Valpo considered for Huey base

By Kathy Fox
Forum Editor

On September 17, the Midwest Environmental Law Caucus (MELC) hosted a meeting on the proposed Huey helicopter base outside of Valparaiso.

Tom Baker, president of MELC, said the purpose of the meeting was to give residents a chance to speak out about the proposed base. Baker also pointed out that others argue that the noise pollution and fuel storage problems will outweigh any economic benefits of the base.

Valparaiso was one of three sites being considered for the Indiana National Guard helicopter base. Other possible sites included Knox and Rensselaer.

Colonel Strauder said that the UH (Huey) is identical to the civilian Bell version of the helicopter. Strauder said that a Guard Huey helicopter base is located in Shelbyville, Indiana. In January, the Guard conducted a noise monitoring test at the base in Shelbyville. When the helicopters were hundreds of feet above the ground, the noise from the helicopters registered 79 decibels on the ground. Average street traffic, he said, registers 84-88 decibels.

Strauder pointed out that the threshold of pain is 140 decibels without; damage to the ground. The proposed site would be 500 feet above the ground; the noise from the helicopters would be flying three to five hours a day for 240 days of the year.

Indianapolis National Guard, Strauder said, is the busiest base in the state. The Guard is responsible for protecting people as well as conducting training. The Guard is required to fly its helicopters at a minimum altitude to have enough space from the ground. The proposed site would have a "lift company" of guardmen and the purpose of the unit would be to move Guard troops in the northern part of the state.

The helicopters would be flying approximately three to five hours a day for 240 days of the year. Strauder said. Each aviator must fly so many hours at night every year to qualify for annual pay. Helicopters would be flying two or three nights a week, but not more than two or three helicopters at one time, Strauder said. Strauder pointed out that the helicopters are flying away from congested or populated areas, partly to prevent noise pollution in those areas and partly so they will not crash in a populated area.

He added that 23 or 24 helicopters will be flying at the proposed site, while 56 or so are located at the base in Shelbyville.

Wayne Welker, president of the Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce, said the base will bring in jobs and money. Other residents said that the economic benefits of the base would outweigh any other factors.

If Valparaiso were chosen as the site for the helicopter base, Brinkley said a test flight could be made to allow residents to see just how much noise the helicopters do make.

Professor Robert Bamberger challenged the economic benefits of the base to Valparaiso, and he compared it to a university town. He also asked the Guardsmen why no studies had been made as to the effects of the base if located in Valparaiso.

Valparaiso mayor, David Butterfield, said he has received very little comment from area residents about the proposed site. Most of the calls he received seemed to favor the site being located in Valparaiso. Some residents pointed out, though, that they did not contact city officials because they felt that the county, not the city, would be making the final decision on the site.

Huey helicopters are the kind that were used in Vietnam. In July, the Porter County Airport Board passed a resolution which would give the Guard a 99-year lease at the airport if the base were located in Valparaiso.

The Guard announced a few days ago that Knox, not Valparaiso, will be the site of the new base.

Law School to sponsor photography contest

The Law School intends to sponsor a photography contest for pictures taken of the Law School and student life during this academic year. Prizes will be given for both black and white and color photographs. The contest will seek photos that focus on people and other subjects that concentrate on architectural subjects.

Details will be announced by the School's Institutional Advancement Committee. The deadline for submissions is expected to be in the spring, after which the entries will be displayed. Interested photographers should look for further announcements or seek additional information from Professor Brockington.

Prof. Myers moderates at law conference

By Kathy Fox
Forum Editor

VU School of Law Professor David Myers was a moderator at the Eighth Annual American Agricultural Law Association's conference in Washington, D.C. on October 15 and 16.

Myers moderated a group of speakers on the "Regulations of Pesticides" on the afternoon of Friday, October 15th.

Much debate exists over how modern pesticides should be applied to crops so that the pesticides do not harm humans. Thousands of tons of pesticides are sprayed every year, according to an article by Philip Shabecoff which appeared in the New York Times on October 1, 1987 (Section 6, page 5). According to Shabecoff's article, no one knows the health safety of these pesticides.

Last year environmentalists and the chemical industry agreed to have manufacturers contribute to the costs of their products' safety. However, that friendliness has disappeared now, and neither side is supporting the pending bills before Congress.

The chemical industry is blaming the environmentalists for seeking stricter regulations, while the environmentalists are blaming the industry for making excessive last-minute demands.

Some argue that pesticides are polluting the natural world and creating many human illnesses, Shabecoff's article says. The pesticides, however, still must be evaluated by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Speakers at the October 17th talk include:
Sherwin Lyman, General Counsel, Legal Services, Department of Agriculture, Canada
Thomas McGarity, William Stamps Parish Professor of Law, University of Texas Law School
Al Meyerhoff, Senior Attorney, Natural Resources Defense Council
Scott Ferguson, Vice President, National Agricultural Chemicals Association

The Bork controversy: See pages 2 and 5.
With the Bork Senate confirmation hearings going on recently, we've been hearing a lot about civil rights' issues lately. Especially since the U.S. Constitution celebrated its 200th birthday on September 17, right during the middle of these hearings.

President Reagan nominated Bork to be the newest Supreme Court Justice, and the Senate hearings began shortly after we got back to school this fall, as most of you know.

Bork believes that the Supreme Court should strictly interpret the federal Constitution and that the Court has been reading far too much into the "penumbras and emanations" of the Constitution in recent years. At least, that's what I've been able to gather from the hearings and all the talk that's been floating around the law school lately.

This all sounds fine on the face of it. After all, we Americans do accept the Constitution as the authority on what American law is, right? Any law that is passed that deprives us of some right that is granted by the Constitution is immediately derided as "unconstitutional" and is struck down by the courts.

However, I think the Framers intended the Constitution to be a very flexible instrument, fit to meet the changing needs of society. They realized that the new nation they were setting up was going to survive through very different times than they could ever have dreamed of. For example, I'm sure few of them ever imagined that the Civil War would tear the country apart in the 1860s or that man would travel to the moon in the 20th century.

That's why the Constitution is written in rather vague language. The Framers wanted to guarantee certain rights and provide for the enforcement of those rights, but they also wanted to leave room for future generations to amend the Constitution if they felt new rights also needed protection. And they wanted to leave room for the courts to interpret the Constitution in light of present society.

In recent years, the Supreme Court has dealt with many civil rights' issues and has come out favoring more rights for blacks and women. Many civil rights acts were enacted within the past twenty or thirty years, reflecting the growing movement in the 1960s that blacks were entitled to the same sort of social status that whites were enjoying. And who could forget Roe v. Wade, which gave women the right to a legal abortion?

If the Supreme Court goes back to a strict reading of the Constitution and the Framers' intent, they cut many of these civil rights rights will be removed. The Framers could hardly have imagined that blacks would have equal rights when they were drafting the Constitution 200 years ago. And women certainly did not have the same rights in the 1700s that they enjoy now.

My contention is that we should not be bound solely by the Framers' intent. The Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution should certainly consider such intent, but only as one of many factors. The conditions of modern society should also be taken into consideration, since the Constitution was drafted in such a way that the need of a changing country could be considered.

Our Constitution is the oldest written constitution in the world. Part of the reason it has survived so long is because it is flexible and ready to meet new problems. If Bork is appointed to the Supreme Court, he will be severely limiting this flexibility by forcing the Court to look primarily at the intent of the Framers, who lived over 200 years ago. Let's hope the Senate takes a serious look at this when deciding whether to appoint Bork to the highest court in our land.
A few students have been asking about registration for the Spring semester. Since our paths hardly ever cross, your being way down there and being way up here, I decided to hold the Forum column to try to get out the work. It may not be the most interesting column today, but will be a bonus to date. If you are curious about what's supposed to happen and what you are supposed to do about it, you may want to read on.

During the week of October 12, there will be pre-course selection meetings concerning the course offerings for the next semester. You will have completed your academic requirements for the first semester, so you are here, most likely I won't know it either--and it could be a long time before you are found.

Second and third year students will be registering for courses, which you will fill out and return to my office if you want a place­ment in Pre-Practice I or II, Criminal Law Clinic, and/or Legal Skills Clinics. There are no absolute guarantees because resources are sometimes unavailable to meet student demand. But it is the ad­ministration's hope that enough sections of these courses can be opened before registration begins so if you actually go in, you will know whether or not you have obtained a placement in courses with enrollment limits.

It's your responsibility, if you want one or more of these courses, to come to your local registration office, fill it out, and return it to my of­fice. Extra forms are available in my office for those people who still can't get their lockers open.

I hope to have the registration for Practice I done by Friday afternoon, October 23. You can then spend some weekend time looking over the materials if you want. On Monday, October 26, we will begin actual registration. Third year students will register on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Second year students will register on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, if necessary. All registrations must be completed by Friday, November 6.

When third year students come in to register for the last time (yes!), I try to get you to hold still long enough to check your hours toward graduation. You need to have completed 90.0 hrs., which means by the end of Spring semester, you will have completed 90.0 hrs. regardless of whether or not you received a passing grade in all of them. Of those 90.0 hrs., you must pass at least 85.0. I'll have your second semester hours available so we do some quick calculations.

After third year students have verified your attendance for the Spring semester (January 11 and 12), and after Drop/Add is over (January 15), I do a final audit on transcripts and verify your attendance for the Spring semester. Filling out the registra­tion form, signing it, and return­ing it to my office to be entered in the computer constitutes your declaration of your intent to return second semester. The computer en­tity of your registration each semester assures that your name and record will be included in all of the computer programs run for that grading period for the law school. Without computer entry at registration--well, it's fairly sim­ple. The computer doesn't know you are here, most likely I won't know it either--and it could be a long time before you are found.

First year students should bring your registration forms to my of­fice during the afternoon hours of the two weeks of registration. It takes only a second to run these through the process since no “tough” decision-making is necessary. As you fill out the form, stay in the same sections in which you are this fall. Just--please--remember to register.

Nancy Kohlhoff
Law School Registrar

The Forum

Registration upcoming!

Public relations workshop to be held in January

From the Deans' office: Stop student organization harassment

The Association of American Law Schools' Institutional Ad­vancement Committee will hold a workshop on public relations activities and alumni events in San Francisco. Over 80 section members will participate. The workshop is being held in the usefulness of this annual meeting. The Section reiterates its thanks to Rich Fogg and carrying out Stanford, who served as Program Chair.感动 of the College of Law at the University of Hawaii, who pro­vided the facilities and support staff for the session.

Gwen Wood of Georgia has in­sured the attention that she will give you duties as editor of the section's newsletter because of the press of other work. The Section wants to continue with the newsletter, so any one willing to take over as editor should contact John Roberts, committee chair—man, at DePaul.

David Israel, former chair of the Committee, has been asked to serve as Chair of the Nominating Committee. The Section has a strong interest in serving on the Sec­tion Executive Committee or would like to nominate someone, please write to Israel at V baggage.

The Section will have its next meeting of the year on January 10 at Miami. The following is a tentative agen­da for that meeting:

10:30-10:45 a.m.

The Law School Mini-Campaign.

This session covers problems in organizing a political campaign, such as: fund-raising projects which are not part of the overall capital drive, such as professorships, special scholarships, be­quest and bequests.

10:30-12:15 p.m.

Simultaneous sessions:

10:30-11:15 a.m.

A. Section on Public Relations and University Capital Campaigns. This session explores issues sur­rounding the frequent conflict over the com­bined goal setting, organization, pro­ject screening and solicitation between the overall university capital campaign and the law school component. A panel of sec­tion members will participate.

B. Institutional Advancement on a Shoestring. This session focuses on the small multi-purpose law school office with responsibility for fund-raising, alumni relations, public relations and similar func­tions. Typical organizational, develop­mental and staffing patterns will be discussed by a panel of sec­tion members from smaller institutions.

12:30-2:00 p.m.

Section Luncheon. Scott Nichols, Dean for Development at Harvard Law School, will discuss current reporting problems and possibly present some data from his survey of law school development offices.

2:15-4:00 p.m.

Database and Student Development. A panel of experts in computer uses relevant to development and alumni relations will discuss new projects and techniques for database manage­ment, interconnection, data security and desktop publishing, among other topics.

This is a tentative list-up of courses to be offered for second and third year students: Criminal Procedure, Debtors/Creditors, Civil Rights Legislation, Securities Regulation, Corporate Finance, Legal Profession, Water & Energy Law, Trusts & Estates II, Jurisprudence, International Law II, Business Associations, Estate Planning, Con Law II, Pre-Trial Skills, Land Use, Corporate Reorganization Tax, Family Tax, American Legal History, Comparative Law, International Business Transactions, Social Legislation, Products Liability and Conflict of Laws. There will be sections of Trial Practice I and II, Criminal and Legal Services Clinics, and the Externships.

Most likely, Remedies will not be offered. The course in Bankruptcy which previously was offered as a stand-alone course has been incorporated into Debtors’ Protection and Creditors’ Rights. At this time, all final decisions have not been made concerning course offerings. The administra­tion reserves the right to add or delete from the courses listed above as tentative offerings for the Spring semester.

Registration packets and other materials useful for registration (Rule 13 memo, etc.) may be obtained from my office. If you have questions, please come and ask.

During the past couple of years I have been writing about the society of state action, a law school, more than any other institution, ought to promote the free exchange of ideas and differing opinions. It is shocking to think that the people occupying this building on a regular basis--future lawyers, staff, and law professors--do not have a better respect for the values implicit in the first amendment. Do people really believe they can cause their beliefs to prevail by suppressing or intimidating those who do not agree? This is the same mentality which causes some at­tempts to attack other attorneys because they represent unpopular clients, or clients with unpopular cases, in an attempt to resolve their disputes in an orderly man­ner through the court system.

In the future, please be more open-minded. When you have questions, please come and ask.

October 22, 1987

The Forum
On September 29, Attorney General Schreiner from Indiana, talked at the law school about workmen's compensation. Schreiner first pointed out that workmen's compensation is strictly a statutory remedy. Each state's treatment of compensation varies widely.

Small's book Workmen's Compensation is the "Bible" on this area of law, Schreiner said.

About 1918, the first statutes for work-related injuries were passed. Before employers, all the definitions and duties of the employer, relatively few, if any, remedies available when they paid the injured at work.

Indiana has the fifth or fourth highest rate structure for workmen's compensation in the country. Indiana also allows doctors three times the benefits actually paid during recovery from the injury that Indiana pays. One type of compensation is temporary total disability, which is a weekly payment to the employee in lieu of his salary after he has been injured. The maximum rate is $90 a week, and it is based on 2/3 of the employee's regular pay. It is paid for the time the employee is unable during the treatment of his injury.

The other type of compensation is permanent partial impairment. Workmen's compensation always compensation of $1,000 is a weekly payment. For example, the loss of an arm or a leg might be a week as a week of pay, and a head injury is treated as an injury.

Schreiner said that physicians rate the injured employee on his impairment. For example, someone might be 20 percent impaired. The rate of compensation is $75 a week for permanent impairment. The rate of compensation is the same as temporary disability. Other impairments are on a high compensation rate than Indiana.

Attorney's fees are limited statute on workmen's compensation cases. The attorney fees that are paid makes workmen's compensation cases proving to be more common work, since the attorney will never get his hourly rate.

All employees injured in Indiana and those also hired to work in Indiana are covered by Indiana's Workmen's Compensation Act. All normal employees are covered in this state. Farm labor, domestic labor or casual labor, Mennonites, and Amish, but those working under FELA are not eligible. Non-civilian and firefighters are covered only if the city includes them in their workmen's compensation plan, which must.

The injury must "arise out of" the employment, which means some sort of causation must be shown, Schreiner said. The courts in Indiana have had trouble defining what an "accidental injury." In 1986, it was defined as an "unforeseen event." Now the emphasis is on what happened to the employee rather than how the incident occurred.

Workmen's compensation is an exclusive remedy against the employer, but not against a third party. If the employee receives treatment of a third party, the employer can recover the payment or sue the third party himself. The employee cannot "stack" benefits.

Suicide is a defense in workmen's compensation cases. Additionally, the employee must be mentally competent when he committed suicide. The location of the time of the injury is also a defense, and so is a refusal to follow post injury safety rules or to use a safety device. A fourth defense is that the employee was engaged in the commission of a felony when the injury occurred. The employer has a heavy burden in proving these four affirmative defenses.

Compensation takes the place of any other civil remedy the employee might have. The Indiana maximum rate of $1,000 cannot be decreased by contract, although the party is free to negotiate the employer's contract.

The employee might also receive medical benefits, Schreiner said. There are no limits on this benefits, and the benefits can be exhausted by the employee.

Permanent total disability is available when the employee can not work anywhere at all after his injury.

A review occurs, after the employee has already begun receiving benefits, to assess whether a second injury award should be made. In Indiana, an employee receive up to 50 weeks of compensation, and he can be awarded a maximum of $100 weeks of benefits after that the employee's review. The first step in this review is when a hearing of the employee, a compensation hearing. The hearing takes place in Indiana. Indiana has several hearing members located in different parts of the state. The hearing has to be proven by "credible" evidence. Physicians' testimony is usually presented by deposition, because, Schreiner said, it is too hard to ac-

The student can ask about the firm's specific areas of practice, what kind of training associates receive and what kind of work the associates do. The student should not ask about pay on the first interview.

Gamer agreed that the student should never ask about pay on the first interview, but suggested that this could be asked on the second interview. It is not a reality that interested in pay, he can also look if it up in the firm's publication or somewhere else.

Clark said follow-up letters are more important. These letters make the firm remember the student, and the student can include a "personal punch" in the letter.Clark said follow-up letters are more important. These letters make the firm remember the student, and the student can include a "personal punch" in the letter.
By Kathye Fox

On October 5, the Career Services Office sponsored a seminar on "Chicago Practice: Large, Medium, and Small Firms." Ed Nielsen, a partner with the law firm Jenner & Block in Chicago and a VU law school graduate, said law students must consider all factors before deciding where they really want to work in Chicago. So many students are interested in the Chicago area, and the Chicago firms, that he said the firms do not want to waste their time on someone who is not really interested in leaving their firm. One Chicago firm hires more than one person, Nielsen said, that want to be admitted to the firm as the firm is to that person. Often, his firm will hire law school students in their second and third year of school, then let them go through graduation and clerk until he takes the bar exam. The Jenner & Block law students are now working in Chicago that were not there when he was looking for a job back in 1977. This, Nielsen said, is a major advantage for VU students.

Nielsen's firm deals with medical malpractice, but he said this sort of trial work is rough to get at first because he does not want someone fresh out of law school working on it. The interviewer, Seberger said. The second interview will be the firm's personality or the type of practice he hopes to do. This tells the firm whether the student will have a lot to offer, Seberger said. Sometimes, the interviewer will do things to try to put the student off guard. The student himself should do his own research and convince the firm that it needs him. Seberger said.

The student must also be prepared to answer questions about their resume. Some attorneys get fresh thoughts about their cases from incoming young attorneys. The student should handle these questions very im, and not want to disagree with the teacher if the student worked hard and were very serious.

The Islamic faith dominates the culture. Much of the people's socialization is based on religion. They do not drink, and most of the women do not wear white. They go to the Mosque. A Muslim man may shave his beard, and most men are clean-shaven. The women often wear long shirts and pants. The government is very supportive of the private sector, and is trying hard to build up industries in the area.

The Malaysian economy is not performing well right now, and overall the people are much poorer than in the United States. Many of the people live off the land. The main crops are rubber, palm oil, and tin. The government is very supportive of the private sector, and is trying hard to build up industries. The women often wear long shirts and pants. The government is very supportive of the private sector, and is trying hard to build up industries in the area.

It is not wise for the student to do things to try to put the student on guard. The student himself should do his own research and convince the firm that it needs him. Seberger said. Sometimes, the interviewer will do things to try to put the student off guard. The student himself should do his own research and convince the firm that it needs him. Seberger said.

By Professor Richard Sith

All of us know Andersen's marvelous story, "The Emperor's New Clothes." We chuckle at how some cunning tailors use a spirit of conformity to induce people to praise the emperor's new suit even though they do not really know what is underneath. Finally one little boy blurted out the truth. We laugh.

"Some of us, of course, of course, that the story then had some sort of quick happy ending. But I have recently discovered the sad sequence of events which followed. The tailors (who were among the emperor's supreme courtiers) had become so overconfident that their suits were really poor, and their friends were ready in the crowd who would buy anything the emperor was planning to buy. Therefore, this is still not our happy ending. What happened next was that some other tailors (called the "Sons of Lochner") decided, "Hey, if people are such hypocrites and patios, let's make them cash in, too!" They pretended to make really "imperial" luxury clothes, rather than a discount suit, and paraded the emperor about in them. These more costly garments were to be paid for by the government, not the people. And the government was happy to pay for them because it is a form of privilege.

By Bridget Ryan

Professor Jack Hiller recently returned from a year of teaching in Malaysia's oldest legal institution, the National University of Malaysia, or UNIMA. Hiller was interested in the legal education program there and what the students take to enter the legal field. For he, if admitted in a highly competitive situation, spends six months in a pre-application process. hiller is interested in the legal field. For he, if admitted in a highly competitive situation, spends six months in a pre-application process. hiller is interested in the legal field.

The legal education program there differs greatly from those in the United States. The students' pre-professional training is at the law school. Hiller is interested in the legal field. For he, if admitted in a highly competitive situation, spends six months in a pre-application process. hiller is interested in the legal field.

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BLSA offers growth opportunities

By Dennis Lee Goss
Forum Staff Writer

Many opportunities exist for Valparaiso law students to expand their legal education and to enhance their personal character. One such opportunity, the Black Law Students Association (BLSA) is an exciting and innovative organization which is dedicated to social and professional development to all law school students.

BLSA was founded approximately ten years ago. Over the years, BLSA has become a national organization, with chapters at virtually every law school in the United States. BLSA is a member of the National Bar Association, a nationwide organization for minorities working in the legal profession.

The VU chapter of BLSA is an offshoot of the national group that is involved in a variety of activities, from recruiting minority candidates to sponsoring a number of guest speaker appearances on campus.

For example, Bernard Carter of the Lake County Prosecutor's Office was featured on October 2 to deliver his address on "Anatomy of a Murder." The film that is shown is a question and answer session with a variety of questions. The film is shown after the black law school students have been informed of the next viewing and have signed up for it. The film is shown at the law firm of Meacham and Hammond to the students involved in the firm.

Further activities of BLSA include co-sponsorship of the South African Film Festival. The film festival will take place at the law school on October 29 and 30, and will include speakers, seminars, and open dialogues with students.

Recently, BLSA sponsored an art exhibit of the work of various minority artists. The art exhibit is sponsored by the law school's Fine Arts Committee.

Additionally, BLSA will be in the discussion of creating a "fine art program" in cooperation with the Valparaiso University Law School's black alumni. The idea is essentially to provide a source of support for the black student body. However, much remains to be done on many questions concerning race and the role of minorities in the law school.

BLSA also encourages the students to be involved in the law school by helping students to establish contacts in the local community. The organization will sponsor and support minority students in the community. The Fine Arts Committee was established several years ago. However, it was not until the spring of 1986 that students began getting involved. That spring, both Becky Grogg and Lynn Hammond expressed their interest to Professor Bruce Berner. Then, during the summer of 1986, Becky and Lynn planned five shows for the 1986-87 school year.

This year, four different art exhibits have been planned. The Fine Arts Committee has also been involved in the planning of the Law School's painting and sculpture shows. The law school's Fine Arts Committee should contact the students interested in being involved in the planning of the Fine Arts Committee. The committee should contact the students interested in being involved in the planning of the Fine Arts Committee.

Finally, BLSA is dedicated to the idea that all law students, including members of the minority, should have equal opportunities to engage in the legal profession. The organization is dedicated to the idea that all law students, including members of the minority, should have equal opportunities to engage in the legal profession.
Guest prof to give lecture

Dr. Lakshimarsinghe, law professor at the University of Windsor, Ontario, Canada and a Sri Lankan national, will present a lecture on "The Law of South India: Accord: Current Internal and International Problems in Sri Lanka." Friday, November 13 at 3:40 at the law school. Co-sponsored by the International Law Society and the School of Law, the lecture is free and open to the public.

Professor Marasinghe has studied the world's major legal systems, including Chinese law, Islamic law, English common law and European Continental law. His teaching experience includes university appointments in the Sudan, England, Kenya, South Korea, Malaysia, Nigeria and Canada. He has also lectured in many corners of the world from China and Australia to the United States.

Professor Marasinghe is widely published on such topics as: Corporate Law, Law of the Third World, Contraction Law, Comparative Law and Law and Development. Three of his articles have been published in the Valparaiso University Law Review, and he presented a public lecture at Valparaiso University School of Law on "The Role of Law in Communist China" in 1977.

Symposium Schedule

Wednesday, October 28

Film: "Winds of Change" (1984), a theological dialogue on apartheid. Directed and presented by Allan Boesak. (46 minutes)

Film: "Witness to a South African Past" (1984), the detention and torture of the Symposium keynote speaker, Simon Fantini. (24 minutes)

Thursday, October 29

10:00 a.m.-Professor's Welcoming Remarks

Robert Seidmann, Professor, Boston University School of Law. Title: "Constitutions in Independent Southern Africa: Lessons from Zimbabwe"

11:30 a.m.-Winston Nagan, Professor, University of Florida. Title: "African Congress of Trade Unions: An Exiled Dean"

2:00 p.m.-Professor's Welcoming Remarks

Keynote Address: Simon Fantini, exiled dean of the Ecumenical Lutheran Church of South Africa.

Gordon Spoman, Professor of Theology, Calvin College. Title: "African Mormon and Apostate Churches in Turmoil"

Friday, October 30

9:00 a.m.-New Magetja, Professor, University of Redlands. Title: "Economic Theories of Development in South Africa"

C.R. Heisz, Professor, Indiana University. Title: "The Political Role of the Trade Union in South Africa: A Socio-Critical Perspective"

Peter Mahungu, Canadian Coordinator, South African Congress of Trade Unions. Title: "The Current Situation in South African Unions and the GAC of SACU"

3:30 p.m.-Neville Nagan, Professor, University of Florida School of Law. Title: "The Anti-Apartheid Act of 1956"

5:00 p.m.-Robert Sedman and New Magetja. Title: "Law and Economics and the Third World"

5:30 p.m.-WitNESS TO APARTHEID: THE EMMY AWARD WINNING AND OSCAR NOMINATED FILM ON THE APARTHEID ERA IN SOUTH AFRICA"

Career Services from page 5.

Answers on page 2

DO YOU PLAY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT?

If So... Then The SBA Wants You!!

Please leave your name, locker number and the instrument you play either in the SBA office or you can leave a note in locker number 47.

Arturo's also tend to check up on the background and references of students, Seberger said. This is true more now than it used to be.

Seberger said possibly the administration here at the law school could explain why grades are lower here than at other law schools.

Seberger said the firm he works for usually has an attorney immediately. The attorneys receive an administration here at the law school.

Students should not go solely by the appearances of a firm, either.

Some firms feel they have to appear "stodgy" in order to get their clients, according to Seberger.

The primary focus for students wanting to practice in the Chicago area should be grades, but they should also focus on the courses they take in law school. Students, Seberger said, should aim towards the type of practice they want to eventually go into. Students should also clerk in Chicago if possible.

Agents do not necessarily better in terms of what the student wants to do and where he wants to be in a few years. Students do not have to feed with the big firms to make lots of money, and money should not be the only element considered in deciding on a firm.

Seberger said his firm does not freeze people at a certain salary level. The attorneys receive an average raise of 15 to 18 per cent every year.

Seberger said an attorney should not wait several years until the firm makes an offer of partner to find out what the latest type of work the firm does or finds the work boring.

If the firm is paying an attorney $50,000 or $70,000 a year, that firm can no longer afford the luxury of not making money from the beginning attorney immediately.

The attorney's livable hour will have to rise as the salaries do, and Seberger believed that training will be "short shrift."

Seberger also pointed out that starting salaries may start going down in the next few years. Although a person may start out at $65,000, he may be down to $60,000 in a few years.

Seberger concluded that attorneys find it difficult to stay "fixed up" after the first year or two for firms that require so much experience.

Nielsen said that to the extent students have the opportunity, they should start working in Chicago right away; otherwise, their chances of getting into the Chicago job market are pretty slim. People who do not enter Chicago right away will have to wait for someone who needs their particular expertise; in a large job market like Chicago, the odds of this happening are slim, if not impossible.

Nielsen added that many firms like to hire people right out of law school so the firm can train them. Firms often do not like hiring someone with a few years' experience because that person expects to be paid more than other incoming lawyers. This upsets the salary structure of the firm and may create bad feelings among firm members.

Some firms, Nielsen said, will not say what they pay their staff. Instead, they say they pay "competitive" or "comparable" salaries, and it is useless to try to pin them down any further.

Students should not be too concerned with salaries anyway; they know they are going to be working very hard as attorneys.
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Levinson gives criminal law advice

By Kathy Fox
Forum Editor

Attorney Don Levinson gave a talk on the practice of criminal law on October 13.

Levinson has been practicing in a small firm in Merrillville for the past 16 years and has specialized in criminal law.

If people want danger and excitement and really want to teach people, they should go into divorce law, Levinson said. If they want to become jaded, see the seamy side of people, they should go into divorce law.

People who practice criminal law, Levinson said, find it bother some to be called "criminal lawyers."

Recently, the Lake County criminal bar passed a resolution to call themselves "criminal defense lawyers" instead.

Levinson said the dangers of practicing law really do not come from criminal law, they come from other areas like divorce law, where the clients associate everything bad in the case with their attorney. When he practiced divorce law, he used to get the charge of one threat a month on his life. Just the opposite is true in criminal law, where he has only gotten one angry look in his years of practice. Levinson left law school to work at "Family Street Gang," which used to be a protection gang in Gary. He helped to prosecute that gang. One evening, in the midst of the trial, he fell asleep at 10:00 p.m. while reading a book. At 11:45 a.m., he received a phone call and the trial caller said that Levinson had fallen asleep while on the stand. Levinson had just that much longer to live.

His wife Levinson said he did not want him to go into criminal law, mainly because she was worried that incidents like that would happen.

He went to law school at Indiana University, where the school was closed for an entire year in 1969 due to student protests. The president of Berkley spoke there and was prepared to shout down any protestors that might come to his talk. However, the students did during his talks instead, which was very distracting to the rest of the people at the lecture. The Berkley president got so frustrated that he told the students he was not going to take any more of the classes which student a point a student in the front row threw a pie in the president's face.

Levinson had to defend the stu dent who threw the pie in the president's face. He found that a statute said in assault and battery cases, the victim had to appear and testify in the case. Since the president of Berkley did not come back and testify, the case was thrown out of court.

Levinson said he found it easy to look in the attorney's eyes when the attorney's life literally becomes this person. The attorney must be the type of person who wants to look good at election time, so he wants to stick with his policies. This makes the prosecutor unwilling to actually talk about the criminal attorney's client.

In one of Levinson's later cases, he represented a woman who was married to a Gary policeman; the couple was getting a divorce. The couple had two leased television sets, yet they could not agree on who should get the dryer. His client was eventually awarded the dryer on a Friday, and she went to the house on Saturday to pick up the dryer. The husband was preparing for a "divorce party," and he was not too happy to see his ex-wives right there. She ended up killing him that morning with his service revolver.

Criminal defense is not defending criminals, Levinson said. Criminal defense is not defending dui's or minor assults. Levinson said the dangers of practicing law really do not come from criminal law, they come from other areas like divorce law, where the clients associate everything bad in the case with their attorney. When he practiced divorce law, he used to get the charge of one threat a month on his life. Just the opposite is true in criminal law, where he has only gotten one angry look in his years of practice. Levinson left law school to work at "Family Street Gang," which used to be a protection gang in Gary. He helped to prosecute that gang. One evening, in the midst of the trial, he fell asleep at 10:00 p.m. while reading a book. At 11:45 a.m., he received a phone call and the trial caller said that Levinson had fallen asleep while on the stand. Levinson had just that much longer to live.

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Criminal defense is not defending dui's or minor assults. — Don Levinson

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Terminal care is now being held

Law students interested in the legal, ethical and policy issues involved in terminal care deci sion making are invited to join their peers and a nationally recognized faculty in law, medicine, nursing, social work, chaplaincy and health care administration at introductory level workshops sponsored by Concern for Dying, a national not-for profit educational council.

The Collaboration: A Multi-Professional Network for Death, Dying and Decision Making, was developed 10 years ago by Concern for Dying in cooperation with the American Medical Students Association, the National Student Nurses Association and the Law Student Divi sion of the American Bar Association.

Three student workshops scheduled for 1988 include one over the weekend on April 16-18, 1988 in North Carolina for students who have had clinical experience with dying patients/clients. The introduction workshops on January 15-18 in California and on March 4-7 in Virginia are little or no clinical experience. Advanced students will join practicing professionals for a weekend workshop on the implementation of AIDS treatment and decision making on July 15-16 in California.

Law students from across the country are invited to apply; application deadline for Concern for Dying, and some travel scholarships are available. Spaces are limited—apply soon. For application information, contact the school's LIDA /ABA representative or Penny Winington, Program Coordinator, Concern for Dying, 250 West 57th Street, Room 831, New York, NY 10019 or call collect 1-917-424-2312.
Law School Sports Update:

By Beth Henning
Forum Sports Editor

CROSS COUNTRY TEAM RUNS AWAY WITH SECOND PLACE

The Depraved Heart cross country team finished strong again in the 1987 intramural meet. The team finished second to the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. Top finishers for the Hearts included:

John "J.G." Garman (2nd)
Jon Irwin (1st)
Jeff Golding (11th)
Jeff Wright (14th)

Also competing for the team were Skip Savage, Tim Baker and Vryts Urba.

Jeff Wright Commented that he felt that the course that they ran was slow. He also credited the Phi Psi’s quick speed for their win.

DEPRAVED HEART SOCCER — 1987 CHAMPIONS

Congratulations to the members of the Depraved Heart soccer team, who were victorious over the members of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, the past soccer champs. The Hearts came up against the Sig Eps last year in the championship game as well, led by Jon Irwin, and Andy Sparks’ dog, Zeke-of-Kochs team mascot. The October 14th nail-biter match saw the Hearts and the Sig Eps in a 2-2 tie. The game went into sudden death and a shoot out, with the Hearts emerging the winners.

When team member Kurt Larson was asked if the team would have done anything differently in the play-offs, Larson replied, “If only we had Troy Swanson. I’m sure he would have led our team to victory without having to go into overtime.”

ON THE ROAD TO NEW ORLEANS

The Barristers football team finds themselves with an undefeated 6-0 record at the end of regular season play. The team has scored an average of 35 points per game, allowing no opponent to score. The team returns from last year Co-Captains Rich Babcock and Steve Tsangaris, as well as Brad Soon, Lawrence Eleftheri, J.G. Garman, and Scott Ellis. Tsangaris also commented that the first year class was “a fine crop.” The team finds themselves on the field (or on the road to.) October 19 at the intramural fields.

Team Co-Captain Tsangaris commented that he has high expectations for the upcoming tournament. He went on to say that the team is picking their bags for New Orleans, and that they plan on beating there New Years Day at the Sugar Bowl. He added that he hoped everyone would take some time out of their studying to come out and support the Barristers.

Tsangaris also went on to say that, “If we had Troy Swanson on the team, he would have been a perfect pick up for our loose flags.” Team member Bondo Johnson was quoted as saying, “Yeah, what Steve said.” Kurt Larson concurred.

Team member, part-time student, Con Law enthusiast, and all around good guy Lawrence Eleftheri was later quoted in the library (of all places.) saying “even though our New Orleans trip will cut into our study time, our team tutors will help us keep our above 80 grade point aggregate team average.”

SPORT SHORTS

The Phi Alpha Delta Faculty Student softball game turned out to be a blank one indeed for the Student team. The Faculty (aided by a few Student-traitors) soundly defeated the Students. In the second, more evenly matched game, Professors Bodenatiner and Bernet proved unstoppable at the plate, while Jeff Kinsler and Jim Thirios were equally tough for the infield plays.

“Mr. Californias, I don’t like athletic events” P.S. Marchand joined in the fun and scored a base hit. P.S. also held an injured Steve Tsangaris to a double. Tsangaris had an unfortunate bit of trouble at Mink Lake the previous day...

Intramural volleyball is in full force with the law school well represented by foru co-rec teams.

Professor Michael Struzel is sponsoring a Track Club open to all University students. Some law students have expressed a desire to join (no NCAA talent required). Some tentative meets: Purdue, Northwesterns and University of Chicago Relays. If interested, see Professor Struzel.

Remember to check the I-M board for any upcoming sign-ups! Basketball season is soon approaching! If you have any ideas for sports articles, etc., please drop a note in locker 168, I’ll be glad to hear what I can do about it. Oh, this Sports editor claims no responsibility for the interview comments. close-up thought... Who will lead the Water Basketball team to victory this year???

THE HENCHMEN (9-3)
Team member Dan Rustman quoted, “We’re going for an undefeated season.”

DEPRAVED HEARTS (3-0)
Jeff Wright stated, "The team is playing well, and we should have a good season.”

FECKLESS AND BYZANTINE (9-2)
Team sponsor P.S. Marchand quoted as saying, "If the team had had Troy Swanson, it might be 9-3, but God is not mocked.”

LAW GEEKS (2-1)
Team member Kevin Speer quoted, “Jeff Sturm has shown the leadership and coaching skills necessary to lead our team to its current 2-1 season. Game 1-Bye, Game 2-Forfeit, Game 3-Loss.

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OUR expanded office hours, effective October 19, are:

M, T, W, Th 9-4:45
F 9-5:30

Sat. by appointment

Chicago Relays. If interested, see
Professor Struzel.

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GROUP ACTIVITIES:

CBA

What is it? Why should I join?
The name Chicago Bar Association (CBA) has been popping up all over Wesemann Hall lately, with many law students wondering just those very questions.

Student membership in the Chicago Bar Association offers law students the opportunity to become familiar with the daily operations of Chicago legal practice before they are actually admitted to practice.

Law students can gain exposure to current legal issues and recent developments in the law by attending CBA committee meetings and seminars. Additionally, prospective Chicago attorneys can learn about the practices and procedures prevailing in the Chicago courts and administrative agency systems.

Most importantly, participation in the Chicago Bar Association enables students to develop contacts and networks with leading attorneys in the City of Chicago. Chicago Bar Association membership at Valparaiso is quickly growing. If you are interested in finding out more information about CBA, or becoming CBA events, please contact Bill Heffron or Beth Henning. Your Valparaiso University CBA representatives.

BLSA

Beginning next month, the Black Law Students’ Association (BLSA) will sponsor monthly informal discussions entitled “The Meetsham Series.” The series is designed to acquaint students with various practical aspects of the legal profession. Times and places will be announced later.

Along with several other organizations, BLSA is co-sponsoring a workshop, “Perspectives on South African Liberation,” which begins Wednesday, October 25 and ends Saturday, October 31. The four-day symposium will be held at the law school and feature well-known legal scholars, political scientists, sociologists, and clergymen. BLSA urges students to support the symposium and to participate in discussing and learning more about such a morally important issue.

WLSA

The Women Law Students’ Association (WLSA) is co-sponsoring a workshop for first years on “How to Prepare an Outline” and “How to Take an Exam.” The workshop will be held on Wednesday, October 21, in Classroom D.

WLSA is co-sponsoring the African Symposium that is scheduled for October 29, 30 and 31. WLSA is sponsoring an evidence seminar that is scheduled for the first weekend in November. Watch the board for further details. Any questions can be directed to Heidi Jurk.

Anyone interested in joining ATLA should pick up an application from the WLSA bulletin board or see Ann McGuffin, President.

DTP

The Delta Theta Phi (DTP) law fraternity had a very successful initiation on Friday, October 2. The initiation was held in the courtroom of the law school, and Magistrate Rodovich was present to participate in the ceremony. Over 20 people were initiated—one of the largest groups we’ve had for a while!

DTP is still offering study sessions. The following is a list of the remaining study sessions:

- Tak-to be announced
- Criminal Law—October 24
- Property—November 7

Sessions are available only to DTP members.

Local dues are $10 a year. This is in addition to your initiation fee, and needs to be paid as soon as possible.

DTP’s officers this year are:
- Jim Menakia, Dean
- Bondie Johnson, Vice Dean
- Kathy Fox, Clerk of the Exchequer

Watch the board for other upcoming DTP events.

ATLA

On October 21, the Association of Trial Lawyers of America (ATLA) is sponsoring a workshop for first years on “How to Prepare and Outline” and “How to Take an Exam.” The workshop will be held on Wednesday, October 21 at 3:30 in Classroom D.

On October 23, ATLA sponsored a discussion by Munster attorney James Schreiner on “The Practice of Criminal Law.”

On September 29, ATLA sponsored a discussion by Munster attorney James Schreiner on Workman’s Compensation.

ATLA is co-sponsoring the South African Symposium that is scheduled for October 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Anyone interested in joining ATLA should pick up an application from the ATLA bulletin board or see Ann McGuffin, President.

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