2013 Graduation Issue
A Special Farewell from the Courier’s Editor-In-Chief, 3L Lauren Crecelius

Also

Alleged Judge Sex Scandal Too Close to Home
See Page 5

Shackling the Caregivers: Proposed Reform for Mental Health Laws
See page 9
Get the winning edge and sail away with higher grades on your law school examinations. Don’t set sail for your legal exams at half mast. Sign aboard for the Exam Solution® now and learn first-hand why it’s superior to any other learning aid on the market. It’s an adventure in learning that will exceed all your expectations!

**Spring 2013 Schedule of THE EXAM SOLUTION® Classes...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, April 11, 2013</td>
<td>6:00 pm to 10:00 pm</td>
<td>Contracts II - U.C.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, April 12, 2013</td>
<td>6:00 pm to 10:30 pm</td>
<td>Criminal Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, April 17, 2013</td>
<td>6:00 pm to 10:00 pm</td>
<td>Torts II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, April 19, 2013</td>
<td>6:00 pm to 10:30 pm</td>
<td>Civil Procedure II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, April 21, 2013</td>
<td>1:00 pm to 5:30 pm</td>
<td>Real Property II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, April 22, 2013</td>
<td>6:00 pm to 10:30 pm</td>
<td>Constitutional Law II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What THE EXAM SOLUTION® Will Do For You...**

- Review specific areas of Law through Outlines designed for each area covered. *(This material is not available in published form.)*
- Provide Exam Approach and Checklist for each area covered.
- Provide Exam Analysis and Issue Spotting for each area covered.
- Develop Outline Organization techniques for each area covered.
- Structure Adversary Arguments within the IRAC format.
- Provide Writing Technique for each area covered.
- Outline and Analyze two final exam hypotheticals for each area covered.
- Provide Excellent Review for Multistate Examinations.
- Most of all, THE EXAM SOLUTION will help train you to Write Superior Answers.

**Short Term Bar Review**

**Preparation for July 2013 Bar Exam**

**LIVE Substantive Classes**

**Begin May 18, 2013**

For more information, call us at 1-800–LAW EXAM

or find us on the web at www.lawprepare.com
EDITOR’S NOTE

Dear Reader,

So long, farewell, adieu! Well, the end is finally here. I hope that this concluding edition for the 2012/2013 school year finds you well (or as well as you can during finals). For our last issue, we offer legal news, a discussion about the new law school rankings, more law student love guidance by the infallible Mrs. Denise Vatani-Heinz, advice about starting your firm, an update on the Judge Scott Steiner matter, and many more news stories and lovely frivolities to get you through your day.

This issue is yet another in a long line of improved Couriers. The Courtesans, as Luke Salava warmly named us, have taken this publication up several notches. I hope you have enjoyed it as much as I have.

I am also honored to pass my Editorial Torch to the ever-talented and devastatingly beautiful Miss Stephanie Lincoln. Her passion and devotion for journalism will make this paper thrive. I expect great things.

And my final proclamation is that the Courier is launching a new website, yay! Updated news and stories! More pictures! Searchable content! Ads! Sodoku? Maybe! So worry not, dear law students, though you are losing a Lauren as EIC, you’re gaining a Lincoln and a website. Bully for you!

I want to give a special thanks to Stephanie Lincoln, Luke Salava, Aubree Hudson, Sam Morgenstern, Shaun Saunders, Ryan Anderson and former EIC Amber Hurley for going above and beyond the call of duty this year. Also, a very special thanks to Courier Faculty Advisor Mr. David Finley for advising, consoling, and putting up with any shenanigans on my part. It simply could not have been done, or could not have been done well, without all of you.

Now is the part where I give you people some pearls.

To my dear 2Ls, look at you! You’re entering your final year of school and pretty soon you’ll be freaking out about the Bar and lamenting employment statistics. Take it in stride, 3L year goes by much faster than the other years.

To my lil 1Ls, you aren’t so little anymore. I wouldn’t say law school gets easier as a 2L or 3L, but it is easier in that it is the enemy you know, so to speak. Make sure to check out all the new terrified faces next school year—that used to be you. And we all made fun of you. But, we all were tormented 1Ls, so the circle of life continues.

I wish you current 2Ls and 1Ls all the best. May the incoming 1Ls be attractive, and may the curve be ever in your favor.

And last, but obviously not least, to my class, the 3Ls. You know that famous photograph from V-J Day in Times Square with everyone celebrating and a sailor is kissing a girl in a white dress? That is a manifestation of my sentiments towards graduating with you. We did it! We are the largest class in Chapman Law’s history with highest LSAT scores, I believe. Plus, we’re sexy and fun. Despite the trials and tribulations of the last three years, the tears that led to wine or the victories that led to wine, I’m glad we were together. I hope to practice with you, among you, or even against you because we all deserve to practice. Thank you to the Class of 2013 and to Chapman Law for teaching, inspiring, angering, pushing, and tolerating me. I hope you all can say the same, and I hope you all are proud of yourselves for this accomplishment. I get silly in these diary-like letters from the editor, but here I am quite sincere and wishing my prose was more eloquent. You all worked hard and achieved something great. See you on the other side.

And they all lived happily ever after. The end.

Cordially,

Lauren Crecelius
Editor-In-Chief
Forecast: 100% Chance of Rainmaking—Or, How to Guarantee a Fulfilling Job for Yourself

By Luke Salava
Staff Writer

“I wish I hadn’t taken the job for the money.”
“I wish I had quit earlier.”
“I wish I had the confidence to start my own business.”

You now know three of the Top Five Attorney Career Regrets, as catalogued in a recent American Bar Association survey. You should also know that you don’t have to follow the path that leads to these regrets by seeking the position that tops Forbes magazine’s list of Unhappiest Jobs in America, “Associate Attorney.” Instead, you can be the attorney you dreamt of becoming. You can start your own practice.

Sounds too scary? Know that thousands of law students each year start their own practices immediately after graduating. Few starve. Also know that, according to solo practice guru Carolyn Elefant, a predominating sentiment amongst attorneys who ventured out on their own is some version of “My only regret is that I didn’t go solo sooner.” You’re not cut from very different of a cloth.

The greatest limiting belief that hinders law students from starting their own practices, perhaps, is fear. Let’s examine some of the fiercer boogeymen.

“I won’t find clients.”

Thousands of attorneys regularly get calls from clients whose needs fall outside the attorneys’ areas of practice. Those attorneys are always seeking other attorneys to refer such clients to. Why not become one of them? All it takes is getting the word out that you are available to do the work. If you build it (affirm those who have gone before), they will come.

This is more than mere theory. Recent Chapman grads experience it regularly. One such grad joined two other newly-minted attorneys in forming their own firm. Within a year, they had so many cases, they had to turn clients away. These same attorneys also set up a website offering criminal law referrals. Soon, you won’t need another attorney’s help, and you will experience the joy of depositing entire clients’ checks into your own account.

Finally—and this is one of the sweetest perks of being your own attorney—if you don’t know how to serve a client, you can still receive an income from them. All you do is refer the client to another attorney you know and trust. Depending on the type of client, you will either earn a generous referral fee or you will earn goodwill, repaid when the other attorney sends clients your way.

“I can’t afford to head out on my own.”

It’s true that you should carefully consider cash flow. Bills must be paid, including those massive student loans darkening the skies ahead. But take heart; various loan forbearance and deferral programs can give you literally years of breathing room before you must start writing the big checks. By then, your practice should be rolling. Furthermore, loan repayment programs like Income-Based Repayment or Pay As You Earn permit you to make only the tiniest loan repayments until you’re making a decent living and can afford to increase the amount. The amazing aid available is not too good to be true—it’s statute. Take advantage of it. Clients expect you to find the laws most advantageous to them; you should do the same for yourself.

In addition, your business expenses and overhead need not be burdensome. Forgo the $2,000-a-month corner office for a $200-a-month virtual office, where you receive mail, secretarial message services, and access to a board room for client meetings. You can work the rest of the time from home until you build up your practice. Alternately, you can rent a space in a “Fagan

See Forecast, Page 6
Alleged Judge Sex Scandal Too Close to Home

By Ryan Anderson
Staff Writer

The Orange County Sheriff’s Department concluded investigations in early April regarding allegations that Judge Scott Steiner, a Chapman Law adjunct professor, secured a job for a Chapman Law alum at the OC District Attorney’s office in exchange for sex.

According to KTLA news reports, a Chapman Law alum contacted Chapman earlier this year about the alleged sexual quid-pro-quo between herself and Judge Steiner. Supposedly, in return for sexual favors, the judge promised to get her a job at the Orange County District Attorney’s office. The school then notified the DA’s office.

The OCDA office asked the California Attorney General’s office to handle the case because of a possible conflict of interest. According to Jim Amormino, a spokesman for the OC Sheriff’s Department, once the month-long investigation was completed, the Sheriff’s Department passed its findings along to the AG for further action. The AG will then determine if and what charges may be brought against the judge. Amormino also said that Judge Steiner’s chambers were searched, and potential evidence was taken for DNA testing.

On March 11, 2013, Judge Steiner was transferred from the Central Justice Center in Santa Ana to the North Justice Center in Fullerton, Gwen Vieau, a spokeswoman with the Superior Court, said. She said several judges were moved at that time. As of press time April 10, 2013, no charges have been made, the name of the woman making the allegations has not officially been released, and Judge Steiner himself as well as Chapman Law are staying silent. Local and even international media sources, however, have been running amuck with the few available facts and the widely available rumors. Publications such as OC Weekly, the OC Register, legal blog Above the Law and even the United Kingdom’s Daily Mail have covered the story.

The LA Times, reported that the sex may have occurred in his Santa Ana courtroom chambers, and OC Weekly stated that carpet was removed from the judge’s chambers for forensic analysis. The LA Times reported that the main focus of the investigation was to determine if the allegations were criminal or not.

Though developments are rather new, Judge Steiner’s Wikipedia page already reflects the allegations:

“The Orange County District Attorney recused itself after discovering the nature of the allegations and referred the case to the California Attorney General’s office. In the recent days before his reassignment from the Central Justice Center, prosecutors refused to appear in front of Judge Steiner.”

For many at Chapman, this new comes as a surprise. 1L Andrew Cummings was shocked when he first heard the allegations.

“What was he thinking?” Cummings asked. Cummings believes the allegations but said, “we will see what happens after they complete the investigation, but it sure sounds fishy.”

Judge Steiner, who is married and a father of two, was a prosecutor at the OCDA for over a decade before he was elected in 2010 to serve a six-year term as a Superior Court judge. He received his J.D. from Hastings College of the Law and an LL.M from Chapman. In 2008, according to KTLA, he became a part-time, adjunct professor of law at Chapman.

Chapman Law released a Spring 2013 Student Handbook with a new section about sexual harassment and a section discussing sexual relationships among professors, faculty, and students. Below is an excerpt from the new section on consensual relationships:

“Because of the respect and trust accorded a professor or administrator by a student and the power exercised by the professor….consenting romantic and sexual relationships between faculty or administrators and students, while not expressly forbidden, are generally deemed unwise….faculty and administrators need to be aware of the possible costs of even an apparently consenting relationship…”

“A faculty member or an administrator who enters into a sexual relationship with a student (or supervisor with an employee) where a professional power differential exists, must realize that if a charge of sexual harassment is subsequently lodged, it will be exceedingly difficult to prove immunity on grounds of mutual consent….They may, moreover, be less consensual than the individual whose position confers power believes.”

See Scandal, Page 10
suite,” where you share an office with other solo practitioners who refer clients to each other. More options than these abound, and one is right for you.

“I still don't know. At this stage, all I want is a regular paycheck.”

You'd rather find a job than clients? That's perfectly valid. Just remember in the meantime that the only way an employer can afford to hire you is when they bill your clients more for your work than they pay you for it.

Why did you enter law school? If you're like many, it was because you thought law school would turn you into a confident, sexy, high-earning professional who walks into a room and radiates excellence. That's how attorneys appear on film. After arriving in law school, however, you may have been disappointed to learn that many attorneys wind up cloistered in dark offices, shackled to their computers, relegated to painstakingly researching the way to split hairs in the manner most advantageous to other attorneys' clients. There's value in that—but it's not the only way.

Imagine yourself, rather than telling potential clients, “I work for an expensive firm where someone there will really take care of you,” saying instead, “Call me. I'll take care of you,” as you hand over your card. Imagine being able to choose your own clients and your own schedule. These are what happen when you open your own law office. Isn't that what you signed up for?

Others—many others—have made it work. Clients await, hoping to finally find an attorney they like and trust. You are that attorney! All it takes is your conscious choice to make it happen. You won't be charting new territory; it's all been done before. Clients won't know how incompetent you feel, they'll only believe that you have a million times more legal knowledge than they do. They'll be right. You can do this. Nothing but the reflection in your mirror can hold you back.

Your author, assuming he passes the small quiz after Graduation, plans to open his own practice in November, specializing in motorists' and motorcyclists' needs, including Personal Injury, Traffic Tickets, and DUIs. All considering opening their own practice—in any area of law—are invited to chat with him over coffee.

Forecast, From Page 4

Interested in advertising in the Chapman Law School Courier?

We give discounted rates for Chapman Law School organizations and alumni!

Contact Nicole Arbagey at narbagey@gmail.com
of the unequal weighting given to the categories assessed by US News.

When interpreting the data it collects, US News gives greater weight to certain categories in computing a school's score. According to the US News website, the most heavily-weighted category in the Chapman Law's 2014 U.S. News Ranking Stirs School

By Boyd Johnson
Staff Writer

This March, U.S. News & World Report released its 2014 list of America’s “Best Law Schools,” in which Chapman Law’s rank dropped in only one year from #110 to #126, out of a total of 194 schools.

While, naturally, many Chapman Law students and faculty were disappointed to learn about the new ranking, others, like 1L Taylor Tondevold, do not believe that this ranking will significantly diminish their opportunities for employment.

“I think the rankings do matter in the short run, but law firms probably aren’t concerned with whether the school is 110 or 126,” Tondevold, a native Canadian, opined. “They already have an idea of what Chapman graduates are capable of.”

Still, for many potential law students looking at schools, current law students looking for jobs, and practicing attorneys looking to hire new attorneys, the US News ranking is extremely relevant.

Ironically, many people are unfamiliar with the US News ranking system’s history, its specific criteria, or its methodology. Perhaps if students and employers studied the criteria used to rank the “Best Law Schools” the importance and relevance of the list might diminish, especially because

Students should not dwell on Chapman’s U.S. News ranking this year, because it is something that lies outside of their personal control.

Chapman also explained that the school’s modest employment rate mirrored California’s unemployment rate, as the Golden State has been one of the slowest states in the nation to recover from the great recession.

California’s 2011 unemployment rate of 11.2 percent was significantly higher than the national unemployment rate of 8.5 percent, cited the dean. Furthermore, Dean Campbell noted, the new US News ranking not only lowered Chapman’s ranking, but also the rankings of 11 of 13 California law schools.

Some students, like 1L Shaun Sanders, have expressed a general skepticism about the unregulated autonomy of US News in making its “Best Law Schools” ranking. Sanders contended that the media and public at large consistently give the annual US News ranking more authority than it deserves, especially when no one regulates or audits the data collected.

A different ranking that is far too often overlooked is Princeton Review’s law school ranking for “Best Quality of Life” in the nation. In this ranking, Chapman Law has consistently been in the Top 10.

“Students should not dwell on Chapman’s US News ranking this year, because it is something that lies outside of their personal control,” remarked Tondevold.

“Although I was definitely sad about the drop in the rankings, it isn’t within my control,” he stated. “Rather than worry about where the school is, I think it is more important to worry about where I fit in professionally, because I have more control over that.”

Chapman’s Career Services Office confirms this sentiment and teaches students essentially the same thing, namely that one’s professional success in obtaining employment need not depend on one’s law school’s ranking. Rather, according to the CSO, the students who consistently land jobs after graduating are those who network, who attend career fairs and other professional events, and who actively seek substantive work opportunities to bolster their résumés.
A Successful Year for Chapman Law’s Legal Clinics

By Ozgun Tumer
Staff Writer

At the Big Firms hiring panel conducted by Career Services in March, I was struck by a comment that each of the three panelists shared: students came to them with no practical experience and no actual legal skills – they would have to develop those on the job.

“But that’s not true,” I thought. In fact, students who take advantage of one or more of Chapman Law’s six legal clinics do gain hands-on training and experience by negotiating issues, writing court documents, and interviewing and advising actual clients.

Although Chapman Law offers several ways to develop practical skills, such as externships and clerkships, those opportunities rarely have the intensity and client contact of a clinic experience. Law students participating in clinics have represented clients in court, written appellate briefs, negotiated with opposing parties, and more.

The Tax Law Clinic, for example, helps low-income taxpayers in their controversies with the IRS. “As far as clinics that actually go to Tax Court, Professor George Willis said, “it’s just us and Fordham, LA and New York.”

He said that the clinic serves a population of over 12 million people with clients from as far away as the Bay Area.

“We’re the only ones that will take their case,” he explained.

In the past six months alone, the Tax Clinic has helped taxpayers with over 500 issues, saving them an aggregate of over $180,000 on their tax liabilities. This is not counting their “Offer in Compromise” program, which they are still tabulating, but is estimated to have saved several hundred thousand more dollars. Students in the clinic are responsible for their own cases, writing all the necessary briefs and documents and even representing their clients in Tax Court.

Wendy Seiden of the Family Violence Clinic related a heartbreaking story of one woman who was married to a drug addict who beat her and threatened their young daughter. A hearing conducted by Chapman Law students representing the woman resulted in a five-year protective order. The client is now successfully putting her life back together, Professor Seiden said. The client told her that she “doesn’t know what she would do” without the support and representation of the clinic.

Disadvantaged seniors turn to the Alona Cortese Elder Law Clinic. The elderly have a particular need for legal aid. Wills and advance health directives are necessities, but the clinic does much more than that. They represent seniors in administrative hearings and even protect them from elder abuse.

Although all of Chapman Law’s legal clinics address the problems of those who cannot afford the help they need, some of them are not focused on litigation, but instead offer experience in transactional and other legal work. For example, the Entertainment Contracts Law Clinic serves new and independent filmmakers that have the same legal needs as big corporate film companies but do not have the resources to hire a law firm. These filmmakers include winners at Sundance and other major film festivals.

Students in the entertainment clinic primarily work on contracts, but their work touches on every aspect of the film. Mary Collins, 3L and student participant, said, “we literally do every kind of agreement for [independent filmmakers].”

They work on everything from forming LLCs to employment contracts to licensing agreements.

“I really enjoyed working with an independent filmmaker client because he was so passionate about completing his movie,” Mary continued, “and [it] felt really good that we could help him.”

The Constitutional Jurisprudence Clinic gives students a chance to sharpen their thinking and writing skills while influencing the law itself. This clinic specializes in constitutional law, writing 15 amicus briefs this year in cases from the District Court level all the way up to the Supreme Court. .

And what might be better than influencing decisions? Making them. Students in the Mediation Clinic mediate actual disputes in real controversies. The students interact with the parties, starting off by observing mediations and later, co-mediating the cases themselves. They spend at least two mornings per week in court.

Chapman Law’s clinics do more than just provide another opportunity to get practical experience and training. They help people in need. Just ask any clinic student about their experiences. Each one has touched another’s life and made it better. Isn’t that why we came to law school?
By Blaise Vanderhorst
Staff Writer

My first clients at the Alona Cortese Elder Law Clinic were two parents seeking to renew their conservatorship over their paranoid-schizophrenic son, who had just turned thirty. Their son challenged the conservatorship every six months, insisting that he was not mentally ill and that he was being “locked up” for no reason. He believed he was sane despite admitting to a forensic psychologist that he harbored delusions, had violent outbursts, and obeyed the voices in his head when they told him to do dangerous or inappropriate things, like jumping from a third-story building or eating his own vomit.

That case was the very first jury trial I attended regarding mental health. I, along with two other Chapman students, worked on the Lanterman Petris Short (LPS) Conservatorship for our clients’ son at the Elder Law Clinic. A conservatorship is a process in which the court appoints a person to make certain legal decisions for you; an LPS Conservatorship is a special kind of conservatorship where the appointment is against the conservatee’s wishes, and is used in cases only of “grave mental disability.” The experience opened my eyes to the dire reform our state’s mental health laws need.

Luckily, in that case, the jury was convinced that the son was gravely mentally disabled and continued the conservatorship. I was shocked, though, at how close this obviously, and dangerously, mentally ill person came to release.

Even more startling, and infuriating, were the numerous legal obstacles placed in the path of his parents, who wanted nothing more than to keep him alive and healthy by obtaining long-term treatment for their ill son. Based on my experience with LPS cases and research into the history of mental health law, I have concluded that California desperately needs to reform its statutes regarding the long-term commitment of the mentally ill. The incurably mentally ill should be institutionalized indefinitely for their own protection and that of the community.

Historically, mental institutions were often plagued by abuses. By the mid-1950s, increased public awareness about mismanaged institutions, combined with the promise of newly developed medications, led to a sea change in public policy regarding mental health. The enactment of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965 paved the way for a revolution in the treatment of mental illness.

Some members of the public viewed the expansive use of paries patriae (parent of the nation) to treat the mentally ill as a massive curtailment of liberty. Public opinion was also influenced by the depictions of the mental health system in media, most notably in the 1962 novel, One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest, in which the career criminal protagonist enters a mental institution rather than face jail time. He is punished for his repeated misbehavior with forcible medication, electroshock therapy, and eventually, a lobotomy.

President John F. Kennedy, whose sister was lobotomized, proclaimed in 1963 that “[t]he time has come for a bold new approach”, and cited the development of new drugs and therapeutic methods in his call to replace widespread, involuntary institutionalization. “Emphasis on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation will be substituted for a desultory interest in confining patients in an institution to wither away.”

The State of California led the way with the groundbreaking Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, which was signed into law by Governor Ronald Reagan in 1967 and enacted in 1969. The Act ended indefinite detention of the mentally ill and “emphasized voluntary treatment with periods of involuntary intervention for people who are unable to care for themselves”. It still governs mental health issues today.

The legislative intent of the Act vows to end inappropriate involuntary commitment, provide treatment, protect the public, and protect mentally ill people from criminal acts.

The law authorizes the certain small-length detentions of a person who is either gravely disabled or a threat to himself or others. A judge may extend the detention and may also appoint a conservator for anyone found gravely mentally disabled due to a mental disorder. If the patient refuses to take medications voluntarily, a separate court hearing, a Riese hearing, must be conducted to determine whether the patient is incompetent to refuse treatment.

Additional protections were added by subsequent case decisions. In Conservatorship of Roulou, the California Supreme Court held that a unanimous jury must find, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the proposed conservatee is gravely mentally disabled in order for a conservatorship to be granted.

Though the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act’s purpose is a noble one, its substance and enactment, however, have resulted in the opposite of virtually every stated goal it endorses. The law imposes numerous and unnecessary challenges upon those seeking a conservatorship of the mentally ill. The mentally ill, then, are all too often denied prompt, individualized treatment and use of existing agencies and services.

Indeed, the only goal which the Act has achieved is the protection of individual rights through judicial review, which it has done at the expense of the general population through redundant, time-consuming procedures.

The fundamental problem with the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act is its ignorance of the pathologies of mental illnesses. Some mental illnesses are curable, some are treatable, but many are not. The Act’s failure to recognize this is compounded by its failure to acknowledge that many mentally ill people lack the ability to recognize they have a mental illness. While the authors of the Act were doubtless heartened by the success of new medications, it is telling that a person who does not believe himself ill will...
Harlem Shake Craze Faces Copyright Objections

By Sam Morgenstern
Staff Writer

Seemingly everyone, from the Maker Studios staffers to the Miami Heat, has jumped on the “Harlem Shake” viral video bandwagon. Little did the dancers punching blow up giraffes and running around humping in a LuLu Libre mask know that while they were engaging in 30 seconds of recorded debauchery, they were also helping stir up legal controversy.

According to AboveTheLaw.com, the song’s writer and producer, Harry Bauer Rodrigues, better known as “Baauer,” failed to seek permission for sampling from reggaeton artist Hector Delgado and rapper Jayson Musson. USA Today reported in 2005 that Hector Delgado/Héctor “El Father”/Héctor el Bambino was an “up-and-coming star in the reggaeton genre.” Delgado first gained popularity in his home of Puerto Rico and then later in the U.S. with the help of a collaboration album with Jay-Z, according to an article on LatinoRebels.com. Since departing from the music business in 2008, Delgado/Baauer has established a reputation as one of the top artists in the reggaeton genre.

The song’s writer and producer, Harry Bauer Rodrigues, better known as “Baauer,” failed to seek permission for sampling from reggaeton artist Hector Delgado and rapper Jayson Musson.

he became a preacher and had fallen off the radar until the “Harlem Shake” controversy started.

Earlier this year, ABC News reported that the catchy line “con los terroristas” that everyone is quoting from the “Harlem Shake” is actually a sample from Delgado’s song “Los Terroristas.”

Jayson Musson, better known as obscure artist Hennessy Youngman, also unknowingly contributed to the Harlem Shake song with his line “do the Harlem Shake” from his rap group Plastic Little’s song “Miller Time,” according to ArtInfo.com.

AboveTheLaw.com suggests “obtaining licenses before sampling music.” However, many of today’s most popular artists sample without even asking for permission, let alone seeking a license.

According to Chapman Law Professor Tom W. Bell, the money, time, and effort that one would need to put into tracking down the artists, negotiating, and making deals to acquire a license might lead a producer to decide to take the risk of paying damages and/or legal fees involved in future infringement litigation, assuming the plaintiff even prevails against the murky fair use defense. Also, in many cases, most people do not even know the risks involved can choose to evaluate inquiries based on other criteria. The defense’s four factors are as follows: 1) the purpose and character of the use, 2) the nature of the copyrighted work, 3) the amount and substantiality of the use, and 4) the market harm.

Professor Bell opined that an Apple iTunes-type of format for purchasing licenses to songs might serve as a way for everyone to find and purchase music licenses for whatever work they are creating. Apple certainly reaches a wide enough audience given its reputation in the community and winning marketing strategies, so this could become popular if the company expands its iTunes platform.

As much as people would enjoy the idea of a California court watching the “Harlem Shake” videos in its investigation of the merits of a copyright infringement claim, it is unlikely that a lawsuit will erupt between the aggrieved artists and Mad Decent Records, Baauer’s record label. A small label like Mad Decent does not exactly have the deep pockets such as companies like Universal Music, so the incentive to spend time and money carrying out a lawsuit is fairly nonexistent. According to AboveTheLaw.com, Musson is in talks with Mad Decent regarding a settlement. Although Delgado and his former manager want to “turn around and stop that song,” they too will probably settle after weighing the cost of litigating beside the benefit of a potentially favorable judgment against Mad Decent’s shallow pockets.

Scandal, From Page 5

This section was not in the Fall 2012 edition. The complete Spring 2013 Student Handbook can be found here: chapman.edu/law/_files/students/student-handbook-sp13.pdf

Judge Steiner would not return phone calls or answer emails in response to questions. He recently hired well-known defense attorney Paul S. Meyer of Costa Mesa. Judge Steiner left Chapman Law during the Spring Semester, and other professors took over his classes.
Food for Thought for the Unpaid Intern

By Mary Collins
Staff Writer

While legal internships, either paid or unpaid, are invaluable for gaining legal experience, it is important for law students to remember they have rights. This is especially important for unpaid internships, and this summer, most internships for law students will be unpaid.

Although it is smart to have realistic expectations about an unpaid internship, it is also important that interns know their rights, and specifically, what an employer or supervisor can ask of unpaid interns.

Every intern should keep The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) standards in mind throughout their internship.

The following list of criteria is an excerpt from The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), listed on the United States Department of Labor website Wage and Hour Division (dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs71.htm). It sets forth factors to help determine whether interns must be paid the minimum wage and overtime under the FLSA for the services that they provide to “for-profit” private sector employers.

“The following six criteria must be applied when making this determination:

The internship, even though it includes actual operation of the facilities of the employer, is similar to training which would be given in an educational environment;

The internship experience is for the benefit of the intern;

The intern does not displace regular employees, but works under close supervision of existing staff;

The employer that provides the training derives no immediate advantage from the activities of the intern; and on occasion its operations may actually be impeded;

The intern is not necessarily entitled to a job at the conclusion of the internship; and

The employer and the intern understand that the intern is not entitled to wages for the time spent in the internship.

If all of the factors listed above are met, an employment relationship does not exist under the FLSA, and the Act's minimum wage and overtime provisions do not apply to the intern. This exclusion from the definition of employment is necessarily quite narrow because the FLSAs definition of ‘employ’ is very broad.”

Undoubtedly, the benefits of a summer internship, whether paid or unpaid, will be beneficial for both the law student and the employer. Law students can enjoy some wonderful opportunities and experiences, while finding knowledgeable and helpful mentors in their supervisors along the way. An unpaid internship can also be a worthwhile experience for the employer because law students bring their knowledge and enthusiasm to their summer positions free of charge. While this can mean supervisors will likely be more sympathetic and willing to educate interns, it may also mean that some supervisors could try to take advantage of the situation.

Every law student seeking an unpaid internship should remember this list of criteria when approaching the internship with an open-mind and an eagerness to learn. An unpaid internship is a valuable educational experience—it is the chance to develop practical lawyering skills in a real-life environment. If an intern feels that the work being completed is not for the intern’s benefit, however, this should be brought to the attention of the school's internship coordinator.

If you have any questions about your current or future internships, or if you are seeking an internship or externship, contact the Career Services Office or Professor Carolyn Larmore.

Although it is smart to have realistic expectations about an unpaid internship, it is also important that interns know their rights, and specifically, what an employer or supervisor can ask of unpaid interns.

Image courtesy Wikimedia

Image courtesy Wikimedia
not take a medication!

Schizophrenics in particular lack the ability to understand that they have an illness. Many will not take their medications if they are not compelled to do so. For such individuals, involuntary commitment and medication is necessary for their well-being; their refusal to accept medication is not an exercise of individual autonomy but a manifestation of their illness. The Act, therefore, has overstepped its goal to end inappropriate involuntary commitment because in some cases, involuntary commitment is the best option.

In regards to public safety, the consequences of deinstitutionalization have been dire. There is an abundance of mentally ill citizens living unmedicated and unsupervised on the street. Following the passage of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act and the release of the severely mentally ill into the community at large, California witnessed a precipitous rise in violent crime. National Statistics mirrored California’s, and while other factors cannot be discounted, the correlation of a rise in crime with deinstitutionalization is clear.

Though not all mentally ill persons are prone to violence, a disturbingly high percentage of murderers suffer from some form of mental illness. Modern mass murders, while complex social phenomena, are largely the result of deinstitutionalization and the current way the government deals with the mentally ill.

The abuses of the old system of institutionalization led to a system that now has the exact opposite problem: it is too difficult to order treatment or commit the mentally ill people who need these options mandated upon them. Personal freedom is obviously an important right, but, when it comes to certain cases of mental illness, at what point does the cost outweigh the benefit?

Today, unless a mentally ill person is threatening imminent harm to himself or others, or appears gravely mentally disabled, he cannot be involuntarily detained and evaluated, and even then it would be extremely difficult to keep the person supervised and treated for the long-term.

As a society, we cannot hold the mentally ill to the same legal standards of conduct as sane adults. While we must afford all persons due process, guard against unnecessary institutionalization, and afford the mentally ill the greatest degree of autonomy and dignity their conditions permit them, we do the mentally ill no favors by ignoring their diseases and allowing them to refuse treatment.

The schizophrenic who refuses medication because he believes he is sane, despite hearing voices telling him he can fly, is not exercising his freedom; he is a prisoner of his own neurology. It is also unfair to only give them care when they are incarcerated for breaking the law. We must, as a state, and a nation, show concern for mental illness at all times and not just when an incident sparks media frenzy. We need to reform our laws so that they reflect medical reality, the desire of families to care for their sick relatives, and the needs of the mentally ill to receive treatment which their conditions prevent them from acknowledging they need.
Remembering the 50th Anniversary of the Gideon Decision

By Hilda Akopyan  
Staff Writer

This March marked the 50th anniversary of the monumental Supreme Decision in Gideon v. Wainwright that, under the Fourteenth Amendment, criminal defendants have the right to an attorney even if they cannot afford one.

Clarence Earl Gideon was denied appointed counsel though he could not afford counsel in a 1961 criminal case against him in Florida. Without representation, Gideon was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison on August 25, 1961.

With only a pencil and paper, Gideon changed the judicial system. While in prison, he familiarized himself with the American legal system. He wrote a petition to the Florida Supreme Court alleging the unfairness of the current system and stating that his trial without counsel was unconstitutional under the Sixth Amendment of the United States. His petition was denied. Gideon then wrote a five-page petition to the Supreme Court of the United States and asked them to consider his complaint. They agreed.

At the time, the decision in Betts v. Brady held that defendants only had the right to counsel for capital cases or under special circumstances determined on a case-by-case basis. Gideon contended that “special circumstances” for a defendant to be appointed with counsel in a non-capital case was simply unfair. An average person could not go up against an attorney in court and win, regardless of the evidence, he argued.

In the summer of 1961, Gideon was convicted of breaking and entering with intent to commit petty larceny. Some beer and soda bottles were stolen from the Bay Harbor Pool Room along with $50 taken from the jukebox and $5 in change. Gideon was arrested based on the testimony of a witness who claimed to have seen him get into a taxi with wine and change in his pockets. Although he asked the trial court judge to appoint him with counsel, Judge Robert McCary Jr. declined.

On March 18, 1963, Justice Hugo Black delivered the historic opinion which was an extension of the Sixth Amendment that afforded counsel to defendants in capital cases who could not afford attorneys. The Gideon Decision overturned the decision Betts v. Brady, and its effects included the freeing of thousands of inmates across the county, and 2,000 inmates from the state of Florida alone, where Gideon had been sentenced. Gideon himself was given a new, fair trial with his attorney Fred Turner and was acquitted after only one hour of jury deliberation. He was acquitted and freed because the prosecution could not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he was guilty of breaking and entering or theft.

By studying the law and having the courage to persevere despite constant denials, Gideon changed the criminal justice system forever. The immediate outcome of his continuous efforts was not only his own freedom but also the freedom of thousands more. Gideon passed a few years later at the age of sixty-one but his legacy lives on every day throughout the criminal courts of America.

“By studying the law and having the courage to persevere despite constant denials, Gideon changed the criminal justice system forever.”

Sixth Amendment of the United States. His petition was denied. Gideon then wrote a five-page petition to the Supreme Court of the United States and asked them to consider his complaint. They agreed.

At the time, the decision in Betts v. Brady held that defendants only had the right to counsel for capital cases or under special circumstances determined on a case-by-case basis. Gideon contended that “special circumstances” for a defendant to be appointed with counsel in a non-capital case was simply unfair. An average person could not go up against an attorney in court and win, regardless of the evidence, he argued.

In the summer of 1961, Gideon was convicted of breaking and entering with intent to commit petty larceny. Some beer and soda bottles were stolen from the Bay Harbor Pool Room along with $50 taken from the jukebox and $5 in change. Gideon was arrested based on the testimony of a witness who claimed to have seen him get into a taxi with wine and change in his pockets. Although he asked the trial court judge to appoint him with counsel, Judge Robert McCary Jr. declined.

On March 18, 1963, Justice Hugo Black delivered the historic opinion which was an extension of the Sixth Amendment that afforded counsel to defendants in capital cases who could not afford attorneys.

The Gideon Decision overturned the decision Betts v. Brady, and its effects included the freeing of thousands of inmates across the county, and 2,000 inmates from the state of Florida alone, where Gideon had been sentenced. Gideon himself was given a new, fair trial with his attorney Fred Turner and was acquitted after only one hour of jury deliberation. He was acquitted and freed because the prosecution could not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he was guilty of breaking and entering or theft.

By studying the law and having the courage to persevere despite constant denials, Gideon changed the criminal justice system forever. The immediate outcome of his continuous efforts was not only his own freedom but also the freedom of thousands more. Gideon passed a few years later at the age of sixty-one but his legacy lives on every day throughout the criminal courts of America.
Bar exam takers rate Kaplan higher than BARBRI in key areas*. In a July 2011 bar exam exit survey, examinees who took Kaplan rated Kaplan higher than BARBRI students rated BARBRI in the following areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Exam-likeness of MBE Practice Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>Essay grading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>Amount of individualized guidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>Amount of support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>Overall value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>Simulated practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>Online tools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on an exit survey of 1,973 July 2011 bar examinees who took bar review. Survey conducted at 24 randomly selected locations in states where Kaplan offers full service bar review. Each respondent rated his/her primary bar review course. Rated higher means Kaplan students rated Kaplan higher than BARBRI students rated BARBRI.
Near the end of my 1L year, I found myself exhausted, job-less, and in need of some serious rejuvenation to cure my law school rollercoaster motion sickness. To soothe my sorrows, I kept reminding myself that sweet summertime was only a few months away and imagined long, carefree days basking in endless rays of sunshine without a law book in sight.

My daydreams were abruptly broken by the reality that future employers would question and frown upon a huge gap in my resume. “So, what exactly did you do in the summer after your 1L year?” they would ask. The best I could come up with was, “I worked on getting a prescriptive easement to Malibu’s exclusive Broad Beach.”

Realizing that my efforts wouldn’t impress most, I was forced to look into ways that I could actually enjoy my summer while still being a dedicated, responsible law student.

Hearing all this talk around school about work and study abroad programs immediately piqued my interest. My biggest regret in undergrad college was that I never took the opportunity to travel to a foreign country and “educate” myself. Clearly, this was my last chance to do something I have always wanted to do, plus avoid that big empty space in my resume at all costs, and get school units for it. It was a win-win-win.

It goes without saying that I picked the program in Costa Rica because of the beaches. Not really, but that was a significant deciding factor. All jokes aside though, the experience turned out to be a whole lot more than just beautiful sandy beaches and cheap beer.

Of course, the first thing that happened was I realized what a sheltered and close-minded monster that law school had made of me. By the end of my 1L year, I was sure I had experienced the worst of the worst: pulling all-nighters to finish LRW papers and sleeping through class the next day, dealing with high school-like cliques on an overload of stress, and shoulder strains from carrying around so many heavy books. My world had become a dreadful triathlon on a sweaty, humid day and I was only one-third of the way through. I had no intention of ceasing my harping about it until it was finally over, and then some.

But, with each experience that summer, my mind literally expanded as to the multitude of things that bring both pride and tears to the people of Costa Rica.

In the typical Monday thru Thursday classroom setting, the Costa Rican professors shed light on the historical, political, and socio-economic context within which human rights issues have developed in Latin America over the past three decades. After a year of mundane, mandatory 1L classes, this was refreshing even while considering the heavy emotional aspect of the subject.

In my Costa Rican home, I was forced to muster up whatever Spanish I could remember from my high school days. My sweet host family maybe spoke three words of English. I am not going to lie, they had Wi-Fi and I made use of Google translate as often as possible.

Not surprisingly, the beaches held the best lessons to be learned. Every Friday, we traveled from San Jose over rough, unpaved roads to either the east or west coast. There, we stumbled upon the wildest rainforests and untamed jungles imaginable. After successfully finding our way through the dense greenery, while simultaneously trying to avoid the creepy critters and snap photos of prancing monkeys, we uncovered hundreds of miles of sparkling water and sandy beaches.

Every time, in every beach town, the positive outlook of the locals was evident—in their food, interactions, and hospitality. Without much, fishermen are dedicated to catching the most delicious mahi mahi, and people joined together as if they were blood-related by virtue of the common ground they inhabited.

And while I was so impressed that I wished I had the cajonas to drop out and join the locals instead of slaving away in Kennedy Hall for the next two years, the entire experience changed my perspective so much that the remainder of the law school roller coaster turned out to be a pretty sweet ride.
The End of the 1L

By Arthur Arutyunyants
Staff Writer

What did I learn after two semesters of copious amounts of briefing, note-taking, and obligatory participation? Bartender, make that shot a double. Everyone who made it through the first year of law school knows how difficult it is to juggle everything, whether it’s keeping up with the reading while drafting a memo or applying for jobs between classes.

The one aspect of this experience that stuck out to me was my reasonable success with balancing schoolwork with my personal life. If you find yourself cooped up in the library forgetting which day of the week it is, it’s probably time to find your equilibrium. For some that might mean a walk on the beach. For me, it usually entailed an AMC marathon-of-sorts with a glass of Glenlivet and my Santa Clause snuggie. Don’t judge me. If I had to break down what I learned from my first year, it would go something like this…

Find your routine. The one piece of cliché advice I received consistently before attending Chapman law school was the importance of finding a routine that worked for me. Let’s face it, they were all right. Even though I had to adjust accordingly between semesters, having a daily schedule of what to do was undeniably helpful. My to-do lists included a variety of tasks containing school-related homework, grocery shopping, a few hours of basketball, etc. I stayed within my means and didn’t pay attention to the habits of those around me.

Don’t burn out. The first year of law school is a mental marathon. The exhaustion that follows a week filled with studying can backfire in the long run. Sometimes all it takes is a simple change of scenery. Instead of the usual library scene, spend some time studying at a coffee shop or outside on your patio. It’s important to take breaks and reload. By the time second semester rolls around and grades are out, you’ll realize that staying up all night highlighting the entire book in 14 different colors might not have been the best use of your time. Allow me to preemptively apologize if I have offended any highlighter lovers out there. Managing stress isn’t easy and neither is quitting a steady diet of Monster and Cheetos, but staying mentally and physically in shape is paramount to making it to the finish line.

Personalize your experience. My last piece of advice to all future law students is to personalize your experience. It’s key to individualize your experience in law school by opening doors, even if they’re at random. Find what you might be interested in and get involved in any way you can. A simple meet and greet with a professor can be eye opening. Contrary to popular belief, law professors are friendly and do care about you as long as you’re not that person in class who asks questions that no one cares about. Don’t be that guy. Why is it always a guy? Looking back at my first year, I wish I had networked more and took advantage of the services offered by the school. Doing that can help you find what it is you want out of these three years of your life.

It’s very straightforward really. I came to law school to figure out what I wanted to specialize in, and in the meantime, I’ve built some great friendships and been a part of some memorable moments, such as witnessing one professor ask if “Snookie Dogg” was a rapper.
By Denise Vatani  
Staff Writer

Yep, you read that right. I was the bride that got married in my last semester of law school, right before the craziness of the BAR hit me! I had a big fat, fabulous, black tie, Catholic/Muslim, American/Persian wedding, in the middle of Hollywood, with over 250 guests from eight different states and three different countries, and I loved every second of it.

I dealt with over 25 vendors, including five cancan dancers, an aerialist, fire blowers, strolling tables, stilt walkers, burlesque dancers, a five-feet tall Eiffel Tower cake, a Hollywood paparazzi photo booth with a 12x12 Parisian background, two ceremonies and two dresses, and I remained in good standing at Chapman Law. Now that I am an experienced bride, I can pass on some advice that I wish previous brides had imparted to me, including the good and the bad of getting hitched while finishing up my last semester of law school.

Planning a grand wedding is traumatic. There is no way of getting around it. Yes, I did solicit help from an over-the-top wedding planner, six gorgeous Amazonian bridesmaids, family members, and the best fiancé a girl could ask for, but no one could design my wedding the way I wanted it, other than me, myself, and I.

I wanted all of my guests to feel like they were walking on a red carpet and getting the VIP treatment from the moment valet opened their doors. That night, I felt like it was the most magical wedding I had ever seen, let alone attended, and it was actually mine!

Of course, not everything is as magical as it seems on the surface. Every single thing you can imagine went wrong! At 11 pm the night before my wedding I received a call from the bakery frantically explaining that they could not find my cake. Really? How many brides do you know ordering a five-foot tall Eiffel Tower cake designed in lace, crystals, and sugar flowers? Are you kidding me?

Then, the morning of, one of the florists delivered tiny, wilted bouquets in lieu of what I ordered. The florist’s response: “Oh it’ll get prettier as the day goes on.” What does that even mean? By then, I just couldn’t control it anymore and politely said thank you, as she closed the door behind her. My facial expression and the tornado of curses that followed relayed my dismay.

These are just a few examples of the billion things that went wrong at the wedding. But now, looking back, I realize not one single guest even noticed. They loved all of the entertainment, food, and fun the night brought and did not care if my bouquet was 10 pounds or 15 pounds, and rightfully so. Here’s the one piece of advice I could give any law student getting married during law school: do it, and love every second of it. You will never be able to plan your wedding in a perfect setting with a perfect career and a perfect life.

Things come up, like they do for everyone – just remember what matters most: your wedding is not about the party; it is about joining your life with your special someone. Though it’s easy to get wrapped up in the details of day, always remember why you’re having a wedding in the first: to marry your love. That being said, if you do choose to marry during law school, choose your date wisely, like during 2L year, or better yet, during the summer months. These times will seem to be much easier for planning than second semester of 3L year…but what can I say, I enjoy drama!
“Stuff” Law Students Say

By Sam Morgenstern
Staff Writer

“Thinking like a lawyer” does not mean crafting the perfect IRAC or acing an oral argument, it means strategically dodging the Socratic method, checking job application submission statuses 10 times per day…and talking about it ad nauseum. Check out this list of “stuff” law students say with your buddies to see if you have joined the ranks of expert complainers—law students before you.

1) “I actually disagree with the court’s reasoning here.”
2) “Just get the E&E.”
3) “I need to take a mental health day.”
4) “Ohmaygahd….I have to do Select Topics today.”
5) “Ha! I just committed a battery!”
6) “Hey, want to go get free lunch?”
7) “I want to die right now.”
8) “It’s a slippery slope.”
9) “I’m not sure if this is right, but…”
10) “My mind is gone right now.”
11) “I just need to be on my grind right now.”
12) “I just really need to get my outlines together.”
13) “I just need a drink.”
14) “I didn’t read.”
15) “Did you read for class?”
16) “Are going to read for class?”
17) “Just read for class; you might be on call.”
18) “Don’t read for class, just Google it.”
19) “Just skip class.”
20) “Dude, just go to class, save your absences.”
21) “There are free pens at the Westlaw table!”
22) “Do you have an outline for this class?”
23) “Law school gets easier after the first year.”
24) [insert joke about massive pile of loan money to pay off here]
25) “I just think it’s reasonable…”
26) “Did you see the new rankings?”
27) “Can we have a bonfire for our books at the end of the semester?”
28) “Dude, do you have notes for PR?”
29) “Did you get an OCI interview?”
30) “I’m going to fail that class.”
31) “A failing grade is a .7? Oh, ok. I’m just going to do really bad in that class.”
32) “The answer is: it depends.”
33) “Why is there never any parking?”
34) “He’s such a gunner.”
35) “I hate Blackacre.”

Image courtesy Samantha Morgenstern

ADVERTISEMENT

Now with free Wi-fi!

Show your law school ID between Noon and 7pm for Happy Hour specials!

Jäger special: $3.50 on Thursdays
Get the winning edge and sail away with higher grades on your law school examinations. Don’t set sail for your legal exams at half mast. Sign aboard for the Exam Solution® now and learn first-hand why it’s superior to any other learning aid on the market. It’s an adventure in learning that will exceed all your expectations!

Spring 2013 Schedule of THE EXAM SOLUTION® Classes...

- **Thursday, April 11, 2013**
  - 6:00 pm to 10:00 pm
  - Contracts II - U.C.C.

- **Friday, April 12, 2013**
  - 6:00 pm to 10:30 pm
  - Criminal Law

- **Wednesday, April 17, 2013**
  - 6:00 pm to 10:00 pm
  - Torts II

- **Friday, April 19, 2013**
  - 6:00 pm to 10:30 pm
  - Civil Procedure II

- **Sunday, April 21, 2013**
  - 1:00 pm to 5:30 pm
  - Real Property II

What THE EXAM SOLUTION® Will Do For You...

- Review specific areas of Law through Outlines designed for each area covered. *(This material is not available in published form.)*
- Provide Exam Approach and Checklist for each area covered.
- Provide Exam Analysis and Issue Spotting for each area covered.
- Develop Outline Organization techniques for each area covered.
- Structure Adversary Arguments within the IRAC format.
- Provide Writing Technique for each area covered.
- Outline and Analyze two final exam hypotheticals for each area covered.
- Provide Excellent Review for Multistate Examinations.
- Most of all, THE EXAM SOLUTION will help train you to Write Superior Answers.

Short Term Bar Review
Preparation for July 2013 Bar Exam

LIVE Substantive Classes
Begin May 18, 2013

For more information, call us at 1-800–LAW EXAM
or find us on the web at www.lawprepare.com
Are you really prepared for the CA Bar Performance Exam?

HONIGSBERG PERFORMANCE REVIEW

www.HonigsbergPerformanceReview.com

Honed from teaching over 20 years of bar prep courses, Honigsberg Performance Review is a three-day, eight-hour lecture package that breaks down every aspect of the CA Bar Performance Exam and is filled with unique and crucial tips designed to help you pass.

Honigsberg Performance Review was founded by Professor Peter Jan Honigsberg. Every year since 1992, Professor Honigsberg has helped thousands of law students learn how to excel on the Performance Test. After spending more than 15 years with Barbri, Professor Honigsberg is now offering his dynamic lectures as a supplemental course for students determined to pass the CA Bar Exam.

But, don't take our word for it. Ask your attorney friends who taught them to be a "sheep" and that "ANYBODY" can "PASS" the California Bar Exam. Ask them about Professor Honigsberg!

Students are saying:

“\[\text{I am now a lawyer and, to be honest, a huge portion of my success is attributable to you. Thank you, Professor Honigsberg.}\]\n—Mark

“I hope that someday I will get to shake your hand and let you know the difference you made for me.”
—Sara

“I passed in large part because of the calmness and confidence your lectures instilled in me. You were also hilarious!”
—Trevor

8 Hours of Lecture + Guide with Exercises + Unlimited Viewing* $199

*Unlimited playback until the upcoming bar exam