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The photographs on this issue's cover are evidence of the beauty of the addition to the Law School and the new library. Design by J. Timothy Terrell; photographs by Bob Talbot.

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Dear Fellow Alumni:
The Alumni Board was able to create something which I believe will be of tremendous benefit to the School in the years to come: the Academy of Law Alumni Fellows.

It always struck me as inappropriate that a School which has had so many distinguished alumni over its long history has never formally recognized its most distinguished graduates. A school, particularly a professional school, should honor those who have succeeded after graduation just as it honors those who succeed as students. Certainly one of the primary goals of a professional school is to provide the training that will enable all of its graduates, if they choose, to achieve distinction in their careers. Recognizing those who have excelled reinforces a school’s commitment to excellence and reminds those who share that commitment that the contributions a school was able to make in the past to individual success must continue into the future. Recognition also serves to inspire all of us to reach for the highest levels of professional excellence we can attain.

I am delighted that the first Fellows will be inducted into the Academy this fall when the School will have both a new dean and a nearly completely remodeled building. I encourage all of you to return for this fall’s Law Conference to meet Dean Arnold, to become acquainted with what is, for all intents and purposes, a new law building, and to meet with some of the first inductees into the Academy of Law Alumni Fellows.

Robert A. Garelick
President, 1984-85
IU School of Law—Bloomington Alumni Association

Morris Sheppard Arnold
appointed Dean and Foskett Professor

On July 1, 1985, Morris Sheppard Arnold assumed the deanship and became the Foskett Professor of Law. Professor Arnold attended Yale University and received the BSEE and the LLB from the University of Arkansas where he was editor-in-chief and note editor of the Arkansas Law Review. He received the LLM and SJD from Harvard Law School.

He also studied at the University of London’s Institute for Historical Research as a Frank Knox Memorial Fellow from Harvard.

Professor Arnold was a member of the law faculty at Indiana University from 1971 to 1977. He then went to the University of Pennsylvania Law School where he served as professor and associate dean from 1978 to 1979 and then as director of the Office of the President of the University and as vice president—director of the Office of the President of the University until January 1981. He received the Harry Levin Excellence in Teaching Award from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1980.

Professor Arnold was appointed Ben J. Altheimer Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law School in June 1981, a post which he held until 1984 when he returned as professor of law and history at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

(continued on pg. 13)
The 1984-85 academic year can aptly be called a year of transition. The chief characteristics of the year certainly fit Webster's definition of transition as being "a passage from one state, stage, place or subject to another." The remodeling of the Law Building required us all to make many passages from one place to another, more specifically from the Law Building to Memorial Hall to the Student Building and back again several times a day.

The physical exercise we were forced to engage in (generally while carrying law books and materials) would have been applauded by those who designed the Student Building where we held our classes. Originally a gymnasium, the Student Building provided us with the distinction of being the only law school in the country with a swimming pool in its classroom building. The pool provided a useful outlet for the frustrations the students felt with their physical surroundings—classrooms that were generally either overheated or overcooled, depending on the state of the building's somewhat temperamental "climate control" system, and oversized air conditioners that muffled the speech of even the most stentorian of our faculty. Some aspects of life in the Student Building, however, may have contributed to study.

Certainly the periodic visits by bats to their former home in the third floor gave those students whose lockers were located there an added incentive to be punctual about class attendance.

The one transition we all greeted with great delight was the move into the new library addition in January. Neither words nor photographs can well describe what it is like. The word "wonderful" probably comes close. It is a spectacularly beautiful and functional facility that daily reminds us of what is in store when we make our final transition back into the building.

Another transition, of course, has been taking place in the leadership of the Law School. I have enjoyed immensely many aspects of the role of acting dean, particularly the opportunities it provided me to meet alumni and friends of the School whose support this year has been a source of genuine gratification for all of us. In addition, the warm support of my colleagues and of students has made many of the otherwise onerous tasks of the deanship not only tolerable but in many instances quite pleasant.

This year of transition has given me, as it would any dean, many insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the School which are rarely apparent even to those most closely involved with its ongoing activities. I am pleased to report to you that the School's many strengths far outweigh its weaknesses. I think this is demonstrated by the fact that we have come through the dislocations of this year with only minor cuts and bruises. The fact that we were able to attract several fine dean candidates and, of course, most important, secure for the deanship one of the nation's leading legal educators is testament to the deserved reputation of the School as one of the strongest in the country. None of this would have been possible without the generous support of the University whose commitment to the Law School in the past few years will enable us to continue to build upon our tradition of excellence.

I leave the acting deanship confident that much will be accomplished in future years under the able leadership of Dean Arnold. I encourage you to give your support to him as you have to me, and I thank you again for that support this past year.

Maurice J. Holland,
Acting Dean

An interior shot of the new library
The Honorable Juanita Kidd Stout, LL.M. '54, JD'48, is the first black woman ever to be elected to a court of record in the United States. She is judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia and has been on the bench since 1959. She is the recipient of no less than eight honorary degrees, one of which was the Honorary Doctor of Laws awarded by Indiana University in 1966. She is the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award from the University of Iowa, the Jane Addams Medal from Rockford College, the Henry G. Bennett Distinguished Service Award from Oklahoma State University, the Veil-Lifting Award from the Philadelphia Chapter of the Alumni Association of Drexel University, and the 1982 Criminal Justice Section Award of the Philadelphia Bar Association. A native of Oklahoma who earned her BA from the University of Iowa, Judge Stout was inducted into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame in 1981.

She has served as administrative secretary to the late William H. Hastie, judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and as Chief of Appeals, Paroles, and Paroles Divisions of the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office. She was appointed by President Kennedy as a special ambassador to the Kenya independence celebration in 1963 and was appointed American specialist under the Cultural and Educational Exchange Program of the United States Department of State to tour six African countries in 1969. In 1983 Judge Stout and 30 other women judges from various states traveled to China, Hong Kong, and Japan as part of the National Women Judges Exchange Program of the United States Department of State. She has also been a special ambassador to the Kenya independence celebration in 1963.

As of today only 13% of all law students comprise more than a third of all law students, as of today only 13% of the practicing attorneys are female. Regardless of one's view as to the overcrowdedness of the legal field in general, it is clear that black lawyers and women lawyers are too few. Blacks are both underrepresented in and underserved by the profession. Although black people constitute about 12% of the population, black lawyers comprise only 4.2%. This is impossible to me to tell you how many times I have been "appraised" during the 25 or 30 years I have been on the bench. "But Your Honor," many lawyers have said, "I want to appraise you. . . ." It is only after it has been suggested that my worth is not an issue in the case and that it would be better if the lawyer were to appraise me of the fact he is urging that the case proceeds.

Not only is speaking important but so is spelling. One day I received a letter from someone (who) said he was one of the young "attorneys" in town and asked that I place him on my list for appointments. . . .

About six months ago, I received a letter from an attorney who wrote these exact words: "I hope you will think kindly of me and will appoint me either to 'homicide' cases or to 'non-homicide' cases. . . ."

It is absolutely essential that members of the legal profession read, write, speak, and spell the English language correctly. As Justice Rosman, formerly of the Supreme Court of Oregon wrote: "the lawyer has only words as the medium by which he can make known what is in his mind. To the extent that he masters the English language he serves better his client and the cause of justice." Moreover, you will not only write letters to clients, colleagues, and judges you know but to many people you do not know. Your competence will be judged, therefore, solely on the basis of a letter.

For years, Chief Justice Burger has been insisting on greater competence of lawyers. The first rule of the New ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, adopted August 1983, defines competent representation as requiring the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness, and preparation reasonably necessary for representation.

The Comment to that Rule gives guidance on several of those components of competence. As to skill, the Comment instructs, among other things, that: Some important legal skills, such as the analysis of precedent, the evaluation of evidence and legal drafting, are required in all legal problems. Perhaps the most fundamental legal skill consists of determining what kind of legal problems a situation may involve, a skill that necessarily transcends any particular specialized knowledge. A lawyer can provide adequate representation in a wholly novel field through intensive study.

(con't. on pg. 6)
The lawyer as hero and helper

A lawyer may accept representation where the requisite level of competence can be achieved by reasonable preparation. Intensive study and reasonable preparation may be accomplished only through industry. Industry means just plain hard work. It is the type of work which is not completed until the most minute fact concerning the case has been unearthed and the latest statutory and judicial authority which is relevant has been found. It is the type of work you would want your attorney to invest in your case if you were the client. In addition to being willing to work, the competent lawyer must be willing to invest in the tools with which to work. Books, professional magazines, business machines, and adequate supplies are essential to the practice of law; luxury cars are not. It is amazing how many young lawyers have what I call the "Cadillac syndrome." Too many young Philadelphia lawyers buy a luxury car before they buy a set of the Pennsylvania Reporter. Invest first in the tools of your profession.

There is another little hint I should like to drop. When you begin to practice, do not be afraid to ask questions. You will be surprised to find how much knowledge of procedure is stored in the heads of courthouse clerks across this nation, some of whom have been doing the same job for a quarter of a century. They know more about the particular pro-

"Some who have gone before you have left a tarnished image to the profession. You must not contribute to that tarnished image but must help to reestablish the shining nobility of the legal profession; to reestablish the image of the lawyer as a hero and helper."

ceedure with which they are concerned than does the Chief Justice of the jurisdiction. When you have a problem with which a clerk may be helpful, please discard any feeling of superiority you may have acquired on your journey through law school and courteously ask for help. It will be given gladly, and you will have saved hours of research time.

One must not only be competent and industrious in the practice of law, but that competence and industriousness must be communicated to the client.

Malpractice cases against lawyers are proliferating. Some of them are well-founded, but many, if not most of them, are not. Many could be prevented by the simple expedient of communicating with the client at every stage of the proceeding.

Last year I attended the mid-winter meeting of the ABA in Las Vegas. There I saw a video-tape presentation which emphasized the necessity and prudence of communicating with the client at every stage of the proceeding. The lecturer suggested that an excellent technique is to send the client a file folder at the same time you open the office file, and thereafter to send him a copy of every piece of correspondence or document which you receive or prepare which pertains to the case. This keeps the client informed, keeps him aware of the developments in his case as they occur, makes the client feel important, lets him know that you care about his case and are giving it the appropriate and timely attention it deserves. It also is flattering to a client and reinforcing of your competence and industry if you send him copies of any new decisions or regulations which apply to his case.

In addition to the watchwords of competence and industry, the other two watchwords I should like to emphasize are honesty and integrity—honesty and integrity with the court, honesty and integrity with other lawyers, with your clients, with the government, with everyone with whom you come in contact.

One of the most valuable experiences of my life was my work as a secretary for the late Charles H. Houston, the black legal giant of Washington, DC who laid the groundwork of civil rights cases in America and who was the epitome of the lawyer as hero and helper. The very first thing he did the very first morning I arrived at work was to take me to the bank where he made deposits in several escrow accounts. All the way to and from the bank, he lectured me on only one subject—the evil of comingling funds. I can hear him now saying, "Stout, I'll teach you all I can but, if you forget everything else I say, never, never, never forget—do not mix mine with thine." That is an imperative which I heartily recommend to you.

Honesty dictates good fiscal management of your law office and a prompt and accurate accounting of funds due your clients and those due all government agencies. In plain words, pay Uncle Sam and all other agencies of government to which you are obligated. Lawyers are being convicted of income tax evasion more than of any other crime. Income tax evasion has ruined many brilliant legal careers, has broken many spirits, and, indirectly, has taken some lives. Don't let that happen to you.

Finally, to be successful, one must possess more than honesty. One must possess integrity, a characteristic of which firmness and virtue are essential ingredients. As Whitney North Seymour, Jr., wrote in Why Justice Fails:

Integrity means honor, forthrightness and incorruptibility as a matter of personal habit and conviction.
It does not mean simply not violating the law.
It does not mean simply not accepting bribes.
It does not mean simply not telling lies.
It means, rather, something much more positive—the moral strength to always do what one knows is right; to make impartial judgments without fear or favor.

Some who have gone before you have left a tarnished image to the profession. You must not contribute to that tarnished image but must help to reestablish the shining nobility of the legal profession; to reestablish the image of the lawyer as a hero and helper. With the training you are acquiring, and with the competence, industry, honesty, and integrity that only you can provide, the task before you, though herculean, is not impossible.

Good luck, Godspeed, and don't have any doubts.

11 Timothy 1:8.
4Advocacy and the King's English, ed. George Rossman, viii.

Former American Bar Association President Justin A. Stanley presented an informal address to law students and faculty on "The Future of the Legal Profession" on February 22. Mr. Stanley came to the school through the good offices of Carl Gray, '21, Mr. Gray, a former Trustee of Indiana University and past recipient of IU's Distinguished Alumni Service Award, was recently selected to be among the first inductees into the Academy of Law Alumni Fellows.
Ralph Follen Fuchs (1899-1985)

Ralph Fuchs was one of the Law School's most distinguished and respected members. He held degrees from Washington University of St. Louis (AB, LLB, '22), the Brookings Institute (PhD, Economics, '25), and Yale University (JSD, '35). He spent nearly 40 years as a member of the faculty of this Law School and was one of the few to earn the rank of "University Professor," in recognition of his service not only to the Law School but to the University community. He also served as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General and to the Solicitor General of the United States.

Probably his most notable work for our legal system was as one of the twelve drafters of the Administrative Procedure Act. In addition, he was instrumental in founding the American Association of University Professors through some of its most difficult times and in creating and guiding the Indiana Civil Liberties Union.

He received the Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from Washington University in 1978 and its Distinguished Alumni award in 1979. Following his retirement in 1989, he continued to teach on occasion and published several articles.

On March 4 a special memorial meeting was held in Whittenberger Auditorium to honor Ralph Fuchs. Excerpts from some of the remarks at that service are reprinted below. The full text of the remarks can be obtained by writing to the Law School, Office of the Dean.

Maurice Holland

We shall hear brief thoughts and recollections about Ralph from five speakers who came to know Ralph at different stages of his life and career or who knew him from different vantage points. The first of these speakers is Professor F. Reed Dickerson who first met Ralph well before his IU days, who in fact may have known Ralph for longer than anyone here present save one or two. Reed is professor emeritus in the School of Law.

F. Reed Dickerson

We come here today to honor an extraordinary life. By the end of my first year in full-time teaching [at Washington University of St. Louis], I had become like many others an unabashed admirer of Ralph Fuchs. As a fellow pedagogue, I was still floundering, but Ralph Fuchs bolstered my confidence and renewed my spirit. And when in 1958 I was invited to join IU's law faculty, the decision was easy. Any faculty that included Frank Horack, Jerome Hall, and Ralph Fuchs had to be top drawer. We have never regretted that judgment.

Our relations with the Fuchses have been close and always warm. Before publishing, I often showed the manuscript to Ralph, and my work benefited much from his judgment. Even more important was his wide-ranging and sure-footed approach to public affairs. Ralph, always formal in the classical sense, but in the late '60s he was much disturbed by the turns that young liberals and many academicians were taking. In 1969 he retired at the peak of social and academic turbulence. When asked at a luncheon in the Coronation Room whether his point of view had been affected by these developments, he replied that, whereas his mind pointed him toward pessimism, his heart sustained his normal optimism, an observation that burned deeply in my consciousness.

I have, at home, a room where I keep all my words. In it, there is a sizeable box devoted to words of praise. Having, in Ralph's case, no occasion to consult anything else, I pulled out a handful of adjectives such as "wise," "kindly," "articulate," "perceptive," "genial," "compassionate," "courageous," "dedicated," and "honest," all of which seemed entirely apt. It then occurred to me that describing him on so specific a plane was not enough. This man was an extraordinary human being, period. But if that needs filling out, three words will do it nicely: "brains," "integrity," and "love."

Did Ralph have any shortcomings? Of course. Candor forces me to concede that he was incapable of any tinge of arrogance, condescension, cynicism, selfishness, insensitivity, vanity, or malice.

Now lest you think I am peddling another messiah, let me reassure you that Ralph Fuchs did not single-handedly attain what was, for us, near sainthood. For over 45 years he had the extraordinary help of another—the incomparable Annette. Indeed, it is almost impossible to think of either of these two without thinking of the other. And while little can soften today's sadness, we can take comfort in knowing that the joining of widower and widow on June 7, 1939, launched what can only be described as a classic marriage.

Those of us who were disappointed that circumstances prevented Ralph from completing the classic text on administrative law that Robert Stern and other persons familiar with Ralph's articles knew he could produce can take some satisfaction that the many projects that diverted his attention from this formidable undertaking were worthy contributions to the public good. I count among these his contributions to the American Association of University Professors (of which he became president), the Uniform Law Commission, the American Law Institute, the Department of Justice, Meadville Theological School, the Indian Law Institute, Indiana's Civil Liberties Union, and Bloomington's Unitarian Church and Meadowood, the last three of which he helped to organize. Add to this his utter devotion to his family and friends.

But if the law lost a definitive text on administrative law, the world gained the more for the almost unique contributions of a beautiful life.

Maurice Holland

Ralph Fuchs' full academic title was not simply professor but University Professor. That was surely a fitting designation not only because of the extraordinary research, scholarship, and teaching for which the honor was bestowed, but also because Ralph had great impact beyond the confines of the Law School. His influence and example reached to the members of faculties of many other units and schools throughout the University for whom he was a treasured colleague and friend. It is upon one of these, Professor C. Leonard Lundin, professor emeritus of history and Uralic and Altaic studies, that I now call to speak.

C. Leonard Lundin

Today I should like to talk about Ralph Fuchs' public activity in organizations from this formidable marriage, although they were different, reflected his belief that law is or ought to be based upon freedom, justice, and human decency. Since the least known of his activity seems to be his work in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a pioneering organization in its time, I shall devote most of my time to this aspect of his services.

Ralph's concern for the plight of black citizens goes back for decades. In the mid 1940s he was teaching at Washington University in St. Louis, of which he was an alumnus. Black students were admitted only to a couple of the smaller programs of the University. In January 1949 Ralph wrote to the Chancellor of the University. Arthur H. Compton: "I have long (cont. on pg. 8)
had strong feelings about the exclusion of Negroes from our institutions. The strategic position of the University in a border state where lines can harden during the next few years so as to either extend the scope of segregation or to contract it renders it critically important to place the institution on the side on which it rightfully belongs.

When the Fuchses moved to Bloomington, they found both scope and need for activity in behalf of blacks. The elementary school system was racially segregated. No restaurant in the city, except for a small one on the west side, would serve blacks. No barber shop would cut a black man's hair. From some movie theaters, blacks were excluded. From some movie theaters, blacks were excluded.

One of the black students' disabilities had been automatically removed when black veterans attending the University under the GI Bill of Rights had to share all educational facilities including dormitory accommodations. The women's dormitories were a different matter, and the several years some members of the Board of Trustees dug in their heels until under the pressure, usually quiet, of student groups, President Wells and other administrators, the State NAACP and faculty members such as Ralph Fuchs, they had to accept the demand.

When Ralph took over the position of faculty adviser of the campus chapter of the NAACP, along with Professor Anselm Strauss in 1948, the group had already under its previous advisers gained a good deal of publicity for its grievances but had encountered bitter opposition from some town's people. Nevertheless, the campaign proceeded on two levels: peaceful but direct activity by students who entered restaurants and movie theaters in racially mixed groups to be served; and quiet argument behind the scenes by faculty members, President Wells, a number of local clergymen, and an appointed Bloomington Human Relations Council.

Meanwhile Ralph had been busy in extending the bounds of NAACP action. In January 1949 he was appointed to the organization's state committee on legal redress, and within a month he was pressing vigorously for an act to end racial segregation in the schools of the state. "But segregation," he pointed out, "is contrary to our most fundamental beliefs in institutions, and I am satisfied that it is extremely harmful in its effects." The required bill was passed in March 1949, and the state head of the NAACP wrote to Ralph, "You can be sure that your messages and your efforts were most effective in bringing about the proper action."

Ralph's campaigns were paralleled with and intertwined with his activities in two other organizations, The American Civil Liberties Union and the American Association of University Professors. For him, freedom was not compartmentalized. It applied to all aspects of life—the academic and nonacademic worlds were inseparable in their dependence upon it.

He had been active in the AAUP at least as early as 1930, when he was busy recruiting members for the local chapter at Washington University. By the late 1940s, when anti-Communist hysteria was sweeping the country, two organizations, the AAUP and the ACLU, were faced with unprecedented tasks. Ralph's own position was unequivocal. He wrote to a friend in 1950: "I think that at no time would I accept the suppression of mere speech or the imprisonment of people not shown by their actions to be dangerous if left at large. We went further by interning persons of Japanese ancestry during the last war than I ever want to see us go again." Alarmed by the introduction of several repressive bills into the Indiana General Assembly in 1953, Ralph took the lead in organizing an Indiana Civil Liberties Union and became chair of the Executive Board.

How important and how lasting was Ralph's accomplishment? In what he did he was never alone. He had the support in varying degrees of hundreds of other persons. Yet the words of the monument to Christopher Wren, "If you seek his monument, look around you." Look about you at the University, where you find black students, black administrators, and black faculty members operating in a normal atmosphere. It is true that prejudice still exists. Look about you at the national scene. Clearly the state of official respect for civil rights and civil liberties in our country is at the moment no cause for national self-congratulation. And it seems probable that the situation could grow even worse in the near future. Now, however, we have what we did not have four decades ago: strong, vigilant organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Association of University Professors (which) can fight back hard. If we win the next round, credit must go to institutions and organizations established by men and women of the type of Ralph Fuchs.

Maurice Holland

The next person who will speak is Jack Getman, who, unlike the others, has had to come a considerable distance in order to do so— from New Haven, Connecticut, where he is a professor at the Yale Law School. Previously for many years, Jack was a member of our own law faculty here at IU. He has come this distance not only because of his own deep personal regard and affection for Ralph, but also in order to say a few words about Ralph's work with an organization which, second only to this Law School and University, was perhaps closest to Ralph's heart.

Jack Getman

It is the case that no one in the AAUP's long history and among its many members is as revered as Ralph, and no one could have meant as much to it. The Executive Committee of the Association recently passed a resolution in memory of Ralph, of which I will read a brief part because it describes some of his many achievements.

"He was the leader of a valiant band who saved the Association from futility and perhaps from extinction. Becoming general secretary at a perilous time, he confronted the shabby aftermath of the McCarthy period. He formed and served on the notable Special Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure. He forced the revision of our constitution. He saw to it that the Bulletin became current, that the staff was enlarged, that committees sprung to life, that membership recruitment was energized. After these arduous seven years of service he served faithfully for six years on the Council. That was not all. In '71 he accepted membership on the Commission on Academic Tenure and Higher Education. Perhaps others could have done what he did. Ralph Fuchs could not have done what he did.

Ralph's campaigns were paralleled with and intertwined with his activities in two other organizations, The American Civil Liberties Union and the American Association of University Professors. For him, freedom was not compartmentalized. It applied to all aspects of life—the academic and nonacademic worlds were inseparable in their dependence upon it.
about which we hear so much I am aware that I know of no one in Indiana University who was such a loyal son of the Law School, who rejoiced so in its successes, worked harder for it to achieve eminence, cared more about what happened to it. I remember that Sheldon Flager told me when he came here as dean, well after Ralph had retired, Ralph and Annette were the first two people who came to call on him to offer help, to make suggestions, to help plan the future of the Law School.

Ralph came across as you first met him, as somebody slightly formal. His language was precise. His manners were so elegant. And the academic world is a profession in which humanity, I am sad to say, does not abound, where commitment to the idea of humanism is far greater than ability to respond to other people in a human way. Now many of us try in various ways to make up for this, in the clothes we wear, in the language that we use, in our manners. We try to affect a style of humanity to say to other people there is no condescension here, there is no pomposity. Ralph never did this. He remained unalterably himself. He continued to dress as he always did, to speak as he always did, and yet in Ralph Fuchs there was the greatest exemplification of humanity that I have known. It is in the social profession that perhaps indeed one is often not met with the same unfailing and wonderful courtesy, because his humanity really ran very deep and was never altered.

Ralph Fuchs cared for people, he listened when they spoke, and he treated everyone with the same unfailing and wonderful courtesy. His humanity ran very deep and was never altered.

During the years after he retired, his commitment to the Indiana Law School remained; his commitment to his friends remained; his sense of the importance of the work that he had undertaken remained; his commitment to the AAUP continued. He called me up only a few weeks before he became finally ill in order to ask me about the Association and what was going on. There was in Ralph an awareness of his mortality, but a sense that life somehow endured and that the experience would be finished as it had been played out. There is a saying among people: I guess there is now a field of study of dying, and they tell me people die as they live. And Ralph died as he lived, gallantly. I believe, with great sincerity and with a continuing sense of commitment to the ideals that made his life really such a shining and wonderful example to all of us who had the great privilege of knowing him.

Maurice Holland

With our final two speakers, we come to colleagues of Ralph for whom he was not only a cherished friend but also a mentor and an inspiration, both personally and professionally. I now call upon Professor Bill Popkin of the School of Law faculty.

William Popkin

Ralph Fuchs was a remarkable person, and it is important for his colleagues to reflect why.

The record is impressive. He published in all the outstanding legal journals and was a widely respected and important figure in public law. He had a doctorate in economics from the predecessor of the Brookings Institution. He was 1 of the 12 people who shaped the law to which Jack was referring. The dominant emotion I feel is gratitude—for the example he provided and for the hope he gave the rest of us that such a life could be lived. If in giving thanks we find ourselves engaged in the process of looking for someone to thank, I think Ralph would have understood.

Maurice Holland

Our final speaker, Professor Richard Lazarus, knew Ralph for barely more than a year, but it took no longer period of time than that for a very close kind of friendship to form between them. This proved, if proof were needed, the capacity of Ralph's character and personality to bridge the gap of difference in age.

Richard Lazarus

I first met Ralph just a few days after I arrived at Indiana University in August 1983. I was in my office unpacking my boxes, and one of the first people who came into my office was Ralph. He appeared at the door, introduced himself, and welcomed me to the Law School. I remember being struck when I first saw him as he came in, by his physical frailty, but then, as soon as I shook his hand and spoke with him, by his strength.

After that very first moment, frailty was never a word that I associated with Ralph. We had quite a candid and far-reaching conversation that first day, amid the boxes, ranging from world politics to the Reagan administration, to the administration of justice in DC, to the relationship of administrative law (his field) to environmental law (my own). In many ways Ralph Fuchs was the reason that I came to Indiana University. I didn't know him, of course. But it was with the hope that I would possess him as he was in the dean's office, his physical frailty, but, then as soon as I shook his hand and spoke with him, by his strength.

It had not, Ralph would have cared to mourn Ralph's death. And I strike a theme now to which Jack was referring. The outstanding legal journals and was a wide-
Ralph Fuchs died as lived: gallantly.

him about different aspects of his career, choices he had made at different points during his life, his views on social issues, and finally his reflections on the legal profession.

Ralph taught me many things. Three things, however, I think stand out most prominently now. First he taught me the importance of scholarship, but even more fundamentally, the relationship of scholarship to public service. For Ralph, those were not two distinct categories. In particular he stressed to me the importance of legal scholars keeping firmly in mind the social aims of the laws that they study and desire to form. Perhaps even more importantly Ralph and Annetta both taught me the importance of never losing sight of one's ideals or losing the energy to pursue them.

Finally, Ralph taught me about the joys of dedication to an institution of learning such as Indiana University, to one's colleagues, and to one's students. The last time I spoke with him at the hospital, he talked of the Law School and of the future, not with any pretension that he would be with us. He questioned me in detail about the new building, the new library addition, the latest on the Dean's Search Committee, what was happening in the faculty meetings. His perspective continued; he was hopeful, and he was concerned.

I will miss Ralph. I am most sad that next year, the new colleagues whom we have will not be visited by him when they are unpacking their boxes. But I am thankful that I've had the opportunity, and we all did, to share some days with him in the Law School, at the University, and in Bloomington. For that I thank him.

Maurice Holland

There are, as I suggested before, hundreds of people who would dearly like to have been with us this afternoon but who were prevented by distance or other circumstances from doing so. Many of them, of course, have sent messages to Annetta. Two have sent messages to me with the request that I read them to this assembly, which I shall now do.

The first is from Sheldon Pflager, the last dean of this Law School with whom Ralph served. Sheldon's message is as follows: "Ralph Fuchs had formally retired from the faculty before I came here to be dean. Yet for Ralph, that did not mean having a courtesy office for occasional use. As long as his health permitted, Ralph was regularly at his desk pursuing his scholarship and maintaining his correspondence. Equally importantly, Ralph continued his role as an active and concerned member of the faculty. Seldom did a request of mine go out to the faculty that I did not receive back a courteous and thoughtful reply from Ralph. And it never occurred to him to claim his stature as a nationally known scholar and academic leader or even his status of emeritus as a reason not to participate fully in even routine receptions and required gatherings. Whenever there was an event in which the faculty turnout was important, I would know that Ralph would be there invariably accompanied by a smiling and gracious Annetta. "On matters of school policy and academic tradition, his wise counsel and calm insights were of immense value. When the school had a sudden need some years ago for an administrative law teacher, Ralph readily assented to put aside his well-earned right to pursue his own interests and returned to the classroom. As a faculty member he was a pleasure, as a friend he was a privilege. I am grateful for even the short time we shared together. The contributions that Ralph made to legal education, to Indiana University, and to our Law School were extraordinary. He was a model for all of us to strive toward."

Then a short message that I just received today from a former student of Ralph's, now on the faculty of the University of Dayton, a Professor Allen Sultan: "Although my loss of my mother last week does not permit me to be with you on this important occasion, the memory of Ralph as one of God's finest creations requires that I express my deep sadness over his passing and my profound gratitude for the honor of having known him."

There are a few thoughts of my own that I would very much like to add. Like the others who have spoken, my memories of Ralph are merged inseparably with my earliest memories of Annetta, for as they were inseparable one to the other, so they were inseparable in my friendship with them. Wholly fortuitously, and probably one of the luckiest things that has happened to me in my life, was my good fortune to have Ralph and Annetta as next-door neighbors in my first year in Bloomington. Needless to say, Ralph and Annetta immediately began to make a great difference to me in the first lonely year as a newcomer. More than anyone else, Ralph and Annetta helped me to begin the process of coming to know and cherish the special warmth of the Indiana University and Bloomington communities, so that by the end of the first year I knew I had found a new home and no longer felt out of my element. Ralph and Annetta were, in other words, my first friends in Bloomington, at the center of a circle of friendships that over the ensuing years has grown outward from them, but never away from them.

My relationship with Ralph took on a special quality over the years that followed, a quality of spirited and good humored repartee, though with far more wit on his side than mine, which was owing to the fact that our opinions on many matters were in considerable opposition. Ralph was not, by temperament, an argumentative man, but he was firm, vastly knowledgeable, and enormously persuasive in stating his views when it seemed appropriate to do so. How many times I now recall seeking out with new arguments, new insights, new information with which I sought to engage him from my perspective, which was not his, sure that at last I would have the better of an exchange with him. I don't recall ever getting the better of him in such an exchange, but what I will always remember about Ralph on these occasions was his enormous courtesy, patience, goodwill, and far more respect for me and my views than I or they probably merited. And yet, of course, Ralph never feigned retreat or made insincere concessions in the name of affability. He did not have to. He never confused congeniality with bland acquiescence or the submergence of principled differences.

Placement Office releases data

In February the Career Planning and Placement Office released a survey on the Class of 1984 showing that 94% of the respondents were employed in law or law-related positions. Private practice absorbed 58% of the graduates; 12% entered business positions; 10% were employed by governmental offices; 5% went into judicial clerkships; and the remainder were hired in the public interest field, the military JAG Corp, or academia. Approximately half of the class remained in Indiana, a quarter went to other areas of the Midwest, and a quarter moved to other locations in the country. Current information indicates a similar employment picture for the Class of 1985.

The Career Planning and Placement Office held its first Spring Career Conference. This conference was patterned after the traditional fall conference except that it concentrated on those legal jobs that are likely to become available during the spring. Participants included Joseph D. O'Connor III, '78, of Bunger, Harrell & Robertson; Priscilla Seaborg, '81, of the Monroe County Public Defender's Office; Terry L. English, '79, in solo practice; and Matthew F. Souza, '82, of the Irwin Union Corporation. Additional sessions were held on interviewing skills, techniques for a spring job search, and alternative legal careers. Later in the spring, the office sponsored a judicial clerkship meeting, a session for students entering summer clerkships, and other job search workshops.
Professor Roger Dworkin has been traveling across the country presenting papers and lectures on legal issues in medical practice, ranging from genetics to care of the elderly. He has lectured and presented papers to the American Bar Foundation Conference on newborn genetic screening in Chicago, the Northwestern University Medical School, the ABA's Appellate Judges Conference, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in Princeton, New Jersey, the University of Iowa Medical and Law Schools. A member of the National Academy of Sciences Institute on Public-Private Sector Relations in Vaccine Innovation, his article "Legal Aspects of Human Genetics" will appear in 6 Annual Review of Public Health. Professor Dworkin was also the 1984-85 Harry T. Ice Faculty Fellow.

Assistant Professor Julia Lamber's article, "Alternative to Challenged Employees: Selection Criteria: The Significance of Non-statistical Evidence in Disparate Impact Cases Under Title VII," has been accepted by the Wisconsin Law Review. Professor Lamber received a summer faculty fellowship from the University Office of Research and Graduate Development for the summer. She also delivered a speech to personnel directors for both the public and private sector on "Equal Pay for Comparable Worth" and spoke to the Law School's Women's Caucus on "Special Treatment or Equal Treatment: The Equity Debate."

Professor Craig Bradley, who was named the 1984-85 Charles L. Whistler Fellow, has had four articles accepted for publication this year: "Racketeering and the Federalization of Crime," 22 American Criminal Law Review 214; "The Good Faith Exception Cases: Reasonable Exercises in Futility," Indiana Law Journal; "Two Models of the Fourth Amendment," Michigan Law Review; and "Beiewisverbote in Deutschland and Amerika," Goltdammer's Archiv fur Stra trecht.

Associate Professor Terry Bethel's paper delivered to the Labor and Employment Law Institute in Louisville on "Recent Labor Law Decisions of the United States Supreme Court" will be published in the Louisville Law Journal, and his paper on "Recent Decisions of the NLRB" presented to the Midwest Labor Conference will be published by the Indiana Law Journal. The Indiana Law Journal will also publish "Constructive Concerted Activity: Different Signals from the Court and the NLRB." His article "Profiting from Unfair Labor Practice: A Proposal to Regulate Management Representatives" appears in 79 Northwestern University Law Review 506. Professor Bethel also is the 1985 Gavel Award Recipient.


Associate Professor J. Alexander Tanford's cumulative supplement to his book, Indiana Trial Evidence Manual, was published in 1984, and his article, "Evidence: Survey of Recent Developments in Indiana Law," appears in 17 Indiana Law Review 197. He has developed Trial Practice Problems and Case Files, which will be published by Michie in their Contemporary Legal Education Series. Professor Tanford also testified as an expert witness on trial tactics in an ineffective assistance of counsel case.

Professor Bryant Garth received a grant from the National Institute for Dispute Resolution to prepare class materials on "The Law and Policy of Complex Litigation." He presented a paper to the University of Wisconsin Law School on "The Demise of International Human Rights" and has been invited to be a research fellow at the Max Planck Institute in Hamburg, West Germany, to work on a chapter for the International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law.

Professor Emeritus Harry Pratter spoke to the Indiana Corporation for Science and Technology's Artificial Intelligence Conference on "Ethical Implications of Artificial Intelligence." He also delivered a lecture on "The Accountability of Universities" at the Center for Law and Sports Conference on Antitrust Issues in Amateur Sports.

Professor Edwin Greenbaum offered a workshop as part of his summer offering of the course in Understanding Clinical Experience this year. The workshop was open to University faculty and staff as well as students.

Professor Emeritus F. Reed Dickerson and Assistant Professor Michael B. W. Sinclair were recently reappointed chair and vice-chair, respectively, of the Committee on Language Science and Formal Systems of the Section of Science and Technology, American Bar Association. On October 13, 1984, they produced a symposium, "Semiotics and the Law: Developing a Legal Dialectic," in collaboration with the Semiotics Society of America and the Law School. The proceedings were taped, and the participants' remarks are being edited with a view to publication, either in a law journal or a book.

Professor Dickerson also collaborated during the spring semester with Professor William D. Popkin and Associate Professor Robert H. Heidt in establishing a Law School program for training in draftsmanship and legislation, which is available also as a graduate program for government draftsmen from overseas. Two draftsmen from Indonesia participated in the initial effort.

The School is pleased to announce that it has received 3 additional faculty fellowships. The Harry T. Ice faculty fellowship has been made available by the family and friends of the late Indianapolis attorney and civic leader. The Louis F. Nizer fellowship was established through Mr. Nizer's estate and gifts of family and friends. Mr. Nizer was a prominent Fort Wayne attorney and director of the Tokheim Corporation for over 40 years. The Ira C. Batman faculty fellowship was made available through the Emma B. Riley Charitable Trust. Mr. Batman was a prominent Monroe County judge.

During 1984-85, 5 faculty members were assisted through the faculty fellowship program. Craig Bradley was the Charles L. Whistler Fellow; Roger Dworkin the Harry T. Ice Fellow; Bryant Garth the Louis F. Nizer Fellow; and William Hicks and William Popkin were Ira C. Batman Fellows.

Professor John Baker has been appointed Dean of the Howard Law School. Professor Baker received his LLB from Howard in 1965 where he served as editor-in-chief of the law review. He clerked for the Honorable Harold Tyler, Jr., Southern District of New York for a year and then worked as an associate for three years with the New York firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts. He also served for a year as president of the Coalition Venture Corporation. He taught at Yale Law School and joined the faculty at Indiana in 1978. He was a visiting professor at New York University Law School in 1981-82. He has published numerous articles in the areas of corporations, particularly not-for-profit corporations, and civil rights law.
Addison Harris Lecture Series

Lawrence Friedman, Marion Rice Kirkwood Professor of Law at Stanford, was the keynote Harris Lecturer for 1984-85. A leading legal historian and legal sociologist, Professor Friedman delivered two lectures on changes in the legal culture since the 19th century entitled "Total Justice in American Legal Culture."

Another Stanford law professor, Thomas C. Heller, delivered a lecture entitled "American Immigration Law and Mexican Temporary Labor."

Professor Thomas Ulen, a member of both the law and economics faculties at the University of Illinois, presented a paper entitled "An Economic Case for Comparative Negligence."

The Harris lecture series also sponsored the keynote address given by Dean-designate Morris Sheppard Arnold at the Law Journal banquet and the keynote address given at the BLSA banquet by the Honorable Juanita Kidd Stout.

Professor Elizabeth Hoffman of Purdue University delivered a lecture on experimental economics, and Arthur Kinoy gave a lecture cosponsored by the Indiana Civil Liberties Union on 'Reflections on Careers as a Peoples Lawyer."

The Harris lecture series had to be shortened somewhat in 1984-85 because the dislocations accompanying the remodeling resulted in few suitable rooms for the lectures. Next year we look forward to expanding the series, which has long provided an opportunity to enrich the education of our students, to continue the education of our faculty, and to reach out to members of the bench and bar.

Dan Hopson

The School is saddened to report that former professor Dan Hopson died of cancer in June. Professor Hopson had been with the Law School from 1967 to 1980 and served as associate dean of faculty for Indiana University’s Bloomington campus from 1974-78. He left Indiana in 1980 to become dean of the School of Law at Southern Illinois University.

Search Committee thanked

The School would like to extend its thanks to the Dean Search Committee members who labored many hours over hundreds of files, made at least that many telephone calls, assumed responsibility for the candidates’ interviews when they came to campus, and finally saw their work come to a conclusion with the appointment of Morris Sheppard Arnold.

Special thanks go to the nonfaculty members of the Committee who had to leave their offices on many occasions to attend meetings and interviews: John Carroll, 48, Thomas Lofton, 54, and the Honorable V. Sue Shields, 61. Other committee members who worked under the able leadership of Professor William Popkin were: professors Terry Bethel, Craig Bradley, Daniel Conkle, Bryant Garth, William Hicks, John Long (School of Business), and F. Thomas Schornhorst; and students Tom Capshaw and Corrine Lewis.

Law Journal editors named

The Law Journal has announced the 1985-86 Board of Editors: Ellen Mufson will be editor-in-chief; John M. Hamilton will serve as senior managing editor, and Eric Boyd and Marc Odier will be the executive editors. The articles editors will be D. Scott Gurney and David Hensel; Ann V. Crowley will serve as senior note editor. The managing editors will be Eric M. Jensen, Cynthia D. Lude, Karen A. Rollins, Lawrence A. Vanore, and Stephen L. Hodge. The assistant managing editors will be Andrew W. Hull, Thomas B. Parent, and David T. Schaefer will be the administrative editors, and Phyllis Grimm will serve as research editor.

Moot Court Board members appointed

The 1985-86 Moot Court Board members will be Susie Ross, Lorraine Rodts, Todd DeGroff, Dan Lueders, Arend Abel, Steve Riggs, and John Baird.

Visiting faculty

The School was fortunate to have three distinguished visitors teaching this year. Samuel Thorne, Charles Stebbens Fairchild Professor Emeritus at Harvard Law School, one of the country’s most respected legal historians, offered the perspectives course in English Legal History. In addition to being a visiting member of our faculty, he was appointed as a Fellow of the Institute for Advanced Study and delivered a university-wide lecture on “Maitland and Bracton: On Editing a Medieval Text.”

Another visitor was Julian Lonbay, a member of the Faculty of Law, Chancellor’s Court, Birmingham University. Professor Lonbay offered the course in International Law and was one of the final judges in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Regional Competition held at Notre Dame Law School.

Steven Penrod of the University of Wisconsin visited to offer the perspectives course in Social Science Principles and a seminar in Scientific Evidence. Professor Penrod holds both the JD and a PhD in psychology.

BLSA holds 6th Law Symposium

The Black Law Student Association held its sixth annual law symposium on February 23. Viola TiaTiaferro, JD’77, Professor John Baker, and Acting Dean Maurice Holland participated on the panels. The Honorable Juanita Kidd Stout, JD’48, LL.M’54, was the keynote speaker. BLSA officers for 1985-86 are: president, Thomas Essex; vice-president, Stephanie Gabay; treasurer, John Brown; and special projects chair, Perry Hines.

Students win scholarships

John Hamilton and James Carlino were the 1984-85 recipients of the Indianapolis Bar Foundation Scholarships. Ricky Fish and Leslie Meredith received Indiana Bar Foundation Scholarships.
Morris Sheppard Arnold

Arnold has taught as a visitor at several other law schools including Trinity College, Cambridge University, the University of Texas, the University of Michigan, and Stanford Law School.

Professor Arnold is a distinguished scholar in the area of legal history, and his articles have appeared in the Harvard Law Review, the University of Arkansas—Little Rock Law Journal, the Michigan Law Review, the University of Pennsylvania Law Review, the Cambridge Law Journal, the American Journal of Legal History, the Law Quarterly Review, and the Yale Law Journal.


Professor Arnold is a member of the bars of Arkansas and Pennsylvania, and served as a Special Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas in 1982. He has served on various boards of directors and is a member of the Athenaeum, London, the Medieval Academy of America, and the Selden Society.

Abel wins Edwards Fellowship

Arend Abel has won the prestigious Edwards Fellowship from Indiana University. The Edwards Fellowship is awarded annually to five IU graduate or professional students. It is one of the University's most prestigious awards and is given to those who have demonstrated superior scholastic ability, good citizenship, and University or community service.

The International Law Society (president, Ruth Schneider; vice president and treasurer, John Loughery; and secretary, Phyllis Grimm) and the School for Public and Environmental Affairs cohosted a lecture by Professor Lynton K. Caldwell, a nationally known expert on environmental issues.

1984 Telefund

Under the direction of Assistant Dean Arthur Lotz, law students volunteered their time to call alumni on nine evenings during September and October to raise money for the School. Bonny Forrest, Greta Kachmann, and Marilyn Hanzal coordinated the efforts of their fellow students: Dennis Stutsman, Eric Boyd, Johann Smith, Beth Ahlemeyer, Karen Moses, John Larson, Teri Crouse, Linda Bridgewater, Mary Ellen Stanzionale, Grace Buechlein, Gigi Bolinger, Angela Grigsby, Perry Hines, Mary McCafferty, Tricia McLean, Cindy Maricle, Lance Clark, M. C. Schneiter, Scott Fiducci, and Kathy Roudebusch. The students solicited pledges and contributions totaling nearly $32,000 from 350 alumni.
Alumni Briefs

1930


1950

Edgar D. Whitcomb, '50, '74, governor of Indiana from 1969 to 1973, and most recently a practicing lawyer in Seymour, IN, has taken a position with Accelerated Christian Education, developer and publisher of Christian curriculum material in Lewisville, TX.

Donald G. Speyer, '51, formerly vice-president of administration and corporate services at Bendix Corporation, has retired after 30 years with the company.

Virgil L. Beeler, '59, has become a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. Membership, which is a position of honor, is by invitation of the Board of Regents. The College is a national association of trial lawyers in the US and Canada.

1960

David W. Givens, '60, has been promoted to president of Indiana National Corporation, the holding company for Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis.

1970

Ann McCallister Coons, '70, has been promoted to senior counsel in the general counsel's office at First Interstate Bancorp, Los Angeles, CA.

Lloyd B. "Tony" Thompson, '71, has been named Senior Vice President of Damson Securities and Senior Vice President of Damson Properties, Inc., subsidiaries of Damson Oil Corporation (AMEX, "DAM").

Lee J. Bell, '73, is a partner at the Canton branch office of the Akron firm of Buckingham, Doolittle & Burroughs.

C. Daniel Yates, '73, has become a partner in the Indianapolis firm of Henderson, Daily, Withrow & DeVoee.

William A. Rotzien, '73, has been promoted to vice-president, secretary, and general counsel by CREDITHRIFT Financial, Inc., of Evansville, IN.

Guy Loftman, '74, has opened his offices in the historic Morgan House in Bloomington, IN. The Morgan House was built in 1889 and was recently restored. Andrew Szakaly, Jr., '73, who practices in Nashville, IN, has opened a satellite office in the Morgan House as well.

Geoffrey Grodner, '75, has been retained as counsel in Bloomington's negotiations on PCB contamination caused by the Westinghouse Corporation. Grodner replaced Scott Fore, '78, who has moved to Elgin, IL to take a position with a solvent recycling firm.

M. Franklin Parrish, '75, recently passed the California State Bar Examination. Only 3,074 of some 7,352 applicants passed the exam.

Ned Michael Suttle, '76, has been a circuit judge in Alabama since October 1984. He has been assigned one-half of the civil cases in which a jury demand has been filed and one-half of felony criminal cases. He is also the juvenile court judge.

Philip J. Ripani, '76, has become a partner in the Indianapolis firm of Henderson, Daily, Withrow & DeVoee.

L. Felipe Sanchez, '76, and Lettice Otero, '77, received the 1984 TRIO Achievers Award from the National Council of Educational Opportunity Associations. Otero, in practice in Gary, and Sanchez, assistant US attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, were recognized for their contributions to the public and private sectors.

Thomas J. Ospat, '77, who has worked for the Legal Services Corporation in Indiana since 1983, has been named the agency's interim president.

Alan S. Brown, '78, and Michael D. Moriarty, '78, have become partners in the firm of Locke Reynolds Boyd & Weisell of Carmel Gables and Hialeah, FL.

Jorge E. Alonso, '79, and Julio C. Alonso, '79, are partners in Alonso & Alonso in Coral Gables and Hialeah, FL.

1980

Jo A. Woods, '80, is the first full-time city attorney of Greenwood, IN. She had been an associate in the office of Robert E. Hayes, '71, Columbus, IN and was also deputy prosecutor of Shelby County.

Robert W. Sargent, '82, has entered private practice in civil litigation in the office of Eric L. Freise in Seattle, WA.

Kenneth Murray, '82, has been appointed principal of Westfield-Washington High School in Westfield, IN.

Robert B. Bush, '83, a member of the Indianapolis firm of Ice Miller Donadio and Ryan, is the chief contract negotiator between the Monroe County (IN) Education Association and the county's school corporation.

Diane L. Parsons, '83, former administrative assistant to Indiana Lieutenant Governor John Mutz, has become an associate of Locke Reynolds Boyd & Weisell of Carmel and Indianapolis, IN.

Sharon Morris Stegemoller, '84, has joined the law firm of Kendall, Wood, Coleman, Kessinger and Stegemoller in Danville, IN.

Burton M. Harris, '84, has joined the firm of Locke Reynolds Boyd and Weisell of Carmel and Indianapolis, IN.

Vicki L. Bruner, '84, is an account executive with the Cincinnati office of Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc.
The Law School: 1984-85

Life in The Student Building