10-1990

The Amicus: Vol. 4, No. 1

Valparaiso University School of Law

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Throughout the country, throngs of eager new first-year law students have embarked on their rite-of-passage to the legal profession. Those of us on the law school side of this equation welcome them with open arms and treasure the opportunity to work with these fine men and women. The law school years are some of the best years for students; years brimming with the brightest, most challenging minds. We challenge them and they challenge us.

How wonderful it would be if law students could totally "immerse themselves" (a favorite phrase of Professor Al Meyer) into the law throughout their legal education -- free from any other pressing commitments and totally committed to the challenge at hand. It almost conjures up notions of Socrates and Plato's cave. But, alas, this is but another shadow on the wall of the cave.

The pressure placed on law students to secure a job has reached the point of absurdity. Nationwide, legal employers, in their unending search for the best and brightest new attorneys, have begun to contact students earlier and earlier in their legal education. It is not uncommon for first-year law students to be contacted by prospective employers. Law schools, eager to assist their students in securing the better jobs with the better firms, have acquiesced to the practices of the employers. It has now gotten to the point that first-year students, after receiving their first set of law school grades, consider themselves unemployed attorneys. It is common for law school applicants to ask more questions and be more concerned about a particular law school's placement opportunities than the educational curriculum and programs. Their legal education is but a process to follow; for many, it has become a three-year job search.

We cannot blame the students. They are simply reacting to the nationwide market. Law school graduates always have and always will have little difficulty securing employment. But shouldn't they be given every opportunity to "immerse" themselves first? Are the students, legal education and the legal profession not better served by making the education the first priority? Aren't the answers obvious?

Curtis W. Cichowski, '81
Editor-in-Chief

Cover photo: Edward McGlynn Gaffney, Jr., who became Dean of the Valparaiso University School of Law on July 1, 1990. The School of Law. Dean Gaffney is the tenth person to hold the position of Dean in the 111-year history of the School of Law. He received the B.S. degree from St. Patrick's College, Menlo Park, California, in 1963; the S.T.L. degree, cum laude, from the Gregorian University, Rome, Italy, in 1967; the J.D. degree (1974) and an M.A. in legal history (1975) from Catholic University of America; and the LL.M. degree from Harvard Law School in 1976. He comes to VUSL from The Loyola Law School-Los Angeles, where he was the James P. Bradley Professor of Constitutional Law. During the 1989-1990 academic year, he was a Scholar-in-Residence at Stanford Law School. His many and varied experiences include service as the Director of the Center for Constitutional Studies and Associate Professor of Law at Notre Dame; Attorney-Advisor for the Office of the Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice; and as Instructor of Law at Boston University School of Law. We are very pleased to welcome Dean Gaffney. He has already become a close friend and colleague to all at VUSL. A special interview with Dean Gaffney begins on page 16.
Dear Friends:

I am glad to be writing to you from "dear old Valpo," as the university anthem calls this place. Folks ask whether I am settled in yet. I'm in, but "settled" is too kind of a verb. There are still many boxes to unpack, which I am doing gradually. But I am definitely in, and enjoying my new position and my new colleagues. I am very lucky to be working together with such good people.

I plan to be out on the road visiting with many of you during this year. I hope to bring to you the message of the exciting things that are happening at your alma mater. One of the first projects that I suggested upon arriving here is the recycling of the aluminum cans and enormous amounts of paper generated here at the law school. I am delighted that with the help of the Midwestern Environmental Law Caucus (MELC) and of Bill Domke, the Director of Special Projects, we will be kicking off our recycling program very shortly. I am also pleased to report that our letterhead is printed on recycled paper. Every little bit helps in the effort to think globally and act locally. I urge you to take a look around your office and home to think of ways you could be easing some of the pressures on the earth's finite resources.

Another new program we are contemplating is a summer program at Ningbo University in the People's Republic of China. Last spring Bob Blomquist and Jack Hiller joined a delegation of Indiana educators exploring the possibility of an educational exchange with our colleagues from that province. They came back enthused about the prospect of setting up a regular program in which our students could earn credit for standard courses in American law and be exposed to Chinese culture and cuisine, while our Chinese hosts would be auditing the courses and being exposed to American legal concerns. We have a pretty solid core of students who are interested in participating in a summer program in Ningbo, and several of my colleagues are willing to staff the faculty. We are exploring all the requirements of the ABA for these programs and may be announcing a program of law study in China very shortly.

Query: What does one want after taking a course in China?
A: Another course.

Later this fall I am going to be asking for your support in several ways. For example, I will be inviting you to participate in the Alumni-Student Network Program we would like to inaugurate next semester. This is a plan to link up our alumni and alumnae as a big brother or big sister with one or more of our students. The program is described elsewhere in this issue of The AMICUS. I hope you will sign up to help us in this creative person-to-person program. It will be the first of its kind in any American law school.

We include in this issue of The AMICUS a short report on those who gave generously to the Dean's Yearly Giving Campaign. Every dollar received in this fund goes directly into the programs of the law school, so I am deeply grateful that so many of you participated in this campaign.

As mentioned in this report, the national median for participation of law school graduates is 20%. In order to come close to this national median, we will need about 480 of you to participate in this year's campaign. I realize, of course, that many of you who have graduated fairly recently are still paying off your student loans and are not in a position to give much to the law school at this point in your career. I also know that there are many of you who could afford at least the amount you charge for a billable hour. Even if you are not able to support the school financially at this time, I hope that some of you might help us identify major donors. For example, the University of Texas has been very successful in getting law firms throughout Texas to endow a student scholarship.

I will be writing to you soon, spelling out our needs and asking for your support. In addition, we will be setting up a telethon later this semester. You can expect a phone call from one of our students, seeking your help in any way you think that you can give it.

In an interview in this issue of The AMICUS, I have answered several questions put to me by Assistant Dean Katharine Wehling of the Editorial Board. This will give you a sketch of some of my views about the law and about legal education. If you have questions that Kathy didn't ask, send them in and I'll do the best I can to answer all your inquiries as promptly as possible.

Dean Edward McGlynn Gaffney, Jr.
Valparaiso University School of Law
MESSAGE FROM THE ALUMNI PRESIDENT

Dear Alumni:

This year's Homecoming festivities once again provided a number of reasons for alumni to return to the School of Law. Friday, October 6, was the continuing legal education day, with two programs co-sponsored by VUSL and the Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum. Professors Levinson and Bodensteiner participated as faculty members in the live program entitled "Litigating Individual Rights Cases: Claims and Defenses." Saturday morning began with a bang of the starters gun for the now annual Barristers' Sprint Walk/Run.

The VUSL Alumni Association held its fall Board meeting Saturday morning. Details of the meeting are found later in this letter. The traditional Alumni Banquet and Ball was held Saturday night at the Radisson Resort in Merrillville. In addition to the lavish dinner, the evening's entertainment was provided by the "Chicago-All-Star-Six Plus-One," a tremendous group of talented jazz/big band musicians from the Chicago area. Of course, the "Plus One" is none other than our own Ken Lowenstine, '75. Special presentations were made to Barbara Young, '76 -- recipient of the University Alumni Service Award; Judge William Conover, '51, of the Indiana Court of Appeals -- recipient of the University Alumni Achievement Award. In addition, the School of Law presented a special citation to retiring Justice Alfred Pivarnik, '51, of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

By now, you may have heard of the large first-year law class consisting of 188 full-time and 13 part-time students. This large increase above a target of 150-160 speaks well of the efforts in recruitment, financial aid, alumni contacts and the Valpo image.

Recent years of larger classes suggest certain changes for the Alumni Association. Some of the more direct changes you may have heard about already, such as the new June 1 date for alumni dues and the greater participation by alumni in law school activities. Yet, there is opportunity for more change, and the October 6 Board meeting considered these issues.

For example, in place of reports from faculty and staff on law school operations, the Board heard from Lewis Willis, Jr, on a proposal to establish an Indianapolis Alumni chapter for local events and purposes. This grassroots interest of alumni should be encouraged whenever possible. The Board also heard from the Vice President for Development of VU, Gary Greinke, who discussed development needs of the law school and cooperative methods with VU that are open to achieve those needs. These and other changes signify that the Alumni Board is acting on a broader level in greater participation with the School of Law and VU.

After four years of serving on the Board, I would like to thank many people who have made this Alumni Board a success. Through their help and cooperation, they have strengthened the Association and the School of Law. Current officers deserving of our appreciation include Roger Benko, Vice President, Jack Lawson, Secretary, and Jerome Ezell, Treasurer. Retiring Board members who should be remembered are Robert Bowen and Rudy Kutansky, Chairman of Nominations. On the law school staff, Curtis Cichowski and his assistant, Diana Wyman, are (among other things) primarily responsible for Association relations and the development of The AMICUS. Their efforts, along with those of Dean Edward Gaffney and Gail Peshel, Director of Career Services, have been central to much of what we have accomplished.

I look forward to the continued active involvement of the Association with the School of Law at Valparaiso University.
Assistant Director of Admissions Assistant Deans Katharine Wehling and Assistant Dean Bruce Berner, were: Dean Edward Gaffney, Seymour Moskowitz, Rosalie Levinson, and Curtis Cichowski, Director of Career Services Gail Peshel, Institute for Northwest Indiana placement (NALP).

Mary Moore, Administrative Assistant to the Dean, recently completed service on the Indiana Tax Assessment Study Committee (a committee of the State Board of Tax Commissioners). She represented the Indiana School Boards Association. The Committee was mandated to review Indiana’s property tax assessment system by the Indiana State Legislature during its 1989 session.


Professor Robert F. Blomquist

President Edward Gaffney gave an address on "Employment Division v. Smith: The Decline of Protection of Religious Freedom by the Court and the Rise of Protection of Religious Freedom" to the Federal Bar Association of Northwest Indiana on August 15, and to the faculty and students of VU's Christ College on September 13.

Associate Dean Bruce Berner spoke at the Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum program "Indiana Law Update" in Indianapolis on September 7. His topic was "Criminal Law Procedure." Professor Rosalie Levinson spoke at the same program on the "Analysis of Recent Constitutional Law Decisions." Dean Berner gave a two-day workshop on Arrest, Search & Seizure and Interrogation to the Valparaiso University Police in August.

Assistant Dean Katharine Wehling has been named by President Harre to the newly created Ad Hoc Committee on Marketing and Public Relations. The tasks of this University Committee include performing an audit of all VU marketing/public relations activities, and preparing goals and objectives to serve as criteria for designing and evaluating future marketing/public relations efforts on campus.

Director of Career Services Gail Peshel has been appointed to the Research Policy Committee of the National Association for Law Placement (NALP).

Members of the School of Law faculty and staff who attended the VU School of Law Alumni Reception at the American Bar Association Convention in Chicago were: Dean Edward Gaffney, Associate Dean Bruce Berner, Assistant Deans Katharine Wehling and Curtis Cichowski, Director of Career Services Gail Peshel, Assistant Director of Admissions Mary Beth Lavezorri, Professors Seymour Moskowitz, Rosalie Levinson, Ivan Bodensteiner, John Potts, and Richard Stith.

Professor Blomquist was recently appointed by the Porter County Board of Commissioners to the Porter County Twenty Year Solid Waste Study Commission. He continues to serve as a commissioner of the Lake County Emergency Response Commission, charged with policy oversight of hazardous waste emergency response under the Federal Superfund law.

On August 5 Professor Blomquist and his wife, Maura, attended his favorite outing: The American Littoral Society's 17th Annual Crab Feast on Maryland's Eastern Shore. In between consuming several jumbo steamed crabs he went swimming, paddled a canoe in a Chesapeake Bay estuary, and played on the winning team in a "Keller" volleyball tournament.


Professor Levinson was a panelist for a joint ICLEF - VU School of Law program at V.U. on October 5 on the topic of "Litigating Individual Rights Cases." Professor Ivan Bodensteiner chaired the October 5 program entitled "Litigating Individual Rights Cases: Claims and Defenses," and also spoke at the forum.

Professor Bodensteiner was a speaker at the Society of American Law Teachers (SALT) 1990 Conference at New York University in September. The topic of the Conference was "Private Gain or Public Interest: The Struggle for the Soul of American Legal Education." He also taught a litigation training seminar for legal services attorneys in Madison, Wisconsin, in July.

Assistant Dean Curtis Cichowski attended an Associated Colleges of Indiana conference on planned giving in May; represented the School of Law at the June 15 swearing-in ceremony for new admittees to the Indiana Bar; participated in the June meeting of the VU President's Advisory Council; and, during the August meeting of the American Bar Association in Chicago, attended an Institutional Advancement workshop presented by the Association of American Law Schools.

Professor Seymour Moskowitz is the Editor of the seven-volume *Discovery* treatise, published by Matthew Bender. As such, each year he prepares the Annual Supplements for these seven volumes. He was also
Visiting Professor of Law at Touro Law School during Summer 1990. In May, Professor Ruth C. Vance addressed conference participants at the Indiana State AFL-CIO Workers’ Compensation Conference in Indianapolis on the topic of vocational rehabilitation in workers’ compensation. Professor Vance also chaired a panel discussion on the use of student teaching assistants in legal writing programs at the National Legal Writing Conference held at the University of Michigan last July. In addition, she taught writing in the six week CLEO program that the School of Law hosted this summer.

Professor Geri Yonover reviewed Scott Turow’s new novel, Burden of Proof, for the Odgen Dunes Book Club on Oct. 1.

Law Librarian Mary Persyn is the program chair for the Fall Conference of the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries (ORALL) in Akron, Ohio, in October. ORALL, with 300 members, is the chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries that covers Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. At the end of the conference Professor Persyn will take office as President of ORALL.


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Law Librarian Mary Persyn

Documents Librarian Sally Holterhoff has been named chair of the Government Relations Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL). She has also been elected secretary of the Legal Information Services to the Public Special Interest Section of AALL. Public Services Librarian Tim Watts continues as the chair of the Exchange of Duplicates Committee and secretary/treasurer/newsletter editor of the Readers’ Services Special Interest Section of AALL.

Law Librarians Sally Holterhoff, Elaine Moore, Mary Persyn, Leslie Schaefer and Tim Watts attended the annual conference of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) in Minneapolis in June.

Catalog Librarian Naomi Goodman has been contributing to the “Technical Services Call” column for the CALL Bulletin of the Chicago Association of Law Libraries.

NEW FACES & NEW POSITIONS

Students returning to the School of Law in August found both new faces on the faculty and staff and familiar faces in new places. The Law School added two new faculty members: Dean Edward M. GaSney, Jr., who you will meet elsewhere in this issue, and Professor Laura Gaston Dooley. Several members of the Law School administrative staff changed positions over the summer, and Mary Beth Lavezzorio returned to join the administration as Assistant Director of Admissions.

Professor Laura Gaston Dooley comes to VUSL from the University of Chicago where she was a Bigelow Fellow and Lecturer in Law. After graduating from the University of Arkansas, Phi Beta Kappa, in Music and English, she earned her J.D. at Washington University School of Law in St. Louis. She was elected to Order of the Coif and served as a journal editor. Professor Dooley clerked for two years for Judge John W. Oliver of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri and then served as law clerk to Judge Pasco M. Bowman of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. At VU, she teaches civil procedure. Her other areas of interest include conflict of laws, family law, and law and religion. Her professional memberships include the American Bar Association, the Missouri Bar, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, and the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri. Professor Dooley and her husband, Ron (Reinhold), have a two-year-old daughter, Sarah.

Joanne Albers, Registrar

Joanne Albers, most recently the VUSL Admissions Administrator, is the new School of Law Registrar. Nancy Kohlhoff, School of Law Registrar since 1981, retired July 1. Joanne has worked at VU since 1965 and at the School of Law since 1977. Joanne’s husband, Jim, is Dean of Graduate Studies/Continuing Education at VU. They have 3 children who are all VU graduates.

Deborah Gleason is now serving as Admissions Administrator for the School of Law with responsibility for
Debbie was previously law school receptionist/admissions secretary. Debbie and her husband, Tim, have 2 children.

Deborah Gleason, Admissions Administrator

Katharine Wehling, formerly Assistant to Dean - Admissions for the School of Law, has been named Assistant Dean for Enrollment Management. She has primary responsibility for all marketing aspects for the School of Law and for directing the admissions program. She also serves as the University's Equal Opportunity Coordinator. Since joining the law school staff in 1984, Kathy has also served as admissions recruiter and director of recruitment.

Mary Beth Lavezzorio, Assistant Director of Admissions

Mary Beth Lavezzorio is the new Assistant Director of Admissions for VUSL. After graduating from VUSL in 1989, Mary Beth, better known as MB, was the Law School Recruiter. Her primary responsibilities in her new position include directing the student recruitment program and overseeing a network of student and alumni volunteers that assists the Admissions Office with phone banks, open houses, and campus visits. Mary Beth earned her B.A. from Saint Mary's College in 1986. Her outside interests include traveling, theater, and aerobics.

Katharine E. Wehling, Assistant Dean for Enrollment Management

Judge Bruce W. Douglas Memorial Scholarship

The School of Law is honored to announce the creation of the Judge Bruce W. Douglas Memorial Scholarship. A native of Valparaiso, Judge Douglas graduated from DePauw University in 1958 and the Indiana University School of Law in 1960.


In 1972 Bruce was elected to the Porter County Superior Court and served until his death on November 5, 1989. In his memory, a local golf outing was held, the proceeds of which funded this scholarship. The scholarship is designed to provide financial assistance for a VUSL student from Porter County, with preference to law students from Valparaiso.

The School of Law is honored to participate in this special recognition program for Judge Douglas, an outstanding local jurist and servant of the greater Valparaiso community.
Distinguished Visitors-in-Residence - Autumn 1990

The faculty Visitors Committee has selected three distinguished individuals to visit Valparaiso this fall and participate in the Distinguished Visitors-in-Residence program. Professor Veniamin Ye. Chirkin of the Soviet Union, the honorable Kenneth F. Ripple of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and the honorable Paul E. Plunkett of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

Professor Veniamin Ye. Chirkin

The first autumn visitor, Professor Veniamin Ye. Chirkin of the Institute for State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, resided at the School of Law on September 27-28, 1990. As a Distinguished Scholar-in-Residence, Professor Chirkin gave a public address to the law school community on the topic of "Recent Changes in Soviet Law." Professor Chirkin serves as the head of the Department for State and Law in Developing Countries and currently serves as Principal Assistant of the Institute. He also serves as Vice President of the Soviet Political Science Association.

Professor Chirkin has published numerous books and articles. Several of his books have been published in English, including Constitutional Law and Political Institutions, (1985) and Fundamentals of the Socialist Theory of State and Law, (1987). His most recent book is entitled State Power in Developing Countries, (1990).

Judge Kenneth F. Ripple

Distinguished Jurist-in-Residence Kenneth F. Ripple was appointed by President Reagan in 1985 to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. While serving on the bench, he continues a professorship at the Notre Dame Law School and presently conducts courses in advanced constitutional law and conflict of laws. Prior to teaching at Notre Dame, Judge Ripple served as Special Assistant to Chief Justice Warren Burger. Judge Ripple was in residence at Valparaiso on October 9-10, 1990, and spoke on the subject of "Processes of Constitutional Decisionmaking."

Judge Paul E. Plunkett

Distinguished Jurist-in-Residence Paul E. Plunkett will visit Valparaiso on October 30, 1990. His address will be on the topic of "Habeas Corpus." Prior to his appointment to the District Court by President Reagan, Judge Plunkett served as a U.S. Attorney, as a partner at Nisen, Elliot & Meier, and as a partner at Mayer, Brown & Platt. He continues to be involved in legal education as an instructor at John Marshall Law School.

The Distinguished Visitor-in-Resident program is one of a variety of special programs offered to enrich the formal course of instruction at Valparaiso. In addition to a formal presentation, each visitor meets informally with students and faculty. The visitors participate in law classes and consult with faculty whose work is in the same area.
Fourth Year of Dramatic Increase in Applicant Pool

by Assistant Dean Katharine Wehling

For the fourth consecutive year, Valparaiso is one of the beneficiaries of the recent nationwide law school applicant boom. While nationwide applications to ABA-accredited law schools increased by eight percent over last year, applications to Valparaiso increased by eighteen percent. The increase in the applicant pool means more competition and, ultimately, better students admitted. The demand for seats -- the current ratio is approximately four applications to each seat -- has posed a challenge to the Admissions Committee. In addition to the candidates' quantitative credentials, the Admissions Committee reviews such factors as the colleges or universities attended, the disciplines in which degree(s) were earned, leadership activities, employment, and applicants' personal statements and letters of recommendation.

We enrolled a first-year class of 188 full-time and 13 part-time students. This is the largest first-year class ever at Valparaiso. It was a bit unexpected and unplanned. I think most everyone knows that a law school admissions office operates a bit like an airline in the respect that we admit more applicants than we have seats for, and our statistical data (reliable for the past ten years) shows us how many applicants will cancel their offers of admission. Our data let us down this year. Typically, about 45-47% of the applicants we admit enroll at Valparaiso. This year 51% of our admits chose to enroll at Valparaiso. In short, we had planned for a class of 175 but enrolled 201. Not only was the selection process of applicants more competitive this year, but in the competition among law schools, more students are selecting Valparaiso.

This larger-than-expected class does have its down side. We immediately ran out of casebooks, handouts and lockers. Extra teaching assistants for the legal writing program were hired, and additional computers were ordered for the library. The space within our new Wesemann Hall, however, has been surprisingly accommodating for our students.

Of the 188 full-time students enrolled in the class, 32% are women, 11% are minorities, and 44% are from Indiana. Twenty states and two foreign countries are represented in the class. The average age is 26 and ranges from 21 to 59. Diversity of the student body can also be measured by the degrees earned and the institutions attended. Students in the fall class earned their bachelor's degrees from 91 institutions and in 38 majors, with political science, history and business as most common.

The annual survey of the fall entering class indicates that location and reputation were most often cited as reasons for applying to Valparaiso. Obviously, reputation is a function of the educational program offered at Valparaiso, the quality of the student body, and alumni accomplishments. We are very grateful to the alumni who have participated in our admission recruitment efforts -- both directly through the Alumni Admissions Network and indirectly through referrals. I hope that alumni who have participated in the Alumni Admissions Network will be willing to continue to volunteer their services as we expand the program to become a more comprehensive Alumni-Student Network.
Instead of doing the usual things that students do the summer before beginning their law study, thirty-seven students moved into dorms at Valparaiso University and studied law as part of the Council for Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) Summer Institute. For six weeks the students attended classes, performed legal research, and argued briefs. Valparaiso was one of seven law schools selected to host the 1990 regional institutes.

Under the direction of Professor David Vandercoy, students attended classes on the topics of Legal Writing, Legal Methods, Torts, Civil Procedure, Contracts, and Property. Faculty for the program included Valparaiso law professors Bruce Berner, Ivan Bodensteiner, David Myers, Michael Straubel, Cheryl Stultz, and Ruth Vance, and visiting professors Linda Greene of the University of Wisconsin and Dennis Shields of the University of Iowa. The faculty were assisted by five law students who acted as teaching assistants. The teaching assistants are completing their legal educations at Valparaiso, Drake, Indiana-Bloomington, and Southern Illinois University.

Several of the CLEO students had obtained offers of admission before the program, and other offers of admission were extended to the students during the program by the eleven law schools who came on-campus to interview. Several students, however, elected to defer their attendance at a law school for a year. The CLEO students came from Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Iowa. Four CLEO Fellows enrolled at Valparaiso this fall -- three from the institute at Valparaiso and one student from the CLEO institute at the University of Mississippi.

The CLEO students found the program to be challenging and excellent preparation for law school. Yolanda Dockens, one of the three CLEO students from the Valparaiso program, stated "The CLEO experience gave me a leg up on the rest of the law students. I learned how to brief, outline, and connect the actual cases that we are studying now. I would not trade the CLEO experience for anything." Jackie Gipson agreed and added, "CLEO prepared me emotionally for the law school experience. I was warned by the TAs of the workload. CLEO provides an invaluable experience for students entering law school. I would recommend that any student planning to enter law school participate in CLEO or some similar program."

In reflecting on the CLEO program, Ivan Fernandez added, "Although I was skeptical about CLEO when I was first invited, looking back I realize that the program was probably the most crucial learning period of my life. The fact that I was familiar with the cases during the first week of law school helped relieve some of the anxiety I was feeling. I have spoken to students who participated in CLEO programs from different regions, and I believe that our CLEO was much more beneficial because we were exposed to more than just two courses. I would encourage everyone, minorities and non-minorities, to apply to CLEO. I believe the University, Professor Vandercoy, and the entire law school staff did an excellent job. I am very grateful."

Founded in 1968, CLEO serves those economically and educationally disadvantaged persons who, but for the program, would have less of a chance to attend an accredited law school. Since its founding, CLEO has helped more than 5,000 students to enter law schools throughout the country. CLEO is jointly sponsored by the ABA, Association of American Law Schools, the Law School Admission Council, the Hispanic National Bar Association, and the National Bar Association. Funding is provided by the U.S. Department of Education.

Valparaiso is proud to have participated in this valuable national effort to assist and encourage minority and disadvantaged students to achieve admission to and graduation from law school.
The results of the 1989-1990 VUSL Dean's Yearly Giving Campaign, the primary annual fund-raising program operated by and for the School of Law, are impressive, but they represent only a fraction of what needs to be accomplished.

The campaign is but three years old, and the above graphs certainly show that we are on the right track. The total dollar amount of the contributions for this year represents a 197% increase over the 1987-1988 results. Additionally, we have experienced an increase in both the number and percentage of alumni participating every year.

Yet, we have a long way to go. According to American Bar Association statistics, the nation-wide median for alumni participation in a law school's annual giving program is 20%. Just to make the median, we will need 480 alumni to participate in the 1990-1991 Campaign. That goal certainly is within our reach, but it is all up to you.

With gratitude, the entire VUSL Community recognizes the following patrons of our annual giving program -- the Dean's Yearly Giving Campaign -- for the 1989-1990 academic year. Their generous and continued support is very critical to the continued success of our School of Law. Thank you.

**Patrons of the 1989-1990 Dean’s Yearly Giving Campaign**

1925
Francis Weaver

1929
Alvin Arnold
Robert Blaese

1931
Hilbert Dahms

1939
Melvin Waldschmidt

1941
Herbert Freise

1942
Dominic Farina
Edwin Kurtz
Frederick Kusch

1949
Daniel Lewis

1950
Harry Albe
Norman Cobb
Wesley Ratliff
Maxwell Smith
Warren Wyneken

1951
Frank Lamson
Robert Schnoor

1952
Harold Couillard

1953
Melvin Frederick
Matthew Leppin

1955
Robert Stroebel

1956
William Heerman
Richard Mertz
James Peterson

1957
Roland Herrmann
James Perbix
Nick Thiros

1958
Donald Holtman
David McCain

1959
Karl Meyer
Herbert Schmiedel

1960
Dieter Nickel
John Richert

1961
Eugene Brassfield
Jack Lawson

1962
Donald Fellows
Alan Morrison

1963
Robert Beer
Robert Lensing
Russell Lindquist

1964
William Andersen
Robert Beard
ALUMNI GIVING REPORT

VUSL Annual Campaign
Patrons, continued

1965
Richard Heimberg
Paul Lacy
Norbert Ritt

1966
Frank Gray
Robert Lee

1967
David Hubert
Norman Korfist
Norman Lindstedt
William Pasch
James Tsoutsouris
James Zerrenner

1968
George Hass
Duncan McDonnell
Roy Roscoe

1969
Robert Brickman
Richard Eynon
Bruce Yungman

1970
Carlton Lohrentz

1971
David Butterfield
Jay Johnson
James Roegge

1972
Gary Boyl
Irving Einhorn
Thomas Guelzow
Earle Hites
Alan Hizer

1973
William Alexa
Scott Christopher
Patrick Kirk
Mary McKennedy
Kenneth Podell
John Stoller
Paul Wenske
John Westensee

1974
Robert Bartelt, Jr.
Lloyd Biema
Wayne Defeffing
Charles Doyle
Jeffery Dywan
John Friel
David Hollenbeck
Alfred Kirkland
William Kratzke
Steve Lamar
F. Jeffery Oliveira

1975
Gregory Deck
Diane deRosset
Irvin Masching
Richard Muntz
Robert Murphy
Phillip Snelling
Marcia Sowles
Dean Sutton

1976
Michael Cork
John Horeled
Randall Kaiser
Thomas McClintoch
Joseph Pomeroi
Thomas Ruge
Anthony Zappia
David Zoss

1977
Scott Broman
Richard Eichfeld
Raul Garcia
Marcia Gienapp
John Lee
F.L. Dennis Logan
Gregory Lyman
William Maakestad
Gregory Schroeder

1978
Arthur Boos
Ralph Huff
Robert Selund
Fred Simon
John Tasker
Stephen Tuuk

1979
Richard Coffee
Paul Stanko
Dan Wehrenberg

1980
David Appel
Scott Behnke
Judith Haller
Donald Seberger
Thomas Thanas
Gregory Vega
Donn Wray
Robert Zapolis

1981
Jacqueline Leimer
Roy Portenga

1982
James Cowlin
Celeste Fase
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Constitutions and Markets
by Professor Paul H. Brietzke

Modern law and economics analyses began only about twenty years ago. Scholars were interested only in American law, and law and economics ideas are only now beginning to spread to Europe. Law and economics is currently the leading interdisciplinary field in the United States, where economists are gaining influence at the expense of others who analyze law: sociologists, political scientists, and even lawyers. Many American lawyers are disappointed with the old ways of doing justice, and they are looking for exciting new analyses. While liberals may look to a feminist jurisprudence or to Critical Legal Studies, law and economics satisfies many conservatives. President Reagan appointed many law and economics "gurus" to high judicial and administrative positions, positions where they may have a significant effect on the course of American law.

American economists are trained to believe in the supremacy of individual choice over a collective or political choice. Economists are thus content with the status quo of American society, but they have many reformist prescriptions for American governments. Law and economics scholars claim to base their prescriptions on a "scientific" positivism which ignores political and moral values, and which also ignores the claims of the poor and powerless.

Law and economics analyses can be quite complex and technical, but the basic ideas can be explained fairly easily: economists draw two conclusions from three assumptions. If we assume that almost everyone is economically rational, if we assume that all of people's interactions (their relationships) are like marketplace exchanges, and if we assume that markets are nearly perfect, then by definition in law and economics, these interactions will be efficient. Efficiency means the least waste of scarce resources, so that peoples' interactions serve to maximize society's wealth. This is the first conclusion law and economics draws from its three assumptions; the second conclusion is that, once again by definition, the role of law should be to enforce these efficient interactions as cheaply as possible.

In other words, the legal economists' constitutional law should take the law of contracts as its model. Public law would thus become a kind of private law, an idea which presumably shocks most European jurists. Economists believe that judges consciously or unconsciously examine the costs and benefits of alternative legal rules to find the rule with the greatest net benefit. This net benefit is measured in terms of what people are willing and able to pay for in the marketplace. Since this is assumed to be what citizens want, economists see no reason for government to intervene, for example, to control the exploitation of some by others.

Law and economics thus has very little law in it; law reduces to economics when ideas of efficiency and wealth maximization replace the vague, "unscientific" lawyers' ideals of justice, rights, and fairness. These legal ideals have lost some of their influence in the United States because they cannot be plugged into the economists' mathematical formulae or plotted on their graphs.

Economists would require major reforms in the American constitutional procedures and institutions by which efficient rules are to be created and enforced. Efficiency and wealth maximization would become the basic standard of constitutional interpretation: Hans Kelsen's Grundnorm or Immanuel Kant's theory of knowledge -- with efficiency as the conceptual means for distinguishing legal truth from falsity. These economists would pursue Friedrich Hayek's open or "spontaneous" legal system: preexisting legal duties are to be abolished by removing regulations from the marketplace, and by converting many governmental functions into private marketplace activities.

The logic by which legal economists derive conclusions from their assumptions is usually as impeccable as it is complex. Critics
thus tend to attack law and economics by questioning the realism of the three assumptions mentioned earlier. A brief review of these criticisms can serve as a useful introduction to economic analyses of a constitution.

The first assumption, economic rationality, has people acting solely out of their short-term and narrow self-interest. This assumption ignores the possibility of irrationality. If it really is irrational to smoke, to spend a great deal of money so as to offend others and to die earlier, then perhaps smoking can be regulated, even if marketplace judgments indicate to the contrary. Also ignored is the possibility of altruism, of caring about people we may never meet. Altruists may, for example, demand legal regulations concerning the ways wealth and power are distributed or about the state of public morality, even if they would not buy and sell these things in the marketplace. The economic rationality assumption also ignores the influence on individual behavior of ideology, personal values, culture, institutions, and even genius and luck. Economic rationality is thus an incomplete theory of human behavior, especially when this behavior comes to be reflected in a constitution. Rationality is limited by the very complexity of constitutional (and many other) decisions. It can therefore be difficult to learn and respond to constitutional opportunities and prohibitions.

The second economists' assumption is that all human relations take the market as their model, even when people deem commercial motives to be unimportant. For example, prostitution might fit the market model because a service is being bought and sold. But economists would extend this concept into a marriage "market": We fall in love and marry by selling ourselves for the most sex, companionship, etc. that we feel we are worth. Likewise, there are political "markets" where legislative or bureaucratic action is auctioned off to the highest bidder, to the group willing to pay the most in legal and illegal bribes. If politics really is as crass as this, strict constitutional controls seem desirable.

while, at the same time, designing political failures into the Constitution: enforceable rights, federalism and separation of powers provisos, and a judicial review. Whether this balance of power and prohibition is right for the United States -- and it would be a very different balance for Hungary -- has been hotly debated for two hundred years. The survival for two hundred years of a frequently-reinterpreted and occasionally-amended document may suggest that the constitutional balance was, and still is, about right for America.

Governments play other roles that legal economists ignore but that constitutions permit or even encourage. For example, government is a nation-builder on a massive scale, and the public demands a government-sponsored economic growth with low levels of inflation and unemployment. Sometimes there is a public consensus and/or a constitutional requirement that government pursue some goal other than efficiency: holding power accountable, promoting fair play (Americans often call this a procedural due process), and even the effectiveness of a nuclear deterrence. The ability to make the rubble bounce seven or eight times during a nuclear war is inefficient; if the rubble should bounce at all, it need only bounce once, yet Americans (are taught to) want this inefficiency.

Let me close by examining three constitutional issues and the way law and economics responds to them. First, what is the nature of rights? Are they mine permanently or can I buy and sell them? The market solution is that I have exactly those rights I am willing and able to pay for. By definition, the poor are unable to pay for all of the rights they want. Consider the right to be secure in your own home. The public solution for enforcing this right is an efficient police force, a service paid for through compulsory taxes that stops or catches burglars. The problem is that, in all countries, the police will sometimes be efficient for their police purposes rather than...
for your purposes. Everyone fears the official knock on the door which violates the right to security.

The market solution to this right is for the law to permit you to buy private protection: a gun, a burglar alarm, a guard. (If, say, eight families in an apartment building split the guard's salary, this can be an "efficient" solution.) Except perhaps for guns, these private solutions are unlikely to violate your rights; I can always fire a guard who violates my rights, but I cannot fire the police. Yet the privatization of protection creates the problems of protecting the poor who cannot buy protection and of protecting the rich outside their homes, especially as those who spend a great deal on private protections will be less willing to pay for a public protection on a democracy. The socially-efficient solution may thus be a public police, with adequate constitutional safeguards against police misbehavior, of course. If other rights are defined so that they cannot be bought and sold, this may similarly be efficient. The heavy costs of determining when and for how much to buy or sell rights are avoided, as are the costs of having officials determine whether particular sales should be permitted. Consider the sale of "pornography," which is almost impossible to define.

My second issue also deals with rights: What is the appropriate balance between liberty rights and rights to equality? Liberty rights are usually enhanced by marketplace exchanges, while equality rights usually require that government intervene, in markets which may have failed, to redistribute wealth and power. In other words, the larger the role that markets play in a society, the more liberty and the less equality there will be. Legal economists all but ignore equality rights, and they emphasize the liberty rights of property instead. Their argument is that broad property rights must be enforced as a supplement to enforcing contracts. These rights protect efficient-by-definition individual and corporate behavior against inefficient-by-definition democratic controls. Many find this a seductive argument, but broad property rights have the effect, if not always the purpose, of exalting the economic privileges of an elite which can use these privileges to limit the will of the majority. Hungarians will presumably face an important issue as they flesh out their new constitution: How broad a property right should be recognized, in what kinds of things?

All societies must deal with economic and political inequalities, so a third constitutional issue is: How should economic power translate into political power? In the United States, I may favor one public policy while Exxon (the world's largest corporation) may favor another. In law, Exxon and I are both "persons" whose views are entitled to equal respect and concern. But Exxon will beat me every time because Exxon has the money to "bribe" politicians and bureaucrats to act in its favor. How should constitutional law deal with corporations and other groups which grow strong because of a market economy? Should the law handicap (as in a horse race) the richer Exxon to make the race a little more equal, so that the policy which best serves the public interest can prevail? Would such a handicap violate the liberty rights of Exxon as a "person?"

In a communist party-state, inequalities obviously exist but they are not thought to be legitimate: Soviet elites try to conceal their dachas and special stores. But a market system tends to legitimate inequalities because economists and many others see the market as a neutral, objective measure of each person's worth. People are paid according to their market "productivity," and broad property rights enable people to keep what they "earn" (subject to taxes). So, the market may determine that a rock musician earns hundreds of times as much as a good teacher, even though we might conclude, on the basis of some non-market measure of comparative worth, that the teacher is more valuable to society. Should the constitution permit us to substitute our judgment for the market's, especially as our comparative worth criteria may be biased: we may not like rock music or, as teachers, we may exaggerate the importance of our colleagues?

In sum, law and economics adds to our understanding of the constitution. But law and economics plays down the political and moral significance of the drive to an equality among citizens. Like the markets it glorifies, law and economics neglects many other political and philosophical values, the effects of power, and the processes of political compromise and institutional change. Without pretending to have the answers, I hope that I have raised a few questions for you to think about, questions about what Hungarians want from their constitution. I wish you the joy of developing a new democracy, and I thank you for inviting me to your beautiful country.
DEAN EDWARD McGlynn GAFFNEY, JR.

An Interview With the New Dean

We are very pleased to have Edward McGlynn Gaffney, Jr. as the tenth Dean of the School of Law. While many of you have had (or will have in the near future) a chance to meet Dean Gaffney at one of our Alumni receptions, we regret if some of you may not get a chance to meet him personally. By way of special introduction, here are some of his thoughts on VUSL, legal education, and the legal profession.

What led you, a professor with many intellectual interests, to become a dean? Why VUSL?

I didn't leap from my mother's womb with a burning desire to be a dean. In fact, I hadn't really thought about applying for a deanship until the year this position became open. Some of my friends in the Bay Area encouraged me to accept their invitation to be reviewed as a candidate for the deanship at the University of San Francisco. I thought about it for a while, and then agreed to be considered. As it turned out, USF selected Jay Folberg -- a person well known for his skills as a mediator -- to serve as their Dean. Shortly after that, I received Jack Hiller's letter inviting me to apply here. I guess that the most obvious answer is that the faculty and the administration here at Valpo thought well enough of me to offer me the job, and I thought well enough of this university and the people who serve it to come here.

If the readers of The AMICUS were to glance at the things I've published, they would probably agree with your statement that I have many intellectual interests. But I have feelings, too. Maybe I'm going to sound like a laid-back Southern Californian now, but I think it is even more necessary that a dean be in touch with his or her feelings than it is that the dean be someone who publishes a lot. A dean who is aware that people are not computers, but flesh and blood, can be supportive of his or her colleagues and students at a very significant level.

I don't mean anything anti-intellectual in that comment. Some of the very best administrators I've served under have combined both deep learning and enormous compassion. Tom Shaffer at Notre Dame was a splendid example of that sort of thing. Other deans I have served with were very successful primarily because they are warm, understanding human beings. For example, Tom Shaffer's classmate, Dave Link, is widely regarded as one of the best deans in the country. Although he hasn't published a lot in his long tenure as dean at Notre Dame, he always understood the importance of scholarship and found effective ways of encouraging it, while remaining extremely sensitive to the other needs of his colleagues.

Another dean who was first rate in his book was Clint Bamberger, my dean at Catholic University. He was a pioneer of the movement to deliver legal services to poor people and to the under-represented lower middle class in America; he remains in the avant-garde of clinical legal education.

Being an "intellectual dean" is not exactly an oxymoron. One can readily identify many top-flight scholars who are currently serving as deans: Lee Bollinger at Michigan, Paul Brest at Stanford, Guido Calabresi at Yale, Jesse Choper at Boalt Hall, Bob Clark at Harvard, Jack Friedenthal at Yale, Jesse Choper at Boalt Hall, Bob Clark at Harvard, Jack Friedenthal at GW, John Sexton at NYU, Rodney Smith at Capital, Bob Stein at Minnesota, Geoff Stone at Chicago, and Mark Yudof at Texas. My immediate predecessor, Ivan Bodensteiner, managed to combine deaning with a heavy commitment to publication and skillful teaching. So I don't see any necessary conflict between being an intellectual and being an effective administrator. I'm going to try to be both.

You've taught at Notre Dame and Loyola of Los Angeles, and you have served on boards at De Paul and Hamline. What strikes you as different or unique about our law school?

One of the things that I like very much about our law school is that it is part of a university. In the short time that I have been here, I have taken part in a symposium with the honor students at Christ College, and have had a wonderful time with colleagues across the campus. Law professors here at Valpo have taught courses in other departments of the university, and I hope to do so myself sometime in the future.

I enjoyed a similar arrangement at Notre Dame, where colleagues in history, philosophy, and theology not only interacted with me in interesting and challenging ways, but were willing to participate occasionally in courses I taught. I was even able to call on some of them -- Joe Blenkinsopp, Jim Burtchaell, and John Howard Yoder -- as expert witnesses in a trial in South Bend challenging the practice of prosecuting home schoolers here in Indiana.

Some of my colleagues at Loyola have a broad understanding of the growth and development of the law. And I had contact with my colleagues in other disciplines in that university, but the physical separation of the law school -- which is located in downtown L.A. -- from the main campus meant that the law school cherished its "autonomy," excessively in my view. That attitude changed fast when a wealthy woman from Beverly Hills left millions of dollars to the university without any strings attached. Then the talk immediately went to how the law school could share in the common good of the enterprise.

Although Wesemann Hall is at a remote end of the campus, it is still vitally connected with the university as a whole. Many of us here have close friendships with our colleagues in other disciplines. We also extend
DEAN EDWARD McGLYNN GAFFNEY, JR.

hospitality to our colleagues from other disciplines, three of whom are spending their sabbaticals with us this year. That's very healthy for professors of law.

Another thing I like about Valparaiso University is that it has maintained a vital link with the Lutheran tradition. As my mentor, Hal Berman, pointed out in his Seegers lectures some years ago, the Reformation was a crucial moment in the history of Western legal theory. It is important that the pretentious claims of the law be punctured from time to time by the Lutheran rejection of the self-sufficiency of law, or of any other human endeavor for that matter. I wouldn't want to overdo this point, because no matter what the connection between the university and the church, a law school is not a seminary. The mission of any great law school must take into account the institutional demands arising out of the practice of law in our society. Indeed, the overall educational mission of Valparaiso University does not assume that the university is the same thing as the church. Rather, the church and the university engage in a fruitful relationship in which the university maintains its own identity as a premier Lutheran institution of higher education, yet is free from the direct control or supervision of the church.

Although I am not a Lutheran, my prior experience will, I think, help me implement this educational mission and to communicate it to others. Before I went to law school, I served as an ecumenical officer in the United States Catholic Conference, where one of my responsibilities was to serve as the liaison officer for the ongoing theological dialogue between Lutherans and Roman Catholics in this country. In addition, I worked on the legal issues facing religiously affiliated colleges and universities when I served as an administrator of The Center for Constitutional Studies at Notre Dame.

What do you see as the primary role of the Dean?

It's probably a little too early for me to define my primary role with much precision. Right now, I think that my first task is to listen carefully to my colleagues on the faculty and staff, and to the folks we serve: the students and alumni and alumnae. I have been holding regular staff meetings, and we have initiated the custom of holding an afternoon tea once a week in the faculty lounge. I bake Irish soda bread, and Jack Hiller brings an authentic tea kettle. The faculty and staff have challenged the students to a softball game over at Kirchhoff Park, where free beer will be given, whether or not we load the bags. Through events like this we have an opportunity to relate to one another as human beings with all sorts of concerns.

On a slightly more serious note, I think that a dean has the role of promoting the intellectual life of the faculty and of guiding the development of the institution. To focus on these matters, we have scheduled a retreat this fall to explore practical ways of incorporating into our experience at the law school six dimensions of a successful academic community identified in a recent report by the Carnegie Foundation. President Harre commented on this report in his address at the opening convocation of the university. The report stated that a university should be: (1) an educationally purposeful community (a place where faculty and students share academic goals and work together to strengthen teaching and learning on the campus); (2) an open community (a place where freedom of expression is uncompromisingly protected and where civility is powerfully affirmed); (3) a just community (a place where the sacredness of the person is honored and where diversity is aggressively pursued); (4) a disciplined community (a place where individuals accept their obligations to the group and where well-defined governance procedures guide behavior for the common good); (5) a caring community (a place where the well-being of each member is sensitively supported and where service to others is encouraged); and (6) a celebrative community (a place in which the heritage of the institution is remembered and where rituals affirming both tradition and change are widely shared”). As we reflect on these goals, we will also try to set some priorities among the long-range plans we have adopted for the law school.

Perhaps the best general description of my role is that I should help all of us achieve all of these important goals. I will be building on strengths that existed at Valpo long before I came here, but with the help of my colleagues I'm confident that the goals spelled out in the Carnegie Foundation report will be a fairly accurate description of our community. In order to stress openness, for example, I hope to start a regular faculty colloquium, at which my colleagues might share work in progress in order to receive friendly criticism from critical friends, or where they might explore together some of the great legal and political issues that divide America today, such as abortion, the death penalty, or the propriety of our response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Achieving disagreement on these kinds of issues is no small feat; it is much easier for academics to talk past one another.

In order to hear from the students, I am planning a series of town hall meetings focused on particular topics that the leadership of the Student Bar Association has identified as pressing concerns of the students. Bruce Berner and I will go before them and listen carefully to what they have to say. We are taking a "can do" attitude toward anything that is good for the law school.

I want to see our students linked up with our alumni and alumnae who are out there practicing law in a variety of ways. So I have initiated a call for participation by our grads in a Alumni-Student Network program described elsewhere in this issue of The AMICUS. And I want our Career Services Office to continue to offer friendly and effective assistance to our students in the task of finding meaningful employment as a lawyer.

What special challenges are facing the school today?

Perhaps the most significant challenge is to move beyond the phase of the school's existence where our imagination and our aspirations
for the school are artificially constrained by a budget that is almost entirely driven by tuition dollars. Until we can attract major gifts, our best hope for improving the quality of legal education at Valpo will be confined to very gradual improvements, because that is as far as the tuition dollars will stretch. We need to increase the sense among our alumni and alumnae that when they contribute to the law school, they are giving to today's students the kind of opportunity they received here: to get an excellent education that trains whole persons to be both competent and compassionate.

What do you see as the most pressing issues facing legal education?

One of the most pressing issues we face as legal educators is how to persuade the people whom we serve--our students--that the law really deserves to be studied. I am not referring to the problem raised by some of my colleagues in the Critical Legal Studies group (is the law like Oakland, in that when you get there, there isn't any there there?). I am referring to the students who think of law school as a kind of cold shower. Legal education is not thought of as a pleasure, but as something one is supposed to get through as quickly as possible with the least amount of pain. Perhaps we contribute to this attitude by making it so hard to have any fun studying the law, because we throw such huge gobs of it at our students in the first hour of the first day, and don't let up until the last day of class.

Next year I will be teaching a course on ethics to all the IL's, and I will be using films as part of the texts we will have to study. For example, we'll see "To Kill a Mockingbird," and try to find out why Atticus Finch had the moral courage to behave in the way that he did in his culture, and what we might learn about his civility and gentle manners in a legal culture that has become increasingly uncivil and aggressive. That is an important thing to learn today, when civil RICO (I love that word, "civil") and motions for Rule 11 sanctions have become part and parcel of the practice of law.

My wife has helped me to see the enormous contribution of the feminists in film theory. The ways in which the dominant culture has thought about women and has represented them (e.g., the "bad mommy" theme in the trial within the trial in "Presumed Innocent" as the clue for understanding the lead females in the film) are, to say the very least, not very reverential of women and their freedom. There are, of course, alternative ways of thinking about women (and about men), and some of the feminists are helping us to understand that there are alternative ways of thinking about the legal system. Feminist jurisprudence can offer important suggestions for the way we train lawyers. With these insights I hope that we will enable our students to become kinder and gentler, without losing their ability to represent clients zealously.

This point suggests another pressing issue in legal education, the integration of legal theory and practice. Chief Justice Burger had a profound impact on American law schools when he urged legal educators to include more courses on skills training in the curriculum. Because of his prestige and influence, his recommendation was followed in the vast majority of American law schools. Most of us took a course in trial advocacy, or pre-trial skills, or alternative dispute resolution. Without being opposed to those sorts of courses, however, I would suggest that they don't go far enough along the line of the Chief Justice's criticism. I think that we must rethink the whole idea about how to integrate theory and practice. The best practitioners I know are highly theoretical in their grasp of the law. And the best teachers I know are equally aware of the practical consequences of their ideas. We do our students no service if we implicitly suggest that except for the so-called "skills" courses, the curriculum is impractical or disconnected with the "real world."

There are lots of ways in which teachers can help bridge a perceived gap between the theoretical and the practical. For example, in teaching a course on administration of criminal justice, I structured the second semester to include forty minutes of class discussion of standard materials on criminal process from arrest to appeal, leaving the last ten minutes to the resolution of a problem related to that day's materials in a simulated hearing at the trial court level. The students write a motion and a short memorandum of points and authorities supporting their position. Before the end of the first year, all of my students had an opportunity to be on their feet arguing a motion, and they realized that the great constitutional cases they study have direct applications to people's lives and to the way in which we structure limitations on our government.

Another example of this approach is the way that I teach a course on constitutional litigation. At some schools this elective focuses almost exclusively on practice before the United States Supreme Court. Although I have filed many amicus briefs in that court and served on the team in two cases last term involving the Religion Clause of the First Amendment, I think that law schools should teach students about litigating constitutional issues in the tribunals before which they are much more likely to practice. Hence the way I teach this course is to help students learn how to develop a federal civil rights action, from the drafting of a complaint to the resolution of the case on a dispositive motion. I act both as "senior partner" to the students, who are divided into teams of two on each side of a case, and as judge ruling on motions and entering orders. Finally, I urge my students to see that whether or not they ever litigate a constitutional claim in court, there are plenty of opportunities for lawyers to serve an educational role about preserving constitutional values outside of the courts.

What political and economic forces do you see shaping the course of the law?

That's a pretty big question. A subtle answer would go on for pages. Let me just offer a quick and dirty one. I suppose that the most dramatic illustration of political and economic forces in recent history is the series of events in eastern Europe...
in the past year. It doesn't require a Ph.D. in political science or economics to grasp that democracy and capitalism are prevailing over totalitarianism and state-controlled economies.

I don't want to seem smug about this point. In fact, there are many ways in which we do not have a pure market-based economy, but one in which the legal apparatus intervenes in markets, often skewing the results towards greater concentration of wealth, income and power. I don't think that one needs to be a vulgar Marxist in order to be in favor of greater distributive justice mandated by law. The goal of distributive justice is in my view compatible with a system that encourages efficiency and profit-taking. Justice is like the rudder on a sailboat, and market forces are like the sail filled with the wind. If you take away the sail, the boat doesn't move forward. If you take away the rudder, the boat will drift out of control and in the wrong direction. One of the blessings of a democracy is that we have an opportunity to say what we think the direction of the boat should be.

Having said that much, I must admit that I don't know very much about the invisible hands shaping the future course of the law, and am somewhat skeptical about the claims of both the Left and the Right on these matters.

On a personal topic, what were your undergraduate fields of study and what drew you to the law?

My undergraduate major was philosophy and my minor was history. I received a graduate degree in theology and an M.A. in history. I came to the law in a rather unusual way. When I was pursuing graduate studies in theology, my dissertation project was a study of the theological grounds for elaborating canons or church rules that would afford due process to employees of religious organizations. My first surprise was that hierarchical groups tend to afford greater procedural protection to their employees than do religious groups organized on a congregational model; I had imagined that authoritarian bodies were less concerned about such niceties as adequate notice or fair hearings. My second surprise was to discover that the constitutional commitment to limited government that we encapsulate by the phrase "due process of law" derived from the canonical tradition in the medieval period. If churches were to reinstate these canons, they would in effect be reclaiming their heritage. My third surprise was to realize how little I knew about the meaning of due process as that concept has been elaborated in our civil and criminal procedure, our administrative law and our constitutional law. My advisor in the theology department suggested that I go over to the law school and take a few courses that might fill in this gap. That's when the law bug bit me.

I suppose it's fair to say that I had a predisposition to study the law stemming from my dad's political career. He served for 22 years in the California legislature. In 1947 -- the year that Hubert Humphrey prevailed upon the City Council of Minneapolis to enact a local ordinance banning racial discrimination in employment -- my father wrote the first State statute in the Office of the Attorney General to enact a local ordinance banning racial discrimination in employment -- my father wrote the first State statute enacted after the Reconstruction era dealing with civil rights. He was an author or co-sponsor of State legislation banning housing discrimination long before the federal Civil Rights Act of 1968. But I would have to add that my father was not a lawyer himself. In fact, he had a populist sort of contempt for lawyers; to put the point positively, he thought that the law is too important to be left to lawyers.

Another set of experiences that drew me to the law was my involvement in counselling many young people at the time of the Vietnam war. Some of them were sincere pacifists, and the law accommodated their religiously grounded objection to military service if they were willing to perform some form of alternative service. It was clear to me that others whom I counselled were not sincere pacifists; they were prepared to kill in the name of the nation-state under some circumstances, but not under the circumstances of indiscriminate destruction of civilians that they were persuaded was a central part of our conduct in the Vietnam war. The theory that some, but not all wars may be justified is, of course, the teaching of most Jewish and Christian groups. But the law would not accommodate this teaching. It offered the people who followed this teaching stark alternatives: to lie to their draft boards in order to be classified as pacifists, to fight against their conscience in a war they found morally unjustifiable, or to flee to Canada or Sweden leaving behind their own country, their families and their friends. To paraphrase Mr. Bumble in Oliver Twist, I sensed that if that is what the law supposes about so crucial an issue of conscience, "the law is a ass."

My first major encounter with the law was to assist in the case of Negre v. Larsen (1971), where the Supreme Court rejected (by a vote of 8-1) the claim that the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment mandates accommodation of conscientious objectors who accept the mainline view that some, but not all, wars are justified. Six years later, when President Carter extended amnesty to those who had fled the country, I was cheering his decision as a counsellor in the Office of the Attorney General in the Justice Department.

What are your initial impressions of Valparaiso University School of Law?

My recurring impression is that I am very lucky to be working together with such good people. I hope that I won't make many mistakes along the way of my deanship. But I am pretty confident that if I do make mistakes, my colleagues will have the courage to tell me so. That says a lot about this place.
Balancing Career and Family: Conflicts of Interest?

by Leane English Cerven, '83

When I was asked to write this article four weeks ago, I reluctantly agreed. After all, how was I ever going to manage writing a scholarly article in such a short period of time, not to mention my other commitments, namely, my family and my job. Suffice it to say that this is not an authoritative, exhaustive study on how to successfully manage a career in the legal profession and a family. Frankly, no one has yet solved the myriad of problems that attorneys (especially women) face in balancing the competing interests of their personal and professional lives. I decided that the most I could hope for was to write a thought-provoking article and to heighten awareness of a key issue for the legal profession in the nineties.

The evolving role of women in the legal profession has raised many issues, not the least of which is how current trends in law practice management (e.g., increased pressure for billable hours) affect women and their ability to balance their personal and professional lives. Some of the best and brightest among us are devoting extraordinary amounts of time to the study of this issue. The American Bar Association's Commission on Women in the Profession, various state and local bar associations, other legal organizations and law firms are all studying the issue in some form or another. Newspaper and magazine articles on the topic abound. And almost everyone is talking about it. For example, several committees of the ABA Section of Business Law sponsored a panel discussion at the Section's Annual Spring Meeting this year on the Role of Women in Business Law, which focused primarily on the problems associated with balancing work and family and the impact of those problems on the legal profession.

While the problems associated with balancing a legal career and a family are not unique to women, they disproportionately affect women since women are still primarily responsible for child care and household tasks. This is true even in dual career households and where the spouse is helpful and supportive. If the '80s have taught us anything, it is that we must have realistic expectations of what we can achieve. "Supermoms" are few and far between. Perhaps we can "have it all," a prestigious, successful, full-time legal career and a family. The price is high, however, and many women are not willing to pay it. And while taking an extended leave of absence from the work force may have been an option thirty to forty years ago, it is not an option anymore due to economic and professional demands. Women are looking for some middle ground -- work arrangements that permit them to devote more time to their families, at least while their children are young. But if you think this is just a women's issue, you are wrong. We have all heard the statistics. Today, nearly 40% of graduating lawyers are women and many of these women will have babies at some time during their careers. See Dusky, "Mommy Tracks That Lead Somewhere Good," Working Woman, November 1989, at 132. Women constitute a substantial percentage of the talent pool from which law firms and in-house legal departments recruit. But many leave their jobs after two to three years for more family-friendly environments and others choose to leave the practice of law altogether. Recruiting and training attorneys is an expensive undertaking, and the cost of replacing a lost attorney can be exorbitant. American Bar Association figures suggest that replacing an associate can cost law firms as much as $100,000 per associate. L. Phillips, Remarks at the program "The Role of Women in Business Law" at the ABA Section of Business Law Spring Meeting (April 6, 1990) (available on cassette). Law firms cannot afford to lose good, experienced attorneys if they expect to compete in the marketplace. They must adapt to the changing needs of their work force.

The increase in female attorneys has caused many law firms to create or revise and formalize their maternity and parental leave policies. The number of paid weeks off runs the gamut from as much as 26 weeks to as little as 4 weeks. See, e.g., "Law Firms Continue To Revise Policies on Maternity, Paternity," 7 Of Counsel 8 (1988). Some law firms are also exploring flexible work arrangements and child care services. See, e.g., Dusky, supra. The options are many: part-time work, job sharing, flextime, compressed work schedules, work at home, resource and referral services, and child care centers (subsidized, off-site, near site, on-site, emergency and consortium). Improved technology also has made it easier to work any time, anywhere. Resources are also available to assist firms in developing cost-efficient child care benefits. Written materials, such as the NALPackets compiled by the National Association for Law Placement, and seminars provide a source of information for firms to develop leave and flexible work policies. Private consulting firms, such as Corporate Parenting Associates, a Chicago-based consulting firm, also offer child care planning and management services for individuals and institutions. The Part-Time Lawyers Network, a joint committee of the Women's Bar Association of Illinois and the Chicago Bar Association's Young Lawyer's Section, is a job service, a support and referral network, and an information clearinghouse serving both employers and employees.

So, with all of these options and resources, what is the problem? The physical, emotional, professional and economical consequences of some of the options can sometimes render them a non-option. Choosing between your career and your family can be an agonizing experience. If you choose to work full-time, undoubtedly your family will suffer. Many women complain that full-time work permits very little time for their families and no time for themselves. There is also the guilt that comes with recognizing that someone else is raising your child. Part-time work may strike a better balance between work and family, but it can also make your life more hectic. See, e.g,
Saltzman, "The Hex of Flex," U.S. News & World Report, Feb. 26, 1990, at 56. Part-timers often feel that the arrangement does not permit them to do either job very well; when they are at home, they feel as if they should be at the office and vice versa. A good child care provider, whether it be in-home or at a day care center, can go a long way toward relieving the anxieties of full-time and part-time lawyers. Of course, staying at home does solve your child care problems and simplifies your life somewhat. But you may be "burning bridges" professionally and, of course, there is an economic impact. Obviously, you must overcome the stress, insecurities and guilt that come with each choice and every woman must decide for herself what works best for her.

The legal profession can make career and family choices even more difficult. Law firms are not designed to accommodate outside interests. The practice of law is now an extremely competitive business and good law firms are a dime a dozen. The demand for legal services is not unending, client relationships are volatile, and associates are dispensable. Legal work does not fit neatly into a 9-to-5, five-days-a-week, time frame. In fact, technology has rendered lawyering a 24-hour-a-day job and clients have come to expect instant turnaround of legal work and total accessibility to their lawyers. And, of course, we cannot forget the Almighty Billable Hour which reigns supreme at most law firms. This is the yardstick by which an attorney's value to the firm is measured. After all, billable hours translate into revenues. Much has been written of late of the increase in the average annual number of billable hours reported by lawyers at large law firms from around 1,700 several years ago to 2,300 to 2,500 today and what impact it has had on lawyers and law firms. See Margolick, "Wall St. Lawyers: Wooked, Overworked, Dismissed," N.Y. Times, Aug. 12, 1990, at 1; Couric, "Women in the Large Firms: A High Price of Admission?," The Nat'l L.J., Dec. 11, 1989, at S2; Kingston, "Women in the Law Say Path Is Limited by 'Mommy Track,'" N.Y. Times, Aug. 8, 1988, at 1. Working hard and doing a good job is not enough anymore.

Conventional wisdom tells you that lawyering requires total dedication. Although many law firms offer some form of maternity leave, not all law firms offer flexible work arrangements. See e.g., Neal, "Law Firms Parental Policies Still In Their Infancy," The Indianapolis Star, Apr. 14, 1990, at B1. Maternity leaves are seen as short term while flexible work arrangements are seen as too open-ended and, therefore, uneconomical. What firms fail to realize is that if they lose an experienced attorney, they have lost a valuable asset, the replacement of which will be costly. Even if options are available, female attorneys who choose to work less than full-time are often seen as less dedicated, less committed and less valuable to the firm. As a result, many women view part-time work as career suicide. Part-timers often find that their work is less interesting and their compensation is inadequate. Partnership opportunities are usually delayed or forfeited for associates who work part-time. Moreover, "part-time" work at some large firms means 9 to 5, five days a week. Thus, the hectic, high pressure environment and the general lack of commitment to flexible work arrangements at many law firms forces women to look elsewhere for employment or to leave the practice of law altogether.

My own situation is exemplary of the problem. I graduated in 1983 at the top of my class and took a position with a large Chicago law firm. I put in the kind of backbreaking hours it took to succeed and, by all accounts, I was on partnership track. But what I saw at the firm told me it was no place for someone who wanted to pursue a "balanced" life. In my fifth year with the firm, the minimum number of required billable hours was increased from 1,800 to 2,000. Suddenly, the 2,000-2,200 billable hours I had reported in the past would no longer be considered exceptional. I had put off having children until after I was up for partnership consideration. Unfortunately, when I was one-and-a-half years away from consideration, the firm lengthened the partnership track another year, retroactive to all associates. Other women at the firm worked full time and managed a family, but I was not prepared to make the kind of sacrifices they were making. Part-time and flextime arrangements were available, but they never seemed to work very well. I was afraid that I would be taken less seriously if I chose part-time work and worried that my choice might adversely affect my partnership chances.

It was a very difficult decision; I liked the firm, the people I worked with, and the work I did. Nevertheless, I concluded that I could balance work and family better elsewhere, without committing career suicide. After five-and-a-half years, I left the firm and took an in-house position with the legal department of a large Chicago money-center bank. While the maternity leave policy was (and is) more generous at the law firm than at the bank, I was convinced it would be easier to arrange for part-time work at the bank where there are no billable hour or partnership pressures. Since March of 1989, following the birth of my son, I have been working part-time. I work three days a week, am paid a pro-rated portion of my full-time salary, receive all full-time benefits, and have interesting assignments. The Law Department's portable fax machine permits me to...
work at home. Excellent in-home child care allows me the flexibility I need to work on my days off, if necessary. The arrangement has worked extremely well. Since I began working part-time, I have received two pay increases, a merit compensation bonus and a promotion from Senior Attorney to Counsel. Some might say I took the cowardly way out. I say it was the only way I could successfully manage a career and a family and keep my sanity.

The problems are obviously structural and may be more prevalent in large law firms where such increased time and partnership pressures are common. What is needed is a change in attitude. We must redefine what it means to be a valuable, successful lawyer. Part-time lawyers are every bit as competent, dedicated and committed as their full-time colleagues. See Nielsen, "Part-Time Work: Keep the Faith, But Not The Hours," CBA Record, May 1988, at 23; Caviness, "New Born Options For Maternity Leave," The Washington Lawyer, Jan./Feb. 1987. Billable hours should not be the only criteria by which we determine a lawyer's value to the firm. In fact, there are those who believe that the legal profession should reassess the manner in which it values its services. See Cobb, "How Not to Run a Law Firm," 1988 Int'l Fin. L. Rev., at 7 ("Value cannot be measured in hours. Emphasis on hourly production creates inefficiencies that are difficult to correct."); B. Mendel-Mayden and L. Wertheimer, Remarks at the program "The Role of Women in Business Law" at the ABA Section of Business Law Spring Meeting (April 6, 1990) (available on cassette). Recruiting, associate development and training, and firm management and administration, in addition to legal work, are all areas in which part-time lawyers can make important contributions to the firm. Realistic maternity and parental leave policies and flexible work arrangements can go a long way toward improving morale, cultivating loyalty, decreasing turnover and improving firm economics and efficiencies.

Part-time lawyers can be a valuable resource. It takes effort and commitment to make it work, however. Things are beginning to improve. At least one law firm made the list of the 60 best companies for working mothers. Moskowitz and Townsend, "Fourth Annual Survey - The 60 Best Companies for Working Mothers," Working Mother. October 1989, at 94. The challenge for the legal profession in the '90s is to recognize and accommodate the family responsibilities of all attorneys, both male and female. I hope we are up to the challenge.

Author's Note: The author graciously thanks her husband, David, '82, without whose support this article may never have been written.

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SUMMER PUBLIC SERVICE - 1990

Ten students were selected to participate in Valparaiso's Summer 1990 Public Service Scholarship program. The program is designed for students who accept summer public service positions, and awards ranged from $600 to $1600. Among the employers chosen by the students were the Save the Dunes Council; Ottawa County (IL) Prosecuting Attorney's Office; Porter County (IN) Prosecutor's Office - Victim Assistance Unit; Illinois Court of Appeals, 4th District; Summit County (OH) Prosecutor's Office; FTC, Chicago; U.S. District Court, Central Illinois Division; and Americans United for Life Legal Defense Fund, Chicago.

The purpose of the scholarship program is to encourage students to accept summer clerkships that are of a public service nature -- which normally include only limited compensation, if any.

The scholarship is a component of Valparaiso's pro bono program, which also includes a twenty-hour public service graduation requirement.

Every fall issue of the AMICUS reprints the commencement address from the previous spring. While very few, if any, of us remember anything of substance from the addresses of our own commencement exercises, the messages are always worth hearing. The Class of 1990 had two addresses—one from their Faculty Advisor, Professor Robert Blomquist, and one from their classmate, Joanna Wiegert.

"The Future is Ours" by Joanna Wiegert, '90

Franz Kafka attempted to answer the profound question, "What is the law?" His attempt failed. In the parable, "What is the Law?" Kafka only made clear that the law is incomprehensible and that attempting to determine what it is, is a waste of time. I would venture that all of the esteemed graduates in the VU law class of 1990 would be inclined to agree with Kafka.

Law school is a marathon. We prepare for it. We strategize what we will do during it. We predetermine if we will set a record or just finish the race. And about halfway through, we wonder why we are doing it.

Yes, law school is like a marathon. For instance, consider people's attitude about both: people are impressed by someone who has actually run a marathon; they would never do it themselves but they're impressed by someone who would. Most people wouldn't want to run in a marathon, because they think it would be painful; well, law school is pretty much the same.

We are now grown-ups. We have more education than individuals should have. And now that we are grown-ups, what do we do? Well, our families are telling us to get a job!!! Sally Mae is telling us to give them their money back. And our proud alma maters are telling us to give them money. Most of us will do one of three things: make a difference, make money or take up space somewhere. The point of my presentation today is that what we do in the future will be the direct result of what we have done in the past.

For the last three years we have attempted to determine "what is the law?" Most of us have been unsuccessful. For instance, there are five important things I have learned in law school: (1) People who did not attend VU Law have never heard of the multi-lens, multi-filter proximate cause test; (2) Real tax attorneys aren't that concerned about basis; (3) It's OK to physically assault a criminal suspect if he has not been Mirandized; (4) If your co-defendant is Jake the Big Tuna, move for severance; and (5) A bad defense for DUI is that you are an ambassador from the Kingdom of God and have diplomatic immunity. Law School has taught me to ask profound questions such as "What page are you on?" and "Was that in the case?" Law School has also taught me to offer profound answers such as "I have no clue what you're talking about" and "Isn't there someone ranked better than me that you could call on?" I have had the honor of having family and friends call me in the wee small hours of the morning to ask strictly hypothetical legal questions; my most common response is "Why don't you talk to an attorney?" What I have not learned in law school is "What is the law."

If someone stopped me after the ceremony today and said "I am considering going to law school, what is your advice?", I would not know how to answer. I would want to tell them it will be the longest three years of their life, it will change their entire perspective toward humanity, that they will accumulate more debt than if they bought a house in the suburbs. I would be inclined to tell them to buy the house; they'll get a better return on the investment. But, I would also have to tell them it is an accomplishment to be proud of, the experience of a lifetime. I would have to say these things because only law school allows you to see how repulsive and how wonderful people can be.

The thing I have gotten from law school that I will always treasure is my friends. If I was asked to choose a song that symbolized my law school experience it would be "Lean on Me."

Like most tragedy and trauma in our lives, law school allows us to determine who our true friends really are. They are the friend who goes to Jackson's with you the night before the final because you can't study anymore. The one who cooks turkey for you on Thanksgiving because neither of you can go home. The one who encourages you to run for office in your organization, and then helps you with all the activities when no one else will. The one who loans you money to pay the rent when they lose your student loan application, again.

These experiences will directly affect what we do in the future because, in the law, it's the people that are important. As attorneys, our jobs will not be to determine what is the law; our jobs will be to determine how the law will affect people. When she spoke last month, Sarah Weddington told us to be the leaders that modern society so desperately needs. She explained to us that lawyers are well equipped to fulfill this role because we are taught to solve problems. While I agree that some of us have been taught to solve problems, I feel that many of us are taught to create problems. I agree that we should be leaders, we should make a positive difference in society but not because of concern for the law, because of concern for people.

It's not the divorce laws that are important, but how they affect the woman who comes to us seeking a divorce after being beaten by her husband for fifteen years. It's not the theft laws that are important, but how they will affect our eighteen-year-old client who faces five years in the state penitentiary for stealing car stereos. It's not the personal injury laws that are important, but how they will affect our thirty-year-old client who has a wife and two small children and has been rendered paraplegic in a car accident. As attorneys, these people will be our responsibility. What is the law? It is our future. And what is our future? Whatever we are willing to make it.
"The Road Less Travelled By"
by Professor Robert F. Blomquist, Faculty Advisor, Class of 1990

We observe today not as an end, but as a beginning.

Not as a culmination of things already learned, but as a foundation for knowledge and accomplishments yet to come.

For today you pass into that select, that ancient, that proud, that noble order of men and women who by their devotion to principles of justice and diligence and equity are able to call themselves "lawyers."

As a capstone to your years at Valparaiso University School of Law, let me urge you to follow the path described by that great New England poet, Robert Frost. He wrote:

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood,
And I —
I took the one less traveled by,
Treaded by no man before.
And that has made all the difference.

What is this "road less traveled by" in the context of pursuing a legal career? What difference can it make in your lives and in your careers?

The answer to both of these questions, I submit, is eloquently expressed in Scripture, the book of Micah, chapter 6, verse 8:

"He has showed you...what is good: and what does the Lord require of you but to do justice, and to love kindness, and to walk humbly with your God."

"Kindness." "Humility." "Justice."

Unfortunately, these are words that are rarely heard in describing contemporary American lawyers or in lawyers describing themselves. More frequently used descriptions deal with sports metaphors such as "aggressive," "sharp," and "crafty."

But, as pointed out in a recent article in the American Bar Association Journal, "more and more judges and lawyers are recognizing that if we don't get away from making the law as a sport and the "winning is everything" concept...chances are the profession will die...and it will deserve to die."

As you go out to practice in states throughout the country after your graduation from law school and after your passing of the bar examination, you will unquestionably find that there is little kindness, little humility, and little justice shown by American lawyers to one another. Yet, I urge you to take the "road less traveled by"; to observe the wisdom expressed by President John F. Kennedy in his inaugural address that "civility is no sign of weakness" and that "we should never fear to negotiate but that we should never negotiate out of fear."

For, as noted by Professor Harold Levinson of Vanderbilt University School of Law, American lawyers have a real "mission" and "societal obligation" to see to the "constant improvement of society's legal system and to make that system readily accessible to society." The only way that this overriding societal obligation can be achieved by a lawyer is to focus on the calm, civilized, and reasonable resolution of disputes, rather than the heated and vitriolic ego-sport of litigation too frequently practiced in today's hardball legal environment.

Therefore, in pursuit of the road less traveled, I would urge you to undertake the following two actions from the first day of your practice of law to the day that you retire: First, question radically our current idolatry of competition and rugged individualism. It seems to offer only the despair of the war of all against all. Second, work that kind of work that enables you to celebrate not only your weekends but your workdays as well.

In essence, follow the advice of the English playwright, William Shakespeare, who wrote "To thine own self be true." Be true to your best emotions. Be true to your profession's highest ideals. Be true to your country's need for a smoothly functioning and efficient legal system, unencumbered by personal animosities and game playing between attorneys. Be true to the public interest over the private interest. Be true to honesty over deceit. Be true to your family and your heritage. Be true to the one thousand year tradition of Anglo-American law. Be true to justice, kindness, and humility.

And being true to these things will make all the difference.

Good luck, farewell, and Godspeed, Class of 1990!
DEAN ANNOUNCES ALUMNI-STUDENT NETWORK PROGRAM

Last summer Valparaiso University School of Law put on a program sponsored by CLEO, the Council on Legal Educational Opportunity. (Please refer to the CLEO article elsewhere in this issue.) This program helps minority applicants not only to improve their chances of being admitted to a law school but also to succeed in their dream to become great lawyers. Valpo was able to help these students to get a head start on their legal career.

At a concluding banquet one of the very best of our alumni, Bernie Carter, a highly esteemed prosecuting attorney in Gary, Indiana, gave the students a powerful address that was straight from the heart and right on target. In graphic ways that had a telling impact on the students, he told them how hard he worked at being a good student and urged them not to think that anyone can become a great lawyer by taking shortcuts. He was warmly supportive of their best aspirations, but stressed how important it is to work hard to achieve those goals.

The new dean of the law school, Ed Gaffney, heard Carter's remarks and was deeply impressed with the impact Carter had on those students. For one thing, Carter was talking as one who has known some of the struggles to succeed that arise just because of the color of one's skin. For another, precisely because Carter is not a faculty member but a successful practicing attorney, he was believable when he stressed the need to hit the books in a serious way.

Carter seemed to be talking to these students not like a professor, but like a brother. Gaffney was excited by the prospect that alumni and alumnae might be able to get through to students in a way that the faculty might not, and conceived of a project to link an alumnus or alumna with each of the students. Gaffney tried out the idea a week later at a luncheon meeting with some of our alumni in Chicago attending the recent ABA meeting. Would they be willing to volunteer themselves as a big brother or big sister to one of our students? Everyone present agreed that they would have loved to have a contact person in the "real world" when they were in law school, and each pledged to participate in this program.

If there is sufficient response from the alumni, Gaffney wants to launch the program next semester. The relationship need not entail any kind of heavy financial commitment to a student. For some alumni/ae, participation in the program might mean a willingness to buy a student a law book, or it might elicit some other small gesture of support that might mean far more than the money spent. If this occurs, the gift could even be channeled through the university to the student in order to qualify as a deductible contribution. An alumnus/a might take a student to lunch when they get back home, or call a student once in a while just to be a friendly ear. Providing encouragement and emotional support to a student who is discouraged might enable that student to "hang in" and complete his or her program of studies. Or perhaps an alumnus/a might assist one of our students to find the sort of job opportunity that is just right for him or her. In short, the role of a big brother or big sister can take on all sorts of different meanings, depending on what the alum and the student want to make of it over the three year period of the student's life at Valpo.

The new Alumni Student Network (ASN) program would not eliminate the very successful Alumni Admissions Network (AAN), which has helped the law school recruitment process enormously. In the AAN program many alumni and alumnae have met with admitted applicants and encouraged them to think of Valpo as an excellent place in which to study the law. The ASN program would be distinct from AAN, but would build on it by linking an alumnus or alumna with one or more of the students throughout their law school days. Dean Gaffney urges you to give this idea a try. If you have been part of the AAN, you will receive a letter soon from the Dean asking you to take part in the ASN program as well. Whether or not you have taken part in the AAN program, we hope that many of you will be willing to support our students as Big Brothers or Sisters.

PLEASE FILL OUT THE CARD ON THE BACK COVER OF THIS ISSUE OF THE AMICUS AND SEND IT IN AS SOON AS YOU CAN.
1914

Judge Aldo J. Simpson, at age 97 is associated with the law firm of Simpson and McLaughlin in Goshen, Ind. Aldo has been Elkhart County Republican chairman 1922-30; Goshen Republican chairman 1925-29; Elkhart Circuit Court Judge from 1932-1976 (a state record of 44 years); and Salem Bank & Trust Director since 1949. He has been listed in Who’s Who in American Law and honored by the Boy Scouts of America, Rotary, Exchange Club and Salvation Army, which he organized in Goshen in 1924.

1931

Hilbert W. "Shorty" Dahms has been practicing law as a "country lawyer" in his hometown of Oconomowoc, Wis., the past 53 years except for a 1942-45 stint in the U.S. military service during World War II. Last summer he was recognized as "Citizen of the Year" by his local Chamber of Commerce.

1952

Walter Helmke was presented an honorary doctorate by Purdue University in Fort Wayne, on Wednesday, May 9, in the Fort Wayne Coliseum. Walter is a senior partner in the law firm of Helmke, Beams, Boyer & Wagner in Fort Wayne, Ind. He is a member and past president of the board of the Allen County Bar Association and chairman of the legislative committee of the Indiana State Bar Association. He is a former prosecuting attorney of Allen County and a former Indiana State senator. He has been elected or appointed to numerous state and local boards and commissions and also represented the fourth district on the Indiana Commission for Higher Education. He has been a leader in the development of IU-Purdue at Fort Wayne. Currently, he serves on the Chancellor's Community Advisory Council and the board of the Indiana-Purdue Foundation at Fort Wayne. He also was on the steering committee of the Walter E. Helmke Library Endowment fund.

1951

Judge William G. Conover, '51, of the Indiana Court of Appeals, received the Valparaiso University Alumni Achievement Award at the October 6 VUSL Alumni Homecoming Banquet. This award honors alumni who have demonstrated outstanding achievement in their chosen career or area of professional life.

A veteran of the U.S. Navy SeaBees, Judge Conover received his B.A. from VU in 1949 and his J.D. from VUSL in 1951. He was engaged in the private practice of law in Valparaiso from 1952-1981, including service as City Judge from 1952-1960; Porter County Plan Commission member from 1961-1964; and Porter County Prosecuting Attorney from 1963-1971. He was appointed to the Appellate Bench in 1981. He is the author of "Indiana's Cup of Hemlock: Judges on the Rocks", an article published in Res Gestae, the magazine of the Indiana State Bar Association. He has served as President of the Porter County Bar Association and is a member of the Indiana State Bar Association, the Institute for Judicial Administration, as well as the American Judicature Society.
1952

K. Donovan Waskom has been named to a special insurance commission by Maryland's Governor William D. Schaefer. Mr. Waskom also serves on the Property & Casualty Insurance Guaranty Corporation board and has served on other governmental assignments on medical malpractice, no-fault, and insolvency issues. He resides in Frederick, Md. and is regional vice president of State Farm Insurance Company. He and his wife Marjorie have four children.

1958

Glenn J. Tabor, his wife Pat, '62, and his daughter Kathy, '90, comprise the first father-mother-daughter "team" of VUSL graduates.

1959

The School of Law's 1990 Distinguished Visitor-in-Residence, Richard Gordon Hatcher, '59, has recently been named to the Harold Washington endowed chair at Roosevelt University in Chicago. Such accomplishments are not uncommon to Richard Hatcher. As the first African-American to be elected mayor of a major American city, Mayor Hatcher served an unprecedented five terms. In his twenty years (1967-1987) in office, he became a leading national and international spokesman for minorities, civil rights and municipalities. Mr. Hatcher has also been an active member of the Democratic Party on all levels. He was a member of the Democratic National Committee from 1979 to 1987. In 1984, he was Co-chairman of the Democratic National Convention and National Chairman of the Jackson for President Campaign. In 1988 he served as the National Vice Chairman of the Jackson for President Campaign.

In an effort to create and promote economic development for the nation's blacks, Mr. Hatcher was the architect and major convener of the National Summit Conference on Black Economic Development and Survival. With representatives of every sector of the national black community, Mr. Hatcher's efforts led to a series of strategies designed to improve the economic well-being of minorities throughout the country.

As a respected leader, he has been a frequent visitor to our nation's capitol and a representative abroad. He has provided valuable policy input to members of Congress as well as each of the last five United States Presidents.

The address he delivered at the School of Law last Spring, "Toward a Black Common Market: The Minority Economic Community," has been published in volume 24 of the VUSL Law Review.

1960

Raymond Hall is practicing law in Bloomington, Minn., with emphasis on real estate.

1962

Alan Morrisson, '62 and his wife, Carey (VU '59) were awarded a joint VU Alumni Service Award as a part of the 1990 Homecoming festivities. Al has been a member of the VUSL Board of Visitors since 1987. He was an assistant professor of law from 1966-1969 and an adjunct professor of law from 1972-1984. Currently, he is Vice President, Secretary, General Counsel and a Director of Sverdrup Corp. of Saint Louis -- the architectural & engineering firm that designed and built Wesemann Hall.
**CLASS NOTES**

**1966**

Kathryn (Flett) Hutson is a freelance writer and a regular weekly columnist for The Daily Tribune in Troy, Mich., where husband Michael, is an attorney.

**1968**

Kenneth Meeker has been appointed U.S. Trustee for Region 10. Ken will leave his law practice in Danville, Ill., and move his family to Indianapolis this summer. As U.S. Trustee, he will have responsibility for handling bankruptcies for all judicial districts in Indiana, Central and Southern Illinois.

**1971**

David A. Butterfield, Valparaiso, Ind., Mayor, has been appointed by Governor Evan Bayh to a new committee to review capital projects seeking funding from Hoosier Lottery revenue. He was appointed chairman of the insurance committee of the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns and was selected to serve as president of the Northern Indiana Mayors’ Roundtable for 1990.

**1973**

Patrick L. Kirk, Herkimer, N.Y., has been reelected district attorney of Herkimer County. He and Cheryl have two sons, Kevin, a senior at the University of South Carolina who will be entering Duke Medical School in the fall, and Travis, a freshman at the University of Buffalo, New York.

Michael F. Power, Jr. has been appointed an area manager of Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation in Portland, Maine. With over 11 years of experience, Michael joined Lawyers Title, in Boston, as a title attorney in 1984. He transferred to Portland later that year and was named manager of the Portland branch in 1986. He is a member of the Cumberland County Bar Association and he serves on the Maine State Bar Association’s Title Standards Committee. Michael is admitted to practice in Indiana, Massachusetts and Maine.

John C. Voorn has affiliated with the law firm of Buikema, Hiskes, Dillner, O'Donnell & Marovich, Ltd., in Orland Park, Ill.

Gene Zumwalt was appointed Director of Sales Support for Century Life of America in Madison, Wis.

**1974**

Paul Seltz, has been a partner with Capital Management Associates, Inc., an investment and financial advisory firm in Minneapolis-St. Paul for the past five years. He and Valori (Rehme VU '72), General Manager of 3M’s Medical Supply Division/Medical Device Division, reside in North Oaks, Minn.

Thomas Webber, Portage, Ind., attorney and former police officer, was appointed as Porter Superior Court Judge to complete a vacated term which expires next December 31.

**1975**

Dock McDowell, Jr., and Cynthia announce the birth of daughter Dalen Alexis on May 3, 1989. Dock is an attorney in Gary, Ind.

Richard E. Mueller was installed as Senior Pastor at the Lutheran Church of the Atonement in Florissant, Mo., on June 17, 1990. On April 13, Richard and his wife Kathleen adopted David James, age 3 1/2. They live in Webster Groves, Mo.

Susan Huber Nelson, as of Oct. 1, is a partner in the Bloomington, Ind., law firm of Cotner, Andrews, Mann & Chapman.

Phillip H. Snelling has become a member in the firm of Johnson Schaaf Jones & Snelling in Chicago, Ill.

**1976**

Larry Rogers, who worked as an undercover police officer on the Porter County Drug Unit while attending law school, is now a defense attorney in Portage, Ind., with then-prosecutor Bob Harper '68.

Barbara Young, '76, was awarded the VU Alumni Service Award at the VUSL Alumni Homecoming Banquet, in recognition of her outstanding volunteer service to the University. A partner in the Valpo law firm Hoeppner, Wagner & Evans, Barb chaired the 1989 Community - University Campaign which raised more than $365,000 in contributions. She has served in a number of previous CUC drives and chaired the Special Individuals solicitation this year.

Barb is a past director and President of the VUSL Alumni Association and served on the VUSL Board of Visitors. Currently, she serves on the President’s Advisory Council. Barb is very active in the local community as well. In 1985, she was President of the United Way of Porter County and received its Volunteer of the Year award in 1987. She is a member and past president of the Porter County Sheriff’s Merit Board; an advisory council member of the Small Business Development Center; and a director of the Northwest Indiana Forum and Indiana Federal Savings and Loan Association.
Thomas R. Ruge of Monrovia, Ind., is a senior partner in the law firm of Ruge & Ruppert practicing in the areas of personal injury, family law, medical practice, trial advocacy, immigration law and international business. He has been a mediator for the Indianapolis Bar Association since 1987. He is a member of the Forum for International Professional Services, serving on the Board of Directors in 1989 and serving as President in 1990. He has been an active member of the American Immigration Lawyers Association, serving as the Chairman of the Indiana Chapter in 1988 to 1989, and is currently serving on the Board of Directors of the Alzheimer's Association.

Tom was recently appointed to the Indiana Governor's Task Force on International Business, which is part of Governor Bayh's economic initiative. He was also appointed to the Mayor's task force for human services planning in the area of families and justice.

David Sabatini, a thirteen-year veteran of the state's attorney's office won an unprecedented 100th conviction in a felony jury trial.

1977

Robert D. Rucker, Jr., '77, has been appointed by Indiana Governor Evan Bayh to the newly created fifth district of the Indiana Court of Appeals. Robert is the first black Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Robert was selected from a list of nine nominees referred to the Governor by the Indiana Judicial Nominating Commission.

Governor Bayh has stated that he hopes Judge Rucker's appointment "will send a loud and clear signal to all of our citizens that with hard work and diligence, no office or station in the state of Indiana is beyond the reach of any of us."

Judge Rucker, in an Indianapolis Star article featuring his appointment, stated that he would like this to be a "beacon to other black lawyers." Rucker comes to the appellate bench from his general practice of law in East Chicago. He has served as a Lake County Deputy Prosecutor, Deputy City Attorney in Gary, Ind., and a Judge pro tempore in the Hammond City Court. He has also been on the Board of Directors of Legal Services of Northwest Indiana and the Indiana Trial Lawyers Association.

1978

Marilyn Kortenhoven, Schererville, Ind., chairman of Highland/Valparaiso/Winamac Lumber & Supply, Inc., has been reelected chairman of the First Bank of Whiting board of directors.

Dave Myers recently completed his tour as a military judge at Naval Station Long Beach and assumed the duties of Executive Officer, Naval Legal Service Office, Long Beach. Dave will leave his duties as military judge and administrative officer for the Atlantic Circuit and Office of the Chief Judge of the Navy-Marine Corps Trial Judiciary in late August when he transfers to Naval Legal Services Office, Naples, Italy, as military justice officer for the Mediterranean and European theaters.

1979

Kenneth J. Anderson is a partner in the Los Angeles office of Arthur Andersen & Co., specializing in family wealth planning. Ken's practice deals principally with family groups, professional athletes, entertainers and senior corporate executives.

Robert Clark has become a partner with the firm of Lawe, Gray, Steele & Hoffman in Indianapolis, Ind. He will continue his practice in environmental law and civil litigation.

Clifford E. Duggan, Jr., of Dull and Duggan, formerly located in Crown Point, Ind., has relocated the office to Merrillville, Ind.

Willie Harris was named by Indiana Governor Evan Bayh to a four-year term on the state Workers Compensation Board. The Gary, Ind., attorney is the first black man ever to sit on that board or its predecessor, the Industrial Board.

Susan Kellock has returned to the midwest after ten years in Washington, D.C. Susan is now working for Marco Consulting Group in Chicago, Ill.

1980

Gregg Haifley has been appointed to the chairmanship of the state Medicaid Advisory Committee by Indiana Governor Evan Bayh, as well as the State Adult Guardianship Services Advisory Committee (for which he was elected chairman). Gregg is director of the Indiana Legal Services Support Center, representing the interests of the poor in matters in the Indiana legislature and in state administrative agencies.
Steven Hammer of North Manchester, Ind., has accepted a position as trust officer and trust department manager at Indiana Lawrence Bank. Steven continues to serve as judge of the North Manchester Town Court.

1981

Roy J. Portenga of the law firm of Libner, Van Leuven, Kortering, Evans & Portenga, P.C., in Muskegon, Mich., was recently elected president of the 175 member Muskegon County Bar Association.

Mark Schmidtke has been named a partner in the Hoeppner Wagner & Evans law firm in Valparaiso, Ind., where he resides with Denise (Van Wie VU '79) and children Kristin, Sarah, and Andrew.

Raymond A. Yox was recently named director of Chautauqua County Legal Services, Inc., in Jamestown, New York.

1982

Eugene Parker was included in the May, 1990 issue of Res Gestae, a publication of the Indiana State Bar Association. The article, "Room at the Top: Minority Partners," featured Gene's partnership in the Fort Wayne, Ind., firm of Burt, Blee, Dixon & Sutton.

Elaine M. Sievers has been named title officer for First American Title Insurance Company in Crown Point, Ind. Previously, Elaine practiced law in South Bend and was in private industry before joining First American.

Howard G. Skolnick and his wife, Evelyn, are pleased to announce the birth of their first child, Ariel, born August 18, 1990.

1983

Jon Abernathy and his wife, Lee, are pleased to announce the birth of their daughter, Laura Elizabeth, (7 lbs.) born on July 4, 1990.

Leanne English Cerven of Munster, Ind., was promoted from senior attorney to counsel for The First National Bank of Chicago, in Chicago, Ill.

Heidi Ulrich Dennison has been appointed vice chairman of the Pennsylvania Bar Association Local Rules of Court Committee. The appointment was announced by PBA President John A. Carpenter. The committee's charge is to collect existing local rules and distribute copies to PBA members at request. The committee also makes recommendations with respect to inconsistencies in local rules. Heidi is a member of the firm of Dennison & Dennison and she is editor of the Jefferson County Legal Journal. Also, she is a member of the board of directors of Jefferson-Clariion Head Start Inc., and the Brookville Chamber of Commerce. Heidi and her husband, James, '82, have two children and reside in Brookville, Penn.

1984

David & Cynthia Kent of East Hampton, Conn., are pleased to announce the birth of their son, Joshua Loyal Kent, born June 2, 1990, weighing 8 lbs. 12 oz. David is with the Connecticut Prison Association in Hartford, and Cynthia is with the law firm of Nair & Levin, P.C., in Bloomfield, Conn.

Keith Wallace of Evansville, Ind., has accepted a one-year teaching assignment in the People's Republic of China. Keith will teach American Law at Beijing University. The teaching post was arranged through the Christian Legal Society, an agency that has placed other Christians in teaching posts abroad. The decision involved some substantial sacrifices. Keith is withdrawing from the legal practice he shares with another attorney without the security of a job upon his return, and a six-year relationship with the City of Evansville legal department will end. Although the initial assignment is for one year, Keith leaves open the possibility that the stay could be extended. If he is invited to stay longer, he said the decision would be based on how his family adapts to China. Accompanying Keith will be his wife, Kim, and 2 1/2 year-old daughter, Elizabeth.

1985

Scot L. Burke has his own law practice in Munster, Ind. He was recently appointed to the board of directors at the Calumet National Bank in Hammond, Ind. Scot and his wife, Kathy, reside in Munster with their two children, Christina, 4, and Ryan, 2.

Katherine A. Cornelius is pleased to announce her association in the law firm of Bleecker, Brodey & Andrews in Indianapolis, Ind.

Kathleen McCain practices with the law firm of Rubinstein & Perry in Los Angeles, Calif.

Brian P. Popp has joined the law firm of Hoeppner Wagner and Evans in Valparaiso, Ind. Brian will work in the firm's Merrillville office in the Twin Towers office complex.

1988

Terry S. Boone has joined the Fort Worth office of Haynes and Boone. The 210-attorney firm also has offices in Austin, Dallas, and San Antonio. Terry is a member of both the Indiana and Texas bars. He will
practice law in the financial institutions practice area of Haynes and Boone. The Fort Worth office of Haynes and Boone now has 30 lawyers, making it the fastest growing law firm in Tarrant County. 

Harry J. Falk married C. Nicole Schmidt on May 26, 1990. Harry is a partner in the law firm of Barce, Ryan & Howard in Kentland, Ind., and Chief Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of Newton County. The couple reside in Brook, Ind.

Michael J. Metzger of Gaithersburg, MD, is pleased to announce his promotion to senior counsel in the newly created office -- Office of International Affairs, at the Securities & Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C. Michael received his LL.M. degree from Georgetown University Law Center and graduated with distinction on May 28, 1990.

1986

Samuel Cappas, deputy prosecutor, was appointed a supervisor in the felony division of Lake County Prosecutor's Office by Jon E. DeGuilio '81, Lake County Prosecutor. Sam will supervise deputies prosecuting cases before Superior Court Judges Richard J. Conroy and James L. Clement.

Teresita (Marsal) Khayyat, has opened her own law firm in Chicago, Ill.


Rebecca A. Grogg of Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed to the board of directors for the Oakwood Corporation.

1987

Diana Bauer has joined the Fort Wayne, Ind., law firm of Miller Carsont & Boxberger. Prior to accepting her position, she was a law clerk to U.S. Magistrate Gene B. Lee in Fort Wayne.

Elisa A. Dougherty-Metzer has accepted a position in the Trading Practices Branch of the Securities & Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C. She counsels SEC attorneys as well as outside counsel for issuers, broker dealers and underwriters. She was also elected president of Foxwood Homeowners Association.

Linda (Potter) Taylor and her husband, John, are pleased to announce the birth of their son, Michael John, born August 22, 1990.

John Mark Vouga of Valparaiso, Ind., left the Porter County Prosecutor's office in June of 1989 and is now engaged in private practice with the law firm of Harper & Rogers. John and his wife, Geri, are pleased to announce the birth of their third son, Zachary John, born January 20, 1990. Their son, Shane, is 4 years old and son, Jordan, is 2 years old.

1988

Susan D. Douglas has accepted a two-year judicial clerkship with Timothy P. Greeley, United States Magistrate, sitting in the Northern Division, Western District of Michigan.

Capt. Margaret L. Murphy was recently transferred from Carlstedt FRG to Heidelberg, FRG. She is currently serving as the Chief, Client Services in the Legal Assistance Division of the Office of the Judge Advocate.

Margaret Robinson has accepted a clerkship with Judge Jonathan J. Robertson, Indiana Court of Appeals, 1st District in Indianapolis, Ind. Margaret concluded her clerkship with the Chief Judge of the Indiana Court of Appeals, Wesley W. Ratliff, Jr. '50, in June, 1990.

Vytas J. Urba is engaged to be married on October 20, 1990 to Violetta Sturonas, of Tallahassee, Fla. Vytas is employed with the State of Florida Department of Professional Regulation as staff attorney, in Tallahassee, Fla.

1989


Matthew R. Cooper has associated with the law firm of Harold Schuitmaker, P.C., in Paw Paw, Mich.

Lisa Marie Sunderman of San Antonio, Tex., was admitted to the Texas bar. She is with the Office of the Immigration Judge, Department of Justice, and was selected for a second position with the Department of Justice Honors Program as the Assistant Regional Counsel for the Federal Bureau of Prisons/South Central Region, beginning in October.

Alan Targgart has opened two law offices; one in Angola, Ind., and one in Wolcottsville, Ind.

1990

Anthony T. Makin has associated with the firm of Efron & Efron in Hammond, Ind. He will practice law in the sports and commercial law areas. Tony is engaged to Kerry L. Jazinski, a 3L at VUSL.

IN MEMORIAM

The entire Valparaiso University School of Law Community extends its sympathy to the families and friends of the following deceased alumni:

Glenn Dye, '26
August 6, 1990

Floyd R. Cunningham, '28
January 16, 1989

Thomas James Oliver, '55
May 10, 1990

Anthony W. Kistler, '85
May 23, 1990

31
**School of Law Activities**

**October 30**  
**Jurist-in-Residence Lecture**  
Judge Paul Plunkett, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois  
"Habeas Corpus," 4:00 p.m.

**November 1**  
**Fifth Annual Monsanto Lecture**  
Richard A. Epstein, James Parker Hall Professor, University of Chicago Law School  
"A Clash of Two Cultures: Will Tort Law Survive Automobile Insurance Reform?," 4:00 p.m.

**January 15-16**  
6th Annual Institute on Law and Pastoral Ministry

**January 21**  
MLK Holiday  
"Keeping the Dream Alive: One World/One Cause"  
V.U. Speaker: Clarence Page

**April 1-6**  
Law Week

**April 8-9**  
8th Annual Seegers Lectures  
Professor Mark Tushnet, Georgetown Law Center  
"The Constitution Outside the Courts: A Preliminary View"

**April 18**  
Faculty Inaugural Lecture  
Professor David Vandercoy

**Alumni Activities**

**October 18**  
**Law Alumni Reception**  
Indiana State Bar Association Meeting  
Westin Hotel, Indianapolis

**November 2-3**  
**Board of Visitors Annual Meeting**

**CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION SEMINARS**

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<td>December 18-19</td>
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<td>Civil Trial Practice</td>
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<td>Social Security-3 and Workers' Compensation-3</td>
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**Corporate In-House Counsel**
The AMICUS invites and encourages Alumni to write to the School of Law with news of interest for publication in the Alumni News section of the magazine. Items such as a change in address or career; status within your firm; births; marriages; membership, selection or appointment to positions within professional organizations/associations are a few examples of the types of information we like to receive and publish.

We also want to give you ample opportunity to become or sustain your status as a dues-paying member of the VUSL Alumni Association. Dues are free for the first year following graduation, $15 for the next three years and $30 per year thereafter. The annual dues are payable as of JUNE 1 of every year. **Dues for the 1990-1991 academic year are payable now. If you have not already paid your dues, please do so!**

The bottom post card is for your response to the new Alumni-Student Network featured on page 25 of this issue. Your participation is critical to the success of this new program. If you have any interest in the Network, please complete and return this post card. Thank you!

The "post cards" on the back of the AMICUS are designed for your use for any of these items. Please complete the appropriate card(s) and send them in!
Alumni News

Name: ___________________________ J.D. Year: _______

Address: ____________________________ (check here if new)

Telephone: Home: ( ) Business: ( )

Firm Name: ____________________________

Firm Address: ____________________________

News or Comments: ____________________________


VUSL Alumni Association Dues

Name: ___________________________ J.D. Year: _______

Address: ____________________________

Firm Name: ____________________________

Firm Address: ____________________________

Telephone: Home: ( ) Business: ( )

Current Areas of Practice: ____________________________

Jurisdictions Admitted: ____________________________

Dues are free for the year immediately following graduation, $15 for the next three years and $30 per year thereafter — payable on June 1 annually.

Alumni-Student Network

YES, I am willing to sponsor one or more law students as a big brother or sister in the Alumni-Student Network program. Please match me with up to ____ (please indicate the maximum number of students you would be willing to assist) students from my area.

(Please print or type)

Name: ____________________________

Address: ____________________________

City, State, Zip: ____________________________

Telephone: ( )