Cardozo Cup: 3Ls repeat

BY JONATHAN PASKY
Editor in chief

It was the 3Ls’ year again at the annual Cardozo Cup softball tournament at Kirchoff Park.

Amidst the cold temperatures in the lower 50s and upper 40s by the end of the night, the Class of 2005 beat the faculty 14-8 in the final game of the tournament to take home the cup for the second straight year.

In game one, the 1Ls and 2Ls faced off, with a hard-fought battle waged on the diamond. The game was back-and-forth, with the 1Ls taking an early lead. In the end, the 2Ls took over in the final inning, winning with a score of 4-3.

In the second game of the evening, the 2Ls were no match for the 3Ls. The 3Ls were up early with a five-run lead. The 2Ls came back with two runs late in the game, but by that time the 3Ls had scored nine runs.

The game ended with a diving catch over the back fence, robbing a 2L of a home run. Final score: 9-2 in favor of the 3Ls.

Meanwhile, the faculty had been warming up on the opposite field in preparation for the final game.

Yet, the tactic seemed ineffective, as the 3Ls scooted out to a comfortable seven-run lead early in the game.

Questions abounded: Did the 10-run rule apply? It was too early to write off the faculty, though, as Prof. Ivan Bodensteiner and Jeremy Telman, and Dean Bruce Berner led the charge to bring the faculty within three at 7-4.

Late in the game, a series of errors led to the 3Ls getting a few more runs. Add that to the couple extra earned runs and by the end of the 7th inning, the final score was 3Ls: 14; faculty: 8.

This year’s Cardozo Cup

Candidates debate at VUSL

BY JONATHAN PASKY
Editor in chief

Candidates for the Indiana state House of Representatives and State Senate faced off at VUSL on Oct. 12, in the Tabor Classroom of Wesemann Hall.

It was the first of three forums covering the local politicians at Valparaiso University for the first of three forums for local politicians and allowing people from the community and school to hear the candidates’ stance on a number of issues.

The forum featured candidates from the four contested Statehouse races and the one senate district in Northwest Indiana. A total of thirteen candidates were present for the event, which was taped and broadcast later on local public access cable.

Reforming Bretton Woods

BY STEVE SUTOW
Forum columnist

In July 1944, the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference convened at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, with 44 countries in attendance. The purpose was to design a comprehensive global governance system and to make financial arrangements for the postwar world after the expected defeat of Germany and Japan.

This conference, later called the Bretton Woods Conference, set the stage for the development of international structures to govern the global financial and trade systems with the purpose of preventing economic instabilities that could lead to future conflict.

The Bretton Woods Conference created organizations with the intention of rebuilding war-ravaged Europe,
Register now... for the Bar Exam

Missing deadlines can become costly

BY MARINA RICCI
Copy editor

We are only two months into the fall semester, and already first and second-year students need to start registering for the bar exam, and third-year students need to start filling out bar exam applications. Future California lawyers have only 90 days into the first year of law school to register for the bar by the priority deadline.

Other states requiring law student registration before filing a bar exam application are Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas. Most of these states require the registration to be completed during the first year of law school to avoid hefty late fees.

For example, in Illinois, students can expect to pay $350 versus a $100 fee if not registered for the bar by March 1 of the first year of law school. In order to check state deadlines and specific requirements, all law students should visit the National Conference of Bar Examiners at http://www.ncbex.org/offices.htm and follow links to specific state bar exam websites which will outline a step-by-step process for registering and applying for the bar exam in your state.

In addition to the bar exam, every state except Maryland, Washington and Wisconsin, require law students (usually 3Ls) to pass the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) in order to be admitted to the state bar.

Third-year students also need to start filling out applications for the actual bar exam with deadlines beginning as early as December 1, with most state deadlines in January, February and March. Costs for filing late applications can span over $1,000, giving a new meaning to the term “late fee.” Going to the NCBEX website mentioned previously will lead you to specific state websites with information on how to file a timely application for the bar exam in your state.

This test is given in March, August and November and students can register for the MPRE directly at http://www.ncbex.org/tests.htm or by visiting the specific state bar website.

Ultimately, it is advisable for all students to get an early start as the applications can span as many as 30 pages, if not more, in length. So, if you were concerned that you had nothing to do over winter break, your worries are now over!

If you have further questions pertaining to registering or filing an application for the bar exam, you should contact Associate Dean Bruce Berner or Registrar Linda Canada in the administrative offices on the second floor of Wesemann Hall.

Bar Exam Deadlines
www.ncbex.org

Indiana:
($250 exam fee)
* November 15, 2004 (February 22-23 exam)
* April 1, 2005 (July 26-27 exam)
[Late filing up to 15 days after deadline.]

Illinois:
($250 exam fee + $100 registration fee by March of 1L year; $450 thereafter):
* September 1, 2004 (February 24-25 exam)
* February 1, 2005 (July 26-27 exam)
[Late filing up to Dec. 31/May 31.]
Law school to host CLE seminars

The Valparaiso University School of Law will present several continuing legal education seminars during this academic year.

Each seminar will take place from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. at Wesemann Hall on campus and will be taught by VU law faculty members. Each seminar is $40 and those who attend will earn two hours of continuing legal education credit.

The first session, offered Oct. 22, is entitled “Current Issues in Mediation,” and will be taught by Barbara Schmidt, director of legal writing, and Ruth Vance, professor of law.

Six other sessions are planned for the spring semester. Check the “News In Brief” section in the coming months for more details on CLE seminars.

To register for the seminars, call (219) 465-7903. Proceeds will benefit the VU Law Clinic.

“Dido and Aeneas” to premiere Nov. 5 at VUCA

Henry Purcell’s 17th century operatic masterpiece “Dido and Aeneas,” a story of a passionate romance destroyed by paranoia, will open Nov. 5 at the Valparaiso University Theatre.

The baroque opera, composed in 1689, focuses on Dido, the queen of Carthage, and the heroic Trojan prince Aeneas, whose romance disintegrates when Dido gives in to her fears of evil conspirators and political intrigue.

“Dido and Aeneas” is Purcell’s most popular and frequently staged opera and is based on a portion of Virgil’s “Aeneid,” an epic poem about the adventures of Aeneas following the fall of Troy and the founding of Rome. VU’s interpretation of the opera focuses on Dido’s self-destructive psychology, which causes her to mistrust her love for Aeneas and suffer from delusions.

The opera features Mari Bjoraker of Golden Valley, Minn., as Dido and B.J. Engelhardt of Overland Park, Kan., as Aeneas. Rachel Easton of Valparaiso will perform the part of the Second Witch.

Performances are at 8 p.m., Nov. 5, 7, 10, 12 and 14. Tickets are $10 for adults and $5 for seniors and students, call (219) 465-5162 to reserve tickets. Additional information about this performance or any theater production may be found at the VUCA homepage, www.valpo.edu/vuca/.

New VUSL staff appointed

New faces continue to appear this year at VUSL. After filling several faculty positions earlier in the year, the law school has filled the vacancy in the Career Planning Center created by the departure of Lori Hartman and has filled a newly created position in Financial Planning.

Valerie Jensen has been named Executive Director of Career Planning, effective Nov. 1.

Jensen comes to VU after serving as associate dean for multicultural affairs at William Mitchell College of Law. Previously, she served in state government positions in Minnesota.

In 2003, Jensen was selected one of 15 Attorneys of the Year by Minnesota Lawyer magazine. She earned her law degree at William Mitchell and her bachelor’s degree from Carleton College.

Tammi Jackson has been named Director of Financial Planning.

Jackson comes to VUSL after serving five years on the staff at the University of Maryland in finance related positions. Previously, she served in financial positions with W.R. Grace and Sikorsky Aircraft.

She earned her law degree from the University of Maryland, her masters in business administration from Sacred Heart University and her bachelor’s degree from the University of Connecticut.

Please welcome Valerie and Tammi to the VUSL community.

Dell computer adapter recall program

Dell, Inc. is voluntarily recalling and offering free replacements for certain AC adapters that were sold for use with some models of Dell Latitude, Dell Precision and Dell Inspiron notebook computers. It is possible for the adapters to overheat, which could pose a risk of fire or electrical shock.

Potentially affected adapters were sold with the following models of Dell notebook computers: Latitude CP, CPI, CPIA, CPCI, CPIR, CPXH, CPV, CS, Csx, CPxJ, CPIs, C500, C510, C600, C610, C800, C805, C810, V700, C-Dock; Inspiron 2500, 2600, 3700, 3800, 4000, 4100, 4150, 5000, 5000E, 7500, 7550, 8000, 8100, Advanced Port Replicator, Docking Station and Precision M40.

The adapters were also sold separately, including in response to service calls. The adapters were shipped to customers between September 1998 and February 2002. The words “DELL”, and either “P/N 9364U”, “P/N 7832D”, or “P/N 4983D” are printed on the back of the adapters.

Dell has set up a website to help customers determine if their adapters are affected. If you think you may have an affected adapter, visit Dell’s site at www.delladapterprogram.com. The website will direct you to find and enter an identification number from the back of your AC adapter so as to determine whether the adapter is affected by this issue.

While awaiting a replacement adapter from Dell, you should unplug the adapter from the wall electrical outlet when unattended. If an adapter shows signs of overheating, you should immediately unplug the adapter and notify Dell.

— Bill Smith

VU graduate wins Jeopardy! tournament

Russ Schumacher, a 2001 graduate of Valparaiso University with a bachelor of meteorology degree, recently won this year’s Jeopardy! Tournament of Champions and a $250,000 prize.

Schumacher, currently a graduate student in atmospheric science at Colorado State University, qualified for the tournament with four wins on the show in October 2003.

Over the course of the two-week tournament, Schumacher competed against 15 other Jeopardy! champions.

While at Valpo, Schumacher was active in student government and was a member of the Valpo Storm Intercept Team.

Schumacher is a member of the Valpo Admission Network.

Where am I?

The first person to correctly i.d. the picture above will win a $10 gift certificate to Jimmy John's, compliments of The Forum.

E-mail your responses to forum@valpo.edu

September answer: Rotunda, Porter County Courthouse

September winner: Merissa Bracke (2L)
Reality over image, or how to get a job and make partner in one easy lesson

From the student point of view, law schools have two main functions. The first is to provide an education that one can use in law practice, business, organizational affairs, or everyday life. In law school, you gain, or at least can gain, essential law-related expertise, such as the ability to research the law, argue the law, write briefs, draft contracts, and take depositions. You may also gain broader forms of expertise, such as the ability to read critically, write clearly and persuasively, lead organizations and teams, handle hysterical people (such as clients, colleagues, and bosses), manage your time, sell yourself to employers, and act as a professional. Every accredited law school provides at least the opportunity for a graduate to gain these skills and competences. Of course, in any of these skill areas, some schools do a better job than others.

The second main function of a law school is to provide a credential. Specifically, the credential every accredited law school provides is eligibility to sit for the bar examination. This is a ticket, and it is a ticket nearly everyone wants at the end of the law school ride. Note that it is not the same as the education received. To obtain this credential, all you have to do is pass your courses and maintain a certain grade point average—you don’t even have to have learned much (or remember what you did learn for very long).

All this is pretty straightforward. But it tends to become confused because law schools can also provide another type of credential that looks like educational quality. This credential is what we might call cachet. This credential (unlike the ticket to take the bar examination) is a matter of degree: there is a difference between, say, graduating from Harvard and graduating from the Appalachian School of Law—a perfectly fine educational institution but one with little cachet. This credential seems to be identical with, or at least closely connected with, educational quality, actual or potential. But it really is not. A person who graduates from Harvard receives the Harvard cachet even if he graduates last in his class. And, as I pointed out in my last column, we repeatedly hear stories about graduates of high cachet institutions who cannot research or write because the school does a poor job of teaching these basic and necessary skills.

Too often, the difference between educational quality and cachet is forgotten. But it is perilous to do so because it can lead one to forget what is important. Examples of this abound. Here, I provide two.

Consider the question I raised in my last column, “How do we measure our success?” Our success, I argued, lies in the substance and products of our educational program. It lies in stories about our graduates: about their successes, their careers, their character, and their service to clients, employers, organizations, the justice system, and society at large. I also argued that, in order to continue achieving successes through our graduates, we must continue to invest resources—both time and money—in providing as strong a program of education as we possibly can. This may seem obvious but lately I have heard reports about law schools that have raided their library budgets or other substantive areas so they could spend the funds in a quest for more cachet. This is insane. No, it is worse than insane. It is a gross disservice to the students the school purportedly seeks to serve. It disregards the ultimate purposes of having a law school in the first place.

A second example can be found in the employer world. A very interesting report was published in 2002 by the Minority Corporate Counsel Association, entitled The Myth of the Meritocracy: A Report on the Bridges and Barriers to Success in Large Law Firms (it is available online at http://www.mcca.com/site/data/researchprograms/PurplePathways/index.shtml). This study examined patterns of hiring and advancement in large law firms. One finding is that many large law firms are greatly influenced by cachet in their initial hiring decisions. No surprise here—as we all know, many large firms interview only students from a limited group of schools. But another conclusion is that whether an individual is successful in those very same firms, and makes partner, has little to do with either cachet or most of the other factors (such as judicial clerkship, class rank, law review) that guided the hiring decision in the first place. Rather, success in the firm is based mainly on demonstrated character and ability—on consistently high-quality work, excellent service to clients, revenue generation, initiative, and other factors linked to productivity and high business potential. In the end, reality prevails over image—as it must if the firm doesn’t want to go broke.

Thus, it is quality of one’s law school education and personal character that are the keys to success. That explains why you can find extraordinarily successful Valpo Law alumni wherever you look: in large firms (e.g., Sidley Austin Brown & Wood, Holland & Knight), corporations (e.g., U.S. Steel, Verizon, Bane One), the judiciary (e.g., Indiana Supreme Court, United States District Courts), the Federal Government (e.g., Merit Systems Protection Board, Department of Justice), academia (e.g., University of Houston, Notre Dame), and much more. These individuals have succeeded in large measure because this school gave them the tools to compete and to succeed. It gave them the ability to write, analyze, handle responsibility, and act like a professional.

The successes of our alumni help you, our current students, in many ways. These successes should inspire you and help you recognize what you, too, can accomplish. In some cases they open doors, since the successes of one or more alumni in an organization evidence the potential of other Valpo Law grads in that organization. And more generally, these success stories provide testimony that you should not be shy to use.

Ultimately, your success lies in your own hands. But as you pursue jobs and a career, as you market yourself to prospective employers, don’t be reluctant to point out to employers the many, many successful and distinguished graduates who preceded you. Don’t be reluctant to explain what it is about our educational program that helped make these individuals successful. And don’t hesitate to urge that those very same factors point to a successful career for you as well.
Why Law Review?

I decided to go to law school because I wondered what it would be like to learn under the Socratic method. Incidentally, my knowledge of law review was pretty much nil at the beginning of the scared to death, worked to death, bored to death cycle.

When the murmurings of law review finally began to hit my ears, I was intrigued, slightly intimidated, and rather tantalized by the challenge.

I had to make a choice: Did I really want to spend all of my time becoming indoctrinated into geekdom? For many, the whole resume thing is, legitimately, a good enough reason to join. Not me. Not when I had no long term goal anyway.

But, upon thinking more about it, lofty idealism possessed me and I realized that law reviews are actually part of, and arguably leading, a fantastic legal dialogue. In fact, I decided law review may just be the most accessible vehicle for legal change available for participation by law students.

My time in law review has more than confirmed my theories on its impact in the legal community. Pushing my glasses up my nose with a little snort, I find pleasure in the fact that I’m directly involved in publishing great thinkers who are putting forth novel ideas. Furthermore, I have the added benefits of ever-increasing editing skills, and, of course, tons of Lexis and Westlaw points.

I must say, however, I’m missing the whole bored to death part of the law school experience. I’m hoping this whole experience is like a marathon.

In the middle I sort of resolve myself to the fact that I’m insane and I wonder “why the heck did I decide to work myself to death?” But, I have a very strong feeling that in the end, it will all be more than worthwhile.

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Jamie Spence is a third-year student at VUSL. She is Executive Editor of Publication of the Valparaiso University Law Review.
Could inflation be slowing the bulls?

Investing in the market today is a dubious proposition. Following the market boom of late 2002 and 2003, many American investors found themselves on the propitious end of low interest rates. Recently, those explosive months of lucre have stagnated, leaving investors to wonder the fate of their momentarily prodigious investments. The market, by all accounts, is still rebounding from the recession of the 1990s, but what, if anything, could further these unsettling economic reverberations?

One plausible answer is inflation. The common definition of inflation is the fall in purchasing power of the dollar, or a rise in the general level of prices. (http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Economics/Inflation). Economists measure inflation by averaging several indices that represent the cost of materials from production to sale. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflation). Economists regard inflation as a watermark for the current state of economic health, balancing between the two disastrous extremes, deflation and hyperinflation. For individuals, it acts more as a zeitgeber, stimulating an increase or decrease in consumer spending.

Economic academia has developed a number of theories analyzing the nexus between inflation and economic growth. The Neo-Keynesian theory follows a tripartite structure balancing demand, cost, and a built-in variable that adapts to the fluctuation of varying costs of living.

The Supply Side theorists follow the monetary demand theory. This measures inflation by the increase in supply or lack of demand for currency.

The Austrian School has similarly juxtaposed the Supply Side theory. The Austrian School, though, focuses on the intrinsic gold value of the monetary scheme, i.e. the amount of gold that substantiates the value of the dollar via the exchange rate. This perspective similarly considers the national deficit as affecting the value of the dollar, and subsequently inflation.

The divers indices draw the primary focus. The advent of inexpensive technology creates new obstacles for deciphering the overall percentage of inflation. The Commodity Price Index measures the increase and decrease in the cost of items over time. This typically represents a fixed number of any one type of item, including the value of the item likened to its sale price. The Consumer Price Index measures the cost of items purchased by the "average consumer." This typically represents the cost of the average standard of living.

The conflict arises between these two when, in the aggregate, they measure opposite though apposite costs. An example is the cost of a computer when juxtaposed with the cost of a gallon of milk or gasoline. Currently, economists posit and attribute the bullish trend to a low level of inflation. Anyone who has paid over $2.00 per gallon of gasoline, or $3.00 for a gallon of milk, finds this position difficult to digest. Inflation, or at least the publicized numbers, remains low because of the difference between the Commodity and Consumer Price Indices.

Returning to the cost of a computer illustrates this point. Today, a computer that was otherwise unfathomable 10 years ago, costs less than the base model Pentium I would have in 1994. Coupled with similar decreases in technology costs, these substantial differences in Commodity Prices balance the negative trend of Consumer Price increases. The result is an inflation computation that does not accurately reflect the rising costs under the Consumer Price Index, which affects the average consumer in a more profound manner.

This discrepancy is only part of the problem. The Austrian School incorporates the national deficit into the inflation equation. From their position, the value of every dollar comes from the amount of gold available in the monetary system. An increase in the national debt of a country increases the amount of currency which represents that fixed amount of gold. This makes every article of paper currency worth less when charged against the relatively fixed value of the bullion.

The situation we have now strikes a parlous balance on the edge of the cliff of hyperinflation. To stray the direction of cost increase, or wage reduction, would drastically increase the cost of living. This would adversely affect demand by weakening the purchasing power of the consuming middle class.

While my study of the issue is the antithesis of lucubration, the fact that a problem exists should be readily apparent. Other economic forces, including this odd effect within the inflation computation, may yet drive the recent downturn in the markets. Regardless, one way to aver the consequences of decreased consumer purchasing power is to increase the value of the dollar. Solving the spendthrift policies of the current governmental administration presents one solution, and subsidizing the struggling areas of the economy yet another. At the forefront of the issue, though, is the instability of the current scheme. Either way, consumers need to effectuate change through intelligent spending and investing, or casting a vote in the direction of sound economic policy.

Andrew Smith is a second-year law student at VUSL. He can be reached at richard.smith1@valpo.edu.
“Camp Cupcake” and its new tenant, inmate no. 55170-054

By Hal Price

As regular readers of The Forum, ya’ll are well aware of this column and my usual motive in producing it each and every month.

Not only does it allow this Texan to get things off his chest, but also to allow us a moment to think about things other than which rule to use for some hearsay exception or which revenue code to reference in our attempt to depreciate certain business expenses. And for those of you that know me, you are well aware that I do not need much of an excuse to complain about something.

With the University of Texas losing their biggest game of the year to Oklahoma two weeks ago (for the fifth year in a row), I decided to follow the disappointment I have with my Longhorns and share a few snippets of things that are frustrating me and should you as well.

In connection with the running stock market theme of The Forum this year, has anyone else noticed that using money managers and stock brokers to purchase equities has become a lot easier than buying with your own? The large brokerage houses merging and should you as well.

A broker, for any individual that plans on retiring in the golden years, has to be last seen at the wrong time and not live off welfare and innocent when the feds come knocking again?

If Martha was willing to break the law for a few thousand dollars of her personal wealth, what is to stop her from continuing her unethical ways as head of a publicly held company?

Martha Stewart is serving her five-month sentence at a women’s correctional facility in Alderson, West Virginia—and writing her prison autobiography.

If Martha was willing to break the law for a few thousand dollars of her personal wealth, what is to stop her from continuing her unethical ways as head of a publicly held company? After she writes her book ($5 million deal just signed), Martha will return to MSLO. Will she compromise the retirement accounts of her employees by continuing to manipulate the market, then play innocent when the feds come knocking again?

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Law students pay more than fair share for campus improvement

The Torch, another student publication with at least one good editorial writer, published enrollment statistics for the various academic programs offered at VU. The jittery masses that daily walk the corridors of Wesemann Hall numbered 567 at the beginning of the year, just shy of last year’s record. While this may seem like quite a sum, it’s pretty small since there are nearly 4,000 (3,970) students at Valparaiso University. That means we consist of less than 15% of the entire student body.

Now, I’m sure that any reasonably prudent person reading this tripe is trying to figure out how in the hades this has any relevance to anything in our lives. But, that is why you have me to lead you through the wilderness. We are being used by the University as a windfall for the nearest engineering invention of modern times - asphalt. Law students, grad students and pesky undergrads all have the privilege of paying a hefty $50 for a parking sticker. The problem is that we hardly use any of it. While I don’t have specific numbers, I guarantee that the percentage of asphalt controlled by the university customarily used by law students comes nowhere near 15%.

To begin, there are barely enough university spaces dedicated to students in close proximity to the law school to accommodate our strictly commuter population, and a good chunk of them haven’t seen maintenance in many moons. However, the past few years have seen a good deal of upgrades and upkeep on roads and lots that a vast majority of law students will never use.

Another matter is that without an option of university housing, many of us have no choice but to live quite a distance away and throw away $50 for a gravel spot in such an ill state of repair as to be nearly impossible to properly clear in the winter.

What does this amount to? We are the Physical Plant’s cash cow. Every year we pay more for improvements we never use and the enjoyment of atrophied lots that are reminiscent of Soviet-era public works competence.

I call upon members of the administration, SBA and others to exhaust all measures to find an equitable solution to this problem for the coming years. As I see it, there are two options. The university could always charge law students less than everybody else for their parking stickers. Alternatively, we could see the back swamp behind the main lot paved or at least graveled, as well as the lot adjacent to the train tracks on Greenwich Avenue. That way we could dispense with pulling out waders every time it rains when parking in back. In any case, any change would be for the better, and I hope that at least this year’s second-year class will some day be able to benefit from the pillaging of my wallet.

Ryan Adler is a third-year law student at VUSL. He can be reached at ryan.adler@valpo.edu.

Schoolhouse rocks

So I’ve been incredibly busy recently. I’m not complaining, merely telling you. Everyone is busy with school work, looking for a summer clerkship, writing for law review, preparing for moot court...the list goes on and on.

What do I do in my free time? I watch Scrubs re-runs and obsess over Brett Easton Ellis novels. I find however, that while pondering whether Rules of Attraction is better than Glamorama is a noble endeavor, my favorite moments of each day are when I am at school.

Yeah I know what you’re about to say. Something along the lines of “I can’t wait to leave school, what the hell is this kid talking about.”

I fully understand where you’re coming from too. There are certainly days when I need to get horizontal and watch Oprah. But more often than not, I enjoy my time at school more than watching Maury Povich, where all I learn is whose shrimp I’m going to get.

Anyway, back to the main... Let’s look at all the other great things that happen only at school: random sightings of your friends (never happens in your apartment or Wal-Mart), discussions about last night’s bender while studying, planning your next night out while studying...honestly, I could write anything right now and put “while studying” after it and it works...genius...sheer genius.

I think like all other parts of our lives, it’s the people around us that make the difference. It’s more fun to be hanging in the same building with 50 of your friends than watching Blue’s Clues by yourself.

Still not convinced? Fine, I tried... you can at least say that I have a positive outlook.

And by the way, Rules of Attraction is better than Glamorama, but not by much. Rock ‘n roll, rock ‘n roll.

Barry Wormser is a second-year student at Washington University in St. Louis. He can be reached at bswormser@wulaw.wustle.edu.
Unequipped in criminal law

[Re: “Pardon the Interpretation”, etcetera, September 2004, page 19]

I write to find out (a), is Azra Zaidi really a law student and (b) if she is, has she ever heard of some documents that say “innocent until proven guilty” and “presumption of innocence.” Let us examine her various statements which prompted my two questions:
1. "...just as his trial was dismissed." Bryant's trial was not dismissed, the charges were dismissed. "The move by the court..." The court didn’t make any move; it had no authority to force the prosecution to take the case to trial. The prosecution has the absolute authority to dismiss a case prior to trial. "...rape, adultery and whatever other criminal activities..." Adultery hasn't been a crime in any state in this country for over 30 years. Immoral yes; criminal, no.

2. "Did he rape her? I really don’t care. That was for the jury to decide. I only wanted justice to be done and for both sides to tell their story...the trial should have gone through to the end for justice to be best served..." "Then BAM, she drops the suit..." First of all, how can Zaidi say that she doesn’t care if she was raped, and then say she only wanted justice to be done? If she wasn’t raped, then how is justice being served by making an innocent person go to trial? Does every case have to go to trial to satisfy Zaidi’s idea of "justice?" Secondly, no complainant ever “drops” a suit. The prosecuting authority dismisses a criminal charge, as opposed to a lawsuit between private parties being dismissed by one or all of those parties. As any lawyer (or knowledgeable law student) would know, there is a world of legal and factual difference between those two situations.

Zaidi’s last two paragraphs are the prototypically general emotional complaining about the “criminal justice system” (a misnomer, since there are literally thousands of systems) without any substance to it.

Notwithstanding her earlier statement “...I really don’t care...”(if he raped her), she obviously believes that Bryant is guilty, and penalizes him for having money enough to hire a lawyer of his own choosing.

Lastly, Zaidi does not understand what the victim's filing of the civil lawsuit at such a late date did to the state's case. Much of the sexual history of the complainant would have been suppressed in the criminal trial. However, in the civil trial it would have been a different matter. Bryant would have been allowed to question her under oath as to virtually all aspects of her sex life both before and during trial. Anything that he found out at the civil trial would have been brought up at the criminal trial, thus undermining the prosecution's efforts to have it excluded. Quite frankly, the filing of the civil suit bolstered the opinion of many who felt from the beginning that this was consensual sex from which the victim planned to profit.

In closing, I sincerely hope that Zaidi takes criminal law and procedure, and learns the basics from her professor(s) and classmates. At present she is woefully unequipped to do the job of every lawyer: To defend the basic tenets which undergird our legal system.

Noah Lewis Holcomb, Jr.
VUSL, '77

MLSA too politicized

I am writing this letter to voice my concern over what I feel is the unnecessary politicalization of the Multicultural Law School Association (MLSA).

When I walk down the hallway of the law school and I look at the MLSA message board, all I see are promotions for Michael Moore and other left-wing ideology. I think that it is a given that Moore does not like George W. Bush. He is against the war in Iraq and does not care for the president’s handling of the War on Terror. Okay, so what does this have to do with multiculturalsm? Moore’s rhetoric only serves to politically divide people in what is already an election year. MLSA should be about more than that. It should be about uniting people, not act as a source of divisiveness. In fact, MLSA’s constitution states something to that effect. I know this, because I am a former MLSA officer (Treasurer Fall 2001/Spring 2002).

During that year, the officer’s of the club: Curtis Martin (’03), Diana Gallardo (’03), Samatha Ahuja (’04) and myself differed in political philosophies. But we never let that drive the club. We knew that MLSA should be about bringing people together. One MLSA accomplishment of that year that I am particularly proud of was the successful campaigning of the Diversity Scholarship. We all felt strongly that whether it be non-traditional students, racial minorities, or people of different economic strata, diversity helps to improve the learning environment here at VUSL.

A year and a half ago I got called back onto active duty with a National Guard unit from Evansville, Indiana. Since returning to VUSL, it certainly seems that the philosophy of the club has changed; allowing political views to drive the club.

Things like the Diversity Scholarship and building unity are the things that MLSA should hang its hat on, not Moore’s left wing propaganda.

I kindly ask that the current MLSA leadership alter their focus so that people of multiple cultures (to include fiscal conservatives such as myself) feel welcome.

Allen Timms
2L

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The Forum reserves the right to edit any contributions and/or reject them without notification. Letters must be limited to 400 words and columns to either 400 or 800 words.

Written contributions must be typed and include the author’s contact information; law students must include their year in school.

Unsigned letters will not be printed. When referring to specific articles, please include the date and title.

Contributions can be sent to: The Forum, 651 S. College Ave., Valparaiso, IN 46383; via e-mail at forum@valpo.edu; or in hard copy to The Forum’s mailbox located in the SBA office.

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By Erin Guy & Melissa Durham

U.S. Supreme Court resumes term

The Supreme Court opened its new term on October 4, 2004, faced with urgent business and looming uncertainty. The court reconvened amid a frenzied presidential campaign and speculation that the President inaugurated in January could nominate as many as three new justices in the next four years. The issue of judicial appointments has been an issue of much discussion in the recent presidential debates. The nine justices have served together for ten years, which is the longest stretch without a vacancy since 1823. Both major presidential candidates are aware that Chief Justice William Rehnquist, 80, Justices John Paul Stevens, 84, and Sandra Day O’Connor, 74, could each step down during the next four years. The justices have accepted over 50 cases for review so far, enough to fill their argument calendar into early February and leaving room for perhaps two dozen more to be accepted over the coming weeks in time to be decided during this term. Some of the topics that will be argued in the upcoming months are criminal law, property and constitutional law. Following are some of the important cases the court has agreed to hear during its new term. This is an important term for criminal law, as the justices will not only have to sort out the legality of the federal sentencing guidelines since their ruling in Blakely v. Washington on June 24, 2004, but also will decide the fate of the death penalty imposed on juveniles. In the Court’s ruling in Blakely v. Washington, it held that a similar sentencing system used by the state of Washington was unconstitutional. In that case, the high court ruled 5-4 that Washington state’s sentencing system violated a person’s right to a trial by jury because it allowed judges to make findings on factors that were never presented to jurors. The Supreme Court held in Blakely v. Washington that the state system violated the constitutional right to trial by jury by permitting judges to make these essential findings. The Court stated that such a system lets judges increase a sentence dramatically. In both the state and federal systems, sentencing guidelines provide a starting point for calculating a criminal sentence, and judges then make findings about a variety of factors to determine how much time a defendant will actually serve. Since the Court’s ruling, federal judges around the country quickly started ruling that they could no longer treat the federal sentencing guidelines as binding. The Justice Department complained that the Blakely ruling has created chaos in the courts and confusion over “tens of thousands” of pending sentences nationwide. (The sentencing cases United States v. Booker, No. 04-104, and United States v. Fanfan, No. 04-105 were heard in oral arguments on October 4, 2004). The justices also heard oral arguments on October 13, 2004, in a significant death penalty case. The question in Roper v. Simmons, No. 03-633, is whether executing someone convicted of committing capital murder at the age of 16 or 17 offends “evolving standards of decency in a civilized society.” That is the test the court applies to decide whether a punishment is “cruel and unusual” within the meaning of the Eighth Amendment. In 1988, the court prohibited the execution of those whose crimes were committed at 15 or younger, but refused the next year to extend that decision to 16- and 17-year-olds. Although there have been few executions for juvenile crimes in recent years, the United States is one of only a handful of nations where such executions are still possible, and the case has attracted worldwide attention. Seventy-three people are currently on death row in 12 states, one-third of them in Texas, for crimes committed before the age of 18.

Another important case to be heard is whether a Connecticut city can take away a person’s home to clear the way for upscale development. In a case from New London, Conn., the court will examine the power of eminent domain and decide whether the government can take private property and turn it over to a private developer for a project intended to increase the local tax base. The question in Kelo v. City of New London, No. 04-108, is whether this is the kind of “public use” for which the Constitution authorizes eminent domain. Kelo lost the state courts, with the Connecticut Supreme Court holding that the term “public use” means that a taking need only have some anticipated public benefit, such as increased tax revenues and improving the area’s economy.

The Court decided on October 12, 2004, that it will hear appeals in two cases involving displays of the Ten Commandments on public property. These will be interesting given the justices have refused to get involved in these disputes in recent years and it is a politically sensitive issue. The Court will decide the constitutionality of the Ten Commandments’ display on government land and buildings. One case involves a Ten Commandments monument that has stood on the grounds of the Texas State Capitol in Austin since 1961. The six-foot-high granite monument displays several religious and patriotic symbols, including the Star of David. Separately, the Court will also hear a case from Kentucky where the lower court barred the posting of the Ten Commandments in Kentucky courthouses. [Cases are Van Orden v. Perry, No. 03-1500 & McCreary County v. ACLU, No. 03-1693].

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
• Model decides hair care product provides too much publicity

Topic: Constitutional Law, Copyright, Intellectual Property

Summary: Dismissal of plaintiff’s suit, alleging the defendant violated her right to publicity in her likeness as protected under the Illinois Right of Publicity Act (IRPA), is affirmed where her IRPA-based claim is preempted by section 301 of the Copyright Act.

The plaintiff, model June Toney, appeared on a Johnson Products Company package of hair relaxer. The
product line came under the ownership of L'Oréal U.S.A., Inc. and then The Wella Corporation, the defendants. The plaintiff asserted that the defendant used her likeness on packaging in promotions beyond the time period agreed to with Johnson Products Company. She claimed the defendant "violated her right to publicity in her likeness as protected under the Illinois Right of Publicity Act, 765 Ill. Comp. Stat. 1075/1, et seq. (2003) ("IRPA"), and the Lanham Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)."

Defendant moved to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The district court found Judge Kouros was appointed to the bench in 1997. Defendant moved to dismiss her Lanham Act claim with prejudice. The plaintiff voluntarily dismissed her Lanham Act claim with prejudice.

The plaintiff appealed the preemption determination. The appeals court affirmed the lower court. The IRPA claim was preempted because it met the Copyright Act's conditions for preemption. "First, the work in which the right is asserted must be fixed in tangible form and come within the subject matter of copyright as specified in § 106. Second, the right must be equivalent to any of the rights specified in § 106." Baltimore Orioles, Inc. v. Major League Baseball Players Assn., 805 F.2d 663, 674 (7th Cir. 1986). Section 102 defines subject matter of copyright as "original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression." 17 U.S.C. § 102(a).

The plaintiff's likeness in photographs is an original work in tangible form; therefore, they are the subject matter of copyright. The § 102 condition is met.

The rights enumerated in § 106 are qualitatively indistinguishable from the right of publicity in likeness protected by the IRPA. The plaintiff's right to publicity prohibits unauthorized reproduction, adaptation, publication or display of her photos. However, the plaintiff does not hold the copyright, the photographer and his employer do. Regardless of who holds the copyright, the rights are indistinguishable from the protection of the IRPA. The § 106 condition is met. The court of appeals affirmed the district court's dismissal of the plaintiff's IRPA claim.

**JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE**

*Slow acting judge removed from bench buckling with backlog*

In re Kouros, 2004 Ind. LEXIS 893 (Ind., 2004)

**Topic:** Judicial Duties, Misconduct, Discipline Rule

Delivered opinion Per curiam.

**Summary:** The Indiana Commission on Judicial Qualifications (the "Commission") brought a disciplinary action against the Honorable Joan Kouros under Article 7, § 4 of the Indiana Constitution. The Commission requested the removal of the Honorable Judge Kouros based on evidence from a number of litigants that alleged Judge Kouros has proved unable or unwilling to perform her duties as a judge. The facts reflect a consistent pattern of Judge Kouros' failure to manage her caseload in accordance with minimum standards set out by the Commission and Executive Director of the Division of State Court Administration (DSCA), both of which monitored Judge Kouros' activities and performance from 1999 to 2004. Additionally, Judge Kouros failed to provide accurate information regarding the progress of her performance on the bench, thus failing to provide the confidence to ensure that justice was being administered fairly in her court.

Judge Kouros was appointed to the bench in 1997. During 1999-2001 she failed to follow court procedures, which led to a severe backlog and delays along with misplacement of files, entry of orders, and reports affecting several defendants. Initially, the Indiana State Supreme Court received a report regarding Judge Kouros' backlog and subsequently requested judges in the Lake Superior Court, Criminal Division to investigate the circumstances. The Criminal Division affirmed the complaints of a severe backlog. Judge Kouros agreed after an investigation that she would employ measures to remedy the backlog dilemma and prevent it from occurring in the future. Subsequently, the Commission wrote to her reminding her of her duty to maintain the agreement and the "importance of her housekeeping." Judge Kouros was advised that the Commission would reopen the matter if additional complaints ensued. The Court issued an order in MS-823 in October 2002 instructing the Executive Director of the Division of State Court Administration (DSCA) to monitor Judge Kouros' case processing. DSCA initiated proceedings after another review of Judge Kouros due to failure to provide, transmit or sign orders and the observations of her highly disorganized and inefficient work environment. She was ultimately suspended for six months under MS-27, and she was provided with a detailed set of standards to allow her an opportunity to correct the issues. Judge Kouros did petition the Commission to be reinstated. The petition was granted. Ultimately, Judge Kouros did not perform in accordance with the directives and this judicial proceeding was brought before the court.

The court concluded that after assessing all of the factors, including her years of service, debilitating health, and personal issues, her misconduct is a product of her "inability to carry out the duties of her office rather than moral culpability." The court reasoned that judicial removals are not implemented solely to punish the wrongdoer, but they also have the effect of restoring the confidence, integrity and fairness of the judicial system in the eyes of the public.

The court refused to suspend Kouros' license, although they have a right to do so under Indiana law. Kouros' bench removal will become effective February 25, 2005, and the court stated that she is still entitled to the minimum pension benefits due to her years of service and the fact that she did not commit a "crime of moral turpitude".

The Docket is a regular feature of The Forum. If you know of any recent and interesting cases and would like to have them appear in this space, e-mail your ideas to forum@valpo.edu.
Civic roundtable allows students and community get to know candidates

A panel of reporters from local papers The Times, The Chesterton Tribune, and the Post-Tribune moderated the event. Valparaiso attorney James Jorgenson acted as moderator.

The public in the audience had a chance before the event to write down questions for the candidates to answer, which topics included state budgetary concerns, the proposed state property taxes exemption amendment for homeowners to exempt their primary residence, and education in the state.

The candidates' forum was sponsored by The Times newspaper, the Greater Valparaiso Chamber of Commerce, Valparaiso University, and Valparaiso University School of Law.

State funding of education was punctuated early on by the appearance of the VU Pep Band, playing for the first hour and a half of the tournament, in between innings and games.

Games were played for only seven innings or 45 minutes, whichever came first. Foul balls counted as strikes, and each batter started off with one strike and one ball to keep the games moving. Batting order was required to be male-female.

Creative names for the class teams were thought up by the 1Ls: "Perverse Verdict", and the 2Ls: "Habendum Over."

The 3Ls needed no slogan in winning the night with the simple: "Cardozo Cup, Valpo Law" on their shirts.

SBA supplied the food and drink for the event and throughout the evening, law students, faculty, and friends enjoyed the comradery and some 1Ls and 2Ls were even seen cheering their upperclass counterparts in the 3L-Faculty final game.

SBA had set up a tent near the field in case of rain, with clouds looming above. The rain held off throughout the night, and the 2004 Cardozo Cup was a success.

2Ls beat 1Ls in game one

3Ls Avaneesh Marwaha and Bill Stanton high-five the faculty at the end of their final game of the 2004 Cardozo Cup. The scoreboard in the background gives the final result, a 14-8 drubbing.

A group of forlorn 1Ls provide each other warmth as they watch alone the 3L v. Faculty game. The 1Ls lost in the first game of the night, 4-3 to the 2Ls.
Election '04: A race to the end

By no means scientific, this month’s Forum Poll somewhat surprisingly follows the trend of the nation in the responses received: George W. Bush has opened up a slight lead over John Kerry.

While most respondents nationally, and in our poll, believe that Bush did indeed mislead the American people about the war in Iraq, the trend continues with VUSL students’ response to whether John Kerry has changed positions.

58% of those responding said that Bush has mislead Americans, and 55% believe Kerry has flipped on the issues.

On the issues themselves, International Policy, including foreign policy and the war in Iraq and Afghanistan, won as the overall issue of most concern to law students here at VU with 33% of the vote. Next came Taxes and Spending with 25% and Homeland Security with 18%.

On the issue of who won the third, and final, presidential debate, students came down a bit different than most national polls conducted immediately following the debate. 58% said Bush had won, while 32% sided with Kerry. Most national polls had indicated Kerry won the third debate.

97 students responded to the Forum Poll this month, or a sampling of approximately 17% of the VUSL student body.

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FORUM POLL

1. Who will you vote for in the presidential election?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bush</th>
<th>Kerry</th>
<th>Nader</th>
<th>Undec.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51 (53%)</td>
<td>43 (44%)</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
<td>2 (2%)</td>
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2. Has John Kerry changed his position on key election issues?

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53 (55%)</td>
<td>39 (40%)</td>
<td>5 (5%)</td>
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</table>

3. Has George W. Bush mislead the American people about the war in Iraq?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56 (58%)</td>
<td>41 (42%)</td>
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</table>

4. Which issue is most important to you during this election?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Homeland Security</th>
<th>Health Care</th>
<th>Taxes</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 (19%)</td>
<td>4 (4%)</td>
<td>24 (25%)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Civil Rights</td>
<td>Envir./Energy</td>
<td>Defense</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 (5%)</td>
<td>2 (2%)</td>
<td>3 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>International Policy</td>
<td>Social Issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32 (33%)</td>
<td>9 (9%)</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

5. Who won the third presidential debate?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bush</th>
<th>Kerry</th>
<th>Undec.</th>
<th>Didn’t Watch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31 (58%)</td>
<td>17 (32%)</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
<td>4 (8%)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Indiana governor’s race heats up

Just five weeks before election day, the Indiana governor’s race took a new turn.

Ads run by current governor Joe Kernan hit the airwaves, accusing Republican challenger Mitch Daniels of cheating thousands of investors in Indianapolis Power & Light Co. (IPALCO), a publicly held company, out of their life savings.

In 2001, while on the board of IPALCO, Daniels voted, along with the other 14 board members to sell their shares of the public utility when it was sold to an out-of-state company. The out-of-state company had offered $25 for shares currently trading at $15. Since it was a public utility, Kernan had veto power over the deal, but chose not to exercise it.

When the deal was closed, Daniels had made a profit of around $500,000.

Kernan has characterized this issue in the waning days of the campaign as an indicator that Daniels is not for the people of Indiana, if he is willing to sell state companies to out-of-state ventures and make a handsome profit out of the deal. The Kernan campaign has dubbed the sale of IPALCO as “Indiana’s Enron.”

Daniels has fired back, saying that if Kernan felt the deal was at all improper, as governor, he had veto power to nix the deal.

But, says Daniels, Kernan said the deal was fine, and now can’t have it both ways on a deal he implicitly approved.

Contentious Final Weeks

As Mitch Daniels told The Forum in a January 2004 interview, “After 16 years of one party rule, people are ready for something different. Indiana has obvious problems.”

Since early 2003, Daniels has been traversing the state in an RV, dubbed “RV One” and used a grassroots effort to pull ahead in the polls by 12 points by Labor Day over the relatively quiet Kernan.

The candidates’ outlook on where Indiana is headed is a major difference between the two campaigns. As Gov. Kernan told The Forum in a March 2004 interview, he has a “desire to continue to be involved in this role [governor] looking to the future for Indiana that I think is full of opportunity.”

In these final weeks, Kernan ramped up a campaign to challenge Daniels’ stance that Indiana is on the wrong track with the IPALCO ads and another telling that Daniels’ involvement with Eli Lilly & Co. (he was a vice president from 1993-97) meant that Daniels was fighting to keep the cost of prescription drugs high.

In recent weeks, state polls indicate Daniels’ lead has shrunk to single digits, with the challenger holding a one- to three-point lead.

This new battle between the candidates only solidifies the Indiana governor’s
SUTOW: CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

and creating a more transparent, rule-oriented trading system.\(^3\) The resulting organizations were initially successful in meeting many of these goals, but failed, in many ways, to adapt appropriately to the changing world.

Decline of the Bretton Woods Institutions

As the world changed and rebuilt after World War II, many new challenges and obstacles arose forcing the Bretton Woods institutions and other global financial structures to reevaluate their roles.\(^3\)

Decolonization created a new world order, including a great many new developing nations with independent and specific needs that were not provided for by Bretton Woods.

The IMF changed its role with the collapse of the fixed-exchange rate regime in the 1971.\(^4\)

The rise of regional organizations and multilateral finance institutions also had its impact upon these institutions as regional cooperation such as the European Union and OPEC took precedence over world initiatives for trade and development, creating overlap and new inefficiencies in all of these structures.\(^5\)

The debt crises of developing nations (1980's), as well as the recent importance of debt relief policies and the financial crises of the 1990's in much of Asia, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico have heightened anti-globalization sentiment.\(^6\)

The IMF and World Bank have become recent focus for massive anti-globalization demonstrations, and are also blamed for exacerbating problems in the developing world.\(^7\)

All of these external forces have played a role in the decline of the Bretton Woods Institutions, and led to great debate in redefining roles for these structures. In recent years, these organizations have been the source of many international controversies, and are said to have become counterproductive to their original purpose, largely due to changes in the world financial environment that were not anticipated in 1944.\(^8\)

Transparency & Accountability

Transparency is a goal toward which these international financial structures are moving; as an example the IMF is reviewing its policies of determining quota allocations.\(^9\) There must be a more concerted effort, and a greater push for transparency in all aspects of global financial governance in order to ensure member state equality in vote and voice. In domestic democratic politics, interest groups as well as a free press are effective means for creating transparency.

At the international level, various interest groups as well as Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO's) also succeed in providing transparency in international financial structures.\(^10\) Granting NGO's a voice, but not a vote in foreign affairs as well as using judicial procedures and market interventions will succeed in furthering the transparency.\(^11\) The results of greater transparency will be seen in greater organizational effectiveness, equity, participation, and most important, accountability.

Accountability is important to the effect that many financial institutions currently lack any real oversight or accountability to the global community.\(^12\) The WTO, as an example, is most harshly criticized for its role in driving profits for trans-national corporations almost to the detriment of human rights and to the environment.\(^13\)

Trans-national corporations are a necessary and integral part of development, and are also responsible for much of the wealth and employment in the world, and direct foreign investment may prove to be incremental and necessary to the developing needs of countries.\(^14\)

It is also evident, however, that trans-national corporations occasionally exercise disproportionate power by dominating other segments of society, praying on weak or corrupt governments, and the need of the nations for their direct investment creating dehumanized working conditions and exploitation of resources and the environment in which they operate.\(^15\)

An incident in Bhopal, India, is a prime example. Union Carbide, a multi-national organization, was responsible for massive destruction to the environment and population.\(^16\) A pesticide leak caused over 20,000 deaths, and over half a million people were seriously and adversely affected, as well as poisoning and widespread destruction of the environment.\(^17\)

This example is evidence of the need for more governance in the realm of international trade, however realizing that overly harsh trade restrictions may negatively affect productivity and growth, hurting mostly the poorer people of these nations.\(^18\)

Along similar lines, the IMF has fallen under recent criticism for its policy of conditionality which is said to override the sovereignty of nations, force policies, and even sometimes exacerbate financial crises.\(^19\) The IMF has also been known to overlap the World Bank in its loaning policies.\(^20\)

Using the example of the Asian financial crisis in the 1990's, it was the IMF's restrictive macroeconomic policies that further hurt the countries involved.\(^21\) The IMF loans made during this crisis were intended to support the currencies in these countries, and to meet their external debt obligations.\(^22\)

The conditionality of these loans resulted in higher interest rates, reductions in consumer and business purchasing power, and further resulted in recession, lower investment and higher levels of unemployment.\(^23\)

As a further result, currencies declined drastically while interest rates soared.\(^24\) There seems to be little accountability for the actions taken and damage done by the IMF in this instance except for the heightened anti-globalization sentiment and lost confidence among people of the world.\(^25\)

Global Governance

Improving global governance, in a financial sense, means improving lateral communication flow through overlapping governmental, regional and multilateral organizations, as well as increasing participation of member states, improving transparency and accountability, and streamlining the coherence and consistency of international monetary and financial policy with international trade policy.\(^26\)

The issue of global governance is not a new one, the United Nations was created for this very purpose.\(^27\) However, real global governance means giving-up absolute sovereignty, to which many nations object. It may not be necessary to intrude upon the sovereignty of nations with the governance of international financial matters if structures are allowed and given authority over such issues as commodity price stabilization,\(^28\) currency exchange controls,\(^29\) multi-national corporate accountability,\(^30\) transparency of international structures such as WTO, IMF and World Bank,\(^31\) and allowing capital controls to avoid capital flight from developing nations.\(^32\)

This is an area where there is the most possibility for various outcomes, and also the most controversy, especially in dealing with the issues of respecting national borders and sovereignty. The suggestions that seem to take this all into account while still functioning in the governing sense involve setting up an auditing system or systems for each of the various trade, financial and monetary institutions in which there would be absolute transparency.

Currently there is an international movement for massive United Nations reform which includes reforming the ability of the UN General Assembly to include oversight into international business affairs providing further accountability and transparency of corporations and international structures.

An important primary function of the United Nations is to "promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom," and also "to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples."\(^33\) In this spirit, every sovereign nation has the right to industrial and social development, and every citizen should have the right to seek
The Price Schoppe

Challengers:
Ann Weitgenant/Financial Aid
Zahra Nwabara/Admissions

Dynamic Duo:
Hal Price (The Texas Editor)
Randen Schoppe (The Sports Writer)

The Challenge:
If the Financial Aid and Admissions staff win the contest, "The Price Schoppe" will donate $5.00 each of can goods to the St. Teresa of Avila Soup Kitchen.

When "The Price Schoppe" wins, Ann and Zahra will donate $5.00 of canned goods to the Spring Valley Homeless Shelter.

Next Month's Challengers: Leo Bonser, 3L & Tim Curry, 3L
Losers will each donate 10 hours of time to the Juvenile Detention Center.

Ann Weitgenant/Zahra Nwabara's $12,000 Investment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300 Shares of Intel Corp. (INTC) @ $20.61 each</td>
<td>$6,183.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Shares of USF Corp. (USFC) @ $37.74 each</td>
<td>$3,774.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Shares of Nokia (NOK) @ $14.72</td>
<td>$1,472.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-On-Hand</td>
<td>$571.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$12,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The Price Schoppe" $12,000 Investment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 Shares of Occidental Petr. (OXY) @ $56.30 each</td>
<td>$5,630.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Shares of ExxonMobil (XOM) @ $49.02 each</td>
<td>$4,902.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>200 Shares of Cellstar Corp. (CLST) @ $4.02 each</td>
<td>$4,047.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash-On-Hand</td>
<td>$664.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$12,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challengers 1, Price Schoppe 0

"The Price Schoppe" acknowledges the victorious duo of Judge and Professor Nuechterlein. Upon the sale of McDonald's, Taser, Home Depot, and Lucent Technologies, we had a total profit of $19.00 on our investment.

The Nuechterlein group generated a profit of $3,078.00 on their highly speculative IPO, Google.

"The Price Schoppe" concedes the short-term investment loss and will return to these investments in a few months to better evaluate the long-term benefits of these equities.

Randen and I will report to Professor Nuechterlein's office before each of her classes to carry anything and everything downstairs for her. The master/servant relationship begins.

"The Price Schoppe" would like to encourage all to purchase their groceries at WiseWay for the next few weeks. This store gives away "turkey points" redeemable for frozen turkeys.

The Forum and "The Price Schoppe" ask that you donate all of your turkey points to us and we will, in turn, redeem the turkeys before Thanksgiving break and donate them to the Spring Valley Homeless Shelter.

Please give the points to any Forum staff member or me personally.

We thank you all in advance for your participation in making someone's holiday better than they expect.
PARDON THE INTERPRETATION
By Azra Zaidi

The current presidential debates have sparked dialogue over domestic and international issues. I want to talk about a specific issue that I did not see discussed too much in the debates: The role of the United States in the International Criminal Court.

The world's first permanent war crimes court was lauded by many as a giant step for humanity in 2002. Its purpose was to prosecute people anywhere in the world and bring to justice those responsible for committing the worst crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The treaty was signed by President Clinton but President Bush revoked that approval in May 2002.

This raises the question: Was the U.S. decision justified in refusing to accept the International Criminal Court or was it sheer arrogance by a superpower who does not want anyone to tell it what it can and cannot do?

International declarations and treaties deny states the prerogative to withhold universal human rights from their own citizens; individuals are considered to be legal entities separate from their state of national origin. Thus, individuals are removed from the important areas of state control. These concepts recognized by the universal community have led to the establishment and ultimate approval and ratification of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The international community has become less tolerant of blatant human rights abuses perpetrated behind the veil of state sovereignty. (BBC, 2002)

The U.S., however, voiced strong opposition citing infringement upon state independence and the vulnerability of the court to be used as a political tool in the establishment of the ICC.

Wanting to see implementation of trigger mechanisms, which would take away the universal and inherent power of the ICC, the U.S. claimed that unless the Security Council controlled the ICC, it would not recognize it. The implementation of this type of trigger mechanism would give the U.S. power over the court's jurisdiction and protect U.S. soldiers and other U.S. citizens from unwarranted prosecution. However, this leads one to question; did the countries who signed the treaty not have the interests of protecting their soldiers and citizens from unwarranted prosecution?

It seems that the U.S. wanted to pave a way in which it could exempt itself from the jurisdiction of the court by having the power to veto and at the same time have other countries be answerable to the court. Consistently accused by the international community of human rights violations in other countries in the past and present, the U.S. has every reason not to want to be part of ICC.

According to Amnesty International, the U.S. has perpetrated more acts of human rights violations than any other country. Some present day examples include post-war civilian casualties in Baghdad by U.S. forces, cluster bombs and their use by the U.S. in Afghanistan, human rights abuses of post-September 11 detainees, the use of blinding laser weapons, serious abuses by U.S. immigration law enforcement agents at the U.S./Mexico border, civilian casualties during the air campaign and violations of the laws of war by the U.S. during Operation Desert Storm, and many others. The U.S. also stands in clear violation of the ICC with its decision to attack Iraq.

International law forbids attacking a country just because another country thinks it is a threat. If countries attacked other countries they deemed a threat, the result would be global warfare, the downside of globalization. (Are you paying attention, Mr. Bush?)

Was the decision by the U.S. justified in their refusal to join the ICC? I don't think so. The Bush administration claims that the ICC goes beyond any existing international covenant or treaty in requiring the sacrifice of national sovereignty, but this is simply not the case.

The ICC does not have authority to define new crimes, but rather provides a permanent institution where these crimes can be adjudicated.

The ICC is the most recent expression of long-term international efforts to stop grave abuses of human rights and to develop a more sophisticated and permanent international legal order.

Because of the principles of state sovereignty and nonintervention, ICC provides a system of checks and balances to guard against the abuse of its authority. In fact, the ICC does not differ significantly from other covenants and treaties to which the U.S. adheres to.

The administrative and governing structures of the World Trade Organization (WTO) have the same if not a greater measure of obligation by sovereign states to a supranational body.

The difference in the case of the ICC appears to be that the Bush administration does not want to cede any authority to a permanent international organization in the area of criminal judgment. (We can't have anyone holding us accountable for our blatant human rights violations; we are a superpower after all...)

The creation of ICC has not posed serious difficulties for the 80+ countries that have joined in its support. If the U.S. wants to continue to demonstrate its commitment to, and leadership in the development of international human rights and justice, the upcoming administration should reconsider joining the ICC.

We should learn to work with others, even if it means conceding in certain aspects. It is a concept taught to us from our early days in Kindergarten. (I guess President Bush was absent on that day...)
### Student Profiles

**By Danielle Guerra**

#### 3L

**Elian Cavendish**

- **Hometown:** Saginaw, MI
- **Undergraduate School:** University of Michigan
- **Family:** Yes.
  - Fiance - Joe Fichtner
  - Dog - Chicken

#### 2L

**Corey Schaffer**

- **Hometown:** Jackson, MI
- **Undergraduate School:** Albion College
- **Family:**
  - Mom – Mary Jo Schultz; Stepdad – John Schultz; Dad – Jerry Schaffer; Sisters – Hillary Loring, 27; Andrea Schaffer, 25; Brother in law – Kevin Loring, 29; Brother – Matt Schaffer, 20.

#### 1L

**Zachary LaGrange**

- **Hometown:** Princeton, IN
- **Undergraduate School:** University of Evansville
- **Family:**
  - Dad-Thomas; Step Mom-Maria; Step Bro-Alexandre; Mom-Emily; Step Dad-Tim; Brother-Tim, 22.
  - Dogs: Moses and Freeway. (The second one was rescued. He was owned by a trucker, hence the name Freeway. I tried to change it, but the little bastard bit me. Seriously, I’ll show you my scar.)

---

**Why law school?**

- I like school... kidding.

**Why Valpo Law?**

- I was attracted to the clinic opportunity.

**Favorite Major League Baseball team?**

- Detroit Tigers, duh!!?

**In your opinion, who won the presidential debates?**

- Tough question, I was equally discouraged by both candidates.

**Do you think that L. Lin Wood, prosecutor for Kobe Bryant’s accuser, is in fact “attorney for the damned” as he is being called?**

- To be honest I didn’t follow the Bryant case.

**What did you do over fall break?**

- Traveled back to Michigan.

**What kind of law are you looking to practice?**

- I'm willing to try most anything except criminal.

**Any advice to give 1L students?**

- Take one day at a time and try not to get discouraged.

**What are you looking forward to this year?**

- Graduation week. 3L Steering Committee rocks!

---

**Why Valpo Law?**

- Come on.

**Favorite Major League Baseball team?**

- Indiana still does not have a professional baseball team.

**In your opinion, who won the presidential debates?**

- Bush

**Do you think that L. Lin Wood, prosecutor for Kobe Bryant’s accuser, is in fact “attorney for the damned” as he is being called?**

- No comment

**What did you do over fall break?**

- Office Memo #1.

**What kind of law are you looking to practice?**

- I really really want to be a law librarian.

**Any advice to give 1L students?**

- Eat your green vegetables.

**What are you looking forward to this year?**

- A new roommate.
Deadbeat player finally serves sentence for 2nd DUI

I was pleased to see the Houston Astros defeat the Atlanta Braves, mostly because the Astros are the team that basically eliminated the Chicago Cubs from their playoff aspirations. I was content watching the Braves lose because of a particular deadbeat player on the Braves, shortstop Rafael Furcal.

Furcal's on-field statistics don't sound that bad. Case in point, in the final game of the first-round series, Furcal was two for four with two runs, one run-batted-in and one walk. He also hit .300 for the series. However, I can understand why he played so well. Furcal had to report to jail the day after the season ended.

Let me explain. A month ago, Georgia state police clocked Furcal driving a vehicle at 90 mph with a blood-alcohol content of .127, which is a little more than one and a half times the legal limit of .08. He was charged with and convicted of driving under the influence. This was his second charge of driving under the influence within four years, a statistic that makes him a deadbeat loser in my opinion. As a consequence, Furcal was to remain in home-confinement for the remainder of the season and if on the road, he was to report back to the hotel immediately after the game. Moreover, he was not supposed to drink alcohol or participate in post-game celebrations.

Furcal was sentenced to 21 days in jail followed by 28 days in a treatment center for violating his probation stemming from his first charge. However, Georgia State Court Judge David Darden delayed execution of the probation sentence until after the playoffs. Presumably, the judge is a Braves fan. (Yes, I am speculating.) On the day of Furcal's conviction and sentencing, he was allowed to return to Turner Field in Atlanta where in game two of the first-round series against the Astros, he hit the game-winning home-run in the 11th inning. Furcal was embraced and carried off the field by his teammates. I felt like throwing-up while watching this unjust celebration. Furcal should have been in jail. And, if anything, he should have been embraced by his would-be inmates at the Cobb County Jail in Georgia.

But, to the contrary, the judge used (or as I say in this case, abused) his discretion by postponing the date when Furcal was to begin serving his sentence for his repeated DUI offense. It is apparently more than a mere coincidence that the Braves were in the playoffs. The Georgia judge + an Atlanta Braves shortstop = a conflict of interest, perhaps?

"I'm O.K. It's crazy," Furcal quoted to the papers as he walked into the ballpark the day after his arrest. Perhaps, he thought the judge was listening. No one really cares if he's
The professional sports bridge: MLB overpass or NHL underpass?

BY JOEY FAVATA
Guest sports columnist

It is widely known that the American-Canadian border is the longest unprotected international border in the world. Despite this, the figurative sports bridge connecting the two neighboring countries is in danger of collapse. In less than a month, the professional sporting affairs of the two sturdy-relational nations have gone from the strong Victoria Seaway to the shaky Golden Gate Bridge of 1937.

Major League Baseball has finally decided to show some mercy by permanently suspending the failed experiment known as Montreal Expos baseball. The Expos will be relocating to Washington, D.C., starting next season.

The concept of baseball in Montreal did not make sense. First, who watches baseball in Canada? That country connects with a sport where athletes use a stick to whack a cylindrical object.

Also, what exactly is an "Expo" anyway? It's a bad omen when you have to explain what your mascot is (which reminds me, can someone from SIU tell me what a Saluki is?).

And what about the initials "JB" on their hats? Here are some letter associations with baseball initials: SF- San Francisco; NY- New York (for two teams); JB- Montreal. I can see that being on the SAT next year. "SD: San Diego :: JB: blank." I'm sure JB stands for Junior Baseball -- as in this team should be in the Junior League, as opposed to the Major Leagues.

I have had the "pleasure" of attending an Expos game. For $8 Canadian, I got a general admission ticket, three beers, and a pretzel. What a deal! I can't even get three beers for $8 American at Northside!! You would think with the favorable exchange rate the pretzel would have broken the bank; but Major League Baseball and the owners of the team once again prove its fans really do come first (just like the 1994 strike and the 2002 All-Star Game tie).

In a normal venue, general admission gets you a bad seat. But MLB just keeps bettering itself. The team is losing so much money they no longer employ ushers at the stadium. You would think at the price, more locals would attend; however, the city only cares about hockey. On the day I went, the Montreal Canadiens were in a first round playoff game in Boston, which was not televised on cable. Most people went to the baseball game that day because the stadium showed highlights and updates of the hockey game between innings on the largest screen in the city. Even the players warming up on the field would turn around to watch the updates.

If Canada put our national pasttime on life support, then we have read their national sport its last rites.

The National Hockey League is in an owner lockout and could possibly remain in that state for the entire season, until the issue of owner revenue can be solved between the players and the owners.

I cannot imagine that could happen, with all the ingenious business and marketing decisions the league has made, such as that brilliant move to put a team in Nashville, Tenn. Anyone who knows anything about Nashville knows the city is notorious for three things: country music, the Grand Ole Opy, and hockey. Nashville and hockey meld, just like Reggie Miller and Spike Lee, Paris Hilton and integrity, or Mary-Kate Olson and food.

It's not as though the NHL players aren't blameworthy. The league's main argument is: If the average yearly salary is reduced from $1.8 to $1.3 million a year to play hockey?!?!

The players should consider that a bargain, especially since most of these players are from an eastern European country where $1.3 million would be enough to build an army and wage war on France (and probably win).

Since the lockout doesn't appear to be ending any time soon and the hockey owners have some free time, they should use this as an opportunity to retrieve some lost revenue. I say to the owners: expand your horizons and explore new business ventures. For starters, there is a professional baseball team for sale in Washington. There's only one thing you need to know about the team: it comes with a bridge.

Montreal can never be a "success" as a major league sports city without hockey. It is widely known that the American-Canadian border is the longest unprotected international border in the world. Despite this, the figurative sports bridge connecting the two neighboring countries is in danger of collapse. In less than a month, the professional sporting affairs of the two sturdy-relational nations have gone from the strong Victoria Seaway to the shaky Golden Gate Bridge of 1937.

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Joey Favata is a 2L at VUSL. He can be reached at joe.favata@valpo.edu
You can also listen to Joey every Thursday night from 8-10 PM on Valparaiso University's radio station, WVUR The Source 95.1 FM.
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Men's Clothier
Downtown Valparaiso
113 East Lincolnway
(219) 462-0012

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Bill Kaiserman
Tallia
Torras
St. Corix
Riscatto

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of Silk
Ties in
NW Indiana

Crossword
Crossword 101
By Ed Canty

Fishy Tales
Across
1 Repeat
5 Confuse
10 Vain person
14 Walked on
15 Heartless
16 Morse, for one
17 Brief written record
18 Nantucket Sound principle?
20 Inclined
21 Kind of defense
22 On one's toes
23 Rotund
25 ___ poker
27 Increase the size: 2 words
29 Pig roast tool
33 Brings in
34 Precedes Caroline: Song
35 IRS deduction
36 Highly excited
37 Playground apparatus
38 Polite address
39 Follows Swine or Asian
40 NY bank for short
41 The Divine Comedy author
42 Tense moment at Wimbledon
44 Paddled along
45 Air sac
46 Part of the body to watch
47 Diligent First-Grader?
49 Finished
50 Angler's quarry
51 Extraterrestrial spacecraft, perhaps
54 Pan fried version of a veranda?
57 Weather warning
58 Mouth off
59 Answered the alarm
60 Colorless
61 Conform
62 Spread seeds again
63 Inquires

Down
1 Sicilian attraction
2 Jockey's whip
3 Speckled and eager?

4 Keats offering
5 Approach aggressively
6 Pilotless airplane
7 City slicker
8 Actor DiCaprio to friends
9 Gremlin
10 Rebukes
11 Zero
12 Sense experience
13 Van Dyke's Mary Poppins character
14 Frequently visited place
15 Greek god
16 Bell sound
17 Like Elvis's shoes
18 Family diagram
19 Toronto team, for short
20 Two strokes under par
21 Greek god
22 Chubby Checker's dance creation
23 Upright fixers in Boston?
24 Angry
25 Like Elvis's shoes
26 Family diagram
27 Toronto team, for short
28 Two strokes under par
29 Chubby Checker's dance creation
30 Upright fixers in Boston?
31 Angry
32 Subdued
33 Casual language
34 Where joggers get splints
35 Supply's with men
36 Highly excited
37 Nantucket Sound principle?
38 Nantucket Sound principle?
39 IRS deduction
40 Basketball playing area
41 Podium
42 Kind of defense
43 Great deal
44 Kidney-shaped nut
45 Crackpot
46 Hair style
47 Dingy
48 Finished
49 Finishing
50 Sibs
51 Word before dance or music
52 Where joggers get splints
53 Is indebted to
54 Pan fried version of a veranda?
55 Tiger's goal
56 Barnyard resident
57 Health resort

Quotable Quote
There's a fine line between fishing and just standing on the shore like an idiot.

By GFR Associates • Visit our web site at www.gfrpuzzles.com
better standards of life and social progress.

It has been a historical trend, however unfortunate, that many if not most world nations and their citizens, through no control of their own, are still struggling to attain such rights. Thus an economic struggle ensues, creating many difficulties, leading to conflicts, war and terrorism, resulting in widespread human suffering and further economic disparity.34

The United Nations Millennium Summit outlines the need for a better system of global governance in the realm of international finance and economics.35 Also stressed in the Millennium Summit is the need for policy coordination, consistency and oversight to be implemented.36

Not only is the Charter of the United Nations reaffirmed, but also a new promise is made to the people of the world, “We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected. We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want.”37

In reforming the Bretton Woods organizations, we need to keep in mind one mutual goal, the eventual development of all nations and the elimination of “abject and dehumanizing” poverty.38

(Footnotes)

2 Ibid.
5 Mikesell, Supra, p.413.
6 Hoover Institution Public Policy Inquiry (IMF), Supra
7 Mikesell, Supra, p.412.
8 Mikesell, Supra, p.412.
9 Ibid.
11 Ibid.
12 Ibid.
13 Ibid. p. 5.
15 Ibid.
17 Ibid.
19 Hoover Institution Public Policy Inquiry (IMF), Supra.
20 Mikesell, Supra, p.412.
21 Ibid.
22 Ibid.
23 Ibid.
24 Ibid. Currency declined by 80% in Indonesia, and by 50% in Thailand, South Korea, and Brazil.
25 Ibid.
26 Financing for Development, Supra.
27 United Nations Charter, Supra.
29 Ibid.
31 Mikesell, Supra, p.408.
32 Woo, Supra, p.198.
34 Mikesell, Supra, p.407.
36 Ibid.
37 Ibid.
38 Ibid.

LEGALLY BLONDE & BRUNETTE
Advice for Law School & Life
By Christi Klein and Lora Nowzaradan

Q: What is the deal with outlines? Should I be making one right now? -David, 1L

B&B: Outlines are completely up to your personal studying preference. We suggest you at least keep your class notes organized in outline form as the semester progresses. Some students add a little bit to their outlines each day, while others compose their outlines during Thanksgiving Break. Be thorough and use colored tabs so you can easily get to a section of the notes. Another suggestion, make a list of vocabulary terms so you can review those as well. EXAMPLE: Criminal Law terms include: Murder, Manslaughter, Conspiracy...etc. Last but not least, make friends with upperclassmen. They can share outlines with you so you have a guide to learn from.

Q: I am getting burned out studying. Any tips to make it better? -Puck, 1L

B&B: We have tried it all to keep studying fresh and new, you came to the right place. First, change scenery. We suggest the new undergraduate library, the Christopher Center. It is large and airy, has fireplaces and overall has the great “new” feeling to it. Or try coming to the law library if you have been studying at home, or vice versa. There are lots of corners to get lost in so people do not bother you. Also, take a break and get a coffee with friends. Or try doing flashcards. It is sort of a fun way to really lock concepts into your head. Or you can always search for test questions on Google to help you find more study aids.

Q: Who should I vote for in the upcoming election? -Eric, 3L

B&B: Well, we can’t answer that question for you. What we can suggest is if you are undecided, consider all sides. Know that certain media outlets might be leaning towards a certain side. Read newspapers and try to determine which candidate best suits you. Also, keep in mind, there is a chance that certain Supreme Court Justices might be retiring soon. The next president might be put in the position to appoint a Supreme Court Justice. It is safe to say that Bush would likely pick a more conservative judge, while Kerry would probably be more likely to pick a more liberal one. Our suggestion is to research each candidate and most importantly, VOTE! If you are not from around here, contact your local governmental offices to find out how to obtain an absentee ballot. Regardless of who you choose, it is most important to exercise your right to vote. A common complaint is that candidates don’t bring up issues pertinent to young people’s lives. This is simply because young people don’t have a history of voting. So, on November 2nd, remember the words of P Diddy, “Vote or Die!”

We need more questions, so please submit any and all questions or concerns to: forum@valpo.edu with B&B in the subject line. Finals are coming, so we know that you all have many questions—so please do not hesitate to send them to us!

Attention
PDP Alumni
You are cordially invited
Phi Delta Phi initiation
Thursday, November 11
6:00 p.m.
Valparaiso Courthouse with refreshments at The Court Restaurant
Please contact Genevieve Boarman at genevieve.boarman@valpo.edu or (317) 445-0504 by November 8.
Amidst rumors he is going to be the future voice of the Chicago Cubs, Josh Van Gorkom, 3L, proved he, like the late great Harry Carrey, can drink and announce simultaneously.

An archive Forum photo shows Professor Bruce Berner during his 1962 Prison Yard MVP season.

In a groundbreaking attempt to increase diversity, the administration recently admitted the first canine in VUSL history.

Legal Trivia

Law Clerk
1) John Houseman played this notorious Contracts professor in the 1973 movie “The Paper Chase.”

Magistrate
2) Name the current Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Judge
3) Who was the youngest Justice appointed to the Supreme Court?

Associate Justice
4) What President made the most appointments to the Supreme Court?

Chief Justice
5) Who was the only Supreme Court Justice to be impeached?