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Technology fee bolsters campus computers

By Tom Tozer

The $50 annual Computer Technology Fee won't add to the law school's computing fund, but law students can use all of the public computer "clusters" around campus.

The new fee will improve the 19 staffed and unstaffed "public clusters" around campus, according to Assistant Dean Leonard Fromm and Ledger Heavilon, the Law School's Systems Coordinator.

The IU Board of Trustees originally wanted to levy a $100 annual Technology Fee. But the board changed plans because a university by-law prohibits an increase in, or creation of, a fee of more than $25 per semester, Fromm said.

That lower fee meant a corresponding cutback in funding available for computer resources in each department. Rather than underfund both the public and departmental computing programs, the board chose to devote the first year's receipts to improving the resources available to the entire campus community.

The fee is collected from both graduate and undergraduate students.

Heavilon and Fromm said.

The law school gets no direct benefit from the new fee paid by law students, partly because of the unanticipated lower fee imposed. Further, 20 percent of what is left goes to financial aid services, another fact planners had not counted on.

"A lot of the plans that were talked about at the early stages... have been dramatically scaled back or even dropped," Heavilon said.

The law school community in general, Heavilon said, seems to be provincial.

"We've got this beautiful new building... you may never find out what else is available on campus," he said. "Yet, there are so many resources being pumped into the public services that we cannot duplicate inside the law school."

Under school policy, the fee could rise as much as $25 per semester next year. Given the school's plans for the computing technology fund, it certainly may do so.

Prior to the Computer Technology Fee, funding for the campus' computing needs was simply included in tuition. The fee "is an attempt to give the computing services a set resource base," Fromm said.

"This is the first
Women wage war on workplace woes

By Brett Fleitz

The current interest in "Women and the Law," sparked in part by this summer's Stanford Law Review issue entitled "Gender and the Law," 40 Stan.L.Rev. 1161 (1988), has not gone unnoticed here at IU.

2L Colleen Cotter has researched this topic and provided The Exordium with her thoughts on this area.

Cotter's first observation was that "although 50 percent of associates in law firms are women, fewer than 5 percent are partners." The main reason cited for this is the rigidity displayed by most law firms.

"Many firms are inflexible in that they often refuse to accommodate a woman's family needs with those of her career," noted Cotter.

"Part-time" work with many firms often amounts to 30-40 hour weeks, and can create hostile attitudes toward the working mother, who, it is perceived, is not "carrying her share of the burden." Part-time work also may carry the added disincentive of bumping a woman from her firm's partnership track.

"Many male attorneys have spouses who do not work," Cotter said. "This means that the male attorney has more time to devote to his career, whereas the female attorney must spend considerable amounts of time with her children, since her spouse typically will also have a career." Cotter observed that, not surprisingly, most female partners either have no children, were never married or are divorced.

"Successful women must not perpetuate the status quo."

When asked about legal education, Cotter replied that "certainly the worst forms of blatant discrimination (in law school) are quite rare, and I'm unaware of any at IU." However, the study of law remains largely male-oriented, i.e., we are taught by the case method, where the focus is on the adversarial model. Conflict rather than accommodation seems to be the norm.

"Many women feel more comfortable with the modern trend toward negotiation and alternative dispute resolution, which unfortunately receives little attention at IU," said Cotter.

As for the future, Cotter expressed her hope that as more women rise to the top of the profession, change will come more easily.

"Successful women must not perpetuate the status quo," she said. "Once at the top, such women will be in a better position to speak out for those women who need more flexible schedules."
News

Rain, sherriff visit S.A.C. picnic

By Marilyn Bardie

For those who take softball seriously, there was an early wake-up call on Saturday, September 24.

At 9 a.m., the games began at the law school's semi-annual picnic/softball tournament, organized by 3L Bill O'Connor. By noon over 100 people affiliated with the law school arrived at Karst Park for the Student Activities Committee (SAC) picnic.

Both law students and professors comprised the twelve softball teams, with two first-year teams battling to a rain-soaked tie in the finals.

Despite the rain, one of the tournament organizers, 3L Beth Niehaus, stated, "We were happy with the turnout. With twelve teams the tourney saw the more participation than I have witnessed in my two years at the law school."

Professors Tom Schornhorst, Jeff Stake, Bob Heidt and Assistant Dean Len Fromm were on hand for the tourney and valiantly contributed to their teams' efforts.

After the teams' lunch breaks, however, an uprising of softball defectors formed their own football and volleyball teams--so much for organized sports!

In the true spirit of picnicing, it had to rain, and did. But that wasn't the only reason the day was cut short. In the early afternoon, we madcap grad students were reprimanded for having a keg of beer in the park, by, yes, an officer of...the Law.

Reaping rewards of research

By Chris Wheeler

For many of us, researching is an ugly, time-consuming, and, at best, marginally rewarding endeavor. For a few among us, however, researching is an ugly, time-consuming and highly rewarding endeavor. Just ask Professors Gellis, Hicks, Heidt, Bethel, Bradley and Shreve. They received this year's Faculty Fellowships, awarded annually for exceptional research completed in the past year.


Professor J. William Hicks received the first John S. Hastings Faculty Fellowship for his contributions to commercial and securities law. His article "The Concept of Transaction as a Restraint on Resale Limitations" appeared in the Ohio State Law Journal. Additionally, Professor Hicks recently completed a five volume treatise entitled Exempted Transactions Under the Securities Act of 1933.

The Charles L. Whistler Faculty Fellowship was awarded to Robert Heidt for his articles on anti-trust law: "Industry Self-Regulation and the Useless Concept of Group Boycott," Vanderbilt Law Review; and "Populist and Economic v. Feudal: Approaches to Industry Self-Regulation in the U.S. and U.K."

Professor Terry Bethel was awarded the Louis F. Niezel Faculty Fellowship for the second consecutive year, in addition to receiving a National Science Foundation grant for research on "The Efficacy of NLRB Bargaining Orders." In the area of labor law, Professor Bethel published: "Recent Labor Law Decisions of the Supreme Court," Maryland Law Review; and "Judicial Enforcement of NLRB Bargaining Orders: What Influences in Courts," University of California-Davis Law Review.

Outstanding research in the areas of criminal law and criminal procedure entitled Professor Craig Bradley to his second consecutive Ira C. Batman Faculty Fellowship. His works include: "The Uncertainty Principle in the Supreme Court," Duke Law Journal; and "Criminal Procedure in the Rehnquist Court: Has the Rehnquist Begun?" Indiana Law Journal.

Professor Gene Shreve was also awarded an Ira C. Batman Faculty Fellowship. His writings include "Preclusion and Federal Choice of Law," Texas Law Journal; and "Interest Analysis as Constitutional Law," Ohio State Law Journal.

The grand prize winner goes to Professor William Popkin, who was awarded the permanent chair of the Walter W. Foskett Professorship. His "Legislative Self-Constraint: A Reply to Professor Khan" is published in the Hastings
Dean's Corner

By Leonard Fromm

Self-esteem is a psychological concept that permeates our existence on both the cognitive and emotional sides. Behavioral scientists generally agree that few factors are more important or central to our development, motivation and aspirations, than the estimate we place on ourselves.

This estimate is more likely to be in the form of a conscious judgment. Author Ayn Rand suggests that self-esteem involves both self-confidence or an assertive sense of control over matters of perceived importance and self-respect or a sense of personal worth.

Scientists of most persuasions as well as our common sense tell us that self-esteem seems inherent in our nature—we simply need it. Equally certain is that the attainment and maintenance of a positive self-image and self-esteem is a constant battle, often unconscious, for all of us.

Significantly compounding this search for self-esteem by law students is a host of factors seemingly inherent in legal education, factors which assault students sense of worth and confidence.

The scenario is a familiar one. Law students generally have a history of academic success, measured not just by exam-taking ability and grades, but also by classroom performance, interactions with teachers, organizational abilities, effective use of time and a variety of ways of positive self-evaluation.

This prior academic success, coupled with the actual experience of law school, sows seeds of anxiety and potentially weakened self-esteem. Most law students have to admit that their self-esteem is at least partly a function of academic success and grades.

I have observed over and over that, though students may realize that past patterns of academic success will not prevail in law school, this still does not prepare them for the psychological shock and trauma of diminished academic success. It can be particularly difficult for those who excessively measure their self-worth by such success. In short, realizing the reality of a fact and being able to incorporate it emotionally and wholly are two very different things. What worsens this academic success/self-esteem syndrome is the rampant myth, one tenaciously held by many students, that the future (translation: a job), is dependent upon graduating in the top ten percent of the class.

Fueling this syndrome on occasion is a sense of perfectionism that may be self-defeating. By perfectionism, I do not mean the sense of motivation that helps in striving to attain high standards. Rather, it takes the form of a compulsive perfectionism that drives students to attain impossible goals, ones that are beyond their ability and potential. Law students consumed by these elevated aspirations define standards and excellence almost solely by the attainment of top grades. Although understandably difficult, their inability or unwillingness to look at current “facts” and reappraise their goals often results in lowered self-esteem.

Having very briefly sketched only the outlines of certain forces affecting self-esteem in law school (all students upon reflection can add their own), what steps can be taken to alleviate the problem? At
one level, realizing that all experience the anguish of this internal battle may provide temporary solace. It can help generate positive energy to work on the problem, but it is hardly a solution. To say and truly believe that our self-esteem is not and should not be dependent on particular successes or failures, since these may not be under our control, is to state the solution. However, simply acknowledging the solution is not enough. It does little to explain how and why such a simple solution is so elusive. How do you get from here to there?

Rational-emotive theorists, such as Albert Ellis, Aaron Beck and David Burns, provide some help. Their basic premise is that many problems of self-esteem, compulsive perfectionism and depression are caused by a disturbance in thinking patterns or simply thinking errors.

I believe law students are especially susceptible to thinking errors because of the assorted anxieties inherent in the law school experience and the emphasis placed on sharp thinking. We all know it is one thing to think clearly and accurately when calm and relaxed, but an entirely different matter when agitated or anxious. Under stress, feelings and emotions can easily color or skew normal thought processes. Often feelings, under those circumstances, actually can dictate how we think.

David Burns, in his book, Feeling Good: The New Mood Therapy, discusses ten different forms of cognitive distortion that he has identified in his research, some with law students.

Dr. Burns defines these cognitive distortions as follows:

1. **ALL-OR-NOTHING THINKING**: You see things in black-and-white categories. If your performance falls short of perfect, you see yourself as a total failure.

2. **OVER-GENERALIZATION**: You see a single negative event as a never-ending pattern of defeat.

3. **MENTAL FILTER**: You pick out a single negative detail and dwell on it exclusively so that your vision of all reality becomes darkened.

4. **DISQUALIFYING THE POSITIVE**: You reject positive experiences by insisting they "don't count" for some reason. In this way you can maintain a negative belief that is contradicted by your everyday experiences.

5. **JUMPING TO CONCLUSIONS**: You make a negative interpretation even though there are no facts to support your conclusion convincingly.

6. **MAGNIFICATION OR MINIMIZATION**: You exaggerate the importance of things (such as your goof-up or someone else's achievement), or you inappropriately shrink things until they appear tiny (your own desirable qualities or the other fellow's imperfections).

7. **EMOTIONAL REASONING**: You assume that your negative emotions necessarily reflect the way things really are: "I feel it, therefore it must be true."

8. **SHOULD STATEMENTS**: You try to motivate yourself with shoulds and shouldn'ts, as if you had to be whipped and punished before you could be expected to do anything. "Musts" and "oughts" are also offenders. The emotional consequence is guilt. When you direct should statements toward others, you feel anger, frustration and resentment.

9. **LABELING AND MISLABELING**: This is an extreme form of over-generalization. Instead of describing your error, you attach a negative label to yourself: "I'm a loser." When someone else's behavior rubs you the wrong way, you attach a negative label to him: "He's a goddam louse."

10. **PERSONALIZATION**: You see yourself as the cause of some negative external event for which, in fact, you were not primarily responsible.

All of us undoubtedly will recognize our own distorted thinking patterns in one or more of the above. Constant awareness of our errors and concomitant personal insights can go a long way toward mitigating the self-esteem damage we may be inflicting on ourselves.

Even though parts of Burns' book are simplistic, it has a practical thrust and avoids the excessive theorizing and psychological jargon of many books of this type. I recommend this paperback for students who are facing self-esteem issues and generally for all students who are concerned with their emotional development vis-a-vis law school and professional life. Such development is certainly an important, yet often neglected, component of learning how to become a productive and happy law student and lawyer.
COMPUTERS
cont. from pg. 1
year of the fee and some of the details are still being worked out . . . In the past the students paid for that. They just didn’t know it. In practice I’m not sure that this is much different,” Fromm added.

One service from the fee is a heftier schedule of computer training classes. Bloomington Academic Computing Services (BACS) offers several training courses for beginning computer users.

The Jump-Start class, called "Write a Paper," is a one-and-one-half hour tutorial offered at 7 p.m. on weekdays and 10 a.m. Saturdays. There is no charge for the course, but registration is required by phoning 335-8210. This course consists of hands-on training in Wordperfect software.

There are also classes in Wordperfect’s advanced features for footnoting and creating tables and indexes. The BACS information line is 335-0963.

Westlaw and Lexis services are, of course, part of the law school’s budget and are independent of the new fee. A Lexis training session will be offered later this semester and a Westlaw training session is planned for early next semester, said Keith Buckley, a law school reference librarian.

This year, law students can set up free accounts to use the campus’ VAX computing system. The system provides electronic mail service, access to a worldwide network of data and computer users, and may, in the future, allow alumni access to the Bloomington VAX system.

Quick Guide to Campus Computers

BACS runs seven staffed and twelve unstaffed public clusters. A new public cluster is scheduled to come on-line at HPER this fall.

Staffed:

- Library 102A, 102B; 8:15 am to 12 am, Mon.-Fri.; 10 am to 12 am, Sat.; 11 am to 12 am, Sun.
- 24 Zenith 286s; 21 Macintosh SEs; disk conversion; 4 printers.
- Ballantine 308; 9 am to 10 pm, Sun. to Thu.; 9 am to 5 pm, Fri.-Sat.
- 17 Zenith 286s, 17 Macintosh SEs; disk conversion; 4 printers.
- Business 417; 9 am to 10 pm, Mon.-Thu.; 9 am to 5 pm, Fri.; 1 pm to 5 pm, Sat.; 11 am to 10 pm, Sun.
- 64 Zenith 286s; disk conversion; 4 printers.
- Lindley 110; 9 am to 10 pm, Mon.-Fri.; 10 am to 10 pm, Sat.; 11 am to 10 pm, Sun.
- 25 IBM PCs; 2 printers; consultant's office is Lindley 115.
- IMU 059A; 8 am to 11 pm, Mon.-Fri.; 11 am to 10 pm, Sat.-Sun.
- 21 Macintosh SEs; 2 printers.
- Student Building 114; 9 am to 9 pm, Sun.-Thu.; 9 am to 5 pm, Fri.-Sat.

9 dual floppy PCs; 3 IBM XTs; 8 IBM ATs; 10 printers.

Unstaffed:

- Ballantine 307; 2 IBM PCs; 10 Plato terminals; 1 printer.
- Business 101; 30 Zenith PCs; 1 printer.
- SPEA 151; 3 IBM PCs; 1 printer.
- Education 126; 29 terminals; 1 printer.
- HPER 155; 24 terminals; 1 printer.
- Jordan 224; 8 terminals; 1 printer.
- Jordan 226; 5 IBM PCs.
- Library 652; 6 terminals.
- Lindley 115; 40 terminals; 1 printer.
- Psychology 120; 15 terminals; 1 printer.
- Swain 013; 10 terminals; 1 printer.
- Woodburn 211; 12 terminals; 1 printer.

Miscellaneous:

- BACS Information Center (335-0963) is located in Student Building 114; 9 am to 7 pm, Mon.-Fri.
- The PC Helpline for students with computing problems is at 335-6212; 9 am to 5 pm, Mon.-Fri.
- ACCESS Microcenter is at IMU Messanine West 059B (335-0910); 9 am to 5 pm, Mon., Tue., Thu., Fri.; 9 am to 3 pm, Wed.
- Student Building 112 has LaserWriter (15 cents a page) and LaserJet (10 cents a page); priority printing is by appointment (335-9336); 9 am to 9 pm, Mon.-Thu.; 9 am to 5 pm, Fri.; 1 pm to 5 pm, Sat.-Sun.

Note: you must present a valid University ID to check out software and to print out copies at the staffed facilities. At unstaffed clusters you must bring your own software.
The Exordium

Race Judicata goes turf

By Mark McKinney

The rain soaked the course, but did not dampen the spirits of the runners in the 10th annual running of Race Judicata.

The five-kilometer race is held every year in conjunction with the Indiana Continuing Legal Education Program and is open to all faculty, alumni, students and their spouses.

A field of 28 competitors met Friday, September 16 at the IU Golf Course to challenge the "killer" hills of the IU cross country course. By the starting gun, the rain had stopped and held off for the entire race. The early rain cooled temperatures and made for ideal running conditions.

Overall winner Bob Hanson, a Bloomington runner who directed Race Judicata in its early years, heated up the race again as he blazed through the course in 18:35. The top female finisher was Terry Charpenal, of the room 252 secretarial pool, with a 21:23.

At the awards ceremony after the race, Hanson and Charpenal received trophies as the overall champions.

But, they weren't the only winners. Runners competed in several law student and older divisions.

Competition became quite fierce for the winner's bounty: a pair of gym socks!

When asked about the race, alumnus and three-time winner Jerry Moss said, "Overall, it was a fantastic event, but I wish more students and alumni would participate." "More importantly," he added, "I hope they saved me some booze at the party!"

RESEARCH cont. from pg. 3

Constitutional Law Quarterly, and "The Collaborative Model of Statutory Interpretation" is in the Southern California Law Review.

Established and funded by donations through the IU Foundation, the Professor and Faculty Fellowship endowments serve as salary supplements for faculty who have "exhibited strong research capabilities." "Only tenured faculty may receive these fellowships," said Dean Bryant Garth, who made the final decisions. "Among the criteria considered," Garth said, "are ambition and quality of the research, the productivity of both the research and the individual and overall contribution to the reputation of the law school."

So exactly how financially rewarding are these fellowships? They average about four thousand dollars.
"Scabby Cats" win intramural softball championship

By David Mucha

The IU Law women's softball team, "Scabby Cats," dominated their opponents and won the intramural women's softball championship game with a 7-0 shutout.

The "Cats" jumped out to a 4-0 lead in the first inning and never looked back. 2L Shamra Van Wagoner lead the attack with a triple, a double and two RBI's. The defensive star of the game was 3L Nadine Akimoto, who at second base, turned a line drive into a double-play early in the game to contribute to the shutout.

The victory resulted from a team effort, however, as the "Cats" scattered more than ten hits in five innings, three of which were triples. The team received first-place t-shirts for the victory.

"Intramurals are a good excuse to get out of the law building," Scabby Cats' captain Tina Amos pointed out.

When asked about the name of the team, Amos explained that it originated from a comment made by a fellow law student who suggested one night in the library, "I'm so hungry I could eat a scabby cat!"

"Scabby Cats"


The "Scabby Cats" are a team comprised primarily of second and third year law students who also participate in other intramural sports.

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