

10-15-1973

Comment

William D. Wheeler
Indiana University School of Law

Follow this and additional works at: <https://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/iustitia>



Part of the [Law Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Wheeler, William D. (1973) "Comment," *IUSTITIA*: Vol. 1 : No. 2 , Article 1.
Available at: <https://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/iustitia/vol1/iss2/1>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Digital Repository @ Maurer Law. It has been accepted for inclusion in IUSTITIA by an authorized editor of Digital Repository @ Maurer Law. For more information, please contact rvaughan@indiana.edu.

Comment

This is an interdisciplinary Journal. It is based in law. Law, the nurture of all disciplines, serves as the linchpin which unites civilized society. In this context the relationship of law to all disciplines is similar to that of mathematics to all sciences. IUSTITIA serves, then, as a sounding board which reflects these underlying legal currents of thought in every possible area of interest. The intent is neither adversary nor advocacy. Enlightenment may well be our shibboleth for those who subscribe to tenets. Moreover, since our title is IUSTITIA, meaning body of law, it follows that our posture is *res ipsa loquitur*, meaning the thing speaks for itself.

The last issue dealt, in part, with social change. The views of protest by Michael Sovern and Sidney Hook were recounted. This issue begins with comments on these views. Reflection on past events has its virtues. During the '60s many of us were confused. The thought was that if somehow the poor and minority groups could come together and assert their strength against the power brokers, the bounty would be shared by all. We now know that although this theory did not lack fervor, it was void of insight. Therein lies the cause of its failure. The lesson: even if it were possible, say, to unite all the poor, all the Indians, Hispanics, Blacks, Chicanos, and all other poor minority groups, there would not be enough power to make changes in the local city hall, much less in Washington. Threats or force in whatever manner or mean do not work in a nation such as America in which the majority is not poor, Black, Hispanic, Indian, or Chicano. America's Greening, the Children's Crusade, Consciousness III, Woodstock, Camelot, and the Youth Cult were equally empty and useless movements. The comments as well as the papers presented by Dean Sovern and Professor Hook, therefore, provide insightful ways to restructure an unwanted situation.

Protest, undoubtedly, will remain with us. The search is for the better way of using efforts to effect meaningful change. Strategy for changing the plight of migrant workers and a proposal for reducing the exploita-

tion of migrant workers are two articles which give us guidance in our quest.

From "The Corner" which prevents us from leaving reality, to the ". . . Initiative Process," we present what Clarine N. Riddle labels "A Variety of Perspectives." Discontent, conflict, and resolution thereof are inherent within the views presented.

A visit with Reconstruction, a view of the Black Professional, and the need for affirmative action remind us of obligations of conscience mixed with deep historical ignorance.

"Animals and the Law" is an attempt to provoke interest in society's failure to provide feeling creatures with protection from neglect and abuse. The complete bibliography is available upon request from either the writer or the editorial office of the Journal.

Our Spring issue will be devoted entirely to a symposium on "frontier" problems in the Women's movement. The contributions are by women for presumably they alone have standing in this area, and the focus is upon controversial topics which, eventually, will affect every citizen.

WDW