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WLSA sponsors Welfare reform discussion panel

By Marianne Manheim
Staff writer

On November 11th, the Women’s Law Student Association sponsored a panel on the effects of the new welfare reform legislation that was approved in August. The Act could mean cuts of $55 billion in various areas. Panelists included Wendy Pollack, a Harvard Law grad­

ed, who is now, with the

with the Taylor Institute in Chicago, and who recently had an article published in Harvard Women’s Law Journal; Judy Haller, a Staff Attorney in NW Indiana servicing

the poor and specializing in Indiana welfare laws; and Rosalie Levinson as moder­

ator.

The panelists pointed out the many cuts that are likely to take place in the future. Since the Act cuts off federal funding, those receiving assistance will be cut off beginning two years from the day they start receiving benefits. The states will have to play a greater role in public assistance. Non-profit funding is becoming a necessity. The many areas affected by the Act include the Food Stamp Act, and AFDC, which is an enti­

tlement program that guarantees cash assistance, Medicare, and food stamps to children and to those who take care of children.

The panelists discussed how women are told to go out and get a job, and then end up finding jobs that prove to put them in a worse financial situation than when they were on welfare. Also, those who go for further education to improve themselves, may end up finding resis­

dance at home from their spouses in the form of abuse or efforts to arrest their educational improvement process such as not baby-sitting in the last minute. Results include depression, stress disor­

ders, agoraphobia, physical abuse, when the welfare check is not enough, and

women become ensnared in a relation­ship for protection. They look for a safety net, but at what cost? Then, women get jobs they are not able to handle, since they have lost control of their own lives.

Judy Raphael helped to create a waiver program for battered women as a state­

choose option, to allow these women a chance to get out of the violence and to recover. In Illinois, prior to the reform, funding was 50/50, federal-state, and there was even an higher federal amount in Indiana. Judy Haller from Indiana mentioned that so far, the state was handling the situation without too many problems, but at the same time, they are running current assistance on a future year’s budget.

Beyond women, the panelists dis­

cussed how poverty is the overall creden­
tial to fall into this situation. Forty-eight percent of all the poor are children. Even with a job, the money coming in is often not enough to live on when there is no welfare to subsidize income, and there

are children to take care of in the house. The family cap that stops further aid ten months after another child is born results in hurting the child.

The loopholes in the Act have been discovered by the Panelists in many cases and have helped to create many ways to still find relief. The Family Support Act provides assistance for a year once off welfare, one month for every six months (getting credit for each worker in the household and the time worked). Also, two waivers have created an administrative nightmare for the pan­
elists. With the decisions in too many hands throughout the state, including county/local governments who now play a larger part, the panelists are constantly trying to figure out the implications of the Act. Also, by drafting amendments at state options, new exceptions surface that can be used.

In Indiana, the state looks to the 1970’s poverty level figures for a family

continued on Page 10; see WLSA

Soap, soup, shelter basics in fight against hopelessness

News USA

Since the days of founder William Booth more than 130 years ago, soldiers of The Salvation Army have found that food, shelter and even a bar of soap can give needy people a measure of hope.

This charitable and religious organization continues in its fight against poverty, despair and hopelessness.

Consider these examples:

In the Orlando, Fla., area, the Army tries to keep at-risk families from losing their homes. Army programs provide bus tickets, food, prescriptions, counsel­
ing, and rent and utility subsidies to those on the brink.

In Manhattan, a woman’s shelter offers not only a roof, food and comfort, but encouragement to pursue dreams. One 50-year-old resident began painting for a living once off welfare, one month for every six months (getting credit for each worker in the household and the time worked). Also, two waivers have created an administrative nightmare for the pan­
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continued on Page 10; see WLSA

Senior citizens in Omaha, Neb., can count on medical, financial and social services at a Salvation Army center there. And 48 one-bedroom apartments recent­ly were created there with the help of a federal govern­ment grant.

In Cowlitz County, Wash., the Army has rented unused garden plots at the county fairgrounds, found donors to put up “seed money” for crops, and used the harvest of corn, tomatoes, squash and half a ton of potatoes to feed the hungry.

Throughout the nation, the Army runs substance abuse programs for men and women, provides disas­
ter relief services, offers employment counseling and educa­tion opportunities, and operates day care facili­
ties for both children and adults.

Salvationists work with pregnant unwed teen­

agers, prisoners, people looking for missing rela­
tives, and the down-and-out.

Altogether, Salvation Army programs serve mil­

ions of men, women and children in this country each year. And there are helping hands for countless others in nearly 100 countries around the world. For more information, contact your local Salvation Army.

Nearly half The Salvation Army’s funds come from donations -- proceeds from Christmas kettle collections and other fund-raising campaigns. (Sales to the public at Salvation Army stores, federal funds and other sources provide the rest.) In fact, for the past three years, The Salvation Army has been recog­
nized as “America’s favorite charity,” topping the Chronicle of Philanthropy’s Philanthropy 400 list.
Thank you from the Editor

Due to the work of a number of people, The Forum has had a wonderful year thus far. I wanted to extend my thanks to those individuals responsible for making my job a relatively simple one.

Thank you to the entire Forum staff for your hard work, contributions, suggestions, and support. We could not run without you.

Thank you to Dean Gaffney, and Gail Peshel and Joan Steffen in Career Services. Your contributions to each issue have been especially appreciated.

Thank you to our advertisers. Your business helps keep us running. (Please patronize our advertisers!)

Thank you to Dan and the gang at Home Mountain Publishing Company. Your assistance, advice, and ability to work with The Forum on each issue has been tremendously helpful.

On behalf of the entire staff, thank you to our readers. It is nice to see each new issue of The Forum quickly disappear after it “hits the streets.” We extend an invitation to anyone for the next semester who wishes to contribute in some way.

A thank you and many kudos are also owing to Dean Gaffney, Mike Terwilliger, Professor Hatcher, the Law Review, and all other faculty, staff, students, and alumni who helped to bring about last month’s Symposium. It was a wonderful success. Hopefully the discussions and ideas started there will continue and help create lasting solutions to the problems of drugs, gangs, and guns in our society today.

On behalf of all those who were able to partake in the generosity of an anonymous December VUSL student, thank you for your kindness in picking up the lunch tab on Nov. 19th and 21st. We wish you the best in your endeavors.

Finally, thank you to my wife, who has patiently supported me through what might have been an otherwise easy year had I not taken on the task of Forum Editor.

For the entire Forum staff, I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and Happy Hanukkah.

Symposium was thought-provoking

Bright eyed and bushy tailed are seldom accurate descriptions for anyone at nine o’clock on a Saturday morning, but November 16 was the exception to that rule.

The Saturday session of the Law Review’s symposium on youth, drugs, and crime opened with a heated discussion of drug policy that focused on the legalization debate. The chief panelists, Daniel Polsby of Northwestern University, and Mark Colosimo of VUSL, presented the two sides of the issue.

Panelists and commentators reviewed the issue in terms of the economic and broader societal implications of the varying policies. Few punches were pulled in the lively discussion.

Normally, nothing short of a pot of black coffee can stimulate this law student’s brain at 9am on a Saturday, but this panel came awfully close.

Tony Pearson
VUSL, 2L

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Thanksgiving is a great time for us to focus some attention on things for which we can be grateful. Here’s my top ten list.

10. I am grateful for the women in my life, especially my mom, who died this year and who taught me more about civility and decency than anything I ever learned in law school; my wife, who has taught me more about intimacy and patience than anyone else in the world; and my three daughters, who give me an opportunity to be a responsive and supporting parent and who care for one another in remarkable ways in spite of (or because of?) their significant differences from one another.

9. I am grateful for the basic human freedoms that are secured in this land. For example, I’m really grateful that secularity in our culture means that laws must promote the general welfare, not that they must be free of any transcendent reference or religious motivation. As we have learned from the Nazis and the Soviets, the stripping away of all religious symbolism from the public square can make that space very dangerous for minorities. And I am grateful that while I am celebrating freedom of expression in this country, I can be honest in admitting that America was pretty brutal to African slaves and the Natives, to women and poor folks at the dawn of the republic. But by and large, we’re getting better at widening the circle of the republic. But by and large, we’re brutal to African slaves and the Natives, the expression in this country, I can be hon­

to women and poor folks at

town - including my own doctor,

provides. And it is superlative in the

time to write down your own list of

things for which you can be grateful.

It continues with

Law Review for continuing to produce a

journal we can all be proud of. I am

especially grateful to the Symposium

Editor, Mike Terwilliger, for organizing

a major national conference on teenage

violence and drug abuse that featured

powerful speakers like Jesse Jackson and

thoughtful scholars from a host of disci­

plines and from diverse perspectives on

this urgent matter of public policy.

5. I am grateful for the students, especially Angelo Betancourt and Nicole Spaar, who spearheaded the diversity

rally when the Klan came to Valpo, and

who organized a host of logistical details

to pull the rally off. Our rally was a

place where people could go and learn

things they could not learn by listening to

the folks in the sheets down in front of

the courthouse, or for that matter by

yelling at them. And I am grateful to

"Anonymous," who has shown the

University of Chicago that there is such

thing as a free lunch! Can you imagine

anyone at the Midway doing this for

one’s fellow students? Don’t answer that

question. It’s not a question.

4. I am grateful for the service atti­

tude that the staff of this law school

has toward all the students. It begins with an

admissions office that is more wel­

coming to applicants than any other law

school I’ve taught at. It continues with

librarians who are there to help you find

things you need. It is evident in the

superb hands-on training that the Clinic

provides. And it is superlative in the

Career Services office, which provides

an abundance of information about job

opportunities and practical strategies to

help you land a job.

3. I am grateful for the general excellence of the teaching at this law school. I know that not all of you would agree with this one, at least with respect to all of my colleagues on the faculty. In that respect we are no differ­

tent from every other law school in America. It’s gobbler time, so I sup­

pose the case could be made that every

academic grove has a turkey or two in

it. But as for this faculty, I am mightily grateful that Valpo is a lot better on this score than a couple of other law schools I’ve taught at.

2. I am grateful for the generous way in which the faculty and staff put up a terrific Thanksgiving meal for the students. There are not many law schools in America that do this. Do you know of another that does? As far as I’m concerned, this meal is one of

those things that makes Valpo a very

special place.

1. I am grateful for Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, who taught people of all faiths and of none how to oppose violence and respect life in all sorts of ways, how to search for common ground with your critics and oppo­
nents, how to be compassionate with people who are different from you, how to reconcile with someone who wrongs you, how to face illness with openness, honesty and courage, and how to treat death as a friend. What a guy!

So, in a word, THANKS!

If you’re not grateful for these sorts of things, I hope you can at least take the time to write down your own list of things for which you can be grateful.
Throughout his fourteen year ministry in Chicago, Bernard championed the theme of a "consistent ethic of life." The "consistent ethic of life" is a theological and philosophical belief centered on the dignity and respect of all human beings, born and unborn. Bernard's pro-life ethic led him to be an outspoken opponent of abortion, physician-assisted suicide, nuclear arms and the death penalty.

Perhaps Bernard's greatest accomplishments occurred during the final months of his life. The public announcement of his terminal cancer served as an inspiration to others suffering from terminal illnesses. Bernard frequently ministered and prayed with other patients while he was receiving treatment at Loyola University Medical Center. The Loyola medical complex has named its new cancer center in honor of Bernard.

Bernard's final weeks were spent serving the sick, the people of the archdiocese and his fellow priests. Asked why he wanted to die such a public death, Bernard responded, "All my life I have been teaching people how to live, and I thought, if I could teach them how to die, that would be important." Death, according to Bernard's Judeo-Christian theology, is not the end but the beginning of eternal life with God. Bernard called death "a friend."

The mystery of suffering and death are difficult to understand considering the Christian belief in an all-powerful, all-knowing and eternally loving God. I found a Chicago Tribune editorial helpful in understanding this mystery. "At the center of the faith to which Joseph Bernardin subscribed is paradox. Unless a grain of wheat falls to the ground and dies, it cannot produce new life. He who would save his life must lose it. He who exalts himself shall be humbled, and he who humbles himself shall be exalted. Salvation for humankind lies in the agony of the death of Christ. And the greatest paradox of all: Without death, there is no resurrection."
Democrats must propose Medicare plan of their own

By Charles Krauthammer
Washington Post Writer's Group

Bob Dole had barely finished his concession speech when the nation's airwaves experienced an eruption of sweet-natured bipartisanship. With Dole freshly buried, from coast to coast polls and pundits called on the newly re-elected president and the newly re-elected Congress to work together to solve the country's problems. It was all harmless fluff until one high-minded enthusiasm swept the pundit class with particular ferocity: a bipartisan commission to reform Medicare, headed by Bob Dole.

Clinton would be very smart to adopt the idea; Dole, a fool to accept it. One has to admire the sheer audacity of the proposal. The bipartisan commission would be a species of ethnic mixing. It would be a purely Hail Mary pass after the Dole's idea. He spent the entire campaign proposing it, while Clinton and the Democrats spent the entire campaign accusing Dole and the Republicans of wanting to destroy Medicare and throw old folks into the snow.

With Dole desperately offering to take the politics out of Medicare, Clinton refused, preferring to use it as a battering ram. It would be typically bizarre of Clinton, having exploited Medicare for all it was worth, to now turn around and piously adopt Dole's proposal as his own. The Democrats were merciless in their exploitation of Medicare and it worked. There are only two states in the union that any voter could vote for in Proposition 1993 health care reform plan (Slate magazine, Oct. 24). Clinton had proposed greater cuts in Medicare than even those proposed by his hybrid opponent, Gingrich.

That did not, of course, prevent Clinton from shamelessly playing the Medicare card. Now that the campaign is over and Clinton must govern again, he is being urged to get himself out of the Medicare mess — the hospital insurance fund will be broke by 2002 — with a commission that would spread the blame for the cuts everyone knows are necessary.

The Republicans should politely turn him down. This miserable election campaign proved that there is a price to be paid for the courage Republicans showed in proposing real entitlement reform. It is important to show that there is also a price for courage, there should be one for cowardice too.

Republicans obviously have partisan reasons for such a demonstration. But it is important for the nation, too, that the kind of Medicare cynicism the Republicans engaged in this year not go unrepaid. After all, Medicare is only the first of many entitlements that must be reformed if the country is to be saved from insolvency.

The problem now is to prevent the imminent bankruptcy of Medicare very early in the next decade. Even more fateful, however, will be the need to fundamentally reform the Medicare and Social Security systems before the boomer generation begins retiring a decade later. Giving Democrats a free pass this time will both encourage future demagoguery on entitlements and correspondingly discourage any sane politician from ever proposing real cuts again.

Republican should tell the president: You called out Medicare plans as heartless, mean and extreme. You said you had a better plan. Fine. Show us. Bring it before Congress with the written support of, say, two-thirds of House and Senate Democrats, and we will examine it with interest.

If we must invent some elder statesman role for Dole, let it be to chair a commission on campaign finance reform. This is truly an issue in which both parties have such self-interest that neither is capable of proposing evenhanded reform. A bipartisan commission might help.

Medicare is not in the same category. The answers here are easy and obvious, albeit politically risky. Republicans have shown that they have proposals that can be made. Democrats now have to show that they can make them too.

In the last few weeks, Dole ran hard and noble to save this party from total electoral defeat. His marathon helped save the House and the Senate. As the last act of his political career, he ought not become the man who made the world safe for the very demagoguery that toyed with Medicare and helped bring him down.

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Court's gerrymandering decision affirmed by election

By Charles Krauthammer
Washington Post Writers Group

At the time of the Supreme Court ruling five months ago, Jesse Jackson charged that its effect would be a "kind of ethnic cleansing." Even for a man given to racial hyperbole, Jackson was particularly incendiary: "At night," he declared, "the enemies of civil rights strike in white sheets, burning churches. By day, they strike in black robes, burning opportunities."

What provoked this equating the Supreme Court with the Ku Klux Klan? The Court's June ruling on racial gerrymandering.

In response to the theory that blacks could not truly exercise their voting rights unless they are assigned to homogeneous voting districts, many minority districts as possible into one district. The results were some extremely bizarre geographic concoctions. One such, the 12th District in North Carolina, extended 200 miles along Interstate 85 in order to connect several communities.

What the Supreme Court did, however, was to strike a blow against a mountain of evidence compiled by

The fundamental premise of racial gerrymandering is the patronizing notion that blacks can only win in carefully constructed overwhelmingly black districts. It is not often that political theories are put to the test. This one was. And it failed miserably.

Plessy v. Ferguson endorsed the doctrine of separate but equal. Bush v. Vera and Shaw v. Hunt, the rulings that so exercised Payne, held that separate but equal, racially homogeneous voting districts are unconstitutional. It is precisely the proponents of racial gerrymandering who would continue the practice of ethnically cleansed congressional districts.

Well, say proponents, the Supreme Court may have had good intentions in mandating racially mixed districts, but the effects of its decision would be to radically reduce, indeed decimate, black representation in Congress. Theodore Shaw of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund said the result would be that minority members of Congress "could meet in the back seat of a taxicab."

Election Day put that proposition to the test. What happened?

In Georgia, two majority-minority districts were redrawn to make them now majority white. One was held by Sanford Bishop, the other by Cynthia McKinney. Bishop's race was going to be the real test. If Bishop won, Professor Ronald Walters told The New Republic, "it would go against a mountain of evidence compiled by lawyers to draw minority-majority districts in the first place."

So much for the mountain of evidence. Bishop beat his white opponents in a walk. He got 59 percent of the vote in the primaries and 54 percent in the general election. This is a district that is now 65 percent white.

The Bishop success might be explained by his relative conservatism. That won't work for Cynthia McKinney, however. She is one of the most liberal members of the House. Yet she won going away with 58 percent of the vote — in a district also 65 percent white.

Same story in Texas, where two African American incumbents, Eddie Bernice Johnson and Sheila Jackson Lee, won in districts that had been majority black and were now majority white.

True, there was one seat that did go from a black representative to a white one. Cleo Fields decided not to contest the election in his redrawn district. But while blacks lost the Fields seat, they gained one in Indiana. Julia Carson became the first black representative from Indianapolis, winning in an overwhelmingly white district.

So what became of the demagogue of black representation? The 104th Congress had 38 African American members (excluding the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia). The 105th Congress will have 37. The net loss is Gary Franks, a Connecticut Republican, who lost his seat for reasons having nothing to do with gerrymandering but owing to do with race.

The fundamental premise of racial gerrymandering is the patronizing notion that blacks can only win in carefully constructed, overwhelmingly black districts. It is not often that political theories are put to the test. This one was. And it failed miserably.
December 5, 1996 -- January 16, 1997

Minority dissents

The feminization of poverty

By Bryan K. Bullock
Staff columnist

Of the more than one billion people in the world today, the great majority are women. An overwhelming number of women worldwide live in unacceptable conditions of poverty, especially in the developing countries. The so-called "femi­nization of poverty" has become a signifi­cant problem across the globe. In the past decade, the number of women living in poverty has increased disproportionately to the number of men. Official data from China show that the country has a poverty­stricken population of 65 million, 60 per­cent of whom are women and children. In America, according to researchers, about half of female-headed households have incomes that are less than 50 percent of the poverty level. Other data show that 60 per­cent of people who live in sustained poverty are women who are heads of households.

These numbers implicate the oppressiveness of male-dominated policies world­wide that look upon women as second­class citizens. The horrors of female geni­tal mutilation, the war on women in Burma and China, the U.S. Supreme Court's deci­sions on the issue of abortion suggest a view of women is what initially spawned the theory of chivalry. It was not out of respect for women that men originally simply extricate themselves from the job market entirely to pay more attention to what they perceive as a more important occupation, the raising of their child. Many faithful still relegate women to choir mem­bers and stewards, but seldom are they pro­moted to pastor, priest or Pope.

The objectification of women world­wide is seen in the way that many cultures view the earth as a female entity, men name their cars and boats, etc., after women. The "weaker vessel" biblical view of women is what initially spawned the theory of chivalry. It was not out of respect for women that men originally began treating women as invalids, incap­able of doing anything for themselves. It was not a notion that women were too weak to open their own doors, that men were the protectors of women. That "protec­tion" has kept women out of the voting booth, the work force, the boardroom and the white house as well as keeping our children in poverty. The objectification of women world­wide is seen in the way that many cultures view the earth as a female entity, men name their cars and boats, etc., after women. The "weaker vessel" biblical view of women is what initially spawned the theory of chivalry. It was not out of respect for women that men originally began treating women as invalids, incapable of doing anything for themselves. It was not a notion that women were too weak to open their own doors, that men were the protectors of women. That "protection" has kept women out of the voting booth, the work force, the boardroom and the white house as well as keeping our children in poverty.

The consciousness of male-dominated policies world­wide that look upon women as second­class citizens. The horrors of female geni­tal mutilation, the war on women in Burma and China, the U.S. Supreme Court's deci­sions on the issue of abortion suggest a

The Forum
Yesterday Dean Oscar Meyer revealed the architect's sketch of the new library addition to the law school. The eight-story project is estimated to cost close to $130 million, prompting speculation on a slight rise in tuition.

Dean Oscar Meyer assured that the expense of the addition will be covered entirely by profits from the lounge vending machines and the production of the famous Valparaiso extension University School of Law Storm Door.

Bids are now accepted on an impartial basis. The dimensions of the new addition are flexible, but they will probably be close to three thousand cubic long by twenty cubic wide by thirty cubic in height. Dean Oscar Meyer quipped that upon completion the library could "handle five thousand easily."

There will be 739 individual carrels, each of which will be outfitted with complete sets of Gilbert's Law Summaries and the LaSalle Hume Study Courses in Storm Door Construction. Industrial students will thus be equipped to pick up a few bucks in the storm door factory on the fourth floor of the new addition.

"The new addition is a dream come true," noted Dean Oscar Meyer. "Now, students who graduate from Valparaiso will know a useful trade if they can't get a lawyer-type job."

Library pilfering

Library pilfering is still a problem here at Valpo, and law students are blamed; thus spoke Elmer Hess, law librarian. Hornbooks seem to go the fastest, with periodicals running second, and encyclopedias and form-and-practice books bringing up the rear.

Reporters are rarely stolen, but pilfering to the installation of the Xerox machines ups last fall, the pilfering of cases out of reporters was a great problem. A razzed volume is usually not in circulation for the two to three months it takes to have it rebound.

Mr. Hess insists that pilfering and razzing are absolutely unnecessary. Activity of this nature reaches its peak during times when a limited amount of material is in great demand — mostly time, for instance. The crush will be alleviated by the library staff if they are given a list of the materials in demand. Copies will be made and put on reserve behind the desk.

The total loss to the library from pilfering last year was $450. But the real loss is to the students. Damaged or stolen material is removed from circulation for a period of time thereby rendering its procurement impossible rather than merely difficult.
Salvation army offers helping hand to needy boys, girls

News USA

At 16, Joe was broke, hungry and living on the streets. Today, he's a college student looking toward a bright future as a doctor. A Salvation Army youth shelter made the difference.

Joe and his younger brother Tom left home when their parents split. The boys had nowhere to go and no resources on which to draw. Desperation brought them to The Salvation Army's Lighthouse Adolescent Shelter.

The family spirit they found living there for several months changed their lives. "I only hope that the Lighthouse Shelter continues to help others like me," Joe wrote from college to those who helped him. "The sense of family, warmth and love and even the food will all be missed."

Joe and Tom are two of more than 1,500 troubled and homeless youth cared for at the Portland, Maine, shelter since it opened in 1988. Others have found similar physical, emotional and spiritual support at The Salvation Army's 16 other U.S. residential programs for children.

The Hope Center for Children in St. Louis, for instance, offers a haven to boys and girls who have known abuse, neglect or trauma. Some even find loving new homes through the center's foster parent program.

Around the world — from Jamaica to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Bangladesh — The Salvation Army operates schools, teaching youngsters from kindergarten on up. Many other programs seek to develop youngsters' special talents through athletics, music, and arts and crafts classes.

Even street drama has a place. In Phoenix, gang members hear the gospel through street drama put on by the local Salvation Army Corps.

For more information, contact your local Salvation Army.

Strike up the band! Salvation Army music carries lasting message

News USA

Between brass bands on street corners and in shopping malls, Christmas kettle bell-ringers and small groups of carolers, it would be difficult to underestimate the impact of The Salvation Army's music on American culture.

But the holidays aren't the only time this Christian organization's musical message is heard. And its influence is not only felt in the United States.

The Salvation Army's National Capitol Band, for instance, has traveled throughout this country, and from Canada to New Zealand, Scandinavia to Estonia in the former USSR. The group also is internationally known for its compact disc recordings of music for brass.

The USA Southern Territorial Band & Songsters toured the United Kingdom offering audiences a program ranging from razzmatazz to the message of the gospel.

And consider the high-profile work of composer/conductor James Curnow, a sergeant-major in The Salvation Army. His compositions have been called "a soundtrack for history."

His "Olympic Fanfare and Theme for the Olympic Flag," commissioned by the Atlanta Committee for the 1996 Olympic Games, was played whenever the Olympic flag was displayed, from the close of the games in Barcelona four years ago. And a Curnow composition, commissioned by the University of Central Oklahoma, commemorated the first anniversary of the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing.

Other Salvation Army music is closer to home:

In Phoenix, Ariz., more than two dozen recovering substance abusers at The Salvation Army Center sing in a close-knit choir. The Gospel songs "are very catchy and upbeat and get stuck in my head, which continually puts God in my mind," one choir member said.

The Salvation Army's Norridge, Ill., Citadel Band produced a compact disk, including Beatles songs and well-known hymns, designed to attract local listeners to both music and a spiritual message.

Each year, young people and adults attend music camps. In the San Diego area, for instance, last summer nearly 100 young people age 7 and up took part in chorus and band activities. And 120 others spent nine days in music, drama and other creative endeavors at Camp High Peak in the Rocky Mountains.

For more information, contact your local Salvation Army.
Red kettle donations help millions feel Christmas spirit

News USA

The Salvation Army's red kettle campaign, an American holiday tradition, has come a long way since 1891. That's when Capt. Joseph McFee resolved to find a way to provide Christmas dinner for San Francisco's poor.

He set a large caldron on the ferry landing at the foot of Market Street and used donations tossed into it to buy food.

Today, 20,000 kettles are set up on street corners and in shopping centers around the nation. St. Paul, Minn., boasts the world's largest, a super kettle suspended from a 45-foot tripod covered with 30,000 red lights.

Just as in McFee's day, the kettles herald the holidays and symbolize The Salvation Army efforts to share the spirit of Christmas with the less fortunate.

Last year, kettle proceeds totaled more than $66 million, with donations averaging $300 per day per kettle. These funds, together with proceeds from other activities, made the holidays brighter for 6.8 million people.

The red kettle appeal provides warm clothing and toys for young people. It underwrites shelter still not have enough for food, after rent is paid. There is the added rule of when working 20 hours/week, that stamps continue for only 3 months. Families are deprived of what they need to live on, meaning, the 72,000 families who are on welfare.

Most importantly, there are no guarantees the states will kick in where the federal government backs out. That becomes an individual choice for the states. Thanks to Jody Raphael and Wendy Pollack, Illinois may still be able to assist in a limited manner.

Will the absence of these programs solve pre-existing problems or create new, larger ones than existed before? I welcome responses to this thought.

Thank you to Rosalie Levinson, our moderator and faculty advisor, for helping to pull off this project. Thanks to Karen Edsell and Andrea Holtz, et al. Thank you to the concerned audience members, few in number, but large in interest. You made the program worthwhile!!
Interviewing for Information

By Gail Peshel
Director of Career Services

With finals almost over and semester break about to begin, consider filling some of your time away from VU/SL with one-half hour conferences with attorneys in your home town. Yes, this is "networking," but networking is an important part of any job search. Networking builds relationships.

Networking conhecns three points:
1) people are the best sources of information;
2) information is power; and 3) the better informed you are, the better career decisions you'll make.

How to schedule an informational interview by telephone.
1. Telephone your contacts and ascertain if they have a few minutes to talk.
2. Tell them you wish to work in the area and wish to speak to experienced personal injury and real estate attorneys.
3. Politely explain that you'd like to arrange a time to meet at their office — or a time to call back and talk with them in greater detail.
4. Keep the appointment — be prompt and "suit up."
5. Indicate your reason for the interview:
   a) you wish to learn about potential employers in the area,
   b) to get feedback on your resume and how realistic your goals are;
   c) you have particular goals and wish to learn about some of the avenues one could take in order to reach those goals.
6. Write down any employer names that are given. Include phone numbers, firm names, and addresses. Obtain permission to use a contact's name in your cover letters to the suggested employers.
7. Send a thank you note to every attorney who meets with you — no later than the day after your meeting.

What to ask during the informational interview? Suggestions:
1. Are particular courses, experience, or personal attributes important in obtaining a job in their practice areas?
2. Are there particular professional journals that should be read?
3. What qualifications do your contacts look for when hiring an associate?
4. What do your contacts think of the experience you have had so far and which of your skills are considered strong points?
5. What experiences do your contacts have that they consider invaluable to their practice?
6. What do your contacts like about their positions? What are some of the challenges they have encountered?
7. Do they foresee developments that will affect future opportunities?
8. What else do they think you should know?

As Professional Development Consultant Connie Palladino, Ph.D., said, "People are the bridge from where you are to where you're going. You learn what you're looking for and find a focus through talking to people."
From all of us in Career Services, best wishes for a joyous, restful and productive holiday season!

Career Opportunities

INDIANA, PORTAGE
2L or 3L—15 hours per week beginning after finals or next semester. General practice with focus on personal injury and family law. Cal. Kim or Diane, 762-7711. Rice & Rice.

INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS
Public Defender of Indiana—Internship Program—each summer the Capital Litigation Division accepts four students on a voluntary basis to work on defense teams. This provides the opportunity for the students to work side by side with attorneys, investigators, mitigation specialists and forensic and mental health experts defending prisoners on Indiana's death row. Qual: motivation, creativity, ability to volunteer and a genuine interest in criminal defense work. Send resume, writing sample, cover letter and three references to: Robert E. Lancaster, Deputy Public Defender, Capital Litigation Division, Public Defender of Indiana, One North Capitol, Suite 800, Indianapolis, IN 46204. 317/232-2475. FAX: 317/232-2307.

North Dakota, Fargo
Associate—0-3 years experience for workers comp and general civil litigation firm. Excellent academic credentials and be licensed in ND or be sitting for the 1997 exam. Send resume, cover letter and writing sample to: Richard Henderson, PO Box 2626, Fargo ND 58108.

Wisconsin, Madison
Attorney—licensed to practice in WI will consider December 1996 graduates. General practice; family law, real estate, tax, business, trusts & estates. Send resume and cover letter to: Bob Gonzalez, Gonzalez & Croak, 4703 Monona Drive, Madison WI 53716 608/222-2505 FAX: 608/222-7009.

Wisconsin, Appleton
Associate with an accounting background—three years law students and recent graduates are encouraged to apply. At least 20 hours of accounting, a significant number of taxation courses, and a top third class ranking are required. A CPA certificate is a plus. The position has partnership potential. Apply to: Patterson, Jensen, Wylie, Siltan & Seifert, S.C., Attorneys at Law, 331 E. Washington St., Appleton, WI 54911.

California, Los Angeles
The Legal Corps of Los Angeles, a nonprofit community law center located in South Central Los Angeles, is considering applications for a full-time entry-level attorney in the area of elder law to start Fall of 1997. The Legal Corps provides legal services in the areas of home equity and broker fraud, real estate fraud, consumer law and elder law. Candidates should have practical or academic experience in elder law and should be committed to working with senior citizens. Applicants should be highly motivated, independent, hard-working, and be prepared to take the CA bar exam on or before July 1997. Spanish language skills and community outreach/organizing skills are helpful. For consideration, send resume, writing sample, one recommendation and a cover letter by March 15, 1996 to: Dane E. Butler, Associate Counsel, Legal Corps of Los Angeles, 7807 Avenue, 2nd Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90001.

Judicial Clerkships

California, San Jose
Judicial Law Clerk—interested in commercial litigation or bankruptcy to serve for a one or two year term beginning September 1997. Candidates should be graduates awaiting their bar results. Clerk will observe trials and motion practice as well as research legal issues and prepare bench memos. Send cover letter, resume, law school transcript, writing sample and three letters of reference to: Lisa Olsen, United States Bankruptcy Court of the Northern District of California, 280 South First Street, Room 3035, San Jose, CA 95113-3099.

Illinois, Chicago
The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit invites applications for the position of staff attorney. The successful candidates can expect to work directly with all the judges of the court, assisting them in research and disposition of appeals in much the same way as the judges' personal law clerks. Appointments are for two years and would start in September 1997. Must have excellent academic credentials and possess superior analytical, research and writing skills. Send a resume, law school transcripts, two unedited samples and at least two letters of recommendation to: Donald J. Wall, Senior Staff Attorney, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Room 2780, Chicago, IL 60604. APPLI-CATION DEADLINE: DECEMBER 31, 1996.

Fellowships

DC, Washington
Graduate Fellowships at the Georgetown University Law Center—seeks Fellows to participate in each of the following programs: Graduate Fellowship Program for Future Law Professors; Georgetown University Law Center/Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Fellowship in Taxation or Labor Law; Georgetown University Law Center/Committee on State Taxation Fellowship in State and Local Taxation. More information in C.S. Office.
"West" Wishes
for the Holidays
and...
Good Luck on Finals!