Northern Illinois University Law Review

Volume 15 | Issue 1 Article 8

11-1-1994

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Northern Illinois University Law Review

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Law Review

Volume 15 Fall 1994 Number 1

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A Judicial Blow for "Jane Crowism" at The Citadel in *Faulkner v. Jones*
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The Citadel, the military college of South Carolina, and the Virginia Military Institute, two bastions of male privilege in the South, are fighting to keep women out with vengeance reminiscent of the era of massive resistance. This article, a portion of a longer article in progress, delineates the major constitutional questions raised by these cases from the point of view of counsel to Shannon Faulkner, the young woman who sued for admission to The Citadel. As one federal judge has recognized, these cases are not so much about education as about "wealth, power, and the ability of those who have it now to determine who will have it later."

Single-Gender Education: Is it Beneficial to Society?
Claudius E. Watts III 25

This speech, delivered before the Presbyterian Men of the First and Providence Churches at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, states the case for single-gender education, arguing that it is not only beneficial, but desperately needed in today's society. Claudius Watts explains that men and women have different needs, different desires, and most importantly, different responses to the environments in which they learn and develop. He argues that The Citadel's program is one specifically designed for training and educating young males to become young men, and that it is exceedingly successful in doing so. Finally, he asserts that equality in South Carolina's system of higher education can be maintained, and in fact enhanced, through single-gender programs.

Griswold v. Connecticut and the Unenumerated Right of Privacy
David Helscher 33

In 1965, the United States Supreme Court recognized a constitutional right of privacy in marital sexual matters in Griswold v. Connecticut. In the thirty years since the decision, privacy rights have been extended to some areas of sexual expression, reproductive choices and classes of individuals. The right of privacy set out in Griswold has not been extended to all areas of sexual matters. An examination of the landmark case, its historical support for the right of privacy, and subsequent case development draw into question the Supreme Court's 1986 decision in Bowers v. Hardwick and possible future appeals based on an individual's constitutional right to be free from governmental intrusion into private adult consensual conduct.

The Illinois Parentage Act: Constitutional?
Stephen A. Stobbs 63

In Illinois, a putative father's relationship with his child can be arbitrarily terminated by the State. A man who fathers a child and abandons both the mother and child is subject to court termination of his parental rights. However, the same person can actively care for and participate in every way with his child's rearing, and still be subject to court termination of his relationship. In essence, the rule in Illinois is that a father's parental rights are not dependant on the relationship he has with his child, but rather, on a law which ignores the nature of their relationship. While the Illinois Parentage Act seemingly considers the "best interest of the child," in the case of the father-child relationship it does not. The Act authorizes the court to terminate a father's parental relationship with his child if he fails to adequately register his interest with the State within two years of the child's birth. This article suggests that the Act is unconstitutional and that it simply covers too many good fathers who care about their children, actively participate in their up-bringing, but are unaware of the need to "register their status." The United States Supreme Court established that developed parental relationships are protected by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. This article examines the Court's reasoning and applies it to the Illinois Statute. The reader will note many familiar Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment cases and will learn how the Court applies them to the issue presented herein. Further, the article will give the reader insight into the progress of the Court in the area of family law, as well as a projection for future holdings.

Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: The Congressional Foray Into the Adoption Process
Brian D. Gallagher 81

Adoption law has become the focus of increased media and legal attention in the past few years. In 1978, Congress entered the adoption process, an area traditionally reserved for state regulation, through passage of the Indian Child Welfare Act. This Act was intended to remedy the "wholesale separation of Indian children from their families," which was viewed as being "perhaps the most tragic and destructive aspect of American Indian life . . . ." This article addresses the effect this Act has had over the past seventeen years. While a definitive statement regarding the success or failure of the act with respect to its intended goals remains elusive, its impact on adoption and family law is well documented and is analyzed herein.

Comments

Castration as an Alternative to Incarceration: An Impotent Approach to the Punishment of Sex Offenders
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Although recognized as an acceptable form of punishment in other cultures, castration as a punitive measure has traditionally found limited support in the United States. This comment examines the use of castration as a form of punishment, tracing the procedure from its origins in the eugenics movement in the early twentieth century to the recent popularity of chemical castration as an alternative to incarceration for sex offenders. The comment dicusses constitutional challenges to the castration of sex offenders and addresses the economic and social policy considerations implicated by the practice. The author concludes that castration represents an unconstitutional and ineffective alternative to imprisonment.

What's Good for the Goose is Good for the Gander: Toward Recognition of Men's Reproductive Rights
Mary A. Totz 141

Over the past few decades, gender equality has slowly made its way into many areas of family law where women were once the favored sex. Despite the trend toward treating men and women equally, women continue to have the unilateral right to decide whether a conception, which was jointly formed, will result in parenthood. From the time a pregnancy commences until a fetus is either born or aborted, courts have held that a man has no right to decide whether or not he will become a parent. This comment examines recent changes in society and the law which, in appropriate circumstances, point toward providing a man with reproductive rights. In addition, the comment proposes means by which those rights may be effectuated.