Bork visit cancelled

By Allen Fore
Editor-in-Chief

The scheduled visit of Judge Robert Bork to the VU School of Law on April 19 has been cancelled.

Prior to the cancellation, a student committee had been formed to formulate plans for the visit. The primary responsibility of the committee had been to accumulate the funding necessary to sponsor the event, and the committee was able to secure a majority of the funds. The Student Bar Association donated $1,800, the President, Bob Henke, solicited a anonymous donor pledged $7,000 to help finance the $12,000 fee that Bork charges to speak.

However, the donor withdrew his name from the list of contributors at the last minute. The donor was a member of the committee, and the dates were changed, and there were questions on who was responsible for the planning of the symposium. "I shared that opinion," Bodensteiner continued. "I am in support of varied opinions being represented on campus, but the organization for this seemed to be lacking." 2L Jim Zieba, one of the spokesmen for the Bork committee, said that Dean Bodensteiner was aware of the committee. The committee was composed of nine people and had met several times to outline the details of the potential visit.

"The members of the committee felt that there was no support from the law school administration for this event," Zieba stated. 2L Rob German, also a member of the committee, agreed. "My impression was that the funds were available from administration," he said. "They were pulled, though, when the event was placed into a racial context."

"Bork isn't a racist and never has been one, and it was wrong to portray him as one," German said.

2L Rob Henke, who has offered to bring Robert Bork to campus for almost a year, was disappointed with the cancellation.

"Too many roadblocks were put in the way of the success of this event," he said. "I don't want to put the blame on any other person, but there is certainly plenty of blame to go around," Henke continued.

The Bork committee has since heard that there are no plans to issue another invitation. Henke, though, remains hopeful. "I hope they try again next year," he said. "The money is there, and there are no roadblocks in the way to the success of the event." He said that the committee felt that there was support from the law school administration for this event, and he expects it to eventually happen.

CLEO Institute scheduled

By Kristi Brown
News Editor

The School of Law has been selected to host the 1990 CLEO (Committee for Law Students of the Western Region) Summer Institute for the midwestern region. Prof. David Vandyck, who authored the proposal, will direct the program.

The Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) is a privately and federally funded educational program that provides educational and economically disadvantaged students, with less than traditional academic credentials, an opportunity to attend an ABA-accredited law school.

CLEO recruits minority students who might not otherwise consider the legal profession as a career. It operates, in cooperation with ABA accredited law schools, that provide selected students with a preview of the law school experience and a concrete means of identifying their capacity for law school study and acclimation to that process.

The program awards an annual living stipend to those who are certified at the conclusion of the program and enter an ABA accredited law school in the fall. The institutes generally begin in early to mid-June each year and end in late July or early August.

CLEO is sponsored jointly by the American Bar Association, the Association of American law Schools, the Law School Admission Council, and the Hispanic National Bar Association.

Faculty lectures held

By Ken Skolnik
Assistant News Editor

In recent weeks, the law school has hosted two lectures educating students and faculty about life inside the Soviet Union. Olga Diugzeha spoke on "Current Events in the Soviet Union" and Baiba Plaude discussed "Law in the Soviet Union Today." Both lectures are in response to Olga Diugzeha's residence at the law school under the ABA's program of sponsoring Soviet lawyers to study in the United States.

Diugzeha is a professor of law at the University of Moscow. As part of her three month stay at the law school, she held a discussion to familiarize students with the Soviet Union. She opened the lecture by explaining that since most Americans refer to the Soviet Union as Russia, it is only one republic out of 15.

She explained that the Soviet Union is more diverse than most Americans perceive. The Soviet Union is made up of many different republics from the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Estonia to the Asian republics of Georgia and Armenia. Diugzeha is a native of the Russian republic, the largest and most populous of the 15 different republics.

Law professor Baiba Plaude spoke on the effects from the recent issues discussed according to the Soviet Constitution, each republic is given equal power in the Soviet Union. In addition, if a republic wants to secede from the Union, the Soviet constitution gives them the right. Although national movements in the republics have surged in recent weeks, calling for autonomy from the Soviet Union, she believes that the republic will not make such a drastic move. Since the republics receive a large amount of money from the central government, secession would dramatically reduce the standard of living in most of the republics.

Diugzeha especially stressed that the poorer republics will probably never secede because they would have a difficult time surviving without Soviet aid.

Although most Americans view Glasnost and Perestroika as faultless, Diugzeha pointed out that Soviet society has had many ill effects from the recent reforms. She stated that now that the government allows free expression of speech and the press, crime has become more prevalent. Crimes such as terrorism and extortion, which were virtually non-existent before Glasnost, have become widespread.

In addition, she also expressed that glasnost has caused more people to experiment with drugs and homosexuality. Diugzeha fears that as more reforms are made and the Soviet economy becomes more of a free market system, drug use will rise.

Diugzeha's residence at the University School of Law is sponsored by the ABA program, and she is a native of Latvia and Judges the Soviet Union in a different manner. Plaude practices in Riga, Latvia as a civil and criminal lawyer. She is also a part of the ABA program, and she has been studying American law at the Chicago law firm of Jenner & Block.

Plaude expressed that the Soviet constitution is well written document, but it serves merely as a formality. She agreed that now it is time to see how the American legal system incorporates our constitutional all together in our law.

The fact that the Soviet Union is divided between the republics and the central government. Unlike Diugzeha, Plaude believes that secession of the republics from the Union is a reality. For certain republics such as the Baltic states, she believes it is inevitable.

Plaude specializes in the legal arrangements involved with making joint ventures and treaties.

2L's Phred Mackraz and Chuck Feinen relax between classes in the student lounge.
impeccable qualifications and some
Harre for his selection of
Edward Gaffney as the
new Dean will have to
decide. A state of the
new Dean will have to
work with capable leaders can
do.

Second year students have a
difficult time because
subsequent rounds are
so foreign to
that is an issue that the
law schools have dealt. But
this game, at least as far
as fair access to the
weekend access to the
equipment.

Meanwhile, we're at
out. every week.

It's not any more difficult
to pick up, but you do have
to expose yourself to a whole new
world. Straubel thinks
that the current team has similar
to last year's
that Spyratos commented.

New Law Journal deals with
sexual orientation

By Kathleen E. Campbell
Staff Writer

Stanford Law School is in the
process of collecting material for
the publication of a new law
journal dedicated to addressing
issues of both gender and sexual
orientation.

Two goals of the new law
journal are to broaden the scope
of the traditional law review by
including works that may not fit
into a conventional law review,
and to provide a more accessible
forum for publication for students,
professors, and legal practitioners.

Although issues of gender and
sexual orientation are often
inextricably linked, Stanford's
new law journal is the first to
bring together the works of
feminist scholars
in the fields of
sexual orientation and the
law.

New Law Journal will explore
the logical nexus between
issues of gender and issues of sexual
orientation by investigating these
fields individually and by examining
how they intersect in
theory, and in legal practice.

In this connection, the founders of
Stanford's new law journal encourage
students, professors, and
legal practitioners to submit
articles on the topic of gender
and/or sexual orientation to the
Journal for consideration.
Hatcher delivers lecture

By Alex Moskov
Associate Editor


Hatcher received a B.S. in Business from Indiana University in 1956 and his J.D. from VU in 1959. He was the first black service man major American city and is nationally recognized for his civil rights work and for his effort to create and promote economic development for the nation's blacks. His continued battle for black civil rights can be traced back to his involvement as an active member of the Democratic party as well as through his terms in office. Currently, Hatcher is President of Hatcher Associates, Inc., a consulting and lobbying firm.

Although the problem of "civil rights" has diminished to some degree since the Civil Rights Act of 1964, we are now moving into another phase known as the struggle for "silver rights." Hatcher explained that the struggle for "silver rights" is an attempt to promote economic equality to blacks in this country.

The issue in the '90s will not be whether an African American can go into a fine restaurant and order an excellent meal, the issue will really be what happens when the water presents the check," explained Hatcher. Drawing the issue closer to the home of the audience, he explained that perhaps today, black students will no longer suffer the problem of being sent home from a school, but will certainly have difficulty affording the tuition to remain.

The development of a "post-industrial transformation of the American economy and the changing demographic simplicity of the "new" cities are the underlying reasons for this economic disparity. In an attempt to stress the problem in South Florida, Hatcher indicated that the median net worth of an African American is $9,833, as compared to that of white Americans which is $39,130.

"There are 12 percent of the nation's population, but they are 26 percent of the nation's poor," pointed Hatcher. He pointed to poverty and unemployment as clear reflections of the problem. Although he commends the increase in the number of blacks to political office, citing that there are over 7,000 black politicians in the U.S., today and over 7,000 black politicians in general, he does not view this success as a remedy to the problem of economic deprivation among the black population. The need for further legislation led Hatcher to develop the idea of a "Black Common Market.

Hatcher prefaces his explanation of a "Black Common Market" by explaining why the existing approaches to the problem of economic disparity are merely fallacies. The first approach is to make a case for the "trickles down theory," the theory that when the economy is doing well, the benefits will trickle down to the black population. The second approach is to develop specific social welfare programs.

"Although both approaches have some merit, it is clear that they do not represent a comprehensive solution to the problem because both approaches overlook the fact that African Americans and other minority citizens as inanimate objects being handled without situation by an impersonal governmental and private sector," expressed Hatcher.

This is the idea behind the "Black Common Market" which Hatcher interchangeably referred to as the "Minority Economic Community." According to Hatcher, the "Black Common Market" is patterned after the European Community market formed after World War II, which was intended to serve 10 European countries by treating their economies as one while maintaining political and cultural autonomy.

"Black Americans must be in a position to create black businesses," suggested a comment. "You must begin to support your own businesses," explained Hatcher. He pointed out that the issue of the success for African Americans would do well to consider," suggested Hatcher. He referred back to the fact that there has been an increase in the number of blacks holding political office to emphasize the necessity for these officials to promote these general principles into their cities. "Black Americans must be in a position to help themselves," he insisted.

Hatcher suggested that to reach this advantageous position, blacks must start manufacturing some of the products they use instead of pouring their money into markets where they are not represented. He explained that when one nation manufacturers, does not benefit from throwing their money into these markets. "Other ethnic groups that have come to this country...have understood the lesson very well, that is, that you must begin to support your own if you are to achieve economic success in this country," he explained. This success was achieved by controlling their own resources through a strategy of mutual cooperation. "I believe the Minority Economic Community can help achieve that goal for African Americans" he added.

There are four components that will be necessary for the "Black Common Market" to succeed. Among these components, the first is the concept of "collective purchasing." This would involve African American mayors, joining together to purchase products in mass quantities from African American owned companies. These companies would become larger and more powerful, thereby creating more jobs and overall economic success for African Americans.

The second major component of a "Black Common Market" is a division of labor among the member cities. According to Hatcher, this would serve to promote economic efficiency.

The third component is the establishment of an "African American Development Fund" which would encourage African Americans to invest one percent of their income in this fund in order to lay a foundation for economic growth.

"Whites tend to convert most of their assets, while African Americans convert most of theirs into consumption and liabilities," said Hatcher. The fourth component of the "Black Common Market" is a division of labor among the member cities. According to Hatcher, this would serve to promote economic efficiency.

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Abbie Hoffman and the Chicago Seven

By Greg Copp
Assistant News Editor

When Abbie Hoffman took an overdose of phenobarbital and died last spring, Hoffman’s brother said he thought Abbie did it because he felt ignored and forgotten.

He may have been right. People magazine’s lowest-selling issue of 1969 was one featuring a 20-year-old picture of Hoffman on its cover the week after his death.

It was not always so for Abbie. Twenty years ago his was a household name as a leader and player in the most celebrated American trial of the Vietnam War era — the trial of the Chicago Seven.

Hoffman, Black Panther co-founder Bobby Seale, Jerry Rubin, Tom Hayden and their comrades were charged with conspiracy and violating the Anti-Riot Act of 1968 for their part in disturbances at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. When thousands of youths poured into Chicago to protest the war in Vietnam, they were met and repulsed by club-wielding and tear-gas-toasting Chicago police.

The protesters lost the battle of the streets, but gained a martyr status when Connecticut Senator Abraham Ribicoff, from the podium of the convention hall while Ribicoff was acquitted of conspiracy, but five were convicted of violating the Anti-Riot Act. Judge Julius Hoffman assigned the trial as a perfect foil for the defendants called Judge Hoffman and the prosecutors “racist” and “idiots.”

The trial degenerated into a farce because the defendants wanted it that way, and because the elderly — some would say doddering Judge Julius Hoffman assigned to the trial was a perfect foil for the irreverent defendants from a defendants called Judge Hoffman and the prosecutors “racist” and “idiots.”

The trial degenerated into a farce because the defendants wanted it that way, and because the elderly — some would say doddering Judge Julius Hoffman assigned to the trial was a perfect foil for the irreverent defendants. Early in the proceedings, Judge Hoffman had Bobby Seale bound and gagged for his outbursts, and finally separated Seale from the main trial of the remaining seven defendants.

All seven defendants were acquitted of conspiracy, but five were convicted of violating the Anti-Riot Act. Judge Julius Hoffman assigned the trial as a perfect foil for the irreverent defendants from a defendants called Judge Hoffman and the prosecutors “racist” and “idiots.”

The trial degenerated into a farce because the defendants wanted it that way, and because the elderly — some would say doddering Judge Julius Hoffman assigned to the trial was a perfect foil for the irreverent defendants.

Abbie Hoffman wore his radicalism like a badge of honor and was a perfect foil for the defendants called Judge Hoffman and the prosecutors “racist” and “idiots.”

Abbie Hoffman and the Chicago Seven

By Michael Swart
Assistant Viewpoints Editor

What is it that makes the university setting so unique from other microcosms of society? The students, professors, curricula, campus? It is hard. It is the opportunity to learn, to formulate opinions, to embody change. It is the opportunity to reformulate or reinforce ideas.

This is what Hegel called the spiegler views wouldposing educators will agree that this is the only way for students to learn, i.e. the varied exposure to a cross-section of differing viewpoints which we then assimilate into what we call beliefs. Once this is absent, they tell us, intellectual growth stagnates and eventually stops.

The question is then, are the schools themselves — the school that seem to be seeking the purpose of retardation in intellectual growth. Both faculty and students alike. These schools do not bother to like to see the presentation of opposing viewpoints. This thought police would have us exposed to one, only point of view; their own. Certainly, this is not how the academic setting was envisioned or should be envisioned.

What was envisioned was the rigorous intellectual atmosphere to challenge those with diverse points of view; their own. It was thought that an additional way of promoting intellectual growth was exposure to a diverse group of outside speakers.

Speakers invited to the campus were to present varying viewpoints, whatever they may be. It was hoped that this atmosphere would provoke students into a reexamination, retrospection, and reconciliation of their convictions. All of this was to be accomplished within the confines of respect of one another. It was thought the more diverse exposure the better. Opening up Pandora’s box, to accept all things as seen as an affrontive act.

Unfortunately, there is an element within the law school that would slam Pandora’s Box shut. Ironically, it comes from a cross-section of professors and students alike. There exists some stagnators and stoppers who would not want Sarah West to speak on campus because she argued for Roe v. Wade. Query: Aren’t you in the least afraid to say and the reasons for her convictions? Are you afraid to have your viewpoint challenged?

There are other stagnators and stoppers who have sworn to do whatever it takes to prevent Judge Bork from coming. Again the question is, are these people afraid to have their viewpoint challenged? If Weddington and Bork stand for everything that you and I believe in, isn’t the university setting the most appropriate atmosphere to challenge these people?

What will not be respected is the frequency of diverse views from a small group of people who seek to prevent the majority of the student body and faculty from the opportunity of being exposed to two reputable intellectual figures. Unfortunately, the administration which should be the leader in fostering freedom of expression seems content to allow and even influenced by this type of tyranny.

This does not continue, and Bork and Weddington are prevented from coming by these unreasonable professors. The only people coming to this university will be Stalinistic figures to drag off those who disagree with the stagnators and stoppers. I for one care not to be a participant of such a repressive community and may transfer to a place where ideas are respected.

Schaef’s White Male System: A Commentary

By Margaret Davis
Contributor

In her book Women’s Reality, organizational consultant Anne Wilson Schaef described some of the action in which make up American culture. These include the Black System, the Hispanic System, the Asian American System, the Native American System, and the emerging Episcopal System.

All of these are subsumed in the White Male System (WMS) with its counterpart, the Reactive Female System. (It may be of some interest to know that Schaef has since defined these latter Systems into the Addictive/Co-dependent System).

To understand resistance to affirmative action, it is necessary to understand how the WMS operates. This system is sustained by four myths, the first being that the WMS is the only system. This means that differences of opinion or any suggestion that anyone else lives in a different system is perceived as a powerful threat.

see Davis, page 7
Dear Editor:

Despite its personal attacks on me and others, the "abortion battle" article in your last issue managed to raise some good points. Unfortunately, it failed to carry its weight around the full implications of its own rhetoric.

The article rightfully opposes treating women as male "playthings" or property, but then turns around and advocates treating unborn children as female property. Quality is property, but then turns the "abortion battle" article attacks on me and others, itself.

worker Mattie Brinkerhoff of Letters to the Editor.

The feminist tradition saw clearly that violence against women and violence against unborn children go hand-in-hand. Susan B. Anthony denounced both abortion and abuse of women and was, I believe, the first to be politically "pro-choice," but she still tells her boyfriend that she's 100 percent pro-life.

Because she doesn't want her man to be sexually responsible for her instead of by nature belongs to the husband the absolute dependency.

"As law and custom give to the husband the absolute control of the wife's person, she tends to become, in a large degree, the oldest instincts of her being in order to maintain a semblance of that freedom which by nature belongs to every human soul. When a man steals to satisfy hunger, we may safely conclude that there is something wrong in society — when a woman destroys the life of her unborn child, it is an evidence that either by education or circumstances she has been greatly wronged..."

Neither attacking each other let us work together to build a world safe both for women and for children.

Stith Responds

Dear Editor:

In January I noticed an article in the National Law Journal which reported that an ad hoc Committee of Civilian had been appointed by Judge William J. Bauer, Chief judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. According to the Article, the committee is conducting a survey in an effort to determine whether "hardball, Rambo-style" litigation has destroyed all semblance of civility within the legal profession or whether the outcome of the survey, the article caused me to question whether we are sufficiently tolerant of the views of those who happen to disagree with us on any of a number of controversial issues.

Having raised the question, I want to emphasize that I believe disagreement is desirable; active discussion and debate of issues should be encouraged; active discussion of the issues of law school much more interesting. Certainly those people who hang around to discuss and debate are participating in the discussion of controversial issues. Because lawyers, law professors and law students, with their ability to analyze and reason, should be leading the discussions and the search for resolutions.

Regardless, the question is whether we are willing and able to be civil while vigorously discussing issues. If not, life as an attorney, particularly one who litigates, can be extremely stressful and unpleasant. Litigation is obviously adversarial in nature and frequently lawyers are necessarily disagree about matters. But, disagreement does not require hostility and despite the fact that I am an idealist, world, at the end of a hotly contested trial or trial proceeding the opposing lawyers will go to Jackson's together for a diet coke (or something). They may even turn around the next day and work together on another case, a bar association matter or a community service project. Often lawyers will leave a trial disappointed and upset and need to be advised and encouraged as to why they are not representing the other side.

Fortunately, much of the disagreement around here has been in good faith and does not lead to hostility or lack of respect. Nevertheless, I believe that we can do more and I hope you will be willing to discuss these issues. It is possible to agree to disagree.

Robert H. German

Bork no racist

Dear Editor:

This letter questions racism at Valparaiso University. Does it exist? It depends on who you ask. Some say yes, it is everywhere, it's in the classroom, the halls, and even in the bathrooms.

I have been at Valparaiso for three years and myself have been victimized by this racism. But I am white. How can that be you ask? Who could be racist against a white person?

A prominent nationally famous judge, author and lecturer has sparked the most recent blatant illustration of racism at our school. Just because a group labeled Robert Bork may be a provocation enough offends, ultimately he did not come. If Bork had come, the whites would have burned the racists. But since he didn't, isn't the group that wants to trouble the real racists here?

Is everything a white or black issue? Have we all not reached the point where the majority bending over backwards to make sure that no one will ever feel they did not get hurt? Are we really concentrating on closing the gap between the races or are we essentially just blacks or just driving the wedge deeper? Are reasons turning excuses? If you disagree with the above, does that make you a racist? I think not.

Robert Bork may be somewhat controversial; however, just because we do not necessarily agree with all of his views, does not mean that we ban him from discussing those views with us. Do we threaten...
Something on Nothing Revisited

By Linnea Nelson
Viewpoints Editor

Something on nothing. If Baker could write for a whole semester on nothing, surely he can write for one article that's something about nothing. This is my first and last potluck years took the week committee for making Viewpoints Editor SBA elections: Nothing, surely nothing forum. And 2. Vote or lose elections are heating up.

article of the year, just a few candidates at the candidate can write for one article that's law week affordable! Ticket Baker could write for a whole week unconnected viewpoints.

By Linnea Nelson

Be nice to social scientists

By Mike King
Managing Editor

"We can make it to Mexico City — sitting in the backseat of my car."

Paul Linda McCartney

In the last three and a half semesters I have heard various professors broach the social science subject of structural functionalism. Professor Bodensteiner did it today in Civil Rights, and I remember he commented upon Aristotle's ideas concerning the process of "The Good" last year during his brief discussion of the inverse Eric doctrine (can a state court follow its own procedures and make common law on a subject or must the state be bound by the approach used by the federal courts?) The Dean's answer was that the state can do what it wants so long as the parties' substantive rights weren't rearranged unconstitutionally.

But Bodensteiner's definition of this old idea is different than most modern writers, of men and women like Talcott Parsons of Harvard and Robin Lakoff of NYU. Parsons would say the functional approach gives a correct legal answer for the state court because the interactions of the two systems are inherently seeking equilibrium (don't wonder drug Halcion, then got sicker, can't be more completely understood with the considered aid available in Aristotle).

The very good looking Ms. Lakoff, who used to tour the country with her revamped model, would agree with Parsons, but would add that the whole business of why decisions are correctly reached is related to the distance that communicators put between themselves and their ideas (Aristotle is turning blue).

The issue here is the place social science plays in the legal world. We are treated, as novice recipients of an elite knowledge, to a view of our chosen world gleaned through the eyes of purely legal scholars. These scholars would sometimes lead us to think that some separate category existing in a fantasy world called "The Law" has somehow spawned the concepts we now so routinely discuss.

Hence we learn about the intentional torts, and are advised that humiliation is not one of them. And in Constitutional law, the hierarchy of sources is expounded, with the beginning and end being the "original" intent of a group of late 18th century writers. When asked why the legal world so constructs itself, the reference is to the law's evolution.

There are of course manifest reasons why things are as they are. Perhaps there is no harm done when we pretend that social scientists are the dullest people in the room, and that by virtue of a legal education we know better about what is really going on with the world. But there is no harm either in the view that whatever is the legal world is going on, such as why Nancy hates Bobby, or why the board of directors of the Upjohn company has no duty to the sick people who took their wonder drug Halcion, then got sicker, can't be more completely understood with the considered aid available in Aristotle.

Letters, from page 5

everything short of nuclear destruction to make sure he won't come? What will the people who cry racist do when they get into the real world? Will they be part of the solution or just another part of the problem?

Name withheld for fear of being labeled a racist.
ODE TO BARRISTER'S BALL

Planning started in the fall, the highlight was to be the Ball. Committee members raised it would be great, each secretly hoping to find a date. Second semester began and tensions mounted, each ticket, each program had to be counted.

And as the Ball began to near, girls in Wesemann were filled with fear. Some talked boyfriends, others import, and all tried to ignore Blomy's torts. Planes were made, hopes were dashed, some got burnt, some even crashed. It was a panic, shopping was frantic. They were bare barrettes, nylon, CFMP's, yet, ultimately, the search for the perfect BBD's.

And when they'd found them, their hearts were a scatter, "Are we friends, is it a date?" - did it really matter?

For the 11 Law Ball date finally came, they knew they'd never be the same. A dance, dancing, stars in the sky, and all on the arm of a tall, handsome guy. The evening was perfect, their eyes were aglow, but it couldn't last, why didn't they know?

That fairy tales no more come true, Barrister's is one night and there's no prince with a shoe.

The past is where it must remain, but it can't be taken, it's part of the game.

The pictures are gorgeous, the flowers now dried, and it was still worth it, for all that they cried.

Barrister's is one night, and fun for all, so enjoy it while it lasts, but don't expect a call.

King, from page 6

the social science realm.

The problem here may actually lie outside the scope of a legal institution. Maybe lawyers are such mere business people, always controlled by an all-powerful client or government or business entity, that the social science people, the Sigmund Freuds and Edsel Ericksions and Margaret Gould, from page 11, pointed out "and withstand a"

"determination."

The Tiger's next opponent was All-American Lionel Simmons, the third leading scorer in college history, and his LaSalle team. Simmons had scored 32 in their opening win over Southern Mississippi in the first round. Second round action LaSalle took an early 19 point lead. But the Tigers, believing that they would be winning performance by Dale Davis, were able to cut the LaSalle lead and eventually win 79-75.

Arkansas was also able to withstand a Duke Blue Devils advance as a final sixteen team for the fifth consecutive year by beating St. Johns 76-72. The surprise in the region came when UCLA, seeded number seven, defeated Sholnik, from page 1

between companies in the Soviet Union and companies interested in investing in the United States. She believes that many companies are skeptical to invest in the Soviet economy because of the poor economy and the potential political risk. She feels that the hardest thing about arranging joint ventures is the "cultural" and language barriers that exist.

Between companies in the Soviet Union and companies interested in investing in the United States. She believes that many companies are skeptical to invest in the Soviet economy because of the poor economy and the potential political risk. She feels that the hardest thing about arranging joint ventures is the "cultural" and language barriers that exist.

The biggest upset thus far came in the second round, when top seed Oklahoma Sooners lost to Dean Smith and his determined Tar Heels of North Carolina. NC needed a last second shot by Rick Fox to knock the Sooners out of the tournament. The Tar Heels next opponent will be Arkansas.

Another major upset was powerful Georgetown getting knocked off by Xavier 74-71. Xavier will next play Texas because tenth seeded Texas was able to knock off the buzzer and hold onto a 73-72 victory over the Purdue Boilermakers.

The problem here may actually lie outside the scope of a legal institution. Maybe lawyers are such mere business people, always controlled by an all-powerful client or government or business entity, that the social science people, the Sigmund Freuds and Edsel Ericksions and Margaret Gould, from page 11, pointed out "and withstand a"

"determination."

The Tiger's next opponent was All-American Lionel Simmons, the third leading scorer in college history, and his LaSalle team. Simmons had scored 32 in their opening win over Southern Mississippi in the first round. Second round action LaSalle took an early 19 point lead. But the Tigers, believing that they would be winning performance by Dale Davis, were able to cut the LaSalle lead and eventually win 79-75.

Arkansas was also able to withstand a Duke Blue Devils advance as a final sixteen team for the fifth consecutive year by beating St. Johns 76-72. The surprise in the region came when UCLA, seeded number seven, defeated Sholnik, from page 1

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Student profile:  
Bill Powell

By Allen Fore
Editor-in-Chief

Bill Powell hails from Memphis, Tennessee and at the age of 43, he has had a lifetime of adventure. Fresh out of high school, he was enlisted in the Navy Reserves 25 years ago but moved to Valparaiso to pursue his undergraduate education. Powell was not able to complete his first year of college because he was called to active duty on February 1, 1965. Based out of Treasure Island near San Francisco, Powell was stationed on the U.S.S. Enterprise, an aircraft carrier for three months.

After completing his term of duty for the Navy, Powell decided to complete his undergraduate degree at Indiana State University, where he earned a B.A. in English and Journalism. He also earned a Masters degree in History from Michigan State University.

Powell’s first job out of graduate school was a stockbroker position in Washington, D.C. He stayed at that job for four years before taking a teaching position at a Junior High School in Memphis, where he taught for four years.

Powell stated that he “had always wanted to go to law school since I was in Junior High” but he “never had the money or was willing to commit to working as hard as I am now. I got to a point where I decided that this is what I want to do with my life.”

Bill Powell

Bill Powell selected Vu over Memphis State and University of Mississippi by looking at numbers. “Being a former stockbroker, I look at everything in terms of numbers. I analyzed the bar passage rate, in particular, because it is the major factor of becoming a lawyer. If you don’t pass the Bar, whether you’re number one or in the bottom of the class, you can’t make it. At 90 percent, Valparaiso looked comparable to a lot of other big name schools,” Powell explained.

Upon graduating and passing the Bar, Powell plans to practice tax or securities law in Memphis. He also plans on getting involved in Memphis politics and supporting candidates. His interest in politics stems from his previous experiences in Washington, D.C.

Powell is married to Sharone and has three children, Bill 11, Rochelle 5, and Ashley 2.

HERD IN THE HALLS

Law Week 1990

By Tommy Walz
Staff Writer

...an undergrad told me at the beginning of January that we have a new Bean at Diesmann – I’m glad they’re so well-informed... But the question in everyone’s mind: does he have “ cuff potential”? ...

...relax – it’s, once the appellate brief (otherwise known as the “brief from hell”) is over, law school is all downhill...

...unfairly/new, Windiana – what a great place to escape from; there’s nothing like fun, sun, and margaritas to ease those midsemester blues!

...nominated for the most perplexing question asked by a law professor: What’s a similarity between a bicycle and a fish? Answer: They can both move...

...you’ve got to hate it when you start clerking half-way through law school and realize work is too much like school; but hey, it pays the bills...

...speaking of pay, here’s a new administrative proposal; professors who don’t turn their grades in to Nancy on time don’t get paid on time...

...in the critical moment as Blomy hesitated in purusing the class list, that sinking “red-faced” premonition from Torts came flooding back...

...isn’t it great we got out of class Jan. 15? I mean, it really makes sense to squeeze six days of classes into five days and then completely ignore the birthdays of two other prominent American historical figures...

...saying of Law Week, it’s time to search for CFMP’s and CFMII; hopefully, BBD’s are already finalized and/or altered...

...our worst fears were realized as someone (other than Steve) has a classic “slip and fall” accident and the emergency access area was blocked with arrogant law student’s cars... Thanks for being law-abiding examples...

...don’t ever let your guard down in the Law; you can “get nailed” anyday, anytime, for any length of time...

...just...if you don’t send out resumes, you may not get a job; if you don’t prepare for class because you’re busy sending out resumes, you may fail and not get a job; if you do neither and just worry about finding a job, you’ll never find a job...

...did you hear about the big Sl Bash in Indy Feb. 15-16? Too bad the cover charge was so high or we’d all have gone – maybe next year; it sounds better than Jackson’s Pig Roast...

...seen any carbolic smoke bongs in Killer K’s lately? ...

...spring break fans are fading already – it’s time to take bake to preserve that gorgeous color for those stripes BBD’s...

...you know you’re getting old when your biggest goals for spring break were to take naps and read ahead in A&D Law...

...it’s kind of depressing when you go to a job fair and the ding lister is naming names so high or you’d all gone home – maybe next year; it sounds better than Jackson’s Pig Roast...

...in the middle of another dreary winter in Indiana, I was surprised to get the good news that John and I would be attending a Billy Joel concert in Auburn Hills, Michigan. Constantly being reminded of how important it is to know the right people in law school, it also pays off when searching for concert tickets...

My source is an old friend from undergrad who I have tried to pursue, but she just closed doors in my face. Enough about my personal life which is just fine right now, thank you...

...you can’t miss the herculean leagues of two other prominent American historical figures...

At the interview, from the hotel!

Law School Life

By Allen Fore

Walter M. Swygertoot Court Competition

Tuesday 4/3
Sarah Waddington

4:00 pm - Classroom D
Sponsored by SBA & A.L.SA

Wednesday 4/4
Luncheon

11:30 am - 1:30 pm
Porter County Expo Center
Tickets: advance $5.00
at door $7.00

Thursday 4/5
Roast of Prof. Blomquist

6:30 pm - 12:00 am
Porter County Expo Center
Tickets: $5.00

Friday 4/6
(Root) Beer & Brats

Afternoon - Armtrum
Sponsored by the Alumni Assoc.

Saturday 4/7
BARRISTER’S BALL

6:00 pm - 12:00 am
Sutton Place
1500 E. 83rd St, Merrillville
Tickets: $15.00 per person
(Downtown Southlake Mall Amterstate 69)

TICKETS FOR THE LUNCH, ROAST, AND THE BARRISTER’S BALL WILL BE SOLD IN THE ATRIUM FROM WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21 TO TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

PHOTOS TO BE SHOWN AT THE ROAST SHOULD BE TURNED IN AT THE SBA OFFICE BY FRID., MARCH 23.
Movie Review: "Joe vs. the Volcano"
By Donna McCoy
Lifestyles Editor

Some people won’t like "Joe Versus the Volcano." As I walked out of the movie theatre, I heard someone grumbling. I even heard someone say this was the most ridiculous movie they had ever seen.

In my opinion that person was wrong. "Joe Versus the Volcano" is not ridiculous. Silly and goofy maybe, but not ridiculous. Those of you who are Tom Hanks fans will like the movie although Hanks is not as funny as he was in such films as "Big" and "Turner and Hooch." Hanks plays Joe Banks, an average "Joe," who hates his job and who finds out he has a terminal disease and wants to die. Hanks is hired by Kirk Douglas to jump into a volcano on an uncharted tropical isle (why?—see the movie) and meets Meg Ryan on the way. Ryan plays various characters in the movie and handles all of them well.

The movie is unbelievable. It is not meant to be a realistic story. The naivete of the first half of the movie is overemphasized, as is the colorfulness of the second half. Hanks plays a wimpily hypochondriac who is transformed when he thinks he’s going to die a hero. Many of the special effects in the movie are exaggerated, but in a manner that seems to say "ok, we all know this couldn’t happen, but accept it for now and have some fun!"

"Joe Versus the Volcano" is a happy movie. A movie that’s not at all to be a little goofy. A movie that makes you laugh as you say "Give me a break—that can’t happen." If you’re in the mood for a happy, Tom Hanks-no-brainer movie, go see this one. You’ll be happy you did.

Law Week plans set
By Jim Zieba
SBA Vice President

Every year, Valparaiso University School of Law joins law schools around the country in celebrating the study of law. Law Week 1990 will celebrate the study of law from an academic, as well as a social, perspective.

Law Week 1990 will begin on Monday, April 2, with the Luther M. Swygert Moot Court Competition. This competition will be the opening Law Week event. The competition, organized by Mary Persyn and sponsored by the wife and sons of the late jurist Luther M. Swygert, will pit the highest scorers of last year’s moot court try-outs against the people with the top scores in last year’s legal writing oral arguments. Everyone is invited to attend the preliminary rounds which will take place starting on April 3.

Indiana Supreme Court Chief Justice Randall Shepard and Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Harkin Wood will preside over the April 2 final competition at 4 p.m. in classroom D. Competitors are Laura Beck, Laura Brown, Allen Fore, Flared Mackras, Steve Fletcher, Marylynn Craig, Van Ness, and Brian Welch.

On Tuesday, April 3, WLSA and the SBA will sponsor an "inspirational" lecture by Sara Weddington. WLSA President Jo Wiegert says that Weddington will not address controversial issues in her speaking. Weddington is known as the attorney for Roe v. Wade and as a White House aide in the 1970’s. Weddington will speak at 4 p.m. in Classroom D.

WU scholars will be honored on Wednesday, April 4, at the Law Week Luncheon. Professor Edward M. Galfney (soon to be Dean Galfney) will deliver the keynote address at the luncheon. Assistant Dean Berner has rescheduled classes on April 4 to allow all students to attend the Luncheon.

The Luncheon will begin at 11:30 a.m. at the Porter County Fair Grounds and Expo Center at the Law Week Luncheon (located on highway 49 two miles south of U.S. 30). A meal, dessert, and beverage will be included in the $5.00 ticket price.

At 6:30 p.m. on Thursday, April 5, the Law Week Roast will take place at the Porter County Expo Center. The victim of this year’s verbal attack will be Professor Blomquist. Immediately following the Roast will be dancing until midnight. Soda, beer and snacks will be available all night and are included in the ticket price. Tickets for this event will cost $5.00 in advance and $7.00 at the door.

On Friday, April 6, the Alumni Association’s traditional law school alumni/sponsors dinner will take place in the Atrium. Because of the university ban on alcohol, Lite beer has been replaced by Bar’s Root Beer. Although the bash has tentatively been scheduled from 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. the formal part of the evening may be moved up. Grilled bratwurst and Bar’s Root Beer will be provided by the Alumni Association.

Barrister’s Ball will serve as the grand finale of Law Week 1990. This year’s Ball will be at Sutton Place in Merrillville. Sutton Place is located next to the "American Sports Bar," between the Southlake Mall and Interstate I-65. The Ball will begin at 6:00 p.m. with a champagne hour.

This year’s Ball will include an open bar with plenty of soda, "top shelf" liquors, and beer. All food, beverages, and entertainment is included in the $15.00 ticket price. The bar will open after dinner and will remain open until midnight. Sutton Place has assured me that the bar will be well staffed to prevent the problems that were present at the last two Barristers’ Balls. If you plan to drink alcohol, bring your I.D. and please plan to stay in a nearby motel or have a non-drinker drive. For Inn/motel information, visit the SBA office.

Barrister’s Ball entertainment will be provided by the "Banana Band" and the "Entertainment Express." The "Banana Band" consists of five members who can play music from the Top 40’s to the 1930’s. "Entertainment Express" will provide music during dinner and during the band’s breaks.

King Shots will once again serve as the official Barrister Ball photographer. Neil King, owner of King Shots, said, "It was like pulling teeth" to get last year’s Barrister guests to have their photos taken. King feels that many believed that they would have to pay for each photo taken. That is not the case. After the Ball, a photo book will be on display in the SBA office. Prints ordered from that book will cost $2.00. In other words, keep the photographer busy all night; Barrister guests only have to pay for the prints they want.

Tickets for the Luncheon, Roast and Barrister’s Ball will be sold in the Atrium until Tuesday, March 27. Buy your tickets today! Questions regarding ticket sales should be addressed to either Dawn Cantelo or myself.

All students, faculty and staff are invited to attend all Law Week events. Barrister’s Ball is open to anyone who has purchased a ticket. 
What did you do over Spring Break?

Matt Soliday: "Worked on my brief and studied."

Pete Richert: "Went home for a few days, wasted time, procrastinated, went to the YMCA, worked on my seminar paper, watched movies, entertained Dean Pano—you know, boring stuff."

There are a diverse range of responses:

1L Matt Soliday
Sam Brooks: "I went to Florida with Greg Hazian, Matt Lark, Brent Inabnit, and my friend Alex from Chicago. We rented a 1990 Lincoln Town Car, alias "the Black Bullet." Orlando served as our base of operations. We did Epco, bars, women, serious dancing, drinking and tanning. We went to Daytona, where Brent and Matt camped out on the beach. In Ft. Lauderdale we did the beach, bars, and attempted to hit on women with little success. Finally, we went to Clearwater and Cocoa Beach to recover. The operative question is how many telephone numbers does Matt Lark have?"

1L Sam Brooks
Ericka Schumacker: "Went to Tampa. Sun, sand, surf, beer—the usual Florida things. We went to get away from the appellate brief. We went to Sea World and it was yucky."

1L Ericka Schumacker
Steven Gould: "I spent time with my family and girlfriend. I didn't get much homework done, though. I also spent a lot of time watching basketball."

1L Steven Gould

3L Pete Richert

By Buffie Collins Forum Staff Columnist
Spring Break! A time to go to Florida (or other southern climes) and get a suntan? A time to take off and travel around the country to see undergraduate friends in different places that you haven't seen in awhile? A time to "Veg," sleep in late, or spend these days in relaxation with nothing to do? (Or nothing that you really feel like doing, even though you know you should?) A time to work on that Law Review note or that appellate brief that is due soon? A time to get caught up on all those household and yard chores that are so hard to get done when classes are in session. Time off from classes means getting to spend time with other family members that get short shrift during the regular school schedule. It means time to talk with your long-suffering spouse who doesn't see too much of you during school. Spring Break means that you spend extra hours at that other job that may not normally get your full attention when there are cases to brief, but probably not differed too much in how the time was valued. Now as we all prepare for that last determined drive down the home stretch toward final exams we must somehow draw on the reserves of that stamina that our younger classmates seem to have in abundance.

More than one of my friends outside law school has commented in the past year on the necessity of stamina for this undertaking of graduate education at the age of thirty plus.

Consider the possibility that the older student makes up in determination and ambition what he or she lacks in what we once enjoyed in the form of unlimited enthusiasm for learning. We also try to make up in organization and excellent time management for the lack of ability to spend countless late nights without even feeling it the next day! There may not be a lack of stamina, but sometimes the reserves of physical resilience get a little low!

Many of us look forward with pleasure to the summer when we merely have to work a forty or fifty or sixty hour week-week. What a delight that will be! For older students who have spent many years in the work force, summer vacation consists of keeping our current jobs. For our younger classmates, "out of school" means getting to spend time with that new Law Association, Young Lawyer Division, seminar programs, and Young Lawyer Division seminar.

Next time, I'd like to present the ideas of the part-time students, thirty plus or not. Look for posters announcing the time and place to share your comments, criticisms, and ideas.

Thirty plus

After deciding on the appropriate financing plan for the beer, John and I retrenched over to our seats which were separate from the girls. We were located behind the stage on the upper level. At first glance, one might perceive these seats as bad, but due to an open stage, might perceive these seats as not so bad, but due to an open stage.

The whole event turned out to be a real event. Billy sounded great, little or even feeling it the next day! Many of us look forward with pleasure to the summer when we merely have to work a forty or fifty or sixty hour week-week. What a delight that will be! For older students who have spent many years in the work force, summer vacation consists of keeping our current jobs. For our younger classmates, "out of school" means getting to spend time with that new Law Association, Young Lawyer Division, seminar programs, and Young Lawyer Division seminar.

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Thomas, from page 8

With no beer in our hands and a tremendous amount of pressure on my bladder, John and I retreated during "Pressure" to relieve and we were behind the stage on the upper level. At first glance, one might perceive these seats as bad, but due to an open stage, might perceive these seats as not so bad, but due to an open stage...

I have a free summer on us!

Join the professional organization for Illinois lawyers before June 1, and we'll throw in the summer for free

Low Student Membership in the Illinois State Bar Association offers many practical benefits, including the opportunity to meet and learn from active members of the bar.

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Please enroll me as an Illinois State Bar Association student member:
- Enclosed is $10 for one-year student for $25 up to four years of law school.

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Mailing address ____________________________
Home address ____________________________
Year in Law School ____________________________
Year of Graduation ____________________________
Signature ____________________________

For more information, call the Membership Services Department
1-800-252-8908

March 22, 1990

The Forum
March madness

In the West, top seeded UNLV outclassed Arkansas-Little Rock in the first round with a 102-72 victory. UNLV's second round opponent was the Big Ten's Ohio State Buckeyes, who upset No. 4 with a win over Providence in overtime. UNLV was too talented for Ohio State, and young Bevins and won 76-65.

Probably the surprise team of the tournament thus far has been the State Cardinals. The Cardinals won their opener against a slumping Oregon State team. The Cardinals picked up another win over Texas and qualified for the Sweet Sixteen.

All eyes will be watching the Los Angeles Lakers in the West. Earlier this month the team lost their star player, Hank Gathers. Gathers was a key player in helping the Lakers make it to the NBA finals. However, during Loyola's first round conference tournament game, Gathers lost his life in a tragic accident.

Last year's championship team, the Wolverines, had a difficult time in the second round with a one-point victory over Michigan. The Wolverines were able to advance to the second round with a win over Florida and a close victory over Oregon State.

In the East, the top seeded North Carolina Tar Heels are off to a hot start, winning their first two games in convincing fashion. The Tar Heels are now facing a tough challenge in the form of the University of Georgia, who have been a surprise team in the tournament.

In the Midwest, the top seeded Michigan State Spartans have looked strong in their first two games, but will face a tough test in the form of Boston College in the second round. The Spartans are looking to make it to the Final Four for the first time since 1989.

In the Southeast, the top seeded Kentucky Wildcats are off to a strong start, winning their first two games easily. They will face a tough challenge in the form of the University of Alabama in the second round. The Wildcats are looking to make it to the Final Four for the first time since 1986.
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