

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DATE JULY 1, 2002

-- ANNUAL REPORT --

*"UIUC Student Legal Service Program
celebrates 24 years of providing legal service to
University of Illinois students."*

www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

Paid for by S.O.R.F.

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I. ATTORNEYS' REPORT

In accordance with the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Student Legal Service Plan of 1978, the staff attorneys are pleased to submit the 2001-2002 Annual Report to the Student Legal Service Advisory Board, The Board of Trustees and the University community. The Student Legal Service program is now twenty-four (24) years old as a S.O.R.F. funded program. The current S.O.R.F. fee paid by each student is eleven (\$11.00) dollars each semester. The 2002-2003 fiscal year budget for the program is \$219,368.00 with \$20,000.00 to go to the contingency fund. This is the second year of the three-year budget cycle. The program is financially secure and operating within the budget adopted by the Student Legal Service Advisory Board. During *fall semester of 2001* only 1.6 % of the enrolled student population sought a S.O.R.F. refund and 4.6 % enrolled for *spring semester 2002* obtained a refund.

The Staff

On August 3, 2001, **Lynn Gibson** began working as office secretary and became a full-time University employee on January 2, 2002. *Ms. Gibson* has worked closely with the staff to update and streamline intake forms, appointment procedures and the format for preventive legal education material. On June 17-20, 2002, she will take the courses on putting together a Website so that she can input updated materials into the office's site.

Thomas E. Betz is the directing attorney for the office, currently nearing his seventeenth year with the program. *Betz* is a 1981 graduate of Wayne State University Law School, a member of the Illinois Bar and an inactive member of the Michigan Bar. He serves as a member of Champaign County American Civil Liberties Union Steering

General Statistical Information

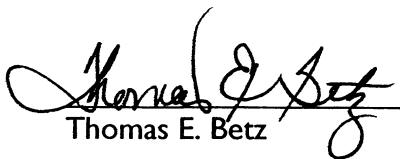
One thousand four hundred forty-nine students filled out intake forms and had appointments with an attorney. Six hundred and fifty cases were opened, although not all cases required a formal court appearance. The attorneys, because of heavy volume, encourage out of court settlement, mediation and other alternative means of resolving disputes. In the previous reporting period, 1,957 students used the office as compared to 2,099 in this reporting period. This represents a 7.25% increase, which is within the normal range of the past ten years.

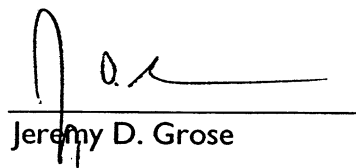
Four hundred thirty-one students sought help on housing related matters. Four hundred eighty-three students were interviewed on traffic matters. Two hundred twenty-one received assistance on City Offense matters, which are usually alcohol related offenses.

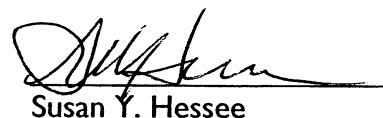
Conclusion

The Student Legal Service Program is well established and integrated in the University community. The Student Legal Service Advisory Board and the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois have given support to an outstanding program, which enjoys tremendous student support and is nationally recognized for excellence in preventive legal education.

Respectfully submitted,


Thomas E. Betz


Jeremy D. Grose


Susan Y. Hessee

TEB,JDG,SYH:img

**II. LIST OF STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE ADVISORY BOARD
MEMBERS (7-1-01/6-30-02)**

Dean William L. Riley – *Treasurer*
UIUC Office of Dean of Students

Margaret ‘Peg’ Rawles
UIUC Legal Counsel

George Bell
UIUC College of Law

Elaine Massock, Attorney at Law
Heyl, Royster, Volker & Allen

Anusha Pillay – *Chair*
UIUC Student

Chris Dillion – *Vice Chair*
UIUC Student

Mike Holly
UIUC Student

Amy Chin
UIUC Student

III. STATISTICAL SUMMARY JULY 1, 2001 – JUNE 30, 2002

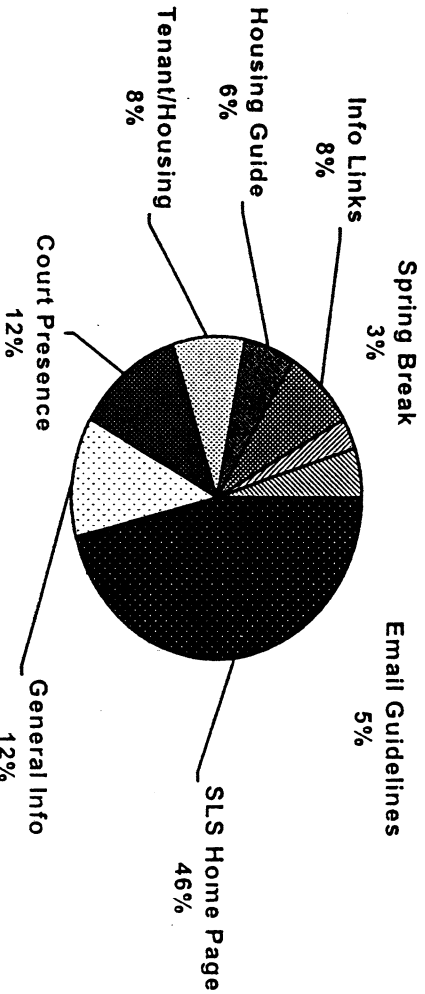
<u>Advice Only</u>		<u>Cases Opened</u>		<u>Class Year</u>	
Accident	46	Accident	11	Freshman	111
Admin. Process	2	Auto Rep.	3	Sophomore	176
Auto Accident	13	Bailment	2	Junior	272
Auto Damage	1	Bankruptcy	1	Senior	405
Auto Repair	4	City Offense	67	Graduate	349
Auto Sales	4	Collection	16	Blank	136
Bad Check	1	Consumer	27	Total	1,449
Bailment	1	Contract	2		
Banking	1	Credit Rec.	2		
Bankruptcy	7	Criminal	31		
Business	9	DUI	4		
Certification	13	Employment	1		
City Offense	154	Housing	122		
Civil Process	1	Illegal Arrest	1		
Civil Rights	3	Insurance	7	<u>Learned of SLS</u>	
Class Project	3	Medical Mat.	1	Attorney	1
Collection	21	Misc.	2	Blank	242
Consumer	111	Misdemeanor	51	Campus Info	164
Contract	23	Name Chng.	11	Court	7
Copyright	7	Parking Tick.	1	Daily Illini	47
Credit	5	POA	1	Friends	699
Creditor's Rights	4	Small Claims	2	I Book	51
Crime Victim	8	Towing	3	Police	3
Criminal	51	Traffic	281	Prev. Use	34
Divorce	7	Total	650	Tenant Union	123
Domestic Abuse	3			Website	78
DUI	2			Total	1,449
Employment	16	<u>Advice Only Cont'd.</u>			
Estate	3	M.V. Title	1	<u>Cases Closed</u>	
Expungement	5	Name Chng.	6	Accident	8
FBI Interview	1	Parking	6	Bailment	1
FOIA	2	Patent	1	City Offense	74
False ID	19	Paternity	3	Collection	14
Family	36	Performance	1	Consumer	16
Felony	2	Personal Injury	19	Credit	1
Fraternity	3	Per. Prop. Dam.	1	Credit Rec.	1
Fraud	1	Police Miscon.	1	Criminal	27
Harrasment	3	POA	44	DUI	5
Hate Crime	1	Racial Discrim.	1	Employment	4
Housing	309	Residency	1	Housing	89
ID Theft	5	Sales	1	Insurance	9
Immigration	21	Security/Airport	1	Med. Mal.	1
Insurance	24	Small Claims	21	Med. Mat.	1
Intn'l Drivers Lic.	1	Sovereign Imm.	1	Misdemeanor	52
Interview	9	Student Disc.	32	Name Chng.	14
IntraUniversity	3	Student Rgts.	1	Small Claims	5
Jury Duty	2	Tax	6	Towing	4
Labor	2	Towing	9	Traffic	284
Living Will	1	Trademark	1		
Loan	4	Traffic	202	Total	610
Medical Bills	1	Travel	2		
Medical Malprac.	3	Veh. Homicide	1		
Medical Matter	5	Witness	3		
Military	2	Witness Rgts.	1		
Miscellaneous	65	Work. Comp.	4		
Misdemeanor	21	Total	1,449		
Motor Vehicle	3				

Web Site

FY2001/2002	SLS Home Page	General	Court Presence	Tenant/Housing	Housing Guide	Info Links	Spring Break	Email Guidelines	Total
JULY	278	73	81	66	73	55	9	16	651
AUGUST	288	81	58	39	46	49	16	25	602
SEPTEMBER	442	133	105	98	59	66	38	131	1072
OCTOBER	570	142	127	106	66	78	38	41	1168
NOVEMBER	341	88	79	71	29	78	26	31	743
DECEMBER	375	89	117	63	21	93	26	28	812
*JANUARY	408	113	101	54	31	78	27	21	833
FEBRUARY	231	69	68	23	27	38	23	16	495
MARCH	234	62	62	22	29	40	28	15	492
APRIL	240	69	68	29	35	47	34	22	544
MAY	246	76	74	36	41	54	40	29	596
JUNE	190	47	70	52	47	69	9	27	511
Total	3843	1042	1010	659	504	745	314	402	8519

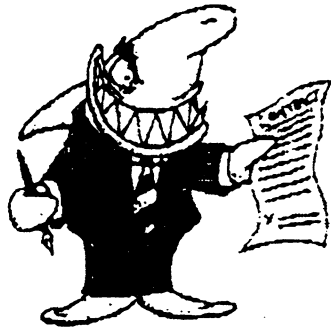
*January usage is from 01-08-02 through 02-01-02

Web Hits
 7/01/01-06/30/02



Student Legal Service
presents

Six Steps Before Signing A Lease



1. Don't rush into signing a lease for Fall of 2002. While the early bird gets the worm - keep in mind that you want an apartment, not a worm.

2. Know the complaint history of the landlord. Check the history with the Tenant Union at 326 Illini Union. You can easily rent from a landlord with no complaints. Don't settle for a landlord with a bad complaint history.

3. Don't sign a lease for a building that hasn't been built. This is unsafe regardless of the promises the landlord makes to induce you to sign.

4. Know your prospective roommate(s) -- be sure no semester abroad or weddings are looming.

5. Read the lease! Your rights and obligations are governed by the lease. There is very little law that protects you as a tenant, so you must protect yourself!

6. Get it in writing! If you want the place painted, want notice before the landlord enters your apartment, etc. you must have this written into the lease. If it's not in writing, you are out of luck.

JAN 28 REC'D

Student Legal Service
324 Illini Union
1401 W. Green Street
Urbana, IL 61801
333-9053 / 333-0474 fax
www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS
Paid for by S.O.R.F.

CHAMPAIGN'S DRINKING SPECIALS SEP 12 REC'D

Sep. 26, 2001

NOW EVEN HARDER ON YOUR BUDGET! Supplies are unlimited so purchase any quantity desired.

\$270 Fine - Possession or Consumption of Alcohol under age 19.

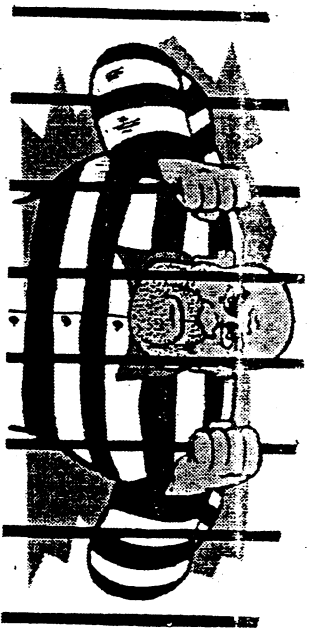
\$270 Fine - Possession or Consumption of Alcohol age 19 - 20.

\$2,500 Fine and/or 364 Days in Jail, and loss of driving privileges for 12 months - Fake ID

\$270 Fine - Possession of Unlicensed Key.

\$2,500 Fine and /or 364 Days in Jail - Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol.

Searches through pockets, purses, and wallets for additional charges will be performed at officer's discretion only.



STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE

324 Illini Union, 1401 W. Green St, Urbana, IL 61801. (217) 333-9053 Fax (217) 333-0474 Hours 8:30 - 12:00, 1:00 - 4:30 M-F

www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

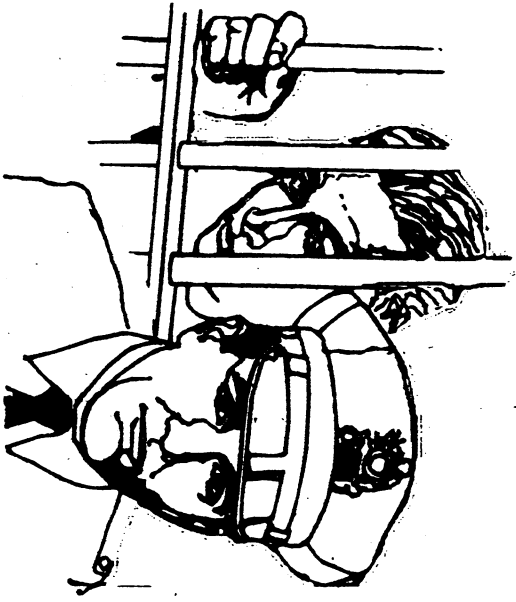
Paid for by S.O.R.F.

DRUG DEALS FOR STUDENTS

CLASS 4 FELONIES INCLUDE POSSESSION OF THE FOLLOWING:

- UNDER 15 GRAMS OF COCAINE
- UNDER 15 GRAMS OF LSD
- UNDER 15 GRAMS OF METH
- UNDER 15 GRAMS OF HEROIN

THESE ARE PUNISHABLE WITH
1 - 3 YEARS IN PRISON
AND A FINE BETWEEN
\$2,000 AND \$200,000



POSSESSION OF CANNABIS

- 2.5 OR FEWER GRAMS
- \$1,500 AND UP TO 30 DAYS IN JAIL
- 2.5 - 10 GRAMS
- \$1,500 AND UP TO 6 MONTHS JAIL
- 10 - 30 GRAMS
- \$2,500 AND UP TO 1 YEAR IN JAIL

POSSESSION OF UNDER 200 GRAMS OF GHB IS PUNISHABLE BY A FINE UP TO \$25,000 AND 1 - 3 YEARS IN PRISON!!!
GHB IS ALSO KNOW AS LIQUID G, LIQUID X.

POSSESSION OF DRUG PARAPHANALIA IS PUNISHED BY A FINE BETWEEN \$750 AND \$2,500 AND UP TO A YEAR IN JAIL
USE OF INTOXICATING COMPOUNDS IS PUNISHED BY A FINE UP TO \$1,500 AND UP TO 30 DAYS IN JAIL

THE UNIVERSITY WILL ALSO BRING YOU UP ON CONDUCT CHARGES AND YOU CAN LOSE YOUR FINANCIAL AID!

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICES

324 ILLINI UNION, 1401 W. GREEN ST., URBANA, IL 61801

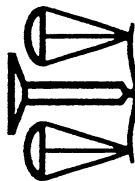
333-9053 PHONE 333-0474 FAX

HOURS 8:30 - 12:00 & 1:00 - 4:30

PAID FOR BY S.O.R.F.

September 14, 2001
SEP 28 REC'D

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS...



IF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS APPROACH YOU

1. Do not be afraid or reluctant to assert your rights; the exercise of your rights is not an admission of guilt.
2. You have the right not to be targeted by law enforcement officials for investigation or questioning based on your race, ethnicity, or religion.
3. You have the right to remain silent and refuse to answer any questions. Later on, your silence may not be used against you in any way. If you do answer, anything you say can be used against you. You are not legally required to identify yourself to a law enforcement official – except when you have been driving and an official asks you for your driver's license and registration.
4. You have the right to consult with an attorney before answering questions. You should not be afraid or reluctant to advise a law enforcement officer that you wish to speak with an attorney before speaking further. If you do decide to speak with a law enforcement officer, you have the right to have an attorney present. If you do not presently have an attorney, that fact is no barrier to asserting your right to consult with an attorney before answering questions. If you do have an attorney, call your attorney or Student Legal Service at 333-9053.
5. If you decide to speak to a law enforcement official without your lawyer present, it is best to have a witness present.
6. If a law enforcement official approaches you at an inconvenient time (for example, late at night or during dinner or class) or at a bad place (for example, at your school or place of employment), you do not have to speak to the officer at that time or place. If you do wish to speak with the officer, it is appropriate to arrange to do so at a time and place that is better for you.
7. If you do choose to answer questions, tell the truth. It is a crime to willfully make materially false statements to law enforcement officials, and false statements will make you look guilty even if you are innocent of any wrongdoing.
8. You have the right to refuse to allow law enforcement officials into your home if they knock at your door and request permission to enter – unless they have a warrant signed by a judge or are in hot pursuit of criminal activity. If the officials do not have a search warrant, you do not have to give your consent to a search. If law enforcement officials say they have a search warrant, ask to see it. A search warrant does not mean that you have to speak to a law enforcement official and answer questions.
9. Get the name and the agency of the law enforcement officials who approach you.
10. If you believe that a law enforcement official has asked you improper questions or approached you for improper reasons or in an improper manner, seek legal assistance.
11. You may obtain an "If Arrested" card to keep in your wallet or purse at Student Legal Service.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
1401 WEST GREEN STREET, 324 ILLINI UNION
URBANA IL 61801
217-333-9053
www.uiuc.edu/unit/sls/

10-24-01
October 31, 2001
November 7, 2001

December 10, 2001

December 12, 2001

TIPS FOR

DEC 06 REC'D

DEC 07 REC'D

WINTER BREAK

"Before you take off on your hard-earned winter break, please:"

1. Make sure you have renter's insurance. Winter break is a prime time for burglars. If you can't afford insurance, take your valuables with you!
2. You should lock all doors and windows. A common means of breaking into apartments is the use of the pass key, but locked doors keep some honest.
3. Don't shut off the heat in your apartment! This will lead to frozen pipes and major destruction. Check with your landlord to see what temperature you should maintain and leave the thermostat at least 2 degrees higher than what the landlord recommends. Tenants in past years have been billed as much as \$14,000 for frozen pipes.
4. Inventory your personal items which have a quick sale value. Keep a written list of serial numbers of TV's, stereos, CD player. If a theft takes place this information can help police investigate. Brand your CD's.
5. Don't leave your car parked on the street while you're on break. Streets are routinely plowed/cleaned during break. Your car will be towed/ticketed and unavailable when you return to campus. You can expect a minimum charge of \$80 to rescue your vehicle.
6. Check your lease. If you are going to return on January 14, 2002, you may accumulate fifteen days of late charges unless you prepay January rent or your lease provides for a free grace period.

Student Legal Service

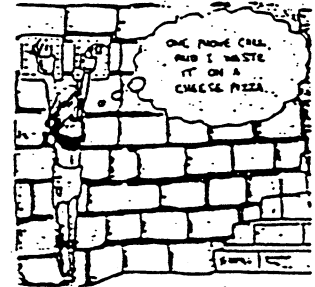
324 Illini Union, 1401 West Green Street
Hours: 8:30 a.m.-12:00 and 1:00-4:30 p.m.

www.uiuc.edu/unit/s/s

Paid for by SORF

WELCOME TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The Student Legal Service Program at the University of Illinois welcomes you to campus. Each year our office serves nearly 3,000 students regarding various legal problems. The office is staffed by three full-time attorneys. The purpose of the program is to inform students of the practical aspects of the law as applied to their individual problems. Representation in court is available in many cases.



WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

All students who are enrolled at the University of Illinois who have not received a refund of the \$7.00 Student Organization Resource Fee (SORF) are eligible to use the service. The Student Legal Service cannot even give you general advice if you have refunded your SORF fee.

WHAT KIND OF SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE?

The office provides counseling and representation in landlord-tenant, traffic, misdemeanors, name changes, small claims, city ordinance violations, and in many other areas too numerous to list. All questions and concerns are kept completely confidential.

HOW TO USE THE SERVICE

To get help, you must come to the office in person and show your student identification and necessary research done prior to your appointment. Legal advice will not be given over the telephone. This policy is for the protection of your privacy.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE

**324 ILLINI UNION
333-9053**

**Hours: 8:30-12:00
and 1:00-4:30**

Monday through Friday

JAN 14 REC'D

SPRING BREAK 2002 - MARCH 16-24

TRIP TIPS



"AVOID TRAVEL SCAMS!!!"

- ✓ Does the price seem too good to be true?
- ✓ Ask if a hotel deposit is required. Get exact name, address, and phone number of hotel. Get the number of people sharing room.
- ✓ Do not give your credit card over the phone or make any immediate decisions when solicited by telemarketers.
- ✓ Do you know whom you are dealing with? What is the street address of the company you are dealing with? What is the full name and position of the person you are giving your money to? Is the company located in another state?
- ✓ Get name of airline and confirm they are part of Spring Break package before you buy the package.
- ✓ Check out these websites before you write your check.
www.dot.gov/airconsumer/flyrights.htm
www.ftc.gov/bcp/menu-travel.htm
www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

"BE SURE TO CHECK OUT OUR SPRING BREAK BROCHURE IN THE OFFICE."

Student Legal Service

324 Illini Union, 1401 West Green Street, Urbana IL 61801

Telephone 217-333-9053 Fax 217-333-0474

Hours: M-F 8:30 a.m.- Noon / 1:00-4:30 p.m

Paid for by SORF



FEB 13 REC'D

Feb. 20, 2002

Feb. 27, 2002

March 6, 2002



MAY - 6 REC'D
MAR 25 REC'D
APR 17 REC'D

"DIRECTIONS TO" -SUBLETTING-

- Begin by putting the sublease agreement in writing and make sure the landlord has granted permission to sublet the unit.
- Be sure to obtain a damage deposit from the subtenants.
- Never leave any utilities including telephone, water, lights, cable, etc. in your name for the subtenants to pay and use. Don't buy any sob stories about transfer/deposit charges.
- Know the financial history of your subtenants.
- Obtain a local and "at home" address on your subtenant in case you have to sue them for rent or damages.
- Walk through your apartment with the landlord before you move out to verify any damage, then do the same with the subtenant and again before the subtenant vacates in August.
- Remember you will be greatly discounting rent and therefore you are taking a big risk of damages to your unit because subtenants who pay bargain basement prices tend not to value the property.
- You remain liable for unpaid rents and subtenant damages. Yes, you can sue the subtenant for reimbursement, but this is a cumbersome process, so be careful before you enter into the role of being a landlord.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE

324 ILLINI UNION
333-9053

Website: www.uiuc.edu/unit/sls

Paid for by SORF

\$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$\$\$

--10 STEPS TO "PROTECT" YOUR SECURITY/DAMAGE DEPOSIT--

\$STEP 1: Call the owner or manager two weeks before you move out to arrange a joint inspection of the apartment. Be sure to clean your apartment completely and have all of your belongings removed before the time of your appointment.

\$STEP 2: Before each appointment, prepare a complete written inventory of the condition of the rental unit. Be very detailed and specific for each room. Have two copies of the inventory, and keep one after having the landlord sign it. Forms are available at the Tenant Union.

\$STEP 3: Get a camera/video camera and a witness. A witness can be anyone 18 or older who is NOT a roommate or a family member. Take lots of pictures that show how clean you left the apartment. Walk through your apartment with your witness and have her/him take notice of its condition. (Advantage: video camera includes narration)

\$STEP 4: If the landlord appears for the appointment, be sure to have her/him sign and date YOUR COPY of the inventory form. Be sure to still use a witness and a camera.

\$STEP 5: You will want to take your pictures before you give back the keys. Also, take your pictures in the presence of your witness. Specifically, be sure to get the oven, refrigerator, kitchen area, bathroom, and show that the walls and carpet are clean and undamaged. You and your witness should both sign and date your inventory form in front of a notary.

\$STEP 6: If you sublet your apartment for the summer, return at the end of the sublease period to follow these procedures with your subtenant. Lack of proof of the condition they leave the place may result in deductions from YOUR deposit.

\$STEP 7: Be sure that you return ALL keys to the apartment, mailbox, laundry room, etc. Return all keys in person and get a receipt to avoid being charged for lock changes. It is best to have one person in your group responsible for all returned keys.

\$STEP 8: When you get your deposit returned, contact Student Legal Service if you have any questions or complaints about the amount deducted. If you have a problem, do not cash the check before talking to an attorney. We are in room 324 of the Illini Union.

\$STEP 9: DO NOT TAKE A SORF REFUND. If you want to use Student Legal Service to pursue settlement of a problem, our office cannot help you if you take a SORF refund.

\$STEP 10: Step into some money. Use your money to treat yourself to a reward for completing another school year!

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE

324 Illini Union, 1401 W. Grrem Street, Urbana IL 6180

Phone: 333-9053, Fax: 333-0474

HOURS: 8:30-12:00 and 1:00-4:30

Website: www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

\$\$\$ PAID FOR BY S.O.R.F. \$\$\$

MAY - 6 RECD

May 27, 2002

May 29, 2002

May 31, 2002

VI. NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS/ARTICLES

Rethink Your Refund

Daily Illini, August 30, 2001

The Beginning of Something Great

Daily Illini, September, 2001

Leasing Made Easier, Sort Of

Daily Illini, November 5, 2001

Legal Services Can Help You Out of a Housing Bind

Daily Illini, January 28, 2002

This is the Fee That Never Ends

Daily Illini, January 24, 2002

Driving While Black

Daily Illini, February 27, 2002

Campus, My True Love

Daily Illini, March 27, 2002

Legal services can help you out of a housing bind

BY RICHARD CORNISH

Contributing writer

For a student, finding legal service on campus is not very likely. Finding cheap legal service is even less likely. However, students can find both at the Student Legal Services and Tenant Union offered by the University.

The Student Legal Services offers legal representation for the student body on more than 200 campus issues.

"Our main function is to resolve

doubts to legalities and preventing problems from arising," said Senior attorney of Student Legal Services Thomas Betz. The most common issues are damage deposits and habitable conditions, but can be as large as city offenses or suing landlords.

Legal advice related to housing is not limited to apartments; it can also include private-certified housing. Student Legal Services has held several lectures in residence halls, fraternities and sororities informing students of their rights as residents.

"We've held about 12 presentations this year in addition to advertising in an effort to educate," Betz said.

The Tenant Union also acts to resolve housing issues that do not require legal action. They also review leases and bring up complaint histories on landlords. The Tenant Union recommends that students come in with questions before they sign something they do not understand.

"Two-thirds of the students that come in have not signed a lease yet and ask about it first," said Coordinator of Tenant Union Program Es-

ther Part. "Signing a lease is the biggest financial decision made in a year and we offer to provide information so people can make the right decisions."

To be entitled to these services, a mandatory \$10 fee is charged every semester. Students can get a refund but are advised not to.

"Students come here for advice and we can't give it to them if they refund their fee," Betz said. "It's like insurance. You can't buy insurance after the accident and expect to be represented."

JAN 28 REC'D

Driving while black?

Editor's note: This is the first of a three-part series exploring the issue of racial profiling in local police departments.

**BY LISA SCHENCKER
AND SARAH JO BRENNER**
The Daily Illini

Assistant Dean of Students Eric Weldy was stopped for speeding five to 10 mph over the speed limit while driving east on Bradley Avenue in August.

The Champaign police officer who stopped Weldy asked him a few procedural questions, and two other Champaign police cars pulled up to assist in the traffic stop, Weldy said. The questioning officer then asked Weldy if the 2001 Toyota Rav 4 he was driving was really his car.

"I thought he had a right to stop me," Weldy said. "But the line of questioning was not appropriate."

Champaign Police Chief Jim Luecking said the situation was the result of "miscommunication on both sides."

Michael Zoph, legal counsel at the University's Police Training Institute, said police might have asked Weldy about the ownership of his car because Toyota Rav 4's are commonly stolen cars.

Weldy, a black man, gave a different explanation.

"Initially, I'd say from the evidence I saw, it definitely fell along the lines of racial profiling," Weldy said.

According to studies and personal accounts, Weldy is not alone. People of many races have reported

"A majority of African American males who drive nice, exorbitant cars are not gang bangers, drug dealers and thieves"

— Eric Weldy
assistant dean of students

incidents of racial profiling in traffic stops, airports, schools and even malls. Despite mounting evidence, the issue of racial profiling remains complicated, not well defined and not prohibited by law.

"A majority of African American males who drive nice, exorbitant cars are not gang bangers, drug dealers and thieves," Weldy said

in a letter to The Daily Illini. "Many are hard working, well-educated individuals who deserve to be treated with the same respect as white citizens. To receive anything less, especially from those who have pledged to 'protect and to serve' the public, is a travesty and an injustice."

Defining the issue

Racial profiling is generally thought of as the targeting of blacks more than whites in traffic stops or accusing blacks of crimes on the basis of race alone. The issue of racial profiling is more

more **PROFILING** on 7



FEB 27 REC'D

Driving while black

PROFILING from 1

backgrounds in many different situations.

Stopping people in traffic because of race violates the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The clause says no state shall "... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Another form of racial profiling is when drivers are stopped for traffic offenses and subject to drug searches because of race. Such searches violate the Fourth Amendment, which includes a safeguard against "unreasonable searches and seizures."

Though racial profiling violates several constitutional amendments, it is not technically illegal. No federal law exists to punish police who profile. Several states have attempted to pass laws against racial profiling. The federal "End Racial Profiling Act of 2001" was introduced in the Senate last year, but has not been passed.

Anti-racial profiling legislation is difficult to pass because racial profiling is hard to define, said Heather Mac Donald, a writer for the Manhattan Institute's City Journal.

"...the anti-profiling crusaders have created a headlong movement without defining their central term and without providing a shred of credible evidence that 'racial profiling' is a widespread police practice," Mac Donald said in her City Journal article, "The Myth of Racial Profiling."

"The way racial profiling has been used in discourse is the use of race or one factor out of many to decide who to stop," Mac Donald said. "But public usage sometimes implies a person didn't do anything wrong and was pulled over because of race."

While most police agree it is wrong to stop someone because of suspicions associated with race, many officers say race can be used as one of many factors when searching for suspects.

"I think there are certain circumstances when it's appropriate to use race," said University Police Capt. Kris Fitzpatrick.

Urbana Police Chief Eddie Adair said race is only one of many logical descriptors police use to find suspects.

But experts say the line between using race as a descriptor and using race as a sole factor can cause confusion about the definition of racial profiling.

The U.S. Department of Justice defines racial profiling as "any police-initiated action that relies on

the race, ethnicity or nation of origin rather than the behavior of an individual that leads the police to a particular individual who has been identified as being or having been engaged in criminal action," according to a department Web site.

Along with confusion caused by the use of race as a factor in searching for suspects, the intentions of police officers can also complicate the definition.

"We've never proven an instance of racial profiling in any of our investigations," Luecking said. "There are always other reasons for a stop and you can't get into the officer's mind to find out why the officer stopped someone of a certain ethnicity."

Should the End Racial Profiling Act pass, a statute will be created based on a new definition of racial profiling. But like Mac Donald, some believe the issue of racial profiling is too complex to ever establish an accurate definition for the concept.

Victims of profiling

Just as definitions of racial profiling are not always black and white, neither are the victims and perpetrators of racial profiling, respectively.

Experts say racial profiling extends beyond traffic stops and into groups other than blacks.

"I think racial profiling happens to people of color, and especially African-American and Latino people, in every aspect of their lives," said Cleveland Jefferson, president of the Champaign County NAACP. "And I truly mean that from the standpoint of racial profiling being in every aspect of life from law enforcement to lending, shopping, purchasing automobiles and homes. It just runs the gambit."

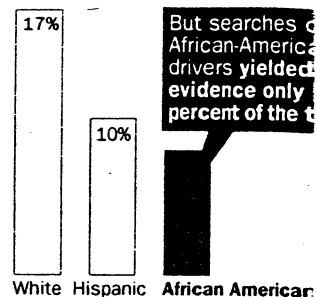
Many blacks report being followed in malls or watched more closely than whites when they shop.

"I was shopping with a friend and minding my own business when my friend noticed that every time we walked in a store the sales people would look at us," said a local black woman who asked to remain anonymous. "I think we were targeted because of race."

Racial profiling also occurs in airports. A 2000 General Accounting Office report on the activities of the U.S. Customs Service showed that black women who were U.S. citizens were nine times more likely than white women who were U.S. citizens to have their luggage X-rayed after being frisked or patted down. The same report found that white women who were U.S. citizens were more

Search and seizure

African American drivers are most likely to be stopped by police.



Source: thomas.lc
Daily Illini graphic by Jean T

than twice as likely as black women who were U.S. citizens to be carrying contraband.

In addition to racial profiling tending beyond traffic stops, racial profiling also happens to ethnic groups other than African Americans including Latinos, Asians, and, since Sept. 11, Arabs.

"Since Sept. 11, all the rules have gone out the window," said H. Phillips, executive director of Centro por los Trabajadores. "I can justify racial profiling in any guise now because it's for security. Ordinary society is just so wrapped with the war so that anything — immigrants, migrants, people with beards, women with veils. They all look different and get targeted."

Tom Betz, an attorney at Stuebel Legal Services, said Arabs are often profiled in airports.

"In light of the airport security issue, people argue that racial profiling makes sense," Betz said. "I might not have had a blond-haired blue-eyed Swede trying to blow up a plane yet, but we have to remember that it was a blond-haired, blue-eyed ex-Marine who blew up the Oklahoma City building."

Betz said Asian students experience more prejudice from local police than other minority students on campus. He said Asian students are often blamed in accidents because of stereotypes instead of facts.

"Caucasian drivers are believed over Asian drivers for no logical reason," Betz said. "People have assumptions that Asians can't drive. It's a tremendous prejudice that leads to assumptions regarding fatalities in accidents. Over the years, I've seen it a number of times. There's just no question when I look at the report myself, that the conclusion is ridiculous."

In the last 17 years, between the

lawyers, Student Legal Services has seen 50 to 60 cases involving prejudice against Asians in traffic accidents, Betz said. Despite sometimes obvious prejudice against Asians, Betz said many Asians refuse to file complaints.

"Asian students are very reluctant to assume they were given tickets because of race," Betz said. "The assumption is that America is the land of gold and freedom so they will think of everything in the world except for prejudice as an answer. They have such a high feeling for this country."

Perception vs. reality

Though most people acknowledge a problem exists concerning minorities and police, some question the legitimacy of racial profiling claims.

"The ultimate question in the profiling controversy is whether the disproportionate involvement of blacks and Hispanics with law enforcement reflects police racism or the consequences of disproportionate minority crime," Mac Donald said in her article.

Mac Donald said targeting blacks for certain crimes makes sense because blacks are more likely to commit certain crimes than other ethnic groups.

"It's not a question of belief," Mac Donald said. "It's a fact."

But in the case of certain crimes such as possession of drugs, the opposite has been true. A 2001 Department of Justice report on citizen-police contacts in 1999 found that although black and Hispanic drivers were more likely to be stopped and searched, searches of white drivers' cars were almost twice as likely to produce drugs.

Luecking believes racial profiling has more to do with a problem of perception rather than race.

"People often don't know how policing in general operates," Luecking said. "We don't want to stop people for no reason. Racial profiling would be a waste of our time. There has to be reasonable suspicion, a little more than just a hunch."

Luecking said police and citizens bring personal biases into their interactions with each other.

"People bring to this job some experiences and prejudices they had before they came here," Luecking said. "For African Americans, their experience with police has not been a good one and for the most part that's law enforcement's fault. It can be almost a cultural memory. Members of cultural groups bring

Racial profiling online resources

- Police Training Institute
www.pti.uiuc.edu/law/articulation.asp
- NAACP
www.naacp.org
- ACLU report
www.aclu.org/profiling
- Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board
www.ptb.state.il.us/ie.html
- Racial profiling articles
racerelements.about.com/cs/racialprofiling
- Chavez v. Illinois State Police
laws.findlaw.com/7th/993691.html
- Cedric Herring's article
www.igpa.uiuc.edu
Vol. 14, No. 1
- National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
www.noblenatl.org
- El Centro por los Trabajadores
welcome.to/el-centro
- Hispanic American Police Command Officers Associations
www.hapcoa.com
- Exposing the 'Myth' of Racial Profiling
www.kpoa.org/news1.htm

those memories and experiences to encounters just as police do. It's a recipe for misunderstanding."

Aimee Anderson, senior counsel for the Chicago Law Department, also said perception plays a large role in many cases of reported racial profiling.

"A lot of difficulties between communities and police come from perceptions," Anderson said. "A lot of people are not aware of the sense of danger police feel every time they make a traffic stop. Nobody's going to get over this problem until police and citizens start talking with each other and having experiences in common."

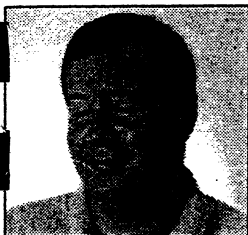
Champaign police said it was such a misunderstanding that caused Weldy to be stopped by three police cars and questioned about the ownership of his car.

Luecking said there was a misunderstanding on both sides. He said the officer asked Weldy if the car was his because the computer wasn't working well that day.

After the incident, Weldy filed a complaint with the Champaign Police Department and had a meeting with the officer who stopped him.

"Speaking with the officer gave me an opportunity to voice my concerns," Weldy said. "He apologized in regards to if I felt the questioning was inappropriate. He said it was a safety issue. I may not necessarily agree with him, but it was good to hear what he had to say."

Campus, my true love



Brian B. Issleb

Two weeks ago, in my penultimate column, I listed some of the main problems on campus. And there are some big ones. But if that's all

there was to this campus, who would want to come here? So I've decided to present my list of the best things about this campus and community. (In reality, I ran out of time to write the column I really wanted to, which required actual research. So here you go.)

■ **The Illini Inn** — Although Kam's, Murphy's, RR's and some of the other campus bars have a certain charm (and smell) to them, none can convey the sheer history the Inn does. Nestled below Bonnie Jean's at Fourth and Daniel streets, it's small enough that, sometimes, everyone there really does know your name. Go and join the original Mug Club (I'm No. 32172) and look at the thousands of messages, left for you by your predecessors, carved into every square inch of available surface.

■ **Krannert** — Hey, we all need a little culture and that's hard to get way out in the prairie. Krannert provides good shows for way cheap. Go check out a play or a concert featuring more than three instruments for a change. *Sex and the City* can wait.

■ **Sleeping in the Illini Union** — Does anything beat passing out in the South Lounge between classes? I don't know whose idea it was to put big-ass, over-stuffed chairs and couches all over the Union, but he or she deserves a medal. Next up: Cots in Lincoln Hall.

■ **Allerton** — Robert Allerton Park is only about a half-hour drive from Champaign-Urbana and everyone should go there at least once. Hiking, biking, good picnic spots, hills to roll down, strange

statues of Fu Dogs — this place has it all.

■ **Pokey Stix** — I'm almost reluctant to include this because everyone always talks or writes about them. But, man, there's a reason for that. They may be nasty in the harsh light of day, but they're heaven at two in the morning.

■ **My parties** — In my admittedly biased opinion, clearly the best one on campus, I can honestly say I've never had more fun at a party than at the ones thrown by me and my roommate (Mr. Gordon the Gnome Meron himself). There's still one left, so get yourself there if you can.

■ **Student Legal Services and the Tenant Union** — You've got a lawyer on retainer available five days a week for consultation, advice and even court appearances for only \$7 a semester. How cool is that? And the Tenant Union is always ready to give you the lowdown on your shady landlord or review a lease before you sign it. Take advantage of this; you're sure as hell not going to have anything like them in the real world.

■ **Grainger** — Man, have you been to this place? Con-

trary to popular opinion, it's not just for engineering students. Sure beats studying at the Undergraduate Library.

■ **The MTD** — Although we technically pay for this, I still think it's neat to get transportation all over town just by flashing my i-Card. And, for dependability and good service, it's got the Chicago Transit Authority (or even Pace) faded.

■ **The library** — Not that I actually use it, but it's nice to know we have more books than almost anyone else.

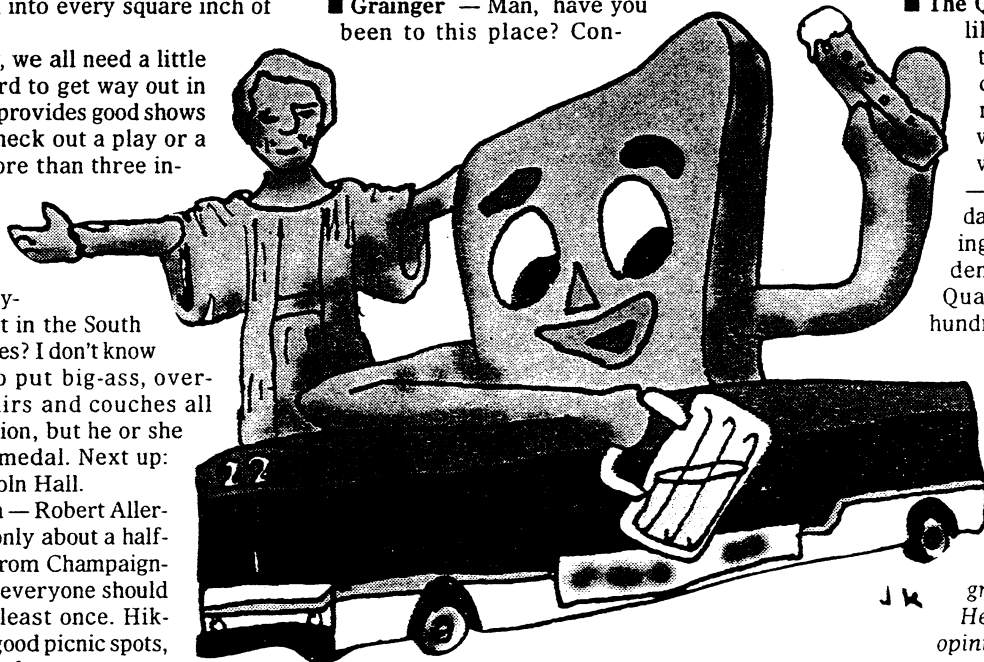
■ **The Altgeld bells and the Alma Mater** — OK, I feel like a total dork saying this, but I love the bells and the statue. They do exactly what they're supposed to do — make you feel sentimental about the University.

■ **The Daily Illini** — This might seem a little self-serving but, honestly, we get to read one of the best college papers in the country for free. It's almost entirely run by students, so just its getting out each day is a wonder. In fact, don't just read it — go work for it.

■ **The Quad in the summer** — Although I like a good snow penis as much as the next guy, the Quad is never as cool as it is during the warmer months. People reading books walking dogs, squirting each other with water guns, riding unicycles — every stupid, cliched summer day activity you can think of. Nothing makes me feel like a college student as much as hanging out on the Quad on a beautiful day, with a few hundred other college students.

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may, people. You'll be moving on all too soon. And, though I won't say the rest of the world sucks. I will say this: The rest of the world just isn't the University of Illinois.

Brian B. Issleb is a recent graduate. This is his final column. He can be reached at opinions@dailyillini.com.



VII. SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS & EVENTS

August, 2001	Campus Resource Fair
August, 2001	OISA Orientation (350 students) OISA Orientation (70 students)
August, 2001	Quad Day
August, 2001	Campus Services Fair
October, 2001	Scott Hall (40 students) Hopkins Hall (55 students) Lincoln Residence Hall (70 students) Pennsylvania Residence Hall (17 students) Snyder Hall (70 students)
November, 2001	Illinois Street Residence Hall (60 students) Garner Hall (80 students)
December, 2001	Theta Xi/Alcohol Impact
January, 2002	OISA Orientation
April, 2002	Phi Kappa Sigma/Legal Issues for Men Phi Mu/Alcohol Consumption and Abuse
June, 2002	OISA Orientation

VIII. BROCHURES/BOOKLETS

Brochures

Arrest Card

Bar-Opoly

Can You Afford A Car

Changing Your Name

Collection Agencies

Court Supervision

Domestic Battery

False ID's

General Legal Advice for Int. Students

Guidelines for Throwing a Party

Guidelines for Traffic Offenses

*Identity Theft

*If You're in a Traffic Accident

Informational Bookmark

Information on Copyright

Marijuana Laws

*Misdemeanors

*Power of Attorney

Sexual Violence

Spring Break in Florida

Student Legal Service Program

**What You... City Offenses

**Your Court Appearance

Your Security Deposit

Zero Tolerance

Booklets

Housing Guide

Roommate Survival Guide

*New Publication

**Updated Publication

Q. Will I Have a Criminal record if I'm Found Guilty of a "City Offense"?

A. No. Because a City Offense is not considered a criminal matter, you will not be given a criminal record if found guilty. However, it may impact your immigration status if you are a foreign student seeking residency or citizenship.

Q. Will Student Discipline Find Out About My Ticket?

A. The City of Champaign police send records of all arrests involving students to Student Discipline. Therefore, no matter what happens to you in city court, you can expect to hear from Student Discipline regarding the ticket.

Q. If I Am Already on Court Supervision, Will a Finding of Guilt in a "City Offense" Case Affect Me?

A. It is possible that a finding of guilt in a *City Offense* case can affect your court supervision, but it is not likely. *City Offenses* do not generate criminal records, so there is no reason for another court to know that you were found guilty of a *City Offense*. In a *City Offense* case, once the fine is paid or the community service is finished, your case is closed and there is no further consequence.

Q. What Else Might Occur if I get a City Ticket?

A. Often, during *City Offense* arrests, the police will search you for fake IDs. If you are ticketed for possession of a fake ID, or even if a fake ID is merely found in your possession, you can expect that you will have your license suspended for one year. Illinois law provides for a loss of your license for a minimum of one year if you are found in possession of a fake ID. This is true whether you are ticketed for possession of a fake ID or not.

Also, if you simply ignore your *City Offense* ticket, and you do not appear for your court date, a warrant for your arrest will be issued.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Hours: Monday-Friday
8:30-12:00 and 1:00-4:30

Telephone: 333-9053
Website: www.uiuc.edu/unlil/SLS
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**What You Should Know
About: "CITY OFFENSES"**



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HOURS: Monday-Friday
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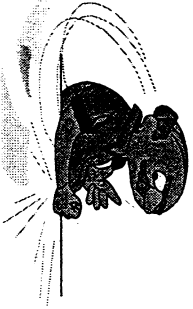
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324 ILLINI UNION
1401 W. GREEN STREET
URBANA, IL 61801

What Is A "City Offense"?

The term City Offense is the term used to describe violations of city laws, as opposed to State laws. Just as states enact laws regulating the conduct and activities of people within their borders, city governments may enact laws which regulate conduct and activities within the limits of that city. However, violations of city laws, unlike violations of state laws, are not criminal matters. Since City Offenses are not criminal matters, there can be no jail time given as a sentence for violation of a city law. City Offenses are punishable by fine only, and the maximum allowable fine is \$500.00.

"I'm not guilty!!!"



Q. Do I Have a Right to Challenge a "City Offense Ticket"?

A. Yes. You have a right to trial in a City Offense matter. However, since City Offenses are not considered criminal violations of the law, certain constitutional protections are unavailable in city court, which would be available if you were charged with a violation of a state law. Most significantly, the burden of proof required to prove your guilt is not the same as if you were charged with a criminal matter. You are probably familiar with the criminal burden of proof where your guilt must be proven 'beyond a reasonable doubt'. However, in city court, the city attorney only has to show that you are guilty by a 'preponderance of the evidence'. That means in order for you to be found guilty, the city attorney only has to show that it is more likely than not that you committed the offense (a 51% likelihood). This is a very low standard that is very

easy for the city attorney to meet.

Q. What Should I Do if I Receive a "City Offense Ticket"?

A. You should always come see Student Legal Service after receiving a City Offense ticket. Although the odds of winning a city offense trial are generally low, it can't hurt to have an attorney review your case. Occasionally, tickets are issued improperly, or you may have a legal defense which can be asserted. Also, in cases where students are issued multiple tickets, our office can often get some of the charges dismissed.

Q. What Can I Do if I Do Not Want a Trial?

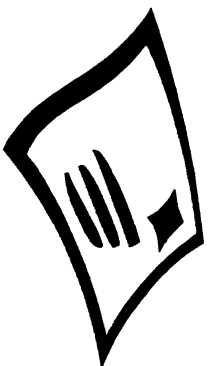
A. In the City of Champaign, all city tickets can be paid by mail. You are given 21 days from the date of the ticket to pay by mail. On the ticket, there will be two different dates: the "pay by mail date" and the "court date". The "pay by mail date" is the final day on which you can pay the fine by mail. After that date, you can no longer pay the ticket by mail and you will need to appear in court on the date listed on the ticket as your court date. You can still plead guilty at the court date, but you will have to pay court costs on top of the fine. Court costs vary with the amount of the fine, but will be at least an additional \$45.00

In the City of Urbana, many city tickets, but not all, can be paid by mail. If the ticket can be paid by mail, the ticket will include the price of the fine. In Urbana, you have 14 days to pay the ticket after the date of issuance. If it is not paid by the due date, you will need to appear in court. If your ticket is not payable through the mail, the ticket will indicate that your presence in court is necessary. Even if you are required to appear in court, you will still only be facing a fine.

In both cities, if the ticket is paid through the

mail on time, you do not need to appear in court.

"You are given 21 days/Champaign, 14 days/Urbana from the date of the ticket to pay by mail."



Q. Can I Do Community Service Instead of Paying a Fine?

A. In the City of Champaign, you can often elect to do community service instead of paying a fine, with the approval of the city attorney and/or the judge. There are several things to consider before choosing to do community service. First, you are only given credit for community service at the rate of \$5.00/hour. Therefore, if your fine is \$270.00, you will have to do a minimum of 50 hours of public service. Second, you will only be given about 2 months to complete the public service work. Further, all the work must be done in City of Champaign. If you fail to finish the community service on time, you can be ordered by the judge to pay the fine AND finish the community service.

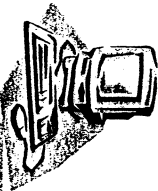
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Website: www.uirc.edu/unit/lsls
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IDENTITY THEFT

Identity theft is one of the fastest growing problems in the USA. It occurs when someone makes use of your personal information such as your Social Security number, to obtain benefits such as credit, cash, or goods and services, or even to commit crimes in your name. This sort of activity continues to rise, because, like it or not,



we're all on the Information Highway, and controlling access to and use of your identity is not an easy matter.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and in no case is this more true than in identity theft. There are a number of steps that can and should be taken by everyone to safeguard against this calamity. All are simple, virtually cost-free, and should be made routine activities in life.

Steps to safeguard your identity.

Never give out Personal Information - SSN, credit card numbers, bank account information and phone - to anyone who requests it unsolicited. It's one thing if you call Mr. Bean to order fishing tackle, and make the purchase by phone using your Visa card. It's an entirely different matter when someone calls you, trying to sell you goods and services or claiming to be a charitable organization seeking donations and wants such information from you. Even if they give you the name of an organization you recognize, there is no way for you to verify that they are who they claim to be.



Never divulge such data under those circumstances.

2. Always shred credit card receipts, ATM receipts, bank account receipts, and the like. Most people are aware of this. What fewer people think about are items such as pre-approved credit offers that arrive in the mailbox. These are frequently thrown away, often unopened, by recipients. Unfortunately, they contain information that can be very useful to identity thieves who are not above rifling through your trash. Always open and shred such mailings.

3. Never ignore your mail. Always open it and examine it, even if it looks like junk mail to you. A mailing from a company with whom you have no business dealings could disclose information

indicating they believe you to be a customer of theirs and are sending you a bill. If such a document is thrown out with no response from you, you could become stuck with responsibility for paying it back.

4. Likewise, do not ignore what isn't in your mail. If a regular account in your name, for example, a MasterCard account, stops sending you regular statements, don't assume that there is no problem. Contact them immediately to find out what's going on. This can prevent your mail being sent to a false or defunct address, and permit you to see what appears on the statement.

5. Be sure to examine all credit card and bank statements immediately upon delivery to you. If inaccuracies appear, it could indicate that someone else is making use of your accounts, and immediate attention must be called to any errors in order to keep you from becoming liable for charges or withdrawals you didn't make.

6. When selecting a password or a PIN code, don't use really obvious choices, which other people could easily guess. Pet names, birth dates and the like are apt to be easy to guess if someone who knows you tries to invade your account. Yes, friends do this to one another; it's not just strangers.

7. Obtain a copy of your credit report at least once a year. There is a minimal charge for this, and it is money well spent. Any irregularities should be checked out immediately.

8. When making purchases on-line, use

only the most secure account. Generally, these are protected with "http" internet use

is a risky business in many ways, and all possible safeguards should be undertaken.

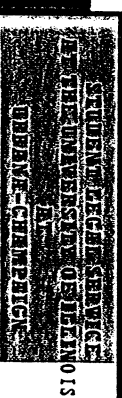
If none of this serves to prevent identity theft for you, then the following steps should be undertaken to help resolve the case and to keep the damages and hassles to a minimum.

Steps to take as an identity theft victim.

1. File a report with your local police agency. This establishes a record that you have, in fact, become a victim of identity theft.

2. Contact banks where you maintain accounts.

3. Contact all other financial institutions with whom you have a relationship. This includes credit cards, obviously, but should also include magazine subscriptions, book clubs, or any other recurring ac-



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Q AND A Continued

Q. *What if I am in an accident in which I hit something other than another vehicle?*

A. The same process should be followed as in the situation of colliding with an unattended vehicle. In particular, the accident must be promptly reported to the local police and a report filed with the state. There have been instances in which drivers have run into objects such as fences and trees, and have suffered the consequences of not reporting those events. You may think that no one is watching, but frequently somebody sees the accident, writes down sufficient information about the vehicle involved, and calls the police. Don't let this happen to you. It is far better to report the accident yourself. After all-that's why you carry insurance.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
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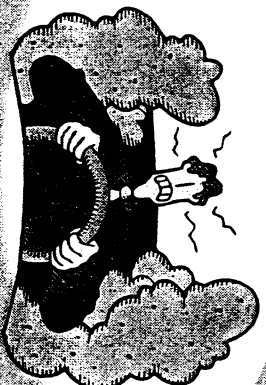
**IF YOU'RE IN A
TRAFFIC
ACCIDENT**

324 ILLINI UNION MC 384
1401 W. GREEN STREET
URBANA, IL 61801

Organization



STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

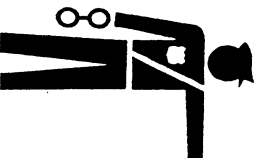


Hours: M-F 8:30-12:00 and 1:00-4:30
Telephone: 217-333-9053
www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

Traffic Accidents

Traffic accidents happen all the time, and yet people don't always know what to do when they are involved in one. There are important steps to take, and failure to follow through can jeopardize your ability to be compensated for damages and even the status of your driver's license, as well as put you at risk for receiving traffic citations.

The first thing to remember is to remain at the scene of the accident. Leaving the scene prematurely is an offense with potentially serious consequences, so do not consider this as a convenient option.



You should also call the police, especially if someone is injured in the accident, even if the injury does not appear to be serious.

Next, make a full exchange of information with all others involved in the accident. This information should include names, addresses, phone numbers, driver's license numbers, automobile registrations and insurance policy information. The names,

addresses and phone numbers of any witnesses to the accident should also be obtained. Limit your exchange of information to these points. Do not discuss the circumstances of the accident with anyone on the scene. In particular, do not admit fault, even if you believe you were in the wrong. You may well have opinions as to what led to the accident, but keep them to yourself!

Once info is exchanged...

Once all such information has been exchanged and the police have completed their on-site investigation, there are still some important things to do. First, call your insurance agent and report the incident. This will not automatically cause them to raise your premiums, or have any other negative effects; it simply puts them on notice that an accident has occurred. Second, file an accident report with the Department of Transportation. Your insurance company will be able to provide you with a form for completing this. The report should be filed within ten (10) days of the accident's occurrence. Filing of this report is required by Illinois law.

At this point, the insurance companies will take over the responsibility of settling claims for damages, and all you need to do is to cooperate with them in that process.

Question and Answer...

Q. *What if I do leave the scene of an accident?*

A. If you do, don't be surprised if a police officer is at your door soon after, to present you with a ticket charging you with that offense. It is usually charged as a misdemeanor, and can have serious consequences.

Q. *What if I am in an accident in which I hit an unattended vehicle?*

A. In that case, you must leave a note attached to the vehicle, giving your name, address, phone number, vehicle registration, owner of the vehicle if it is someone other than you. You must also promptly report this to the local police, and file the accident report, as in any other accident.

MISDEMEANORS



27 ILLIN UNION
401 W GREEN STREET
URBANA, IL 61801

HOURS: M-F 8:30-5:00 P.M.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Telephone: 217-243-9053
Website: www.sluc.edu/unt/sls

⇒ Step #4: Negotiated Pleas/ Pre-Trial

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO APPEAR at this point if you were not present for the docket call date (step #3). This date is usually one week or less after the docket call date. Your attorney will notify you of the date.

Negotiated Pleas: Often, the best option in a case is for your attorney to try to negotiate a deal with the state's attorney for the lightest possible sentence in your case. If an agreement can be reached, and you are satisfied with the terms, you will plead guilty in order to take advantage of the deal the state's attorney is offering. The judge will verify that you understand the charge(s), that you are pleading guilty of your own free will, and will ask the state's attorney to disclose the terms of the negotiations. Then, the judge will sentence you according to those terms. [NOTE: Negotiated pleas CAN be entered on the docket call date (step #3), BUT ONLY if you are present AND if both the state's attorney and your attorney are prepared. It is for this reason that you should keep in touch with your

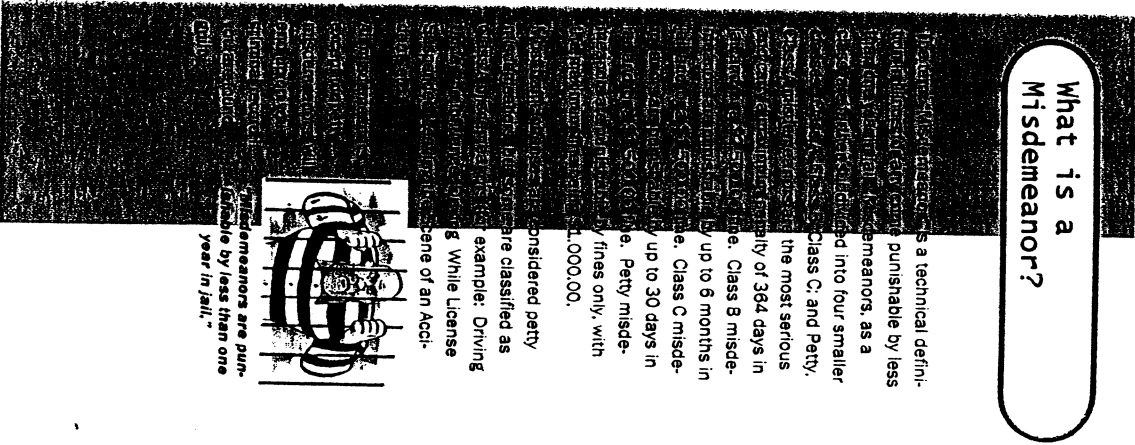
attorney to determine if you should appear on the docket call date. If you enter a plea on the docket call date, you will need to appear in court.

Pre-Trial: The pre-trial date gives the state's attorney and your attorney one last chance to try to negotiate a deal before setting the case for trial. If unsuccessful, your case will be set for trial.

⇒ Step #5: Trial
YOU MUST BE PRESENT AT YOUR CASE IS SET FOR TRIAL. If you fail to appear for trial, a judgment will be entered against you of your absence. At the trial, you, your attorney, the state's attorney, have the right to present your case and to cross-examine the state's witnesses. The burden of proof is on the state to prove that you are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Hours: Monday-Friday
8:30-12:00 and 1:00-4:30
Telephone: 333-9053
Website: www.sluc.edu/unt/sls
PAID FOR BY S.O.R.F.

What is a Misdemeanor?



is a technical definition punishable by less than one year in jail. Misdemeanors are divided into four smaller classes: Class C and Petty, the most serious of 364 days in jail; Class B misdemeanor, up to 6 months in jail; Class C misdemeanor, up to 30 days in jail; and Petty misdemeanor, fines only, with a maximum of \$1,000.00.

Typical Process When Arrested for Misdemeanor

Typically, there are 4 steps in the process: 1) the arrest; 2) the first appearance before the court (the arraignment); 3) the docket call, and 4) the pre-trial or the entry of a negotiated plea.

In all misdemeanor cases, you have the right to go to a fifth step: 5) trial. In cases where a trial is not appropriate, the best course of action is usually to plead guilty under the terms of a 'negotiated plea'. (see step #4)

Your attorney will always make every attempt to notify you of every date you are required to appear in court. However, if you are ever unsure of your next court appearance, contact your attorney to find out.

NOTE: If you fail to appear for court at any point where your presence is required, the judge will issue a warrant for your arrest and will order that you pay bond in order to be released from jail after you are arrested.

⇒ **Step #1: The Arrest**

The arrest is the beginning of the criminal process. If you are arrested for a misdemeanor charge, the officer may do one of two things: s/he may take you to the police station or s/he may release you. If you are released after arrest, you can expect that you will receive a notice at a later date, instructing you to appear in court on a certain time and date to answer the charges which have been filed against you. You have no control over whether you are taken to the police station or if you are released. That is the option of the police officer.

At the time of arrest, you may or may not be required to post bail. Bail is intended to be a monetary payment by you that will help ensure your appearance on your scheduled court appearance dates. If asked to post bail, you will not have to post the entire amount of bail set in your case in order to be released. You will have to post 10%.

In other words, if bail is set at \$1,000.00, you will need to post \$100.00 in order to be released. If you fail to appear on a date you were instructed to appear by the court, you can forfeit any money you paid.

Often, you will be released on recognizance or ROR. This means that you are being released without the payment of bail money, on the understanding that if you don't appear at your court appearance, a warrant will issue for your arrest and when you are found you will have to pay to be released from jail.

⇒ **Step #2: The First Appearance/The "Arraignment"**

YOU MUST APPEAR at the date and time you are instructed to appear in the notice you are given by the police officer. This is called the first appearance, you will be or the arraignment. At the first appearance, you will be asked to verify that you are the person being charged with the crime by the state's attorney. Then, the judge will read aloud the charge(s) filed against you and tell you the maximum penalties that could be imposed if you were to be found guilty of the charge(s).

You will also be asked if you would like to hire an attorney or to have the court appoint an attorney for you. At this point, you should let the judge know that you are a student and that you would like to use Student Legal Service. The judge will then give you another court date to return with an attorney. **YOU MUST APPEAR** again on this next court date.

When your attorney appears with you, your attorney will set the case for the "docket call".

⇒ **Step #3: The Docket Call**

This is the next court date assigned in your case after the first appearance. The docket call is usually about one month after your first appearance. **YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED** to appear at the docket call, but you should contact your attorney to see if s/he wishes you to be there. Often it is to your advantage to be there.

The purpose of the docket call is for the attorney to tell the judge what s/he plans to do regarding your case. The options for your attorney at the docket call are: 1) to enter a negotiated plea of guilty (see step #4); 2) to set your case for another court date for the entry of a negotiated plea of guilty; 3) to set your case for the pre-trial (see step #4); or 4) to get your case dismissed, with the agreement of the state's attorney.

Occasionally, your attorney will need to ask for a continuance to the next month's docket call because s/he has not been able to speak with the state's attorney regarding your case. If this happens, Step #3 is simply repeated at the next docket call.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Hours: Monday-Friday
8:30-12:00 and 1:00-4:30
Telephone: 333-9053
Website: www.utuc.edu/utncv/SLSS
PAID FOR BY S.O.R.F.

and within the scope of the terms of the document. The bank is not liable for allowing the 'attorney in fact' to clean out your account if the document permits general transaction of business, but the 'attorney in fact' could be sued for theft and breach of fiduciary duty.

◆ **Revocation**

Your *Power of Attorney* can be revoked by physically destroying the document, through expiration on the face of the document, or by supplying *written notice of revocation of Power of Attorney* to the 'attorney in fact' and any entities that may rely upon your Power of Attorney.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
*At the University of Illinois
Urbana-Champaign*

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE
*At the University of Illinois
Urbana-Champaign*



POWER OF ATTORNEY

324 ILLINI UNION
1401 WEST GREEN, URBANA

Phone: 217-333-9053

Hours: M-F 8:30-12:00 & 1:00-4:30

Website: www.uiuc.edu/unit/SLS

Paid for by S.O.R.F.

What is a "Power of Attorney"?

A *Power of Attorney* is a document signed by one person authorizing another person to act for him or her. If you write and sign a *Power of Attorney*, you are the principal; the person you authorize to act in your stead is called an 'attorney in fact'.

◆ How to select your 'attorney in fact':

An 'attorney in fact' does not have to be a lawyer, but must be a legally competent adult. It is absolutely critical that the 'attorney in fact' be someone whom you deeply trust. A casual friend, a roommate, a boyfriend or girlfriend are poor choices. We suggest family members or very mature friends with an established history of financial

◆ Who needs a 'Power of Attorney'?

Students traveling abroad or studying abroad who will need to maintain their bank/checking accounts, receive and cash financial aid checks, renew enrollment with financial aid and with the University. A financial power of attorney is not necessary for brief excursions such as Spring Break.

◆ When should you obtain a 'Power of Attorney'?

If you want a *Power of Attorney* prepared free of charge by STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE, we strongly encourage you to schedule an appointment with the office as soon as you have a firm departure date and return date. You will be asked to supply a proper name and address for your 'attorney in fact' and an alternate 'attorney in fact' in case the primary 'attorney in

fact' becomes incapacitated. The day before you are to leave is not the best time to obtain serious legal documents.

◆ What to do with the documents.

The *Power of Attorney* is signed in the presence of a Notary Public by you as principal and witnessed by two other competent adults. The original *Power of Attorney* is given to the 'attorney in fact' to be presented to banks and other financial institutions as if you were personally present. As principal, you should retain a copy of the *Power of Attorney*.

◆ What is Ratification?

As principal, you are holding those who rely upon the written *Power of Attorney* presented by your 'attorney in fact' harmless so long as the use was lawful and within the scope of the terms of the document. The

Your Court Appearance



HOW TO DRESS -
Dress as though you were going to an important job interview. Casual clothing such as shorts, bare feet, tank tops, halter tops, sandals, and hats, is not acceptable. You will be removed from the courtroom if you violate court dress code; this may result in an arrest warrant for failure to appear or a default of your civil case. Regardless of how you personally feel about the dress code, obey the rules. You are not in court to make a symbolic statement regarding your lifestyle.

TIMELINESS - Always arrive to court on time. If you have a 9:00 a.m. appearance, arrive at least twenty minutes early in order to allow for time to locate parking and the proper courtroom. In Champaign County, the court is located at 101 East Main Street in Urbana. There is limited on-street

parking in Urbana. The following bus routes will most conveniently take you to the Champaign County courthouse from the University: the 25 loop, green, gold and orange.

COURTROOM DEVEANOR - You and your witnesses should be quiet in court. Don't smoke or chew gum. Do not go in and out of the courtroom while waiting for your case to be called. During your case speak clearly and loudly enough to be heard, and stay calm. Call the judge "Your Honor". Do not interrupt the judge, the attorneys or any other party in the courtroom.

At all times you should retain a composed and attentive posture whether you are in the audience, appearing as a witness, appearing as a criminal defendant, or a civil plaintiff or defendant.

If you are entering a guilty plea, the court will inform you of your constitutional rights. You should listen carefully to the court's explanation in order to make sure you fully understand your rights and responsibilities. If you do not understand your rights, it is proper to ask the court for clarification.

It is never proper to speak, even in a whisper, with friends or other audience members while court is in session.

HOW DO I GET READY FOR COURT? - You can go to court yourself and watch other cases before yours comes up. If you do this, you'll see how the court works, where everybody sits, and what they do and say. Plan to do this a few days or weeks before you have to

go to court. It will make you more comfortable and less nervous when you go to court for your own case.

COURT SECURITY - When you enter the Champaign County Courthouse, you will be required to submit to security procedures before you can access the facilities. Your purse, briefcase, bags and other items will be placed on a conveyor belt to be x-rayed to make sure that they do not contain weapons, explosives, or any illegal items such as drug paraphernalia or controlled substances such as marijuana.



See how the court works.

As a user of the court, you will walk through a metal detector to ensure that you are not carrying any contraband. All knives, scissors, or pointed objects are subject to confiscation, so don't bring them. Do not wear steel toed shoes/boots or large belt buckles which will trigger alarms and delay your entrance as well as other patrons. Court security is taken seriously, so do not treat it as a joke!

COURTROOM LOCATION

First Floor - Clerk of the Circuit Court and Traffic Court (Courtroom L)

Second Floor - Courtrooms: F, G, H, I, and K, Law Library (Room 242) and Access to State's Attorney Office

Third Floor - Courtrooms: A, B, C, D and E

HELPFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Circuit Clerk:

Small Claims	384-3860
Traffic	384-3717
Criminal	384-3727
Civil	384-3725

Commonly Asked Questions

Q: Why won't the State's Attorney negotiate with me regarding my traffic ticket?

A: You are not an attorney and are on the opposite side of the State's case. It can be unethical for the State's Attorney to negotiate with a layperson because the State's Attorney's duty is primarily to seek justice for the State, not necessarily to ensure fairness or equity for you as a defendant.

Q: What is contempt of court?

A: Any act which is calculated to embarrass, hinder, or obstruct the court in the administration of justice. Any act calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, insulting language in the presence of the court is punishable by a fine or imprisonment. Failure to obey the court regarding another party to the proceeding may be civil contempt punishable by a fine.

Q: What is a default judgment?

A: It is a judgment of liability which results from a party's failure to answer, appear, or defend a lawsuit. The defaulting party may set aside the judgment within a short period after rendering.

Q: Am I entitled to a court-appointed attorney?

A: Not in most civil cases. You may receive appointed counsel in non-petty criminal cases.

**IX. SPECIAL LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT/
THANK YOU'S**

Client

Client

Client

Client

Client

Client

Client

Client

Client

Client

Client

Client

Client

Client

To Mr. Thomas Betz

Thank you for your consideration
in taking part in my interview.
The material provided was very
useful.

Again, Thank-You



10/24/01

Dear Tom,

Thanks a lot for
all your help for getting
a timely resolution of
my case.

Regards



Alpha Beta Chapter



University of Illinois

Theta Xi Fraternity

205 East Armory
Champaign, Illinois 61820

Ben Ferguson
205 E. Armory
Champaign IL 61820

Tom Betz
Student Legal Service
324 Illini Union, M/C 384
1401 W. Green St.
Urbana, IL 61801

Re: Presentation given at Theta Xi house on 12/04/01

Tom:

I want to thank you for taking the time out of your busy schedule and on such short notice to come to my house. Although your visit was one of my Health Advocate class requirements, you and your program were a choice among many that were available for me to arrange.

I chose your program after hearing many recommendations from past Health Advocates and current members of my Fraternity. Additionally, I knew the topic would be of interest to the members of my house and me and that the information you would provide would be a good resource now and in the future.

Many thanks again for your time.

Sincerely,

Ben Ferguson

1/11/12

I just wanted say thanks for your time and efforts on my behalf. I am a manager at J. Jillian's and have enclosed a little party for you and your family, or staff or whoever. Thanks again and I guess I will hear from you when you get the check from Gabber's Place!!

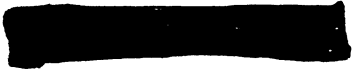
Thanks,



W

WITH SINCERE
GRATITUDE
AND WARMEST
THANKS.

Reservations required



Compliments of Jillian's
and:

with a PARTY for
you and 15 - 25 guests.



This card entitles you
to experience



From: "[REDACTED]"
To: "Lynn" <gilly1_61910@yahoo.com>
Subject: RE: Docket Call, March 19, 2002 at 9:00 am in Courtroom L
Date: Tue, 19 Mar 2002 09:46:39 -0600

I just wanted to send a note thanking you all for dealing with me and for all your time and effort.

[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----
From: Lynn [mailto:gilly1_61910@yahoo.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2002 1:41 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Docket Call, March 19, 2002 at 9:00 am in Courtroom L

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

The above date is a docket call where a trial setting is issued by the court. Your are not requested to be present, but may be if you desire so that the trial setting is at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Betz
Student Legal Service
333-9053

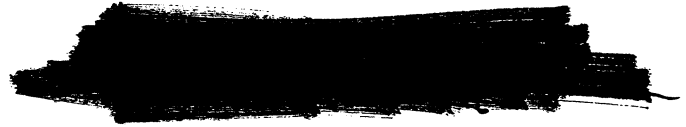
Do You Yahoo!?
Yahoo! Sports - live college hoops coverage
<http://sports.yahoo.com/>

Mr. Betz,

Thanks for all your effort so far in trying to help me get back my security deposit. I

Still have not recieved it from Gabe, but

he has a few more days to get it to me. If he doesn't, we will be in touch again. Thanks again,



Thank you very much.

Dear MR Betz:

I am in Washington for the semester trying to learn about government first hand. I'm looking forward to speaking with you when I return. Justice Tawey did a lot of harm in the room pictured on the front. Thank you for helping me develop an interest in Law, you might not realize the impact you had during our conversations. I wanted to tell you that I appreciate all you do!

Best - [REDACTED]

April 29, 2002

Thomas E. Betz, J.D.
Student Legal Services
324 Illini Union
1401 West Green Street
Urbana, IL 61801

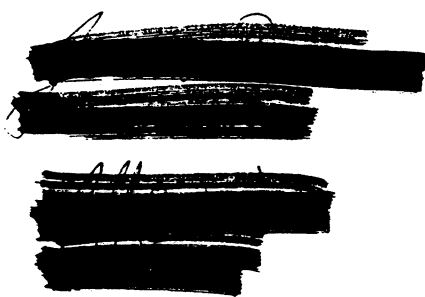
Dear Mr. Betz:

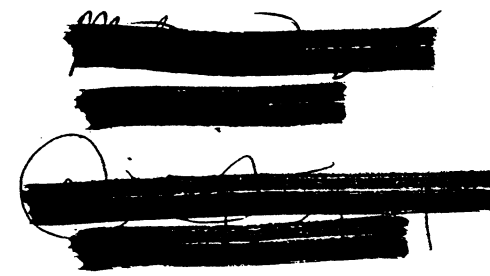
Our project involving the educational booklet on common misdemeanors is very close to completion. We will have a copy of the booklet for you this Wednesday, May 1. At this point, we would like to take the opportunity to thank you for working with us during the past month. We realize that you are extremely busy with current legal cases, and this fact does not leave you with much extra time. However, you were generous enough to meet with us on five separate occasions, and for this we are very appreciative.

We are also grateful for you taking the time to elaborate on various aspects of the law on which we were unclear. A few of us weren't quite sure what a misdemeanor exactly was when we started, let alone what constituted resisting and obstructing a peace officer. Nevertheless, you were extremely patient, willing to explain the details of the law, and understanding towards any further questions we had.

Once again, thank you for working with us on this project. We look forward to working with you in the future if the opportunity ever arises - hopefully in the same setting though, and not as one of your clients!

Sincerely,

A block of text is completely redacted with black ink, covering approximately three lines of a signature and address.

A block of text is completely redacted with black ink, covering approximately three lines of a signature and address.



Hotmail® jeremy_grose2@hotmail.com

[Inbox](#) | [Previous Page](#)

From : "~~XXXXXXXXXX~~" <~~XXXXXXXXXX@XXXXXX~~>
To : "Jeremy Grose" <jeremy_grose2@hotmail.com>
Subject : RE: Your Case
Date : Wed, 13 Feb 2002 13:19:12 -0600

Jeremy,
thank you very much!
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~



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Hotmail® jeremy_grose2@hotmail.com

[Inbox](#) | [Previous Page](#)

From : [REDACTED]

To : Jeremy Grose <jeremy_grose2@hotmail.com>

CC : [REDACTED]

Subject : Re: Your Case

Date : Tue, 16 Apr 2002 01:20:59 -0500 (CDT)

thanks a lot for your help Jeremy. I really appreciate it.

On Mon, 15 Apr 2002, Jeremy Grose wrote:

> [REDACTED]

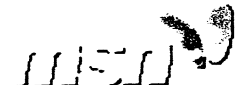
> Kankakee County will be willing to place you on court supervision for 12
> months for a fine of \$200.00. That means that the ticket won't appear on
> your record if you don't get any other tickets for the next year.

> In order to get this deal, you will need to appear in court on the 22nd.
> They will let you out of having to do traffic school also. When you arrive
> at court, you should go up to the state's attorney, and let her know who you
> are and that you are my client and that I talked to her. Her name is Terry
> and she told me she will be the attorney in court that morning. She said if
> you let her know who you were and that you were my client, she would make
> this offer for you.

> Good luck and bring your ticket with you to court.

> -Jeremy D. Grose
> Student Legal Service

> Get your FREE download of MSN Explorer at <http://explorer.msn.com/intl.asp>.



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Hotmail® jeremy_grose2@hotmail.com

Inbox | [Previous Page](#)

From : [REDACTED]

To : Jeremy Grose <jeremy_grose2@hotmail.com>

Subject : Re: Your Ticket

Date : Sun, 7 Apr 2002 18:31:21 -0500 (CDT)

Jeremy-

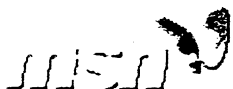
Thanks for all of your help with the ticket and getting me court supervision. I appreciate it

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

On Thu, 4 Apr 2002, Jeremy Grose wrote:

- > [REDACTED]
- >
- > I haven't gotten a hold of anyone in Effingham county yet, but if I can get
- > a hold of them before tomorrow, I'll let you know.
- >
- > You should probably come to the office and pick up your ticket so that you
- > can have it for Monday. Even though your ticket is a "no appearance
- > necessary" ticket, I think it will be a good idea to go down there and ask
- > the judge to place you on court supervision.
- >
- > I will try to get a hold of someone to make sure court supervision is
- > available in Effingham county, but since it's not very far away, it might be
- > worth your while to give it a shot even if I'm unable to find out in time.
- > The worst that could happen is that you just end up having to pay the
- > ticket. I have a feeling they will have court supervision though and that
- > you will qualify.
- >
- > I'll let you know if I hear from them.
- >
- > Please stop by the office at your convenience to pick up the ticket. I'll
- > leave it with the secretary so you can get it at any time that our office is
- > open.
- >
- > -Jeremy D. Grose
- > Student Legal Service
- >
- >
- >
- > Send and receive Hotmail on your mobile device: <http://mobile.msn.com>
- >





Apr. 29, 2002

To: Jeremy Grose

UIUC STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Dear Jeremy.

I had an appointment with you on Apr. 17th, 9:00 AM, about my violation over traffic rules with permit only.

You told me to get my driver license as soon as possible.

Unfortunately, I ~~have no time~~ didn't pass until last ~~fr~~ Saturday, I got it. And three copy of my driver license is enclosed. Also, there is a little gift for you, a Chinese Handicrafts. Hope you will like it.

I wonder if I should make another appointment with you or just wait for your email. Please contact me by email: "[REDACTED]@uiuc.edu."

Thank you very much.

Best wishes.

X. STUDENT LEGAL SERVICE LISTINGS

Greek Directory
Fall 2001
Spring 2002

I Book
2001-2002

Move-In Guide
2001

Timetable
Spring 2002

UIUC Student/Staff Directory
2001-2002

University Map Makers, Inc.
2001-2002



The GREEK Telephone Directory

INTERFRATERNITY COUNCIL

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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tē' shûrt'

"pronounced quality"

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Fraternities



ΠΛΦ
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1105 S. First St.
384-6225

Brian Solway	President
Billy Levin	Social Chair
Mike Sremaniak	Social Chair
Ryan Ebner	Rush Chair
Evan Scherer	Rush Chair
Joel Geller	Philanthropy
Marc Gitelis	Treasurer

Abramowitz, Daniel	531-2197
Arakelian, Dennis	531-2178
Arons, Andy	384-8027
Bender, Justin	384-5958
Boutwell, Dave	531-2198
Brenner, Matt	367-4546
Catlett, Kenny	367-3885
Cohen, Aaron	531-2200
Divincenzo, Anthony	332-1103
Ebner, Ryan	531-2186
Felman, Josh	367-4546
Freedman, Michael	367-4542
Gandor, John	531-2201
Garber, Adam	531-2191
Geller, Joel	367-4542
Geltner, Geoff	367-3885

Gitelis, Marc	531-2189
Gregor, Nick	531-2181
Hickey, Jim	531-2194
Hogan, Jim	328-5574
Horwitz, Barry	531-2185
Kahn, Josh	239-0122
Kalish, Scott	531-2199
Kennelly, Matt	531-2195
Levin, Billy	531-2193
Murnick, Ryan	384-1169
Newman, Rob	337-1142
Osberg, Ryan	531-2188
Portman, Keith	367-3885
Roselli, Greg	239-0122
Rosenbloom, Steve	344-6881
Rothschild, Mike	531-2184
Sawyer, Ryan	531-2183
Scherer, Evan	531-2182
Senescu, Reid	531-2202
Skolarz, Andrew	531-2179
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Smiley, Paul	384-8027
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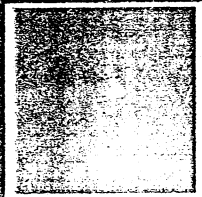
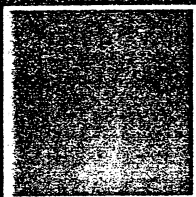
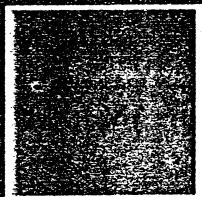
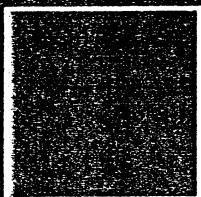
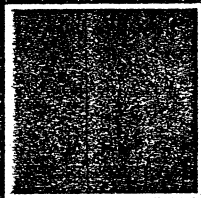
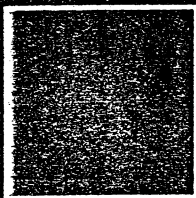
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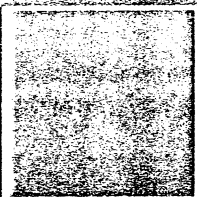
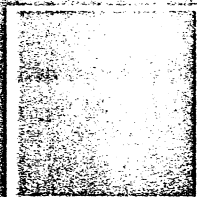
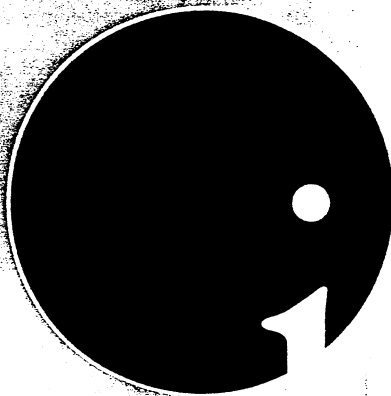
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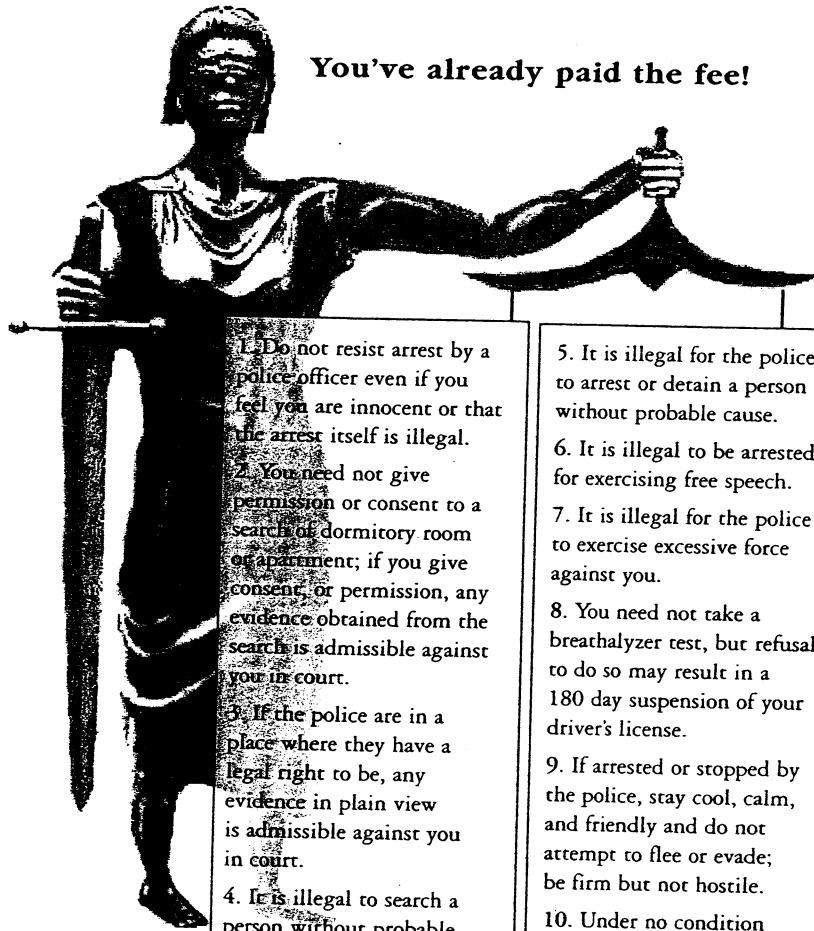
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2. You need not give permission or consent to a search of dormitory room or apartment; if you give consent, or permission, any evidence obtained from the search is admissible against you in court.

3. If the police are in a place where they have a legal right to be, any evidence in plain view is admissible against you in court.

4. It is illegal to search a person without probable cause.

5. It is illegal for the police to arrest or detain a person without probable cause.

6. It is illegal to be arrested for exercising free speech.

7. It is illegal for the police to exercise excessive force against you.

8. You need not take a breathalyzer test, but refusal to do so may result in a 180 day suspension of your driver's license.

9. If arrested or stopped by the police, stay cool, calm, and friendly and do not attempt to flee or evade; be firm but not hostile.

10. Under no condition should you submit to a polygraph test.

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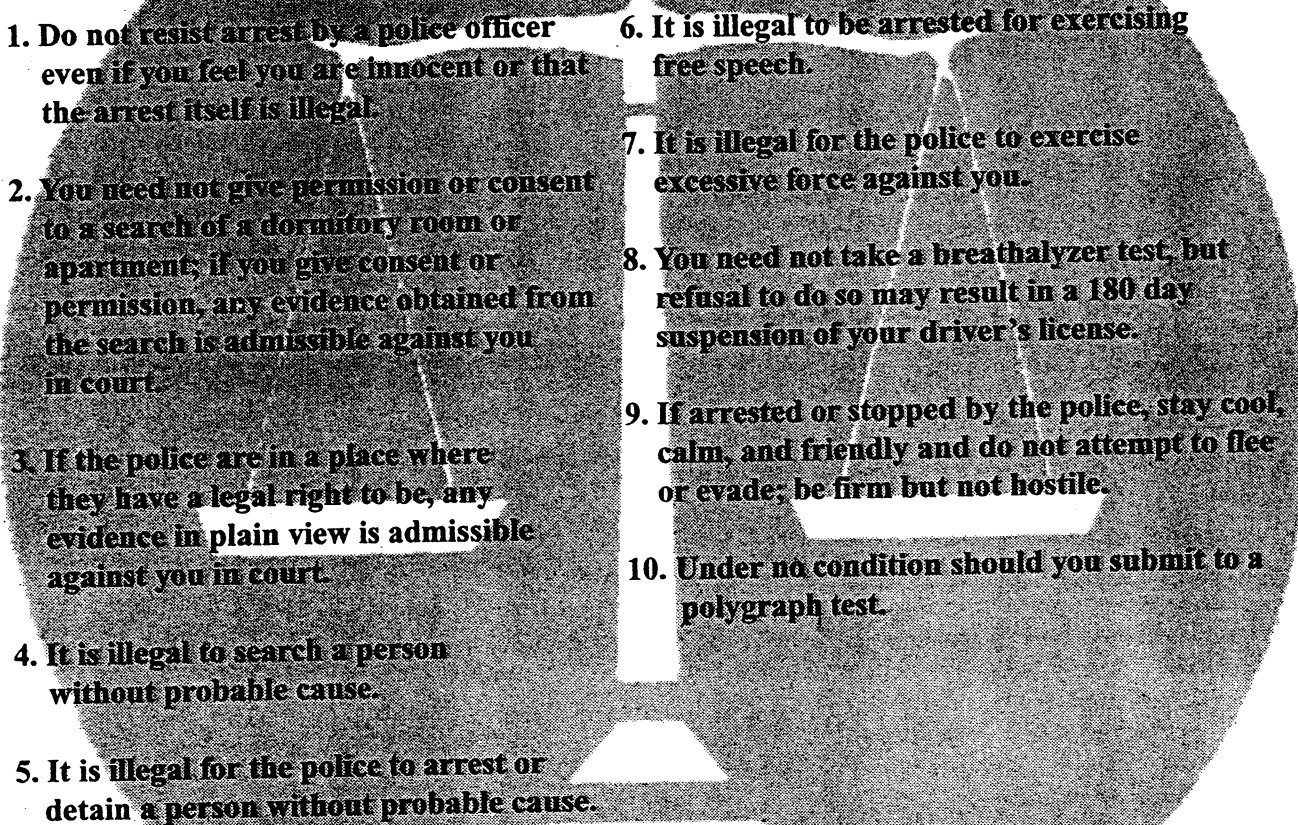
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COMMUNICATIONS:

TAM Reports, ed: James W. Phillips, 333-4388, jwp@uiuc.edu

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22	23	24	
← Spring Vacation →			
29	30		

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