



San Joaquin College of Law

Summer Edition

1980

DICTA

Dedicated to: Philip Tavlian

Judge Best, Teacher of Year



by Douglas E. Haas

The Honorable Judge Hollis Best was voted the most outstanding teacher of the year by the fourth year class at San Joaquin College of Law. As Judge Best had this honor bestowed upon him in 1974 and 1975, he stated that he was "doubly satisfied".

Judge Best was born in Curray County, New Mexico, and graduated from Monterey Union High School in 1943. He enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve and later attended the University of Southern California and Fresno State College where he graduated with a degree in Economics. He then attended Stanford Law School and received a J.D. degree in 1951.

Judge Best worked as a Fresno County Deputy District Attorney from 1951 until 1953 at which time he formed the partnership of Manfredo, Best and Forbes. In 1963 he became a partner in the firm of McCormick, Barstow, Sheppard, Coyle and Best and engaged in extensive trial practice primarily representing defendants in civil damage litigation.

Judge Best was sworn in as Judge of the Superior Court, Fresno County on December 28, 1972. He served as Presiding Judge from January

1, 1974 until June 30, 1977. He is currently the Presiding Judge having served since July of 1979. Judge Best is married and has four children.

Judge Best has taught the Evidence course at San Joaquin College of Law since 1973. He employs the "socratic" method but does not dwell on the facts of each case. He conducts a lecture/discussion type of teaching format and requires much response by his students. He believes parallel areas of law, such as trial practice and methods, should be briefly covered in his course. He stated that he spends two or three hours per week preparing for class. Judge Best enjoys and derives personal satisfaction from teaching the law. He enjoys having his former law students practicing before him. Professionally, teaching the law forces him to remain knowledgeable on the laws of evidence and assists him in maintaining a superiority in that subject area over the attorneys practicing before him.

Judge Best is currently Secretary/Treasurer of the California State Judge's Association. Twenty-two members are elected to an executive board from districts throughout the state. He represents the San Joaquin Valley district which extends from Stanislaus to Kern County. Approximately 90% of all California Judges, Justice to Supreme Court, are members. The association reviews proposed legislation that will affect the judicial and criminal justice systems, sponsors appropriate legislation, employs a legislative advocate, sponsors judicial educational workshops, assists individual judges with professional difficulties and plans and

implements state judicial conferences.

In addition, Judge Best is on the faculty of the Center for Continuing Judicial Education and Research, and is a member of the California Judicial Council. He is Chairman of the Criminal Law Institute's planning committee. He will be a faculty member of the new Graduate College of Judicial Education and Research which will emphasize court management. He has served as secretary, vice-president, president, and Board of Directors member of the Fresno County Bar Association. Judge Best is a member of the Stanford Club of Fresno, the San Joaquin Country Club, the B.P.O.E. Elks No. 439, the Rotary Club, and a past member of the Board of Directors of the 21st District Agricultural Association. Judge Best's classic comment is: "I can't say no."

Judge Best enjoys hearing civil litigation because it is challenging and interesting and he enjoys observing competent attorneys in action. He believes in operating a strict courtroom atmosphere as it promotes efficiency. As the Presiding Judge of the Fresno County Superior Court, he hears all law and motion matters and a few non-jury trials. He administrates the court and is responsible for designating the court assignments of the judges, working with the Board of Supervisors of Fresno County and serving as the liaison between the court and the public.

Judge Best believes that the Fresno Bar members are more professional and responsible than those in other locales throughout the state. The court has a good rapport with the local bar.

BANQUET

The San Joaquin College of Law held its Tenth Anniversary Banquet on April 11th at the Warnor's Star Palace. Over 300 persons from the Central San Joaquin Valley, which included alumni, students and trustees of the school, members of the bench and bar, as well as Mayor Daniel K. Whitehurst and Supervisor Bruce Bronzan, attended the banquet to enjoy an evening of renewed acquaintance, recognition to students for academic achievement, to honor its retiring Dean, and to celebrate San Joaquin's first decade.

The banquet-fund raiser was the school's first step in achieving its goal of \$550,000 for its new campus which is located on Shields between 1st and Millbrook. Occupancy is scheduled for September 1980.

Dean Oliver Wanger reiterated San Joaquin's commitment to the future of legal education in the Central San Joaquin Valley with the announcement of plans for future expansion of its programs, including its First Annual Review of The Law held May 21 and 28 and the commencement of an Attorney Assistant Training Program Scheduled for February 1981.

To date, \$13,000 in contributions have been received by the school for its building fund drive.

Minimum Contacts

by Catherine Benko

Two recent Supreme Court decisions have limited the power of state courts to exercise jurisdiction over non-residents defendants. In the case of *Rush v. Savchuk* 100 S.Ct. 571 (1980) and *World-Wide Volkswagen v. Woodson* 100 S.Ct. 559 (1980) the court has held invalid state claims of jurisdiction over non-resident defendants where insufficient contacts exist with the forum state to satisfy the due process standards established by *International Shoe v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, (1945) and *Shaffer v. Heitner*, 433 U.S. 186, (1977).

In *Rush v. Savchuk* the defendant was injured in a car accident in Indiana while riding as a passenger in a car driven by Rush. Plaintiff was insured by State Farm Insurance Co. Savchuk moved to Minnesota and brought an action against Rush for injuries sustained from the accident.

The Minnesota trial court exerted quasi in rem jurisdiction over Rush by garnishing State Farm's obligation under the insurance policy to defend and indemnify Rush. It's decision was based on what it termed considerations of fairness; the insurer controls the defense of the case in an accident litigation, State Farm does business in and is regulated by Minnesota, and Minnesota's interest in protecting its citizens and providing them with a forum in which to litigate their claims. The court applied the principle of *Seider v. Roth*, 17 N.Y. 2d 111, (1966), that a debt has its situs wherever the debtor is present in finding that it could exercise over Rush. Since State Farm Insurance does business in Minnesota, the court found that the contractual

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Judge Price speaks to Grads

by Russ Cook

The Honorable E. Dean Price, the recently appointed United States District Court Judge for the Eastern District of California, has accepted an invitation by the SJCL Fourth Year Class to be their speaker at the commencement exercises.

Judge Price, although raised in the Sanger area, is new to the legal community in Fresno.

In order to accept the Federal Judgeship, Judge Price gave up his long time law practice in Modesto. His practice consisted mainly of civil litigation.

Among his achievements, Judge Price has been very active in the California State Bar. He served eight years as a member of the Governing Body for the Continuing Education of the Bar, with two years as its chairperson.

Judge Price further served on the State Bar Board of Governors for three years. At the time of his appointment, Judge Price had just completed a two year term on the California Judicial Council.

He is one of the very few individuals within the state of California that can claim to have been admitted to the Bar before graduating from law school. He went to Hastings Law School for 1½ years before being called upon to serve in the armed forces during World War II. After the war, he enrolled in Boalt Hall at U.C. Berkeley. Since,

after a period of study, he had a sufficient number of units to take the bar, he did so, even though he did not graduate from any one law school. Later he did receive a diploma from Boalt Hall.

Judge Price has indicated that he is taking on the challenge of the judgeship in stride. He stated that he welcomes the change from the role of advocate to the role of judge. He indicated that the transition from the role of advocate to the role of judge should not be too difficult, since a good lawyer is always attempting to foresee the judge's rulings, be attempting to think like the judge thinks. Judge Price stated: "A good advocate is not totally unfamiliar with the judge's thinking."

In relation to lawyers in general, Judge Price stated that he is awfully troubled to see those individuals who, once they get their degree, put the books behind them. He stated that the practice of law is a constant learning experience. Judge Price stated that the recent admittees have the most difficult time, since in the past few years, there has been a law explosion. He stated that young lawyers, without the guidance of seniors, have an awfully tough time of making it.

We at San Joaquin College of Law welcome Judge E. Dean Price as our 1980 Commencement Exercises Speaker.



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New Regime Takes Power

Student Association officers for the 1980-81 academic year were elected on March 24.

The newly-elected officers are: Kenneth Wagner (President); Carlos Guzman (Vice-President); Linda Rouse (Secretary); Pauline Getz (Treasurer); Susan Cameron and Robert Garabedian (Fourth Year Class Representatives); Catherine Benko and Gary Dyer (Third Year Class Representatives); Thomas Sharpe and Mitch Taylor (Second Year Class Representatives).

Voting was administered by the Student Association Elections Committee. Denise Kerner, Peter Wasemiller, Noelle Cook, Robert Garabedian, and Philip Tavlian were members of the Committee, with Philip Tavlian acting as chairperson.

Alum-Notes

Attorney Michael Castro graduated from CSUF with a degree in criminology and enrolled in SJCL in 1973. As a student, he interned with the Public Defender's Office and continued working there as a certified law student after graduation. The certified law student program allowed Mr. Castro to work with an attorney on various cases and actually try them in court as long as there was an attorney present with him. By the time the BAR results were published Mr. Castro had already tried 50 cases. Mr. Castro now is a deputy attorney assigned to Juvenile Hall. In coordination with the Probation Department and the D.A.'s Office he helped start a program which allows for early disposition of certain cases. Mr. Castro is the current president of the P.E.S.U. No. 535, and is involved in a cooperative which discusses relations between management and employees. He enjoys the practice of criminal law and plans to stay in this area of law.

While a college student in Denver, Glen Gates heard about SJCL from some friends on his debate team and decided to move to Fresno to attend the law school. Mr. Gates worked at various jobs while attending the school, including jobs at the D.A.'s Office, with local law firms, and, during his last year at SJCL, running a process serving business. Mr. Gates presently is a general practitioner although he plans on eventually becoming a trial lawyer. Through the Fresno County Legal Services, he has offered to take two free cases a month for senior citizens.

Traynor

Susan Cameron and David Overstreet represented SJCL at the 1980 Roger J. Traynor California Moot Court Competition.

The two third-year students competed with other law school teams in the prestigious appellate advocacy program. The Competition was held April 18 and 19 at the Pepperdine University School of Law in Malibu.

The California Young Lawyers' Association is the official sponsor of the Traynor Competition. The Competition is named after the twenty-third Chief Justice of the State of California.

One Burger to go...

by Mary Anna Parker
SJCL Librarian

Woodward, Bob and Scott Armstrong. **The Brethren: Inside the Supreme Court**, New York, Simon and Schuster, 1980, 467p.

The Brethren attempts to show the United States Supreme Court's changing direction after the retirement of Earl Warren and the accession of Warren E. Burger as Chief Justice in 1969 until the end of the 1975 Term. As Chief, Burger should be responsible for providing leadership in the Court's landmark decisions. The authors conclude that he has failed.

The Chief Justice appears to be overly concerned with the Court's appearance to the public and to the Nixon administration. He is shown manipulating the deliberations of the conference (where the Justices vote on the cases) to defuse the outcome of the important decisions if he is not in agreement. After a vote, the senior Justice in the majority traditionally assigns the opinion. Burger would often switch to the majority view merely for the opportunity of assigning the opinion to a Justice whose views did not represent a consensus.

The other Justices appear to have little respect for the Chief's knowledge of constitutional law, judicial philosophy or even intelligence. One of the landmark cases described at length in the book was the Nixon tapes case. In conference the voting was unanimous that Nixon should yield the tapes to the Special Prosecutor. The Chief, as senior Justice, assigned the opinion to himself, convinced that the magnitude of the case required the opinion of the Chief Justice. The other Justices thought his draft opinion was terrible in style, content and language. They were filled with consternation at the prospect of this poorly written, ill-considered opinion going down as the judgement of the Court. Eventually Burger acceded to their suggestions. The final opinion was a pastiche of the associate Justice's views and language.

About the only good quality attributed to Burger is his distinguished appearance which enables him to perform the ceremonial duties of Chief Justice with distinction. In a

conversation with his clerks, Justice Potter Stewart described the custom of having two captains on old luxury ocean liners. He compared the Chief to the show captain who took women in to dinner. "All we need now is a real captain." (p. 315.)

In view of Burger's shortcomings as Chief Justice, the authors conclude that the opinions of the moderates determine the direction of the Court as they modify the views of the liberals and conservatives. Stewart, Byron White, Lewis Powell and John Paul Stevens appear to be the most admirable and able of the associate Justices. William O. Douglas, William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall are often depicted as simply knee-jerk liberals, although the former two are praised for their consistent philosophies and the breadth of their knowledge of constitutional law. William H. Rehnquist, on the conservative side, commands respect for his intelligence and personal affability. Harry Blackmun, a friend of the Chief's since boyhood, is lauded at the end for attempting to distance himself philosophically from his old friend.

In the Introduction, the authors present their methodology. They read many of the cases decided by the Court and the works of experts on constitutional law. They interviewed over 200 people, mostly former law clerks and including several Justices, although obviously not the Chief. They had access to thousands of unpublished documents made available to them from sources in the Court. Every interviewee talked to them on "deep background," a phrase familiar to readers of Woodward's **All the President's Men** and **The Final Days**, which protected their identity. Caution should be exercised when reading about motives, emotions, predispositions and conclusions imputed to each Justice by the authors.

The book provides a fascinating glimpse into the workings of the highest court in the land and the nine men who sit there. The authors' conclusion that the center is in control implies that reasonableness and careful deliberations can still characterize the Supreme Court even when the Chief Justice does not lead.

"Benko"

continued from page 1

obligation to Rush has its situs in the State and sufficiently ties Rush to Minnesota for purposes of establishing jurisdiction.

The U.S. Supreme Court held that a state can not exercise quasi in rem jurisdiction by attaching the contractual obligation of an insurance company to the insured. The due process of minimum contacts requires that there be sufficient ties "with the forum such that the maintenance of a suit doesn't offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice." (*International Shoe*) The sole connection that Rush had with Minnesota is based on the presence of State Farm in the State. The mere presence of property in a State does not establish a sufficient relationship between the owner of the property and the State for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction. (*Shaffer*) Secondly, it is unlikely that Rush would have expected that buying insurance in Indiana would subject him to suit in any state in which State Farm does business. The defendant has not engaged in any purposeful activity related to the forum that would make the exercise of jurisdiction fair or just. *Hanson v. Denckla*, 357 U.S. 235, (1952). Implicit in the concept of due process is the idea that an individual have notice that certain acts and activities may subject him to suit in various states. The court determined that there were not sufficient contacts between the defendant and the forum to allow the court to exercise jurisdiction over Rush.

The court also discussed two alternative methods referred to by the Minnesota court for finding minimum contacts with the State. The first is to treat the action as one directly against the insurer and make the insured a nominal defendant. Because liability is limited to the policy amount and the defendant incurs no personal liability it would not be unfair to treat the insured as a nominal defendant and the insurer as the main party to the action. The court dismissed this on the grounds that the state's ability to exert jurisdiction over State Farm is based on its ability to exert jurisdiction over the defendant. If due process forbids the court to have jurisdiction over the defendant then there is no basis upon which to bring the garnishee into the forum. The second alternative is to consider the defendants together and aggregate their forum contacts in determining whether the state has jurisdiction. The requirements of *International Shoe* have to

be applied to each individual defendant and therefore the court finds this approach unacceptable as well.

In the case of *World-Wide Volkswagen v. Woodson*, the Supreme Court struck down the decision of the Oklahoma Supreme Court allowing the forum to exercise jurisdiction over non-residents where there is a total absence of affiliating circumstances which connect defendant with the state. The main issue which the court was concerned with was whether consistent with the Due Process Clause, a court can exercise in personam jurisdiction over a non-resident automobile retailer and wholesale distributor in a products liability action when defendants' sole connection with the forum is that a car sold in New York to New York residents becomes involved in an accident in Oklahoma.

New York residents purchased an Audi from Seaway Volkswagen, Inc. in New York. As they drove through Oklahoma they were involved in a car accident. A products liability action was brought in the District Court in Oklahoma for injuries sustained as a result of a defective gas tank and fuel system. Among the defendants named in the suit were World-Wide Volkswagen, the regional distributor, and Seaway, the retail dealer. World-Wide and Seaway entered special appearances claiming a lack of jurisdiction. Neither of the petitioners does business in Oklahoma, advertises there, nor has an agent in the State to receive process. Both are incorporated and have their principal place of business in New York. The Oklahoma Supreme Court held that the State could exercise in personam jurisdiction over the petitioners under its Long Arm Statute. This decision was based upon the foreseeability that the car would be used in the State and the fact that the petitioners derive substantial income from cars used in the State.

In reversing the right of Oklahoma to exercise jurisdiction over petitioners the Supreme Court discussed precedent cases which established the rules allowing the exercise of jurisdiction over nonresident defendants. The Due Process Clause of the 14th amendment limits the power of the state to render a valid personal judgement against a nonresident defendant. Due process requires that there be minimum contacts between the defendant and the forum state so that it is reasonable to require the nonresident to defend himself in a suit.

Here, there are no affiliating circumstances which give the state the power to exercise

jurisdiction over the petitioners. Neither have business connections with the state nor do they in any way conduct any purposeful activity which would avail them of the privileges and benefits of Oklahoma law. (*Hanson v. Denckla*) The only connection petitioners have with the state is that one car that they manufacture and sell happened to be involved in an accident while being driven through Oklahoma.

The Court struck down the state court conclusion that because an automobile is mobile by its design and purpose, it was foreseeable that the car would injure in Oklahoma. Foreseeability that an act may possibly have an effect in a state is a criteria to consider in exercising personal jurisdiction. But, defendant's conduct must be such that he could reasonably anticipate that his acts will bring him under the jurisdiction of the forum. It is not sufficient that there is a slight possibility that a product will find its way into the state. While it is foreseeable that purchasers of cars sold by petitioners would be driven through Oklahoma, the court stated that this unilateral activity of those who have some relation with the nonresident defendant doesn't satisfy the minimum contacts requirement.

Justice Brennan dissented to this case because he felt that the court read the minimum contacts standards too narrowly. He said that there is too much focus on the relationship between the forum and the defendant and too little on the state's interest in litigating and the inconvenience to the defendant in being forced to defend himself in that state. The essential inquiry should be whether the traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice are being met. The existence of contacts is one way to establish fairness and reasonableness but it is not the only way. He stated that the minimum contacts test is outdated and should be replaced by such considerations as the state interest and the burden on the defendant to defend the suit in the forum. Justice Brennan felt that these considerations are important enough to connect the defendants in both *Rush* and *World-Wide* to the respective forums.

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Journalism and the Law

by Philip Tavlian

Journalist H. Roger Tartarian spoke to San Joaquin Colleg of Law Evidence students on February 26.

Tartarian appeared at Fresno Pacific College's Pilgram Marpeck Center to discuss issues involving both journalism and the law.

He began his talk by making several "stipulations" to the assembled students.

"The stipulations I'd like to make are: that journalism is not a perfect calling and it's never going to be, so long as it's practiced by human beings," he said. This "makes it about as perfect as medicine, law, or the judiciary," he added.

Despite their imperfections, journalists perform functions envisioned by the framers of the Constitution, said Tartarian.

"By and large . . . the press in this country does just about what the people who organized this country had in mind for it," he said. "The people who drafted the Constitution of the United States . . . did feel the press was to be sort of an extra-official institution."

As an extra-official institution, the press is responsible for keeping the American electorate informed.

"The whole basis of our society and our government . . . is that the electorate are going to be sufficiently informed to make intelligent decisions about things in government," he said. "There is absolutely no other way, than the press, (for them) to find out."

Tartarian next discussed the problems of pre-trial publicity and confidentiality of news sources.

"When you come right down to it, they're really two sides of exactly the same coin," he said. "Newsmen are often asked to violate pledges of secrecy on the ground that someone's right to a fair trial is in jeopardy."

Certain people will not supply information to journalists unless there is a guarantee of confidentiality, said Tartarian.

"If journalists cannot guarantee certain people confidentiality, they're not going to tell," he said.

The public will be denied vital information in the absence of such a guarantee to news sources, he added.

"Is it better that (a) violation of the law go unnoticed, unpublicized, and unpunished?" he asked. "Or is it better that it be publicized — at least bring it to the attention . . . of the public and to get some action?"

However, a journalist who publishes information in violation of a protective or "gag" order should have a compelling reason.

"A journalist has a tremendous responsibility if he sets out deliberately and knowingly to violate an order," said Tartarian. "He ought to have a compelling reason — a really compelling reason — to do it." The journalist should be aware of the potential penalties for such conduct.

Tartarian stated he did not favor "shield" legislation to protect journalists against compelled disclosure of their sources.

"I think (the rights of the press) really adhere in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," he said. "If I concede to the Legislature of this State the right to guarantee me the First Amendment right, I am conceding their right to take it away from me."

Tartarian also stated that "shield" legislation could be abused by unethical journalists.

"If you give people an immunity, you know it's going to be taken advantage of," he said. When "any group of human beings gets an immunity . . . not freely enjoyed by many of their fellow citizens, I think it opens the way for abuse," he added.

Tartarian concluded his talk with the words of Edmund Burke:

"Liberty, too, must be limited in order to be possessed. A degree of restraint it is impossible, in any case, to settle precisely. But it ought to be the constant aim of every wise council to find out by cautious experiments and rational, cool endeavors with how little, not how much, of this restraint the community can subsist. For liberty is a good to be improved and not an evil to be lessened."

Mr. Tartarian was born in Fresno and graduated from Fresno State College in 1938. For 34 years he served in a variety of capacities with the United Press International. In 1972, he retired as Vice President and Editor of that news service. Since that time, he has been a Professor of Journalism at his alma mater. He has received numerous honors, including: the Distinguished Journalism Award (Ohio University, 1968) and the Doctor of Letters degree (Windham College, Vermont, 1967).

Mr. Tartarian's appearance was arranged by the Honorable Hollis G. Best.

Auf Wiedersehen!

As I sit her with tears in my eyes contemplating the final countdown of the present "regime" (oops, I mean "administration"), I am reminded of the familiar old saying which we all know so well, "Omnia praesumuntur rite et solemniter esse acta donec probetur in contrarium" (Black's Law Dict. 5th Ed., p980).

Looking back on my campaign promise of one year ago, "I promise nothing for the coming year," I know that I will not be accused of promises not kept. Seriously though, due to a lot of super people and their super efforts, we had an outstanding year. People like Dave Overstreet, our hard-working vice-president, whose work on the banquet and numerous other events, and as business-editor of Dicta, made my job a whole lot easier. Barbara St. Louis, as our "dynamic" treasurer, single-handedly put together our Dicta editor scholarship and raised the funds for its implementation, put on our fine fall party, and kept us all on a sound fiscal basis all year. Julie Brungess, as our astute secretary, put together our 1st annual St. Valentines Day Run, gave us some entertaining and enlightening "minutes" and also gave us "Ned", our adopted student. Pete Wasemiller, our Dicta editor, set a record this year with five issues of the Dicta coming out and also, I believe, set a record for quality in this publication. Pete also worked on various events during the year as well. I know that Denise Kerner will carry on the great tradition of Dicta editors and we all wish her well. Phil Tavlian, our Parliamentarian and all-around hard-worker in the student association. He has voluntarily done every thankless job without publicity and worked continuously for us all "above and beyond the call . . ." Randy Penner put on an outstanding 3rd annual SJCL tennis tournament which was enjoyed by many in the local bar and legal community. Tom Snyder ran our new student orientation in the fall, took over the Spring Banquet (when David Overstreet was called to represent us in the state Moot Court competition), and has been involved in student association activities whenever needed all of this year. Carlos Guzman also worked with Randy in putting on our tennis tournament, helped put on our St. Valentine Day Run and has been available to help on just about every other event that myself or anyone else has asked him to.

There are so many others who have helped this year in so many ways that it would be impossible to mention them all. But I will anyhow . . . "Thanks, you all."

Finally, not being sure which quotation to end with which will sum up this past administration, I've decided to include them both and let you decide which is more applicable.

"Quod constat clare non debet verificari" (What is clearly apparent need not be proved), and "Quisuis praesumitur bonus, et semper in dubiis pro reo respondendum" (Everyone is presumed good; and in doubtful cases the resolution should be ever for the accused).

Thanks again to all that helped,

John Shehadey

Outgoing SJCL Association President

Last August I received a telephone call from our beloved President, John Shehadey (now past-President). he asked me to "do something" for him — "be editor of the DICTA", to which I replied, "What's an editor?", thus revealing my knowledge of journalism in its entirety. Now I am told, that this "fifth" DICTA sets a new record. I am uncertain as to whether or not that is true, and, although honored, I am more concerned with another record — the largest staff.

The DICTA was a group effort — a good group — and I hold no records without the people behind the names under the heading: "DICTA STAFF". Thank you, staff, for showing that even a school of this size has concerned people willing to get involved. So thanks again, Joanne, Phil, Gary, Carlos, Cathy, Dave, Dan, Ronda, Doug, Russ, Lois, Debra, Barbara, Denise, Eric, Polly, Lynn, and all those who contributed in any form.

Next year's DICTA editor is Denise Kerner (and it is fortunate that she already knows it) for even though I will return as a student, I feel that it is time to "move on" (perhaps I'll begin my own magazine — the "Monthly Mallet" — just kidding, Neal).

I'm certain that Denise's year will be at least as (if not more) successful as this year has been. (The only handicap that I see for her is the absence of Philip Tavlian, who I can not imagine the DICTA without). Good luck future staff!

It looks as though SJCL will have a new home next year. No longer will the students be in the peculiar position of going to a school that isn't really theirs, and a new facility can only enhance the experience of attending SJCL.

Despite the leaking ceiling, the construction noise, the closed cafeteria at break time, the musical "serenades" in rooms next to ours, and all of the other problems we contended with; FPC still provided us somewhere to exist for 10 years. Both institutions are moving and growing, and the benefit of SJCL moving will be mutual. So-let us part friends and perhaps find some future interest in each other, no matter how slight. Peter M. Wasemiller



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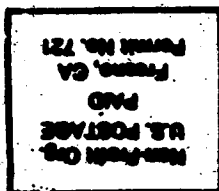
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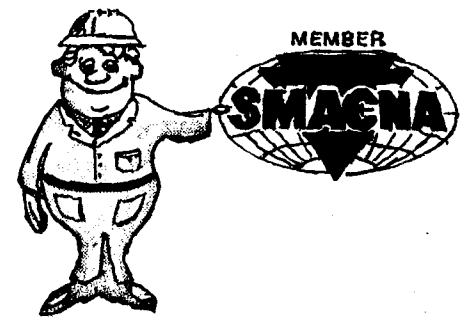
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