Dean predicts RFRA to be upheld by High Court

From the Dean's desk

By Edward McGlynn Gaffney, Jr.
Dean, Valparaiso University School of Law

Brendan Maher and Steve Duckett reported in the last issue of The Forum that I predicted the outcome of a case in the Supreme Court this Term with greater confidence before than after the oral argument we attended last month.

But they didn't tell you why I am pretty sure that all of you would answer "of course not." The answer to this question could be "yes" only if the government in question were the Crown in Elizabethan England, the Protector of the Commonwealth in Cromwellian England, or the Party in the former Soviet Union. But in our constitutional republic the answer should be an emphatic, resounding "no." If religious freedom means anything at all, it must mean that we, the people, are free to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. Yet this very question has become problematic in City of Boerne v. Flores.

The city has not passed a municipal ordinance targeting Catholics for discriminatory treatment, nor has it expressly forbidden anyone from taking part in the Eucharist. But the city has insisted that its ordinance creating a historic district gives it — and not the Archbishop of San Antonio — the power to control the architecture of an early twentieth-century "mission revival" parish. Archbishop Flores wants to tear down the existing structure to erect a larger church on the site to accommodate a rapidly growing Catholic population. Thus the effect of the city's policy is to deprive many Catholics in this city of the opportunity of participating in the Mass.

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What should on the face of it be an easy question has been made problematic because the Court itself made a serious mistake in 1990 when it ruled in Employment Division v. Smith that the Free Exercise Clause of the first amendment does not require governments to accommodate religious conduct in conflict with laws that appear to be neutral, nondiscriminatory, and generally applicable to all. In the wake of Smith, Congress held hearings, documented several outlandish instances of violations of religious freedom stemming from laws of general applicability, and then enacted RFRA, with broad bipartisan support (unanimous in the House, 97-3 in the Senate).

No appellate court has ever found RFRA unconstitutional, but the city has presented three questions about the constitutionality of RFRA to the Supreme Court. First, does RFRA exceed the power of Congress to enact appropriate legislation to enforce the requirements of liberty and equality in the fourteenth amendment? Second, does RFRA violate the doctrine of separation of powers by attempting to override the Court's decision in Smith about the scope of the Free Exercise Clause? Third, does RFRA violate the Establishment Clause by privileging religion over other expressions of conscience? At the oral argument some of the Justices gave the impression that the case is a hard one, but none of the city's three questions is particularly difficult.

First, RFRA is well within the plain meaning of section five of the fourteenth amendment, which reads: "The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." Counsel for the city, Marci Hamilton, urged at oral argument that the Court should invalidate RFRA on the ground that it is not "appropriate" legislation, but a "hostile takeover of the first amendment." This extravagant view completely overlooks the most basic understanding of the Bill of Rights as a document securing liberty by limiting governmental power, as well as the role assigned to the legislative and executive branches in safeguarding constitutional rights. If the political branches concur in curbing the power of governmental regulation, they will have accomplished that goal.

The Forum continues on Page 6, see RFRA.

Musical based on book by VU Professor to be performed

VU News Bureau

The first fully-staged performance of The Book of the Dun Cow begins April 18 at Valparaiso University's Center for the Arts. The performances mark a new level of collaborative effort between university performing arts staff and students, and American theater professionals. The new musical by Mark St. Germain and Randy Courts is based on the 1980 National Book Award-winning book, The Book of the Dun Cow, by VU's Walter Wangerin Jr., Emil and Elfrieda Jochem Professor at the university.

Prof. John Steven Paul, chair of the department of theater and television arts, will direct the musical, and Prof. Jeffrey Doebler, of the department of music, will provide musical direction. Los Angeles actor Scott Wraa, who won a Tony Award for his performance in the 1992 revival of The Most Happy Fella, will play the lead role, and Wangerin will provide narration.

The production transports the audience to a time long ago when the earth revolved around the sun and the animals could speak. In those days, God had entrusted the protection of the earth to the animals, including the rooster Chauntecleer, his beautiful mate Pertelote, and the faithful and humble dog Mundo Cani. The animals come into deadly conflict with the evil Wyrn, who lurks under the earth, and his offspring, Cockatrice. The musical, with music and lyrics by Courts and book and lyrics by St. Germain, was developed at the New Harmony Project in New Harmony, IN, in May and June 1996. Wangerin then invited the TTVA department to give the work its first full production.

"The story truly has mythic power but it is also fun, and will be entertaining for audiences of all ages," said Paul. This is a rare opportunity for VU theater and music students to be part of a developmental process that may well culminate on Broadway or in Hollywood. And having Scott Wraa here to re-create the role that he created at New Harmony is tremendously exciting."

Wangerin, commenting on the project, said, "I always take a deep delight in seeing what art produces when two genres come together and create a third thing between them — in this case, a novel joining with the tempered power and rhythm of a musical. Both Mark St. Germain and Randy Courts honored The Book of the Dun Cow. They did not slavishly reproduce it. The event will be old and altogether new — both at once."

Krauthammer: Partial-birth abortion debate dishonest

Minority dissents: Agitation

Career: 1996 VUSL employment statistics released

Law Clinic to hold Open House

By Rick Cominore
Contributor

My client sat to my right in handcuffs and an orange jump suit. To his right was the sheriff's deputy. The prosecutor sat at the table to my left. Judge Vadik looked straight at me and asked, "Opening statement, counselor?" An hour later, the hearing was completed with closing statements.

As part of the criminal clinic this year, I have represented 16 people. The charges have ranged from public intoxication to child molesting. This opportunity has been tremendous. Stop in at Heritage Hall for FREE cookies and drink from 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM, Wednesday, March 26, to learn more about the clinic experience. It is real hands-on excitement involving about 43 VUSL students each semester. Stop by Wednesday, March 26, and meet the current students, and hear about the excitement you could experience next year! 
OK, OK... SO I APPROVED WHITE HOUSE OVERNIGHT STAYS FOR BIG DONORS...

BUT I NEVER SIGNED OFF ON THE PAY TOILET IN THE LINCOLN BEDROOM.

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The Forum

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

The Forum encourages submissions from all students, faculty, and staff. Please contact Gary L. Shupe, Editor-in-Chief, at forum@wesemann.law.valpo.edu for more information. Contributions can be made on computer disk or via E-mail. Disk submissions must be completed in a WordPerfect or MS Word format and be IBM compatible.

Please feel free to contact The Forum with any concerns or comments.

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Partial-birth abortion debate dishonest

By Charles Krauthammer
Washington Post Writer's Group

Even by Washington standards, the debate on partial-birth abortion has been remarkably dishonest.

First, there were the phony facts spun by opponents of the ban on partial-birth abortion. For months, they had been claiming that this grotesque procedure occurs (1) very rarely, perhaps only 500 times a year in the United States, (2) only in cases of severe fetal abnormality, and (3) to save the life or the health of the mother.

These claims are false. The deception received enormous attention when Ron Fitzsimmons, an abortion-rights advocate, admitted that he had "lied through his teeth" in making up facts about the number of and rationale for partial-birth abortions.

The number of cases is many times higher — in the multiple thousands. And the majority of cases involve healthy mothers aborting perfectly healthy babies. As a doctor at a New Jersey clinic that performs (by its own doctors' estimate) at least 1,500 partial-birth abortions a year told the Bergen Record: "Most are for elective, not medical, reasons: people who didn't realize, or didn't care, how far along they were."

Yet when confronted with these falsehoods, pro-abortion advocates are aggressively apologetic. Numbers are a "tactic to distract Congress," charges Vicki Saporta, executive director of the National Abortion Federation. "The numbers don't matter." Well, sure, now that hers have been exposed as false and the new ones are inconvenient to her case.

Then, the defenders of partial-birth abortion — led by President Clinton — repaired to their fall-back position: the heart-tugging claim that they are merely protecting a small number of women who, in Clinton's words, would be "eviscerated" and their bodies "ripped . . . to shreds and you could never have another baby" if they did not have this procedure.

At his nationally televised press conference last Friday, Clinton explained why this is so: "These women, among other things, cannot preserve the ability to have further children unless the enormity — the enormous size — of the baby's head is reduced before being extracted from their bodies."

Dr. Clinton is presumably talking about hydrocephalus, a condition in which an excess of fluid on the baby's brain creates an enlarged skull that presumably would damage the mother's cervix and birth canal if delivered normally.

Clinton seems to think that unless you pull the baby out feet first leaving in just the head, jam a sharp scissors into the baby's skull to crack it open, suck out the brains, collapse the skull and deliver what is left — this is partial-birth abortion — you cannot preserve the future fertility of the mother.

This is utter nonsense. Clinton is either seriously misinformed or stunningly cynical. A cursory talk with obstetricians reveals that there are two routine procedures for delivering a hydrocephalic infant that involve none of this barbarity. One is simply to tap the excess (cerebral spinal) fluid (draw it out by means of a small tube while the baby is still in utero) to decompress (reduce) the skull to more normal size and deliver the baby alive. The other alternative is Caesarean section.

Clinton repeatedly insists that these women, including five he pardoned at his ceremony vetoing the partial-birth abortion ban last year, had "no choice" but partial-birth abortion. Why, even the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, which supports Clinton's veto, concedes that there are "no circumstances under which this procedure would be the only option to save the life of the mother and preserve the health of the woman" — flatly contradicting Clinton.

Moreover, not only is the partial-birth procedure not the only option. It may be a riskier option than conventional methods of delivery.

It is not hard to understand that inserting a sharp scissors to penetrate the baby's brain and collapse her skull risks tearing the mother's uterus or cervix with either the instrument or bone fragments from the skull. Few laymen, however, are aware that partial-birth abortion is preceded by two days of inserting up to 25 dilators at one time into the mother's cervix to stretch it open. That in itself could very much compromise the cervix, leaving it permanently incompetent, unable to retain a baby in future pregnancies. In fact, one of the five women at Clinton's veto ceremony had five miscarriages after her partial-birth abortion.

Why do any partial-birth abortions, then? "The only possible advantage of partial-birth abortion, if you can call it that," Dr. Curtis Cook, a specialist in high-risk obstetrics, observes mordantly, "is that it guarantees a dead baby at time of delivery."

Hyperbole? Dr. Martin Haskell, the country's leading partial-birth abortion practitioner, was asked (by American Medical News) why he didn't just dilate the woman's uterus a little bit more and allow a live baby to come out. Answer: "The point is here you're attempting to do an abortion . . . not to see how do I manipulate the situation so that I get a live birth instead."

We musn't have that.

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1996 VUSL statics released

By Gail Peshel
Director of Career Services

I thought you might be interested in learning how Valpo's Class of 1996 fared in finding employment. Each year the graduating class is surveyed in late April and then a final survey is mailed six months after graduation. Although this final survey is sent to all recent graduates in November, not everyone responds promptly. By the beginning of February, we concluded our telephone campaign and had contacted as many of the Class of 1996 as we possibly could. We have heard from 151 of the 166 graduates, and the responses from that survey have been compiled. I'd like to share some of the findings with you.

89% of the class is employed and one graduate is not seeking employment.

3 graduates went on to obtain an advanced degree.

57% of the class entered private practice.

- 7 graduates joined firms with over 50 lawyers
- 9 graduates joined firms with 11-49 lawyers
- 53 graduates joined firms with 2-10 lawyers
- 5 opened their own offices

14% of the class joined federal or state government agencies.

18% joined businesses.

7% are clerking for a judge — at the federal or state level.

3% joined academic institutions.

1% joined the Army Judge Advocate General Corps.

Graduates are working in 19 states plus D.C., with the majority in the Midwest. The states are:

- Indiana: Washington, D.C.; Arizona; Illinois; New Hampshire; California; Michigan; New York; Colorado; Wisconsin; Massachusetts; Georgia; Minnesota; Virginia; Texas; Missouri; Maryland; Louisiana; Idaho; Alaska.

Only 57 graduates reported salaries. Because of the low number, the salary range this year may not be indicative of the true ranges. Salaries ranged from $24,700 to $72,000. Regardless of how many graduates report, salaries always vary depending on the type of practice.

Law Firms

- with 2-10 attorneys: $25,000 to $50,000
- with 11-25 attorneys: $30,000 to $58,000
- with over 50 attorneys: $54,000 to $72,000

Judicial Clerkships

- $26,500 to $40,000

Prosecution

- $24,700 to $37,000

Military

- $34,000

Please consider this an encouragement to complete an employment questionnaire. Our responses to employment questions are only as good as the data provided by the current students. Next year's entering class will be interested in learning summer employment statistics from this year's 1L's; the Class of 1999 will be interested in learning about second-summer job-search successes, and the Class of 1998 will be interested in learning what types of positions were accepted by the graduating class. Better accuracy is attained when everyone answers questionnaires — our statistics can then be based on responses from everyone in each class.
Eye on America

Rebel With a Cause

By Mark Pappas
Staff Columnist

You would never expect Rev. Billy Graham’s son to be kicked out of college, would you? But that’s exactly what happened to rebellious Franklin Graham when he attended LeTourneau University in Longview, Texas. Franklin broke the dorm curfew, and he was expelled. No special treatment for a young man with a famous father.

The 44-year-old Graham, who lives in North Carolina with his wife and four children, recently finished his autobiography, Rebel With a Cause. The book details some of the pressures and expectations he faced as an adolescent growing up in the shadow of his evangelist father.

Neighbors, teachers, and relatives all thought that Franklin would one day follow in his father’s footsteps. But Franklin wanted nothing to do with preaching or Christian ministry. He wanted to ride motorcycles, shoot guns, and drink beer.

In a recent interview with a Los Angeles Times reporter, Graham reflected on his days as a prodigal son. “When I think of the mistakes I made, the people I hurt, I’d like to change that. But my past might help me a little. It gives me credibility. Maybe somebody in the gutter can relate to this,” Graham said.

The youthful rebellion in Graham’s life might be considered normal for most people. But most people don’t have a father that preaches sermons to millions of people around the world. Not to mention a father that has been a friend and confidante of every president since Harry Truman.

Like the parable in the Bible, Graham eventually returned from wandering ways. In 1974, he joined Samaritan’s Purse, an emergency relief organization modeled after World Vision. Currently, Graham serves as president of Samaritan’s Purse.

From his office in Boone, North Carolina, Graham oversees the $32 million operation of medical and humanitarian relief to places like Bosnia, Rwanda, and Lebanon. Graham’s most ambitious project at Samaritan’s Purse is called “Operation Christmas Child.” The annual project provided over 1 million gift-filled shoe boxes to children in 36 countries last year. The success of “Operation Christmas Child” led to a feature news story by Peter Jennings.

Graham’s work at Samaritan’s Purse will be reduced as he begins to take over his 78-year-old father’s ministry. Handpicked by his father, Graham will become the new president of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, which is based in Minneapolis. He will oversee the $91 million budget that includes missionary work, stadium crusades, and television broadcasts. In fact, Graham will follow in his father’s footsteps by preaching at future crusades.

Dean Cichowski promoted

Forum News Report

After nearly fifteen years of service in VUSL, Curt Cichowski has been promoted to the rank of Associate Dean for Administration.

“Curt is one of the ablest and friendliest administrators I have ever served with in higher education,” said Dean Gaffney. “I am delighted that the faculty adopted a resolution recommending this promotion and that the Provost and President of the University quickly accepted this recommendation. I know that I speak for the entire faculty in extending best wishes and deep gratitude to Curt for his long years of faithful service to the School of Law.”

Women’s History Month activities

By Marianne Manheim
Staff Writer

WLSA is sponsoring three events in the next two weeks. They include a self-defense course, a movie “Calling the Ghosts” about rape of two women in the legal profession in Bosnia, and a speaker on rape. All three are free and open to anyone interested. Schedule of events will be posted around the law school and at the WLSA Board (the first student association board you hit upon entering the law school). Also, check out the library display that was prepared for Women’s History Month the next time you enter the library.

Book of the Dun Cow
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There will be six performances: Friday, April 18, 8:00 PM; Saturday, April 19, 8:00 PM; Sunday, April 20, 7:00 PM; Friday, April 25, 8:00 PM; Saturday, April 26, 8:00 PM; and Sunday, April 27, 7:00 PM.

Crossword Companion

The M&M challenge

By Malini Goel and Marianne Manheim
Staff Columnists

Welcome to the second annual Malini and Marianne Word Challenge — Also Known As -- An excellent way to waste time! Hint - remember in the beginning of your law school career you purchased a Black’s Law Dictionary, it! Throw responses in lockers 123 or 248 and win a prize of M&Ms.

Who is the Gentleman Usher of Black-Rod?
Translate C’est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l’echafaud?
What is eleemosyna regis?
What is bissextile?

The word right below it in the dictionary is not what you may think it is!

This should be the motto of DDI:

This is the motto of the second annual Malini and Marianne Word Challenge: Who is the Gentleman Usher of Black-Rod? What is eleemosyna regis? What is bissextile?

Thanks for playing. We hope it was fun and educational. Don’t forget to hand in the answers.
Minority dissents

Agitation

By Bryan K. Bullock
Staff Columnist

If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who prefer to favor freedom and yet deprate agitation are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters. Power concedes nothing without a demand.

Frederick Douglass, 1857.

Sometimes I reflect upon those eloquent and mighty words spoken so long ago which yet retain their relevance and insufficiency. I think of these words when I see Jesse Jackson leading boycotts, forcing powerful corporations to take a look in the mirror of the boardroom and count the number of African Americans reflected there. I also think of these words when I hear some of my white brothers declare in ultra-patriotic resonance, reminiscent of Hitler's Germany, that they cannot stand idly by while someone, usually someone black, criticizes their great country.

This country and nobody in it is above reproach. But that is not really the idea behind the protests of African Americans concerning the inequalities in American society. We love this land just as much if not more than the ultra-patriot. If that were not so, we would not have fought for the sake of the Civil War, on the side of the North, with no true guarantee of being free no matter which side won. We would not have fought in the First and Second World Wars even though Nazi war criminals were often treated with greater human dignity and respect than black soldiers who still sat in the back of the bus, were lynched in their uniforms and who, no matter what rank they had on their arms, still had to address white civilians as "Sir." We love this country, the home of our forefathers and foremothers and that is why we are accountable for her actions and inactions. Martin Luther King understood this dynamic when he talked about the uncashed check that America had written to black people.

The guilty, it seems, are always the first to yell and yell the loudest. Whenever a black person holds a light to the veil of equality and exposes the flaws in this society, the ultra-patriot stands up, compelled by his duty to uphold the sacredness of America and defend the Great White Way, to let good God-fearing white folk know that we won't let anyone insult their great institution. The ultra-patriot charges all who dare to criticize this country to get out somewhere else, leave, go back where you came from (now THAT'S a democratic notion)...as if he and his people are natives to this country. Everyone who is not a so-called Native American (which is a imprecise term) ought to leave if anyone should at all. Black folks have always criticized their brothers and sisters. We call this tough love. We criticize in order to make each other straighten up, because we love each other. Those whom we allow to be wrong are those who we don't love. Many of us who are Christian even love the ultra-patriot although we pay his bills. Mr. Douglass was right. People like the ultra-patriots don't want progress, they want the status quo. They are satisfied that things are good for them and to hell with everyone else. Agitators are not people who are not propertied or conscientious; they are people who want this nation to be better, to live up to its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." The ultra-patriots of the world are not the men and women who are going to bring down the immobile barriers to true progress. They want America to be great without the work it takes to achieve greatness. They think America is all that it can be because all is well for them. They are idealistic, ignorant, unrealists who refuse to accept the fact that the issues of race are not over and that poverty are at the heart of the problems of this country and may very well tear it apart. Rather than addressing these issues in a meaningful way, the ultra-patriots bomb buildings and blame the victims while holding fast to their cowardly topedical perverted view of the world like a silly little boy putting his finger in the wall of progress hoping to stop the flood of revolution. These are the people that have killed King and impressed Mandela.

How far would we have come as a nation without agitators and agitators? How far would we have come? If we wouldn't have had the Civil Rights Movement with all of the people, black and white, who criticized, blamed, chastised, condemned and even denounced this nation in order to make it wake up, take the blinders off and look at itself squarely and truthfully? As for me, I'll take the growing pains that accompany progress. I will defend this nation as quickly and as vigorously as I criticize it. I know that self-scrutiny is not treason and self-examination is not disloyalty. Since I love freedom, I am not afraid of agitation or agitators. As I am willing to plow the often unpleasant, hard ground that represents the closed-mindedness of many of my fellow Americans, I am willing to read, analyze and understand. Neither am I afraid of the horrible thunder and lightening because I desire the life-giving rain...and I will demand, all possible risk, all knocking, the ultra-patriots, the obstinate, the weak of heart and anyone else who's happy with the status quo on their behinds in order to make this nation the nation it ought to be.

RFRA

continued from Page 1

...the institution of judicial review to crumble. The judges can establish a constitutional floor beneath which no official may go. But the coordinate and independent political branches of the federal government may erect higher standards or set stricter limits on their own power. In any event, members of Congress expressly disavowed any effort to review or reverse the Smith decision. Smith still governs in cases of intentional discrimination against a particular religion, as the Court noted in 1993 when it unanimously struck down ordinances in which a city in South Florida had clearly targeted practices of the Santeria religion. Thus RFRA no more "reversed" Smith than the Voting Rights Act "reversed" Smith. In his instance, Congress responded to a judicial decision by affording greater statutory protection than the Court found necessary under the constitution. As Professor Douglas Laycock argued in his brief for Archbishop Flores, "Liberty is not a so-called establishment of religion; it neither confers a benefit such as a governmental subsidy nor imposes a burden or a penalty unevenly on a particular religious community. Nor is LFCA some sort of continuous conduct unregulated, when the government cannot identify a serious reason for regulating it or when the government has no less restrictive means of doing so. RFRA reflects a powerful legislative consensus that the government has the right not to need to regulate religion more stringently than the statute provides. In doing so, RFRA does not advance any particular religion; it advances religious freedom. And that is not an establishment of religion."

It would be especially odd for the Court to nullify RFRA as an establishment of religion, for the text of the statute expressly states that it does not "affect, interpret, or in any way address that portion of the Establishment Clause that proscribes laws respecting an establishment of religion." The Court should reject all three of the city's arguments, and it should sustain RFRA as a legitimate exercise of congressional power to enforce the first amendment's religious freedom interests.
March 21 – March 31, 1997

Career Opportunities

Clerking Opportunities

ALASKA
Law Clerk/Externs—The Criminal Division of Alaska Dept. of Law has spring, summer, and fall intern and extern positions available for second and third year students who have completed at least one-half of the course work required for a law degree or eligible for a "legal intern permit" under Alaska Bar Rule 44. The program includes round-trip airfare, but will not offer salaries or stipends. Send a resume, writing sample, law school transcript and three letters of reference to: Cynthia M. Hora, Deputy Atty. Gen., 110300, Juneau, AK 99811. Phone: (907) 465-3413. Deadline: For Fall-July 15, and for winter-Oct 31.

CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

INDIANA, SOUTH BEND
Summer Law Clerk—Needed for firm in South Bend. Prefer those who have completed second or third year. Forty (40) hours per week. Please send resume and transcripts to: Philip E. Kalamaros, Kalamaros & Associates, P.C., PO Box 4156, South Bend, IN 46634.

MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL
Law Clerks—Minnesota Supreme Court & the Court of Appeals will hire a number of law clerks for a single court year beginning August 1, 1998 through July 31, 1999. These are separate, but parallel, recruiting processes. The duties of the clerks are primarily to analyze and research the cases on appeal. Qual: The minimum academic requirement for application is enrollment as a second-year law student; J.D. degree from an accredited law school. Specific application information is available in the Career Services Office. Deadline: May 12, 1997.

WISCONSIN
Internship—Unpaid positions available throughout the state during the summer of 1997 with circuit and appellate judges. Interested students should forward a cover letter, resume, references, dates of availability, and court or county of preference to: Kathleen Murphy, Deputy Director of State Courts, Office of Court Operations, 110 East Main Street, Suite 315, Madison, WI 53703. Phone: (608) 267-3121 or Fax: (608) 267-0527. Deadline: 5/15/97

Full-Time Opportunities

CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
Litigation Attorney—Community Legal Services seeks attorney for litigation. Qual: Prior legal experience in the substantive areas of public benefits and health preferred but not required. Spanish or Asian speaking ability preferred. Salary range begins at $27,000/year. DOE. Send cover letter, resume and a writing sample to: Tamara Dahm, Director, Community Legal Services, Inc., 480 N. First St., Suite 202, P.O. Box 1840, San Jose, CA 95109-1840.

FLORIDA, MIAMI
Attorneys/Legal Services of Greater Miami, Inc., a nonprofit poverty law firm, seeks 3 entry-level attorneys and 1 non-profit attorney. Positions are for 12 months or more for their Employment and Economic Security Division. They are also seeking 1 entry-level attorney and 1 experienced (3 yrs. or more) attorney for their Housing Division. Send cover letter (with reference to which position you are applying for), and resume to: Maria Soto, Deputy Director, LSAMI, 3000 Biscayne Blvd., Suite 500, Miami, FL 33137.

INDIANA, ANGOLA
Solo Attorney—looking for a new attorney or December graduate to office share in a busy law office. Over 30 years of experience. Send resume to: Michelle A. Simmons, 107 North Martha Street, Angola, IN 46703 or call: 219/665-9779.

INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS
Associate Attorney—Downtown law firm seeks attorney with 0-4 years experience. Qual: Insurance defense background preferred but not required. Send resume and salary requirements to: Hiring Attorney, Sipe Rumely & Hefner, 225 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, IN 46204-2137.

INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS
Associate—Downtown law firm is seeking a motivated individual for an associate position. The firm possesses a strong demonstrated interest in litigation or estate planning. Potential associates would also be in the top 1/3 of their class or possess other significant work related experience. Please send cover letter noting areas of interest, resume, transcript and writing sample to: John C. Green, Esquire, HUME SMITH GEDDENS GREEN & SIMONS, LLP, 54 Monument Circle, Fourth Floor, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

INDIANA, MUNCIE
Attorney—3L, with some connections to East Central Indiana or an interest in moving to Muncie, Indiana to establish a general practice is encouraged to submit a resume to: Chris M. Teagle, Law Office of Chris M. Teagle, 108 East Washington St., Muncie, IN 47305. (Chris is a 1985 VUSL grad).

INDIANA, SOUTH BEND
Attorney—Law firm in South Bend with established and respected concentrations in corporate and commercial law and litigation seeks attorney with 0-5 years experience. Qual: Indiana Bar required. Send introductory letter and resume to: Eugenia S. Schwartz, Nickle & Piascki, 205 W. Jefferson Blvd., Suite 600, South Bend, IN 46601.

MICHIGAN, GRAND RAPIDS
Assistant U.S. Attorney—for the Western District of Michigan accepts applications on an open, continuous basis. Applications are active from one year from the month of receipt. The U.S. Attorney's Office is a federal government office within the Department of Justice. Qual: Applicants must be U.S. citizens and possess a current license to practice law in one of the states. The U.S. Dept of Justice is an equal opportunity employer. Submit cover letter & resume to: Michael H. Dettmer, U.S. Attorney, P.O. Box 288, Grand Rapids, MI 49501-0288. Phone: (616) 456-2404 or Fax: (616) 456-2488.

OHIO, TOLEDO
Attorney—Advocates for Basic Legal Equality seeks a housing and community development attorney to provide representation, solving legal problems of the poor, and maintain good relationships with organizations and client groups. Qual: Admitted to the Ohio Bar or eligible to be admitted, excellent legal and communication skills, commitment, substantial litigation experience. Send cover letter and resume to: Housing Attorney Position (Special Litigation and Support Unit), 740 Spitzer Blvd., Toledo, OH 43604.
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