CHALLENGE: based on the top 5 student times vs. the top 5 alumni times (if that many finish).

ENTRANTS: All comers are welcome. T-shirts to first 100 entrants.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:

Julie Brungess
237 0309
or
Ron Koch
298 3969

In consideration of your accepting this entry, I hereby for myself and my heirs, executors and administrators waive forever and release any and all claims for damages I may have against San Joaquin College of Law, the city of Clovis, the city of Fresno, their representatives, successors, supporters and assigns for any and all injuries suffered by me traveling to or participating in said event. I further attest and certify that I am physically fit and that I have sufficiently trained for competition in this event and my physical condition has been certified by a licensed physician.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

ZIP _____ PHONE _____

MALE _____ FEMALE _____ AGE _____

RACE:FOURMILE _____ TWO MILE _____

MAIL WITH \$5.00 TO:
VALENTINE'S DAY RUN
3559 East Platt
Fresno, Ca.
93702

Signature in full _____

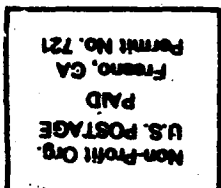


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(209) 298-3969



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FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93702

