

the Legal Reformer

HALT'S MEMBERSHIP NEWSLETTER • Fall 2001

The Real People's Court

by Tom Gordon

Small claims courts are often known as “the people’s court.” By using simplified procedures to provide quick resolutions to disputes, they allow individuals to resolve their legal problems quickly and easily, and without hiring an attorney. In a civil justice system where tens of millions of people are denied access every year, small claims courts can be a tremendously effective means for the average person to avoid the usual obstacles established by the legal system and have his or her case resolved.

Consider this typical example of a dispute where small claims courts are beneficial—a homeowner who paid a contractor \$8,000 to do repairs that turned out to be defective. If such a case went to regular court, attorney fees, costs and delays could easily eat up any money the homeowner recovers. That’s a reality many folks face because dollar limits in small claims courts are so low. Only two states, Pennsylvania and South Dakota, have their small claims

dollar limits at \$8,000. Three other states, Delaware, Georgia and Tennessee have higher dollar limits but no simplified small claims procedures. The small claims limit in most states is set between \$1,500 and \$5,000.

Since 1998, HALT’s Small Claims Reform Project has fought hard for improvements to the nation’s small claims courts, including an increase in the size

of claims allowed, allowing small claims judges to issue court orders, expanding small claims mediation programs, and increasing the user-friendliness of small claims courts. HALT has made significant steps in bringing about small claims reform in the three years since this project was launched, including increases in small claims dol-

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One Small Step for Non-Lawyers

by Stacey Lynn Englebert

Washington State may be ushering in an era of expanded paralegal practice, thanks to a new rule adopted by the Washington State Supreme Court. The rule establishes a Practice of Law Board, which will have the authority to recommend opening limited areas of legal practice to non-lawyers. The rule, which was recommended to the Court by the board of governors of the Washington State Bar Association, took effect on September 1.

The Bar’s original intent in drafting the new rule was not to expand paralegal practice, but rather to define the practice of law with an eye towards preventing the unauthorized practice of law. Their focus was redirected largely due to the efforts of the Washington State Paralegal Association and the state’s Access to Justice Board, who, along with other legal advocates

in Washington State, adopted HALT’s long-held position that huge numbers of citizens do not have access to the legal system. The Supreme Court was particularly responsive to the declaration of the Access to Justice Board that a “crisis” exists in access to legal services.

The new Practice of Law Board will eventually recommend whether non-lawyers should be allowed to engage in activities currently defined as unauthorized practice of law. Among the stated purposes of the Board are to “promote expanded access to affordable and reliable legal and law-related services” and to “ensure that those engaged in the delivery of legal services in the state of Washington have the requisite skills and competencies necessary to serve the public.”

Many paralegals feel the new rules are a step in the right direction to ex-

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the Legal Reformer

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lar limits in Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana and Michigan. The small claims page of HALT's web site has been greatly expanded over the years and now provides a wealth of state-specific information, brochures and downloadable forms.

HALT is currently conducting a survey of small claims information from the more-than-3,000 small claims courts nationwide. This survey will lead to a report card comparing small claims practices nationwide, to be released in early 2002.

Also, this fall HALT is releasing *Small Claims Court: Making Your Way Through the System* which contains step-by-step instructions on

small claims litigation, beginning with instructions on whether and how to file, and continuing through preparation for trial and the trial itself. The book also has several appendices with important information specific to each state's small claims system and guides to further resources on small claims courts.

While HALT has helped consumers with its past work on behalf of disenfranchised consumers of the legal system, its efforts to increase access to small claims courts are just beginning. In the months and years to come, the Small Claims Project will continue its work to insure that all Americans have access to this simpler forum for resolving disputes. ■

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pand the ability of independent paralegals to provide affordable legal services. On the Practice of Law Board, which will consist of 13 members, there will be at least four non-lawyers appointed. Of the non-lawyers appointed, a paralegal is likely to be chosen who could provide a voice for independent paralegals throughout the state. Paralegal Jeanie Dawes, the Washington State Paralegal Association's treasurer is enthusiastic about the new rules. She claims that the Washington bar is very pro-access, and while it is "anybody's guess" as to what effect the Practice of Law Board will have, the new rules have the "potential to have a big impact."

The impact the new rules will have on independent paralegals, however is unclear. It is uncertain whether the new rules will greatly expand paralegal practice or only leave independent paralegals with the ability to perform a few specifically delineated tasks. Part of the reason for this is that several of the rules were written not to protect specific non-lawyer groups, but rather to

protect certain actions from falling under the unauthorized practice of law. Some of the actions protected under the new rules include actions that had been allowed previously, such as lobbying or participating as a neutral mediator.

"Washington State, like California, is finally recognizing the desperate need for less expensive legal services," said HALT Executive Director Jim Turner. "But this is just one small step; until paralegal services are encouraged everywhere, too many Americans will be simply unable to afford justice."

HALT intern Kristy Hoppa contributed to this article

Letter to the Editor

"I have been a member of HALT off and on for years. It is nearly unbelievable that HALT would offer free advice, whether one is a member or not! That says everything that needs to be said about the kind of organization HALT is. Thanks for being around all these years!"

Charles W. Campbell
Scottsdale, AZ

EDITOR'S NOTE: You're welcome, Charles. But just so our readers don't get confused, we offer free legal information and referrals (not advice) to anyone—member or not. Thanks for acknowledging our efforts.

Legal Reform News

YOU CHARGE WHAT?

A new mandatory and statewide attorney client fee arbitration program begins on January 1, 2002 in New York. Previously, clients who believed their legal bills were too high had to check with their local bar association to see if a fee dispute could be mediated or arbitrated. Arbitration could only proceed if the lawyer agreed to participate.



Under the new rules, all practicing lawyers in the state are required not only to participate, but to provide clients with a "Notice of Client's Right to Arbitrate" along with instructions and forms on how to do it. If the lawyer refuses to participate, the arbitration hearing proceeds and a decision is made on the evidence presented. The award becomes binding and final unless appealed to court within 30 days.

Recalcitrant attorneys, if they don't have a good reason for not participating, will also find that a grievance complaint has been registered against them by the bar. For more information, visit www.courts.state.ny.us.

YOU SHOULD HAVE KNOWN BETTER!

The Colorado Court of Appeals ruled on August 2 that an attorney who failed to put a contingency fee agreement in writing had no rights to the recovery. Attorney Steven Mullens represented Victoria Hansel-Henderson in a worker's compensation claim. Originally, they had a written contract stating that Mr. Mullens was entitled to a twenty percent contingency fee. However, as the case progressed, evidence supporting a new claim surfaced. Mr. Mullens claims that Ms. Hansel-Henderson orally agreed to a

contingency fee of forty percent of any recovery for the new claim.

Mr. Mullens settled both of Ms. Hansel-Henderson's claims in July 1993. Instead of keeping the twenty and forty percentages of the separate claims, Mr. Mullens kept one-third of the total recoveries. Ms. Hansel-Henderson brought action, claiming Mr. Mullens was only entitled to the twenty percent in the written contract. The trial court ruled that the one-third recovery was acceptable.

Ms. Hansel-Henderson appealed, and the Colorado Court of Appeals decided in her favor by reducing Mullens' fee to his original twenty percent. The court decided not to award the higher fee because Mr. Mullens did not, as was his duty, put it in writing.

WWW.COURTS.STATE.NY.US

The New York State Unified Court System offers help to legal consumers through a variety of online programs.

Under its "Guide to the Courts" page, visitors can obtain contact information for every court in the state, find out which law libraries are open to the public, download a variety of court forms and find step-by-step instructions for filing a family law case. For those who plan to peacefully go their separate ways, the site also provides a downloadable "Uncontested Divorce Packet."

Another program, "E-Courts," allows you to look up a civil court case in the Supreme Court in 30 counties across the state, search through Supreme Court Calendars or search for the next court appearance in a criminal case. And in several counties papers can be filed on the Internet.

OUCH!

On October 1, 2001, former president Bill Clinton was suspended from the

practice of law before the United States Supreme Court. Clinton's suspension from the highest federal court was set into motion after he agreed to a deal with the Arkansas Supreme Court's Committee on Professional Conduct in which he accepted a \$25,000 fine and a five-year suspension from the State Bar. After Clinton was suspended in his home state, according to the Supreme Court rules, he had to automatically be suspended from the high court. Upon suspension notice, he has 40 days to contest, which Clinton and his attorney plan to do. Although it was unlikely he was ever to argue a case before the high court, membership is honorary and a prestigious symbol.

LONG ARM OF THE LAW

In June, the Massachusetts Appeals court handed down a ruling in *Eck v. Kellem*, that allowed a client to sue his former attorney for legal malpractice even though the statute of limitations had long since expired.

The court reasoned that it was not unreasonable that the client relied on advice from his second attorney about the quality of his first attorney's work.

The problem involved an 11-year old purchase and sales agreement that was executed by the first attorney to protect the client from all liability for the cost of cleaning up an environmental contamination on his property. Four years after he sold the land, he was sued by the purchaser for environmental cleanup costs. The client consulted a second attorney on the matter who assured him that the work of the first attorney was done properly and that he was just facing a frivolous lawsuit. That "frivolous" lawsuit resulted in a \$335,000 judgment against him thus sparking the legal malpractice action.

By Kevin D. Clinton, Stacey Englebert, Kristy Hoppa, & Rachel May

A Bum Rap from the Bar

by Robert Steinback,
The Miami Herald

To be licensed to fly, you need to pass a flight exam. It doesn't matter how you learned what you know. But suppose there was a pilots' organization that could deny you the right to fly simply because it didn't like your flight school. You'd probably think, "Hey, as long as I pass the test, why should it matter where I got the knowledge?" Yet this is precisely how the law profession works.

Barry University's School of Law has graduated 125 students since January 2000. Of these, 105 have taken the Bar exam—but they can't even learn if they passed. Their scores won't be released because the American Bar Association hasn't accredited Barry's law school.

In Florida and all but a handful of other states, you can't practice law unless you graduate from an ABA-accredited school—even if you pass the Bar exam. This makes absolutely no sense—especially in this era when prominent folks led by the Brothers Bush keep insisting that testing absolutely positively reveals a student's competence. If a test can determine if a fourth-grader should move up to fifth grade, why isn't a test enough to determine who can practice law?

Eight Barry law students and graduates have sued the ABA, claiming it has unfairly denied accreditation. A federal court will decide the merits of their case, but Florida policymakers should use it to reexamine the larger issue: Whether the accreditation process

serves any purpose at all other than to unfairly screen out otherwise qualified would-be lawyers.

The students' case is being handled by the Liberty Counsel, a civil liberties group. "If the Bar exam is supposed to be the measure of who becomes an attorney, why does it matter where they got their education?" Liberty Counsel President Mathew Staver told me. "Either the Bar exam is relevant or ABA approval is relevant. But they can't both be relevant."

The students will argue that Barry deserves accreditation. They have a strong case.

The No. 1 oral advocate in Florida last year was a Barry graduate, Staver told me. The state's No. 1 moot court team was from Barry. Barry's trial court

Why the Barry Lawsuit Matters

by Steven Serdikoff

Barry University's failed bid to receive provisional accreditation from the American Bar Association doesn't affect merely the students of that institution, or the students from other unaccredited law schools, it affects everyone who comes in contact with the American legal system.

The ABA's restrictive scheme for protecting the monopoly of a few law schools plays a key role in maintaining the lawyers' monopoly on legal services overall. Americans, because no other options exist, are forced to hire lawyers who are trained at ABA-accredited law schools.

While the Bar Exam exists to determine the qualifications of prospective attorneys, the ABA has added the redundant requirement that they graduate from accredited law schools. In California, where graduates from non-accredited schools can take the bar exam provided they only practice within the state, none of the ABA's concerns about

lawyer competency have arisen. If lawyers in California can graduate from unaccredited schools and go on to successful legal careers after passing the bar, why not attorneys throughout the United States?

Law schools indoctrinate lawyers as much as they teach the law. Graduates emerge with a fixed idea about how the law is practiced. Many of the problems with legal services in our country stem from outdated notions of the role of the legal professional—all of which are taught in law school. Arbitrarily withholding accreditation from schools limits the variety of ways the law is taught, artificially reduces the number of lawyers entering the profession and perpetuates a legal system that is overpriced and under-qualified.

The concept of the free market, first posited by Adam Smith over two centuries ago, holds that active competition provides the best products and services.

By controlling who practices law and deciding when, where and how it should be practiced, the ABA eliminates true competition from the legal marketplace. There is no reason why Americans should trust the ABA to decide how the law should be practiced, or by whom, when the bedrock principals upon which our economic system is based already provides Americans the means to decide for themselves.

The saying: "build a better mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door" can only hold true if that door isn't bolted shut and locked by a trade organization. Challenging the ABA's monopoly over law school accreditation is the first step to introducing true competition into the law and allowing the public access to a "better mousetrap." ■

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teams beat teams from every other law school in Florida, though they didn't win the overall competition.

Staver is convinced the ABA certification process has a disproportionate adverse impact on black and Hispanic would-be lawyers. He claims, for example, that the ABA discourages law schools from admitting students with LSAT scores under 143. The national average LSAT score for black students is just under 143. For Puerto Rican students, it's 140. Thirty-seven percent of Barry's law students are black or Hispanic.

Funny—where are all the affirmative action opponents now? They pooh-pooh protestations of racism and sexism, but apparently don't have a problem with law accreditation—grant-

"If the Bar exam is supposed to be the measure of who becomes an attorney, why does it matter where they got their education? Either the Bar exam is relevant or ABA approval is relevant. But they can't both be relevant."

—MATHEW STAVER

ing special privileges to those who can afford ABA-accredited law schools.

To my ears, ABA accreditation sounds suspiciously like the Law School Value Protection Plan. It forces would-be lawyers into accredited law schools, limits competition and drives up tuition rates. If Joe Blow's College

of Law and Air Conditioning Repair has a knack for graduating students who can ace the Bar exam, what justification is there in denying Joe B. alumni the right to be lawyers?

Suppose Joe Blow is the only law school a determined but poor student can afford? Suppose it's the only college that will accept a late-blooming student saddled with a dismal academic record, but who is now dedicated to working toward a goal?

If the legal training at JBL & A/C is inadequate, the Bar exam will prove it. I say, let anyone who thinks he or she can pass it have a shot at it. Allow whoever passes to hang out a shingle—and let the market take it from there. ■

(Reprinted with permission, *The Miami Herald*)

Streamlined Legal Proceedings for Victims of Attacks

by Theresa Meehan Rudy

Just ten days after the September 11th terrorist attack on America, Congress approved a \$15 billion financial aid package to help an influential but crippled airline industry and to set up a victims' compensation fund for survivors and the families of those killed in the attacks.

Under the legislation, survivors and family members of those killed would be able to receive payment for their loss or injuries in one of two ways: through the government's compensation fund if they give up the right to sue the airlines in court or by bypassing the fund and suing.

Members of the American Trial Lawyers Association have offered to provide free advice to people who elect to use the fund. Under the fund's rules, a "special master" will determine the amount of compensation within 120 days of a claim being filed. The special master would not be limited in how much can be paid out and

payment of claims would occur within 20 days of a determination.

The ability to avoid a long trial and uncertain outcome may lead many financially strapped victims to the fund. A growing number of plaintiff's attorneys have begun to criticize the fund because it does not fully explain how much money is available or how relatives would be able to appeal decisions. An unvoiced but obvious concern for many litigators must also be the lucrative contingency fees that don't apply to cases processed through the fund.

Some experts speculate, however, that those who were hurt while inside the Pentagon or World Trade Center might be better off applying to the government's fund. Lee Kreindler, a New York lawyer who has represented victims of the TWA Flight 800 and the Pam Am Flight 103 said that it could be more difficult to win a case on grounds that an airline could have foreseen and prevented hijackers from crashing into a building.

The American Trial Lawyer Association has established two toll-free lines for families seeking representation or advice. 888-780-8637 (English) and 888-780-8682 (Spanish). The American Bar Association has also set up an "ABA Disaster Legal Services Toll-Free Hotline" at 866-606-0626. ■

HALT LEGAL TIP

Write Your Will

Some estimate that close to 70% of people die without a will. Without a will, the state will decide who acts as personal representative over your estate, who gets your property and who takes care of your children or dependent loved ones.

TIP: With do-it-yourself software, books and form kits, writing a will is easy and inexpensive. Or, shop around for a reasonable priced paralegal or estate-planning lawyer to do it for you. ■

"Keep It Down!"—A Small Claims Court Experience

by Theresa Meehan Rudy

An interview with HALT Board Member George Miller about his first and only experience in California's small claims court.

What brought you to small claims court?

I, and a number of others, ended up in court after spending the better part of a year trying to resolve a dispute with the owner of an after-hours club in our neighborhood.

What was the problem?

Noise! Shortly after the club opened we were bombarded with incessantly loud bass thumping (70 decibels inside my bedroom) seven night a week until 4 or even 6 a.m. On weekends the "music" could run 16 hours straight. Asking the guy to keep the music down and to turn it off at a reasonable hour didn't work. Despite hundreds of complaints to the police from surrounding neighbors, numerous citations and citizens arrests, the noise still continued. So we took the club owner to court.

What happened there?

My very first experience was not pleasant. The clerk was basically a jerk and made life difficult. He seemed

bothered by the fact that he would have to stop reading his newspaper to help us. The second time we went to court, things got much better. A different clerk said "Look, this is wrong and I'm gonna set aside a morning in court for the five of you and do them all at once." He did that because the club owner was a "no show" the first time around.

Why wasn't there an automatic default in your favor?

The defendant claimed he wasn't served properly. He goes under so many aliases....

So you finally get him to court. What was the hearing like? Did it go quickly?

No, it went on for two hours. It was quite a deal. We had the five plaintiffs and we had witnesses. The defendant was there with all of his employees with their beepers going off all the time. The judge loved that. After interviewing us, he called the witnesses. Then he says, "We're done."

Did the judge announce his decision right there?

No. It came in the mail a few weeks later. We won. We were each awarded \$2,500.



Calling All HALT Members!

In a few short weeks you'll be receiving your membership renewal notice for the year 2002. Please send it back with your contribution right away (or call us toll-free at 888-367-4258 and renew your membership over the telephone).

HALT needs your strong financial support to continue its aggressive education and advocacy work to make the civil legal system more affordable, accessible and equitable. Members who renew for \$25 or more will receive a free copy of HALT's new and improved edition of, *Small Claims Court: Making Your Way Through the System*.



How does money resolve a noise dispute?

It didn't. Not then anyway. I didn't care about the money. All I wanted him to do was turn the music down and obey the law. I had him cited 12 times, so there was no question of guilt. But he just refused to cooperate. He actually appealed the case to Superior Court, which was stupid.

What happened on appeal?

We got a three-day trial and the judge doubled each of our awards to \$5,000, which is the maximum and wrote a 15-page opinion which basically said that we were free, if the noise didn't stop, to continue suing him and getting \$5,000 per plaintiff each time. So that ended the noise.

It was a gratifying experience for you, but not monetarily.

No, I lost money on the deal but I accomplished what I set out to do—get the guy to obey the law which obviously had a positive impact on the whole neighborhood. We won our judgments against the club owner personally and against his company, which he subsequently put into bankruptcy. I'm now after him in bankruptcy court.

So you're a strong advocate of small claims court.

I always have been, even before this deal. I think that small claims courts potentially touch more people's lives than any other part of the legal system and that if small claims courts were more accessible, it could be used to help change the behavior of the bad guys. You can't let these people run over you. You have to stand up to them. Ironically, we used small claims court at the end of a very long ordeal choosing to go to the police and others first. If I had to do it over again, I would have taken him to court a lot sooner. ■

Have You Checked Your Credit Report Lately?

by Theresa Meehan Rudy

Your good credit is a valuable asset that can mean the difference between having access to goods and services and being forced to pay cash for every purchase. Due to credit problems, or even a mistake on your credit report, you may not be able to buy a house or car, get a credit card or anything else that requires a credit check. Therefore, it is essential that you make sure your credit report is correct, and fix any credit problems you may have. The good news is you don't need to hire a lawyer to do it. You can fix credit reporting problems on your own.

Under the Fair Credit Reporting Act, anyone who is turned down for credit, based on information in his or her credit report, has to be told where the credit report was obtained. If you've been turned down for credit, you have the right to request a free copy of your credit report as long as you make your request within 30 days of being turned down. (If you are not

having problems, but just want to check your current credit report, you can purchase one at any time.) This right can be exercised by writing to the credit-reporting bureau that the credit company relied upon when deciding whether to turn down your credit application. The name and address of the credit reporting company must be supplied to you by the credit card company or lender in the rejection notice.

The creditor has to list, in writing, the specific reasons you were denied credit or it must give you a telephone number to call from which to get that information. You also have the right to dispute information in your credit report that you believe is inaccurate or incomplete. This is typically done by writing a letter to the credit reporting company identifying mistakes and asking the company to correct its records. When a letter is written, the credit reporting company is legally required to verify the information with the lender that reported it. If it cannot verify the information, it is legally required to re-

move it from the report. You have the legal right to have corrected credit reports sent to all credit companies and lenders which have requested a credit report on you during the previous six months. Some credit bureaus will allow you to add a statement to your files explaining why you believe information is inaccurate.

Listed below are a number of places you can go for more information about credit and your credit record.

The Consumer Credit Counseling Service (CCCS)

If you get into credit card trouble, you can contact the Consumer Credit Counseling Service (CCCS), a nonprofit organization. CCCS will put you on a budget and negotiate with your creditors on your behalf to work out a repayment plan for your debts. Every state has local CCCS branches. For a referral to the CCCS office nearest you, contact: 1-800-388-2227.

Credit Bureaus

A copy of your credit report can be obtained from any of the three major credit bureaus listed below. To make sure that all include the same information, it's a good idea to order a report from each bureau. If you find errors on your report, contact a credit repair organization or try to correct the mistake yourself (i.e., by using the "dispute form" that typically comes with your credit report).

Equifax

P.O. Box 2000; Allen, TX 75013
(800) 685-1111; www.equifax.com

Trans Union

Consumer Disclosure Center
P.O. Box 1000; Chester, PA 19022
(800) 888-4213; www.tuc.com

Experian

P.O. Box 2104; Allen, TX 75013-2104
(888) 397-3742; www.experian.com ■



Recent Press Coverage

- September 13, 2001, *The Arizona Republic*, HALT's newest brochures, "Before You Hire a Lawyer" and "Collaborative Law" were featured in the Smart Living column.
- September 2001, the web sites of five different banks: *BusinessBank.com*, *DubuqueBank.com*, *ECBbanCorp.com*, *FMBBank.com*, *theharborbank.com*, each posted an article on Collaborative Law, quoting HALT Executive Director Jim Turner.
- September 5, 2001, Kiplinger.com, the Financial Fitness column quoted HALT Associate Counsel Tom Gordon on the benefits of using small claims courts to resolve disputes.

- September 5, 2001, WOR-AM, The Dolans, the nationally syndicated radio call-in show referred listeners with legal questions to HALT.
- August 29, 2001, *The Washington Post*, HALT's newest brochures, "Before You Hire a Lawyer" and "Collaborative Law" were featured in the Consummate Consumer column.
- August 2001, *Telemundo* (Las Vegas, Nevada), mentioned HALT's brochure "Before You Hire a Lawyer" in a news segment. ■



HALT's Fall Interns



Left to right: Kristy Lynn Hoppa, Kevin Clinton, Stacey Lynn Englebert and Rachel May. (Not pictured: Kristina Pentek.)

HALT is happy to introduce its five new Hasse interns for the fall semester. Four of whom (Clinton, Englebert, Hoppa and May) participate in the Washington Semester Program at American University in Washington, D.C.

Kevin D. Clinton is a senior majoring in Political Science at Siena College in New York. **Stacey Lynn Englebert** is a junior double majoring in Political Science and Communication at St. Norbert College in Wisconsin. **Kristy Lynn Hoppa** is also a junior double majoring in Political Science and Communication at St. Norbert College in Wisconsin. **Rachel R. May** is a senior majoring in Government at St. Lawrence University in New York. **Kristina I. Pentek** is a junior majoring in Political Science at George Washington University. ■

Book Sale

To purchase any of the titles listed, mail in the **Publication Order Form** along with a check, money order or your credit card information to: HALT, 1612 K Street, N.W., Suite 510, Washington, D.C. 20006. Or, if it's more convenient, call us toll-free at: (888) 367-4258 and charge your order. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. D.C. residents add 6% sales tax.

NEW! SMALL CLAIMS COURT

Everything you need to know about suing (or defending yourself) in small claims court. *Updated this year.* **\$10.00**

BABY BOOMER'S GUIDE TO CARING FOR AGING PARENTS

Information and helpful tips on caring for an aging parent. **\$15.95**

THE LEGAL RESOURCE DIRECTORY

Learn where to get answers to everyday legal questions. **\$10.00**

FED UP WITH THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Learn what you can do to improve legal access. Offers a number of suggestions for reforming the legal system to make it work for the layperson. **\$9.95**

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Fall 2001

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