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Valparaiso University School of Law

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Scalia blasts 'living Constitution' theory

Supreme Court justice judges Swygert Moot Court in visit to VU

By Gary Shupe
News Editor

"What we think the Constitution says...it is something every intelligent American citizen should be concerned about," said Justice Scalia as he opened his remarks about constitutional interpretation.

Scalia delivered his address on January 23, 1996, before a crowd of several hundred students, faculty, and guests at Valparaiso University's Chapel of the Resurrection.

His speech that afternoon was the third and final event Scalia participated in on campus for the day. Earlier the Supreme Court Justice gave a lecture on separation of powers to a 1L constitutional law class as well as presiding as chief judge of a very distinguished panel for VUSL's Judge Luther M. Swygert Memorial Moot Court Competition.

The five judge panel included Seventh Circuit Judge Frank Easterbrook, Judge Guido Calabresi for the Second Circuit, Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard from the Indiana Supreme Court, and Justice Myra Selby, also from the Indiana Supreme Court.

Scalia's lecture to the constitutional law class prompted 1L Mark Gumz to comment, "Justice Scalia led an informative and insightful discussion regarding how important the structure of the Constitution is for society as a whole. He specifically addressed how important it is for the Court to no over-extend its powers.

Scalia appeared relaxed as he delivered his address, and he even quipped a few jokes. Third year law student Rob Sech commented that Scalia was "a very good speaker, entertaining, he had a good sense of humor. He addressed the questions posed by the audience very well."

Before the Justice began his comments he noted that he was relieved that he did not have to speak "from that," pointing from the lectern where his was talking to an ornate pulpit some twenty feet off the ground to his left. Scalia said it reminded him of an imposing minister he once knew who used to preach from a similar elevated pulpit, and who would look down from his perch at his congregation and admonish "you know why you are all here.

The Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, nominated by President Reagan in 1986, generally confined his discussion to comparing two modes of constitutional interpretation. The first mode, and the theory to which Scalia subscribes, he called originalism or textualism. Under this theory, related Scalia, constitutional meaning is "what the Constitution bore when it was adopted in 1789.

He declared that originalism is not concerned with the Framers' intent. He also cautioned not to confuse textualists with strict constructionists, "they are not the same."

Originalists believe, Scalia asserted, that the Constitution has a fixed meaning, a meaning fixed in the document at its completion. He stated that until about thirty five years ago, most people taught and believed that the Constitution had a fixed meaning. He conceded that "sometimes judges bent the meaning, but at least they had the decency to lie about it," bringing laughter from the crowd.

"Now we live in an era of what is known as the 'Living Constitution,'" the Justice lamented as he introduced the second mode or philosophy of interpretation he discussed during his address. Under the living Constitution theory, Scalia stated, that constitutional meaning changes with generation to generation "according to the revolving standards of decency that reflects a maturing society." He derided this notion as "Pollyanna," asking, "do society's always mature?"

Nonetheless, Scalia maintained the

See Scalia, continued page 5

Sieberts, Schmelzer win Swygert competition

By Gary Shupe
News Editor

The seventh annual Judge Luther M. Swygert Memorial Moot Court Competition was held last week. This year's participants, Jody Schmelzer, William Siebers, Heather Hamilton, and Michael Urso, advanced from a competition field of twenty-five.

Justice Scalia presided as Chief Justice over a rather formidable bench, which included Judge Frank Easterbrook from the Seventh Circuit, Judge Guido Calabresi from the Second Circuit, and Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard and Justice Myra Selby from the Indiana Supreme Court.

The participants argued two issues before the court. The first issue was whether a parent has a fundamental right to decide how a child engages in winky banter with the contestants and each other.

William Siebers and Jody Schmelzer comprised this year's winning team. In addition, William Siebers was named this year's best oral advocate.

The Swygert Competition is made possible each year because of an endowment established at the law school by Mrs. Gertrude Swygert and Professor Michael I. Swygert, the wife and son of the late Judge Luther M. Swygert.

The following was extracted from the program notes for this year's competition: "Judge Swygert had a special relationship with Valparaiso. He was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from Valparaiso University during the dedication ceremony for the first Wesemann Hall School of Law in 1963.

He was the first Jurist-in-Residence at the School of Law, and in 1984 taught an innovative seminar at the law school entitled "Language and the Law."

Throughout the years as a federal jurist, Judge Swygert maintained a special interest in legal education.

In particular, he took an interest in moot court programs, See Swygert, continued page 5

School&Beyond:
Black History Month:
A time to reflect

Malini & Marianne:
Malini and Marianne notice what's up at VUSL

Career:
How to land a job with the feds
Malini & Marianne
By Malini Goel and Marianne Manheim
Columnists

Have you ever noticed?

Can you believe we are back a few weeks now? Is it me or does it feel like we never left?

All I think about is Torts, Property, and oh ****, that textbook, Constitutional Law. Did I leave a class out?

I still haven't figured out where all those missing points disappeared to in last semester's legal writing class. Maybe, they'll reappear someday when I am walking through a field and dig up a aerolite three feet below the earth.

Things I notice:

Have you ever noticed that shorter people tend to get the tall lockers?

That Tabor is meant to be a meat freezer?

That the only thing I pray for during Chapel Break is to not be called on afterwards?

That we are supposed to be reading that book for Ethics?

That Women's Law Student Association's biggest event so far this year was a bake sale?

That Designated Drivers Initiative handed out bottle openers?

That Midwest Environmental Coalition will have a beach cleanup on afterwards?

That the candy bars always get stuck in the vending machine when you're in a hurry, and all you can do is push, shove, and rock the machine until it decides to budge?

That the trains passing by make the whole building shake?

That the mysterious egg salad sandwich at the lunch counter is a dollar less than all the other sandwiches -- weird!?!

So what have you noticed lately? Respond and drop a note in locker 248 (the top locker, but don't push too hard or I'll never reach it) or locker 123 (for those who are short and proud).

Serving law students for over a quarter century
The Forum

"Let the people know the truth and the country will be saved." -- Abraham Lincoln

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All are welcome to participate.

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To the glory of God.

CONTRA MUNDUM
By Felix Sternfeld

The Federal Leviathan

After spending three days in the Federal City, it left me a hungrier and drier American than when I arrived. Don't get me wrong, there are some beautiful buildings in D.C. It has some of the most magnificent churches in the country, not to mention the Capitol building. The problem comes when you are faced with those structures and notice the department buildings and the bureaucrats that work in them. The marble city turns into an empty mausoleum.

One must begin their tour of D.C. at the Capitol building itself. If you are as fortunate as I was, you will run into a lonely office staffer who has nothing better to do than play with a copy machine that costs $2.00 a page and can only be used for a House sub-committee on non-governmental affairs. This aspiring young bureaucrat told me she would take me to the Senate office building "underground". What an experience that was.

Winding our way underneath the capitol building, we passed every conceivable amenity that these poor servants of the people have to suffer through everyday. These included a full catering service for each House, members only elevators, and a private art gallery, updated every so often along the corridors so as not to make the long walks so unbearable. All this was on the way to a private Senate rail system, that ushers the senators to and from the Capitol. The trains leave the minute the fat cats sit their weary bodies on the leather seats. Poor fellows, I think the founding fathers had something else in mind when they spoke of a "citizen congress".

This rigorous day is nothing compared to the Washington night life. Patronizing a local Irish establishment, I thought I would be done with trough sitting. Oh contraire! The party just moves over a couple of blocks. I soon found this Federal City to in last semester's legal writing class. Maybe, they'll reappear someday when I am walking through a field and dig up a aerolite three feet below the earth?

When the conversation turned to education, it might as well have been a discussion on self-help. When I mentioned I spoke Spanish, one of the ladies assured me it was very marketable in today's society, and she too wants to learn it. She then said she was thinking of going for her Ph.D. in social work. Having enough of this conversation, I told her to "save your money honey", because a Ph.D. in the District of Columbia means only one thing: Piled higher and Deeper. I spared her the definitions of M.S. and B.S. Along with my reader, I think she got the point. Needless to say, they left to find a more receptive audience, or one that was buying. Why should I pay double? I had the feeling I was already paying for their drinks.

Winding up my tour of the Foggy Bottom, I ended up at the White House, only to find the Clintons have installed a sound system around the entire circumference of the grounds, where you can delight in hearing the voices of the first family the whole time. Was there no peace to be found anywhere in Washington? Give me the serene days of Andrew Jackson, when he allowed pigs and cows and anything else that moved on four legs to stroll the White House lawn. At least then one could avoid the manure by choice.

Perhaps one of my readers can offer a better rendition of our Federal City, but I can only paint the picture that I see. Maybe if I had stuck to the museums and monuments instead of wandering the halls of power, I could have avoided those who had been bitten by the federal bug. But at least now I know what is meant by the term Federal Leviathan.
Many events planned for Black History month

By JoAnne Price
Contributor

Black History/Heritage Month is not only an opportunity for African Americans to reflect and renew, but also a chance for everyone to share in the richness of the African American culture. There are several events through which one can experience the beauty of the music, food, dance, and thought akin to African American culture.

The Black Law Student’s Association will feature provocative Artist Donald Aki Baker from Chicago. A chance to meet the artist and discuss with him is poignant pieces will be provided on February 21st in the Duesenburg Commons from 4:00 until 6:00 p.m.

Additionally, B.L.S.A.’s annual “Soul Food Dinner” will be held on February 28th. Tickets for the S.F.D. will be made available and must be purchased before the date.
B.L.S.A. will also host a guest speaker during February. All information pertaining to this event will be announced.

In addition to the foregoing, please mark your calendars for the following events:

Indiana University’s Afro-American Choral Ensemble and V.U.’s Gospel Choir
Saturday, February 3 at 6:30 until 9:00 p.m.
Athletic Recreation Center (ARC)

Excursion to the DuSable Museum and Michael Jordan’s Restaurant
Sunday, February 11

Black Greek Step Show and Party
Saturday, February 17, at 9:00 p.m. until 2:00 a.m.
Union Great Hall

Second Annual Fashion Show
Sunday, February 25 - Union Great Hall (Time TBA)

Multicultural Praise Service
Tuesday, February 27, 8:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Gloria Christi Chapel

For Further information about any of these events, please note the B.L.S.A. bulletin board.
Scalia teaches con law class

Urges law students to read 'Federalist Papers' and the Constitution

By Tom Betker
Staff Writer

Justice Antonin Scalia's first stop on Tuesday, Jan. 23 was in a first-year constitutional law class. Arriving promptly at 9 a.m., Justice Scalia entered the Tabor classroom to teach a class about the separation of powers doctrine.

Scalia launched into teaching after an introduction by Professor Seymour Moskowitz. Scalia observed that constitutional law is often taught by spending time reading recent Supreme Court cases dealing with constitutional law issues rather than studying the text of the Constitution itself. He criticized the fact that the Constitution appears in an appendix at the end of case books.

Scalia briefly outlined the greatness of the U.S. Constitution. He said that even though the country is relatively young and has a short history compared to European countries, the United States has the oldest constitutional system in the world.

He described the genius of the founding fathers of the nation by describing the development of the Constitution as taking place during a "whole baseball season" (mid-May to mid-December). The government was founded using a process that James Madison described as "the new science of government," Scalia said.

Scalia praised the Constitution and how its was ingeniously put together. He stated that the founders were so convinced that the government they established was one that would protect individuals from the corrupting influence of a powerful government because of the separation of power between the three branches of government. Each would have some independence, but would be subject to a check from the other. Adding to this is the separation of Federalism whereby state and the federal government provide checks on each other's power by having separate houses of Congress devoted to each. The founding fathers felt so confident that this system would provide individual liberties that they created it without a bill of rights because they felt it would be unnecessary.

Scalia said that a bill of rights doesn't necessarily protect people and noted that most "banana republics" has a bill of rights. He also noted that the first act a dictator often does after seizing power is to establish a bill of rights. The former Soviet Union is one example of a country with an extensive bill of rights that was designed to protect people from each other.

Scalia said that many countries known for their freedoms do not even have a bill of rights spelled out -- particularly Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia.

Scalia said that people are protected by the Constitution because it sets forth a structure of government that limits the power concentrated in one area of government.

A hot topic of controversy is the issue of states rights. Scalia addressed this issue for the class by explaining that states are complaining that the federal government has been reaching further into the power of states -- to the point where states are losing their own powers.

He said that states expect the Supreme Court to protect their rights, but explained that it was a mistake to think that the Supreme Court -- a federal entity -- can protect them. States lost much of their power and protection from the federal government in 1913 after the passage of the 17th Amendment to the Constitution.

Scalia also told the class that it was a disgrace that more people did not read the Federalist Papers. He explained that these documents allow people to understand how the Constitution protects their freedom. Scalia admonished students to read the Federalist Papers from beginning to end.

The Supreme Court justice then began to ask for a volunteer to recite the facts of the first assigned case. After no one in the class responded, Dean Edward M. Gaffney volunteered to recite the facts. Dean Gaffney's answer broke the ice and students soon volunteered to answer questions about the subsequent cases dealing with the separation of powers.

During this portion of the class, Scalia said that many regulatory agencies, such as the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Reserve Board, in his view, are probably unconstitutional because they violate the separation of powers. Special prosecutors also came under fire as being unconstitutional in regard to appointment and removal powers.

After the end of the class, Scalia made
Scalia: 'living constitution' is not a real legal theory

Scalia, from page 1

idea of the living Constitution has permeated our society. ‘When I was young, if you were frustrated with the state of affairs you’d say, ‘There ought to be a law,’” he said. “Now they say, ‘It’s in the Constitution.’”

As an example of how much constitutional interpretation has changed, Scalia offered the 19th Amendment. In 1920 the Constitution was amended to give the women of this country the legal right to vote for the first time. Scalia pointed out that the people of our country at that time understood the need to amend the Constitution to include that right, even though the Equal Protection Clause had existed since just after the Civil War. He went on to say, “today it is not what the Constitution says, but ‘Do I feel deeply about it?’ Everyone seems to think, ‘If I feel deeply about it, it should be in the Constitution.’” The living Constitution, Scalia complained, extended the meaning of the Constitution to include rights not explicitly spelled out in the law. “You want the right to die? It’s in there. You want the right to an abortion? It’s in there,” he scoffed. “Every time a new constitutional right is created, it removes something from the democratic process.”

He concluded, “The function of a Constitution is to put down those things to prevent change in a few limited areas.” Scalia said that one of the main arguments for a living Constitution, which he described alternately as insidious and seductive, is “if it can’t grow, it will die; if it can’t bend it will break.” The Justice criticized this reasoning, contending instead that the flexibility the proponents of a living Constitution seek is elusive, rather than that the flexibility the proponents believe, said Scalia, that the death penalty should be unconstitutional, an approach he described as inflexible. The current regime is much more flexible he insisted, allowing the states to choose whether to use the death penalty or not. He declared that the abortion issue similarly should be left to the states, a position he has stated in the past.

In addition to being inflexible, Scalia argued that the “Living Constitution” is not really a theory at all, but rather is simply opposition to originalism. He asserted that it was not enough to be a non-originalist. Further, he stated that no two non-originalists will agree on what the Constitution means.

Originalism is the only theory in the field,” the Harvard Law School graduate posited. “Sometimes it is hard to tell what they meant in 1789; sometimes it is not, but ‘if you abandon the meaning of the Constitution, its meaning will vary with what the majority says it means.” The Justice continued, “the Bill of Rights was established to protect the people from the majority.” “Now [under the “Living Constitution”] the Bill of Rights is interpreted by the majority,” which Scalia described as a “delicious irony” and which he claimed would lead to the death of the Bill of Rights. He said, “the Bill of Rights were not necessarily the most important rights, but were the rights in the experience of the Framers that tyrannical governments first tried to take away.” These were the rights the Framers would fight to enforce, the others they would not be argued.

He concluded his remarks by saying, “It is not a judge’s job to decide what is justice, that is the job of the legislature. A judge’s job is to determine what the law means; a judge’s first job is fidelity to the law.” Justice Scalia opined that people should not resort to Substantive Due Process, but to democracy instead. The address inspired student Felix Sternfels to say of the Supreme Justice, “He is a powerful speaker who hit the nail on the head. Many, if not all of the economic and moral problems our country faces today, are due to the misinterpretation of the Constitution.”

Scalia judges court competition at VU

Swygert, continued from page 1

acting as judge for student moot court competitions at Valparaiso, Syracuse, Notre Dame, Indiana University, New York University, Wisconsin, Illinois, DePaul, Northwestern, Chicago, and Yale law schools.

In light of this special interest of Judge Swygert, the Judge Luther M. Swygert Memorial Moot Court Competition was created in 1989.

Have a story idea? Contribute to The Forum. Call 465-7831 for more info. Meetings every Tuesday @ 10 a.m. in Heritage Hall 202. forum@wesemann.law.valpo.edu

Thanks contributors! The Forum editors!
Black History month — a time to celebrate the past, present and future

By Joanne Price
Contributor

For some, February means nothing more than Ground Hog's Day or Valentine's Day. To others, February is the month when most New Year's Resolutions are completely broken and/or forgotten. However, to most African Americans, February is Black History Month, a chance to commemorate the past, embrace the present, and anticipate the future...a chance to celebrate the phenomenal.

Many churches, schools, and civic organizations present various programs and exhibitions that pay homage to the ancestors who blazed trails in areas of science, math, athletics, education, philosophy, religion, medicine, performing arts, jurisprudence, etc... It must be noted that African American women played a major part in shaping not only the African American community, but also the face of society and it is because of their roles that they should be lauded.

During Black History Month, names like Harriet Tubman, a "conductor" of the underground railroad; Madame C.J. Walker, first African American Millionaire; and inventor of hair processing treatments for African American women; Maggie Lena Walker, president of the first African American Bank; Wilma Rudolph, Olympic gold medalist and Ida B. Wells, the force behind the Anti-lynching movement (to name only a few), are mentioned and their respective achievements noted and honored. As an African American woman aspiring a career as a public servant, I am inspired by the feats of these courageous women, as well as others like Shirley Chisholm, first Black woman to mount a formidable National campaign; Constance Baker Motley, first Black woman appointed as a Federal judge and Barbara Jordan (recently deceased), political scientist and Congressional stronghold. However, it is rare that society highlights the accomplishments of women, particularly African American women. Therefore, it is important that Black History Month bring the previously mentioned women (as well as others) into the fore. It is when African American women are confronted with images of "Sisters" who cast off the stereotypes that plague them, broke through the barriers that constrained them and "stayed the course" despite trepidations thrown before them, that they, too, become trailblazers.

It is fortunate that I need not look far for images of African American women who have committed themselves to public service. Judge Besie Taylor, Juvenile and Adult Drug Court; Judge Sheila Moss, Lake Superior Court Division Two, and Judge Karen Freeman-Wilson are examples of women whose efforts on the bench, in private practice and in the community at large need to be heralded as that which can and should be replicated.

Additionally, the efforts of the unsung heroines embodied by the mothers, sisters, aunts, cousins and friends who serve as physicians, teachers, pharmacists, attorneys, clergy, entrepreneurs, council persons, etc...should also be extolled. It is because of their strides that new dimensions of the African American heritage unfold and new facets of society are constructed.

I am proud to be an African American woman of African ancestry. I am inspired by the accomplishments of my "Sisters" and encouraged to be a "trail blazer" so that I can join the likes of Maya Angelou in saying that I am a "Phenomenal woman. Phenomenally .... Phenomenal woman ... that's me".

Students march, lobby Congress on anniversary of Roe v. Wade

By Felix Sternfels
Staff Writer

On Monday, January 22, this country witnessed the 23rd anniversary of Roe v. Wade, the Supreme Court decision that made it legal for a mother to end the life of her child in the womb.

True to form, the law school was well represented in Washington D.C. for the annual March for Life, with eight members of Jus Vitae making the trip to attend the march and lobby Congress.

Monday began with members of the group going up to Capitol Hill and meeting with Indiana representatives. Shortly thereafter, a rally in front of the White House took place with members of Congress and religious leaders from around the nation. The most memorable speeches, aside from the usual one from Congressman Robert Dornan, (R-Calif.), came from the freshman Republican class, whose 10 to 1 campaign in their power to end the "scourge" of abortion plagued the United States.

The actual march began around 1 p.m., led by Nelle Gray, who founded the organization that sponsors the March for Life every year. Making up the nearly 75,000 marchers were group from all over the country. Particularly noticeable were the youth groups, from high schools and universities to local parishes and various religious organizations.

The march ended at the Supreme Court, to remind everyone that is where abortion was first made legal on a national scale. The marchers were greeted at the court with hundreds of police in riot gear, blocking all entrances to the building. It should be noted that there was no attempt by any participants to create any hostilities. The march has always been a peaceful demonstration, and this year was no exception.

Members of Jus Vitae came back from the march with a renewed sense of energy to carry on the fight for the unborn. Members went to work right away planning their next event, which will be held on Feb. 7 at 4 p.m., when Dr. William Brennan will come and speak at the law school on how words have been used throughout history to devalue the vulnerable in society. He will focus on the 20th Century, from Nazi Germany to the present. Jus Vitae invites all to attend.

SUBMIT ARTICLES TO THE FORUM VIA EMAIL: FORUM@WESERMANN.LAW.VALPO.EDU
INTERESTED IN CONTRIBUTING? ATTEND A FORUM MEETING HELD EVERY TUESDAY @ 10 A.M. IN 202 HERITAGE HALL.
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20

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OPM and the Rating Process

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) acts as a recruit­
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York, IL

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INDIANA, VAL­

by Gall Peshel

Director of Career Services.

In addition to approximately 20,000 attorney positions, the Federal

Government employs over 150,000 people in law-related jobs. Positions are

obtained through two different routes. One is through the Office

of Personnel Management, and the other is by direct application to the

agencies in which you have an interest. You will maximize your job search if you use both methods simultaneously. According to the National and Federal Legal Employment Report’s “Landing a Legal Job:

OPM and the Rating Process

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) acts as a recruit­
ing agency to fill positions throughout the entire U.S. Government: when needs are anticipated in any general occupation, OPM (via its website) issues a rating to approved applicants, and ranks rated applicants on a register. It is

to your advantage to go through this procedure, for two reasons:

1. When an individual has a vacancy within that occupa­tional field, it may request from OPM the top three names on the appropriate register. If your name is one of those requested, you will be considered for a

job “automatically,” i.e., without having actively applied for the specific position.

Since your name remains on the register for one year, you may be

considered for a position in this fashion. The hiring agency then

interviews promising applicants and makes the final decision.

2. In addition, once you have obtained a rating, you will be able to apply directly for the largest number of law-related jobs in the Government in addition to attorney positions.

Applying Directly to a Federal Agency

Whenever applying for a law-related position, law students and attorneys can apply directly to agencies. It is advantageous to use both the

OPM route and the direct route when applying to the OPM. The OPM route enables you to be “rated.” A rating can give you an edge in a close race. If a hiring agency has to choose between two otherwise equally qual­ified candidates, the one with the rating in hand will most likely be his choice.

Application Forms: OF-612 and SF-171

Agencies recommend that applicants, resume AND a completed

OF-612 form or SF-171 form. The OF-612 form was made available

as an “easier” version of the rather onerous SF-171 form. Either form is

accepted, but some sources suggest that agency officials are more accu­
tomed to reviewing the older SF-171 form and may mis interpret it if

the OF-612 form is used. Although the choice of which form you use is

up to you, it is best to use the computer software for OF-612 or SF-171 forms that is available in Career Services. It enables you to input your infor­

mation and print a very professionally completed form. Using the software also makes tailoring information on the second page specifically to each

agency much easier.

landing a u.s. Govt Job —

Two Paths to a Federal Job

by Gall Peshel

Director of Career Services.

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agency much easier.
EJA announces annual 'kiss a pig' contest

EJA Report

Now that you've gotten your fall semester grades, it's time for Equal Justice Alliance's Annual Kiss the Pig Contest.

The object of the contest is to vote for the person you would like to see kiss a piglet during Chapel Break on Thursday, February 1st.

Vote for the person you'd like to "win" by putting money in the person's container in the Atrium.

The person with the most money in his or her container at the end has to kiss the pig!

You can vote for someone after looking at your grades, or for the person who has been a big help to you during the semester. Or just for anyone who is a good sport!

Don't forget to attend Royal Pig Kissing during Chapel Break on February 1st. That's when the winner will actually kiss the pig.

It's a very exciting event because that is the lead contribute to the jars of others who aren't in the lead. Last year, Professors Berner and Smoot were putting $20 bills in each other's containers right until the last minute!

Vote early, vote often!

EJA members will be staffing a table in the Atrium Monday, January 29 through Thursday, February 1st between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. for you to make your vote known.

And when you are not voting, stop by the table to see who's winning.

All of the proceeds of the kiss a pig contest go toward EJA's Summer Public Interest Scholarships.

This year's participants include:

Prof. Adams
Prof. Berner
Prof. Bodensteiner
Prof. Brietzke
Prof. Dooley

Dean Gaffney
Renee George
Mike Glisson
Prof. Lind
Prof. Smoot
Dean Vandercoy
Prof. Whitten