IU Alumnus Returns From West Germany

By Brian Lehrer

Indiana's smaller classes make for a more intimate and constructive atmosphere, said visiting professor Jost Delbruck.

Delbruck, who teaches a seminar on human rights, will return to West Germany in August to resume his teaching duties at Kiel University. He is the university's director of International Law.

Delbruck, who received his LL.M. from IU in the early 60's, says he "loves" IU. "The main difference between Kiel and IU is the smaller classes," he said. "At Kiel we have between twenty and thirty faculty to teach almost three thousand students."

Making money is not really a big issue in West German law schools because a large proportion of law students plan on entering the civil service after they get out of school.

"There are very few law firms making a lot of money," he said. "Most firms are local, small firms doing criminal or property matters."

Law school in West Germany lasts five years. However, students enter law school when they are nineteen or twenty years old because their undergraduate system is much different from that of the United States.

Delbruck also stated that he believes fears of German domination of Europe are greatly exaggerated and unjustified.

"There is no sense among Germans that they must control Europe. West Germans are not power-hungry people," he said. "In addition, we are so tightly tied to NATO forces now that the German army could hardly make aggressive moves on its own."

Change in Store for Jessup Competition

By Jonathan Rappaport

Pura Bascos (2L), Lyle Hardman (2L), Paul Velligan (3L), and I recently represented IU at the Western regionals of the Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition in Omaha, Nebraska. The team presented oral arguments on the liability of sovereign states for hazardous waste dumping in Antarctica. IU gathered with twelve other schools at Creighton University on March 2 through 4. Worldwide, the competition drew more than 250 schools from thirty-two countries.

The Jessup team is the only moot court team open to all students. All other moot court teams at IU require participation in the Sherman Minton Moot Court competition, which itself is only open to students of Appellate Advocacy. In addition, as Professor Mary Ellen O'Connell, faculty advisor to the team and former Jessup member at Columbia, said, "The Jessup is the only international moot court competition and is very highly regarded overseas."

Many students do not participate in the Jessup competition because the team tryouts begin late in the semester. This year the International Law Association held a writing competition to select the team in late October. Participants were given three weeks to submit briefs of five to seven pages (known as memorials in international law circles) on an international law issue. The team was chosen from among the memorials submitted.

Selection of the team was not completed until the last week of finals in December. Though the memorials for the regionals were due on January 23, team members were not given their issues until January 12. This put the team at a competitive disadvantage against other teams, most of whom had been working on their memorials since the beginning of October.

see Jessup on pg. 4
The Land of Law

By Tom Tozer

I read somewhere that if you can think of the concept of a thing without thinking about the thing then you have what is known as a "legal mind." So I tried to think about what it's like to think about the concept of a thing without thinking about the thing. But I had to give up after I fell into a trance and found myself talking to Shirley MacLaine about contracts of adhesion. That moment was more than I had bargained for, and it has stuck with me.

There we were, Shirley and I, high atop a mountain overlooking the Land of Law. Off in the distance the Sea of Negligence glistened as it washed against the shores of the barren and uninhabited Region of Reasonableness. I could see the sharply-defined buildings in Statute City, and, across the Gulf of Rhetoric and Reality, the green and gently rolling hills of Common Law County. They say the Mermaid of Justice lives beneath the gulf waters.

"What are you looking for?" Shirley asked.
"I was told if I searched long enough I could get a legal mind," I answered.
"Don't look at me. I have enough trouble keeping my chakras in line," she said.

I thought a chakra was a kind of Greek food, but I didn't ask why she wanted to keep her condiments in order.

"I'd just like to get out of this trance, I guess," I finally said.
"Oh, that's easy. Stop trying to think like a lawyer. And whatever you do, don't talk like one. People will hit you."

So I stopped trying to think like a lawyer and soon found myself back in my home staring at a textbook. And then it occurred to me: Maybe the quest for a "legal mind" is doomed from the outset, because it is the pursuit of an oxymoron.

By the way, this space in The Exordium, "The Forum Section," is supposed to be available to anyone in the law school who has something they would like to say to their fellow law students. We've had some success with it in the past year, with good, perceptive submissions by groups and individuals about topics ranging from Eastern European developments to editorials about the need for SLA participation. I hope next year even more people will take advantage of this opportunity.

Loan Forgiveness Program Proposed

By Cynthia A. King

The Public Interest Law Foundation (PILF) has put together a proposal for a loan forgiveness program. The plan would help students who choose public interest careers to pay off student loan debts. Programs similar to this have been in place at Harvard, Yale, and Stanford for several years.

The proposal was well received by Dean Bryant Garth, who has committed fund-raising time to the program. "If we want to encourage students to go into public interest law, the school has to support that commitment," stated Jau-Nae Hanger, committee chair.

Hanger hopes that the program will be in place by the end of next year, however, "a lot depends on next year's fund-raising campaign," Hanger stated. Committee member Philippa Guthrie noted that "the fund-raising campaign will be a great time for the students, faculty, administration, and alumni to show support for public interest careers. We think this program will provide students with a career choice."

If you have questions about the proposal or are interested in working with PILF, please contact Jau-Nae Hanger, Cynthia King, Philippa Guthrie, or Janet Parsanko.

The Black Law Student Association would like to thank the faculty and students at Indiana University School of Law and members of the Bloomington legal community for supporting our educational and fund-raising efforts for the 1989-90 school year. We wish you a successful "Finals Week(s)" and a good summer, and we look forward to seeing you next school year.
And Goodbye to All of That

By Greg Castanias

This is my last column for The Exordium.

In January 1988, this newspaper (although the front page says "Newsletter," I refuse to call it that) returned to the School of Law. In the capable hands of Ben Beringer, The Exordium returned with an editorial about the free press, specifically criticizing the Supreme Court's decision in Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier.

My first contribution to these pages was a survey of my first-year classmates called "One-Hell," in which we explored the alienation of first-year law students.

By the 1988-89 academic year, we had graduated into women's issues in law school (authored by Brett Fleitz), fathers' rights in abortion decisionmaking (a robust dialogue between Martin Kirk and myself), and "What I Did During Spring Break," a column in which I recounted my personal experiences at two top ten law schools (Duke and Virginia) and concluded that they've got nothing to brag about.

This year, we revisited the abortion issue and explored professionalism, faculty grading, and sexual harassment by interviewers. Some positive response came from the last effort when the offending law firm's offer of a second interview was rejected by one of the other two males interviewed.

Since it appeared that I would publish this column without regard to the personal consequences, I was given a list of faculty salaries along with quite a bit of publicity grading, and sexual harassment by interviewers. Some positive response came from the last effort when the offending law firm's offer of a second interview was rejected by one of the other two males interviewed.

Since it appeared that I would publish this column without regard to the personal consequences, I was given a list of faculty salaries along with quite a bit of pressure to publish them. I must admit that it's an intriguing list, and after all, the salaries are a matter of public record, so there's little legal concern in publishing them.

But there was a big personal concern. I questioned a number of people for their opinions on whether I should (not whether I could) publish the salaries for each faculty member. There was no consensus among those I surveyed, although the faculty members I queried were less excited about the thought.

I'm not publishing them. I am, however, going to tell you some things which are interesting. I am going to tell you that the Dean's position is the highest-paying, at something over $125,000. Four faculty members aside from the Dean earn over $100,000. The lowest full-time faculty salary is $51,000. The writing instructors, however, are so underpaid that two of them (Debby McGregor and David Reidy) left Bloomington for the Indianapolis law school last year.

I suppose the biggest surprises are the full salaries apparently paid to our Washington, D.C.-based professors, Circuit Judge Sheldon Plager and Sentencing Commissioner Ilene Nagel. They each apparently receive a judicial salary in addition to their University salaries (both over $85,000), and they each teach one seminar a semester.

Other than that information, I can't rationalize printing the entire list, especially when it is freely available anyway. The only reason I could come up with was to demystify the rumors (wild rumors, at that: John Baker's contract has a clause in it which bases his salary on his potential Wall Street salary? Pat Baude the highest paid professor in the Indiana University system? Both rumors I've heard, and both rumors untrue). And I think I've served that purpose with this information. Also, anyone interested in teaching knows that law salaries here range from $51,000 to $111,000.

And I think this is what cases like Hazelwood teach us. No one told me I couldn't print this information, and I alone had to deal with the weighty issue of whether I shouldn't. At Hazelwood High, the principal told the students that they couldn't run controversial articles. But no one ever told me I couldn't run faculty salaries, proving once again that the First Amendment's most important function is allowing people to become adults.

If you think I'm wrong in making this decision, feel free to tell me. If you want the information, go get it. But I'm going to use the rest of my space for other purposes.

Since this is sort of "my Commencement speech," let me thank some people for this column. First, Ben Beringer. We were college classmates, and Ben edited the newspaper (which he called a "newsletter" there, too). His knowledge, leadership, and drive are the only reasons that The Exordium exists today. Dean (and new Papa) Len Fromm gave us the funds and space to start this newspaper back up. The Editors-in-Chief since then, John Bessler and Kevin Belt, have tolerated my writing for the last two years.

Also, Brett Fleitz, who served as Assistant Forum Editor and provided a wonderful column on women in law. And, very importantly, the people with whom I debated these columns before I wrote them: Ted Stamatakos, Tim Nash, John Renken, Sally Henderson, Mark Gramelspacher, and Corey Berman.

Thank you one and all. I'm not sure who will emerge as a columnist next year, but it's a great job. It's been a lot of fun, exponentially more fun and personally fulfilling than my law journal experience (no footnotes here, and most of the articles are more interesting). Thank you all for reading this space.

Keep in touch.

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Jenner & Auxier Revisited

At the time Greg's column was submitted, he was unaware of the full response to his last column concerning the interviewing techniques of Jenner & Auxier. Apparently, a copy of The Exordium reached the Madison, Indiana Human Relations Committee, which is interested in commencing an investigation into the matter. The story only gets better from there.

It seems that the associate who Jenner & Auxier was attempting to replace had been a member of the Human Relations Committee. Even more ironic, Bill Jenner is the city attorney for Madison and would have the responsibility of bringing any discrimination complaints by the city. In fact, the complaint forms are drafted on Jenner & Auxier's own computer and stationery.

The Office of Career Services has followed up by interviewing the affected students and contacting the employer. The firm was told that it will not be allowed to use any office services unless it agrees to comply with all guidelines. The Career Services Committee will decide if any further action will be taken at its next meeting.

--Eds.
Kennedy Leaves
By Kevin Belt

At first glance it might seem surprising that Jeffrey Kennedy has come to teach at IU as a visiting professor after more than 20 years with the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis in Chicago. However, first impressions can often be deceiving.

Originally from Indiana, Kennedy majored in political science as an undergraduate at IU, and then attended IU Law School with an eye toward a career in government and politics. However, by the time he started law school he was disillusioned with politics, and subsequently became interested in "public law" courses such as antitrust, labor, criminal, and constitutional law. This interest led to summer clerkships concentrated on antitrust law with Ice, Miller, Donadio & Ryan and Kirkland & Ellis. Before returning to Kirkland & Ellis to concentrate in antitrust litigation, Professor Kennedy had a one-year clerkship with the Chief Judge of the 7th Circuit, J. John Hastings, an IU graduate and former chairman of the IU Board of Trustees.

When asked why, after more than 20 years of antitrust practice, he resigned in January of 1989, Kennedy responded, "Satiation with the practice." He said that he had worked for a great firm, learned a lot, and gotten to do exactly what he had wanted to do. However, after practicing in an area for over 20 years, he had done everything he wanted to do, knew he could do it, and the incremental benefits became less satisfying. Also, as he became a more senior partner there were less satisfying burdens such as management and administration of the firm. Kennedy said that regardless of the type of firm, the practice of law is demanding and stressful, and it came down to the fact that, "I was putting more into the practice of law than I was getting out of it." Professor Kennedy still gets much satisfaction from being of counsel to the firm for antitrust clients on the strategic and theoretical levels, an aspect which he enjoyed when practicing.

Although he was not seeking a teaching position at the time, it is not really surprising that Professor Kennedy accepted an offer from Dean Garth to teach Antitrust Law at IU this spring. Shortly after he started practicing, Kennedy had interviewed at IU and one other law school. He stayed in practice, but always considered teaching an option. Also, he enjoyed two aspects of practice which made teaching a natural. First, he enjoyed the analytical side of the practice, developing arguments and theories of cases. Second, he enjoyed working with and training young associates. In fact, the team he worked with on the AT&T consent decree case had so many young associates it became affectionately known as "Kennedy's Kiddie Court."

Despite his inclination towards teaching and familiarity with IU from serving on the Board of Visitors for about 15 years, Kennedy still had a couple of reservations about teaching. First, would teaching a classroom of thirty students be as enjoyable as working with young associates on an individual basis? Second, would he enjoy working with the faculty? All of his questions were resolved by a positive experience in February, 1987, as IU's practitioner in residence teaching Antitrust Law.

So far Professor Kennedy has enjoyed teaching very much. He notes similarities between practice and teaching in the heavy emphasis on thinking and analysis, and also in the use of the Socratic method. He was surprised that his classroom technique is similar to the way he worked with clients and other attorneys.

"Green" for Cream & Crimson

"Green" for Cream & Crimson

Also, despite the fact that he expected the students to be bright, he was pleasantly surprised at how active students are in class.

Professor Kennedy also noted some differences between practice and teaching. The compensation is lower, but that is expected and partially offset by increased freedom to focus on issues of interest, instead of on the needs of a client. He also pointed out that, while teaching has unique duties of its own, many of the burdens of practice are not present. "I don't get calls on Friday evening from the Dean saying that there is an emergency and can I spend this weekend analyzing this matter and writing a brief," he said. "That is a great relief."

Jessup from pg. 1

Students also pass up the in-house competition because they have not had classes in international law. While an international law class would help students conceptualize the problems more quickly, it is definitely not a prerequisite. None of this year's team had ever taken international law.

I learned a semester's worth of international law in the eleven days which Paul and I had to write our memorials. I read most of the Henkin International Law casebook, a dozen treaties, and scores of law review articles. I skipped all of my classes for a week and a half, got very little sleep, and lost twelve pounds. But I learned a lot and found the experience rewarding.

Professor O'Connell said changes are planned for next year. To increase participation in the Jessup competition, notices will be sent to all students during the summer to encourage them to try out in the fall. The writing competition will be moved up and begin during the first week of classes. Students will have two weeks to write a five- to seven-page Memorial. The competition will also consist of oral arguments following the submission of the memorials. Combined scores of the writing and oral argument competitions will determine who makes the team. Selecting the team early in the year will avoid the pitfalls encountered by this year's team.

I heartily recommend that everyone try out for next year's team. International law

see Jessup on pg. 6
Absalom, Absalom!

By Greg Castanias

Decide, decide, make up your mind.
Decide, decide, I told you what to say.

On August 14, 1987, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit handed down its opinion in the case of United States v. Richie Abner, 825 F.2d 835 (5th Cir. 1987), affirming the defendant's conviction in spite of his assertion that he was not provided effective assistance of counsel.

The opinion was written by Judge Reynaldo Garza and joined by Judges Edith Jones and Alvin Rubin. But unlike most federal criminal appeals, this case gained notoriety not for its holding, but for its lyrics. It turned out that Judge Garza, with the aid of one of his clerks, had secreted a number of album and song titles from the work of David Byrne and Talking Heads.

The clerk who suggested and wrote this opinion was Steve Riggs, IU Law '86. In a recent interview with The Exordium, Riggs told the story behind the notorious opinion.

I got wild imagination, talkin' transubstantiation. (Any version will do.) I got mass communication, I'm the human corporation. I ate a rock from the moon.

Riggs explained, “When the Fifth Circuit would sit for arguments, we'd be in New Orleans, and the clerks would go out with some of the other judges at dinner. One night, I got to ask Judge [E. Grady] Jolly about a footnote he had dropped which made an uncited reference to Absalom, Absalom! by William Faulkner.

"He got the biggest chuckle out of the fact that I had noticed. He said that he tries to zip up legal writing and encouraged Judge Garza to do the same.

"On the Abner case, I tried to convince Judge Garza that he should reverse on the derivative conflict of interest issue [between a co-defendant and trial counsel]. Well, he didn't agree, but I had convinced him enough to discuss the analysis and the arguments fully instead of writing a short per curiam."

Call this law and justice, call this freedom and liberty? I thought I purjere myself, right in front of the jury! Is this a crime against the state? No! This is the verdict they reach:

Riggs continued, “I told him what Jolly had done with Faulkner, and asked him if we could do the same thing with popular song titles. Each section of the opinion is the name of a Talking Heads album (the facts are True Stories, the part about fearing to "face the music" of an IRS audit was Fear of Music, the Supreme Court precedents on ineffective assistance of counsel are discussed under Speaking in Tongues, and the conclusion is Remain in Light), and there are at least two song titles from each Heads album and two David Byrne albums [The Catherine Wheel and My Life in the Bush of Ghosts].

“The Judge said it was fine as long as the opinion was 'intellectually coherent and makes good sense.' The Judge got a terrible kick out of it.”

Take a little consideration, take every combination. Take a few weeks off, make it tighter, tighter. But it was never, it was never written down. Still might be a chance that it might work out.

When asked if he would have done this without Judge Garza's knowledge and permission, Riggs replied, “No one who was at all smart would do that.” But Garza didn't tell the other judges on the panel. Riggs said that Judge Edith Jones "was decidedly unhappy" with the opinion once the news reports came out.

But the news reports themselves made Riggs “decidedly unhappy.” The National Law Journal reported the opinion as the product of a free-lancing clerk and an unaware judge. “That was my last opinion and I left the country to go backpacking in Asia for a few months. When I got back, my folks had been sent all these copies of the National Law Journal article, CBS had called, and Nina Totenberg from NPR was trying to get ahold of me.”

I see the states across this big nation.
I see the laws made in Washington, D.C.
I think of the ones I consider my favorites. I think of the people who are working for me. Some civil servants are just like my loved ones.

Riggs noted that other judges have followed suit in recent years. “You can do a LEXIS search of ‘Bach & Mozart & Schubert’ in the Fifth Circuit and find one opinion. Judge Jolly has quoted Faulkner's The Sound and the Fury in another opinion. And one judge in the Ninth Circuit has done the same thing with Bob Dylan.”

Fafafafafafa. Better run run run run run run run away. Psycho killer, qu'est ce que c'est?

Where, Oh Where Has My SAC Gone?

By Pete Raack

After a good turnout for last fall's softball picnic, the Student Activities Committee (SAC) had big plans for the spring semester. Unfortunately, unrelenting winter weather and the proliferation of other activities put a damper on the otherwise highly-motivated SAC planning committee. SAC chairperson Rudy Tanasijevich said of the defunct bowling tournament, "It seemed that every time plans were in the works, we were deluged with reasons why the timing was bad." Bad timing also seemed to be the reason for the ultimate death of the spring softball picnic. Tanasijevich's right-hand man, Bret Hanna, commented that "Just when we thought we had an ideal weekend, most of the softball players went off to some rinky-dink tournament [Eds.- U. of Virginia] so we canceled it again."

But those of us craving the law school social life are not to worry. Both Tanasijevich and Hanna will be back next year and they’re looking for a few good members. “We’re planning on a real active fall, but we would like to have more students get involved. The money to sponsor events is there, and all that’s needed is a little creativity and initiative,” commented the SAC chief. Hanna added, “The sky’s the limit as far as social events go. That’s why I fit in so well on SAC — I’m a real social guy!”

Interested students and prospective members should get in touch with either of the aforementioned SAC gurus or watch for informational signs early next fall. Meanwhile, both officials have pledged to spend a large portion of the summer deciding the best way to breathe life into our SAC.
Dean Search Committee Off to Successful Start

By Cynthia A. King

The search for a new dean is off to a quick and successful start. The search committee began meeting in February, and in April extended its first invitations for on-site visits. Committee chair William Popkin stated that he was “happy that the Committee is moving quickly and in a cooperative fashion.” Invitations for on-site visits were extended to Judith Resnick, a law professor at U.S.C.; Drew Days, a Yale University Law School professor; and David Chambers, a University of Michigan law professor. The response to our invitations has been favorable. Professor Resnick is still considering, but her schedule does not allow for a spring visit, Days declined the invitation, and Chambers accepted. Professor Popkin said that he is “pleased that David Chambers has agreed to visit and talk about the deanship.” Chambers will visit the law school on April 26th.

Committee member Joe Hoffmann stated that “the committee has tried to get the best possible candidates even if there is only a slim chance of their actually visiting. We have given our best shot at attracting dean candidates even Harvard and Yale would be proud of.” A profile put together after meeting with faculty and students indicated that one of the most important attributes a new dean should possess is the ability to attract diversity within the faculty, both in terms of scholarship and in attracting women and minority faculty. “The committee is dedicated to spending time generating a list of minority and women candidates. We have gone so far as to appoint one member of the committee to oversee this aspect of the search,” said Gary Gold, a student member of the committee.

There will be a meeting in the afternoon of April 26th for students interested in meeting with David Chambers. All students are encouraged to attend. If you have questions concerning the dean search committee, please contact a committee member. Members are: Professors Baude, Boshkoff, Hicks, Hoffmann, O’Connell, Popkin, and Robel; students Gary Gold and Cynthia King; library director Colleen Pauwels; and a member of the sociology faculty.

Psycho Sam® J.D.?

Today, class, we will discuss modern corp. law and how it applies to Asian divorce ceremonies.

Take good notes, I heard that this stuff was on the bar in 49 of the states!

Oh yeah? well I’m one up on you – I have the McDoodles Swing manager manual memorized just in case!

Mr. stress, what is the most significant corporate development in 1989?

The re-introduction of the McRib sandwich at 1979 prices?

Mr. stress, I think that’s right. That is to say you’re brilliant!

Jessup from pg. 4

is an exciting field, one that I wish I had discovered earlier in my law school experience. Also, moot court experience can never hurt one’s resume, and team members’ memorials fulfill the B706 writing requirement.

As Professor O’Connell said, “These changes should make IU competitive. We’ve had four years of strong teams, and there is no reason why next year’s team can’t win it all.”
Three New Professors At IU School of Law

By Tim Dismond

The process started in September of 1989. Representatives from numerous law schools assembled at the Sheraton hotel in Washington, D.C., battling to recruit new faculty members. By November, "it became heated," says Associate Dean Terry Bethel. More than seven hundred qualified applicants attended the event; of this group, IU Law School gained one: Bruce Markell, a native of Indiana.

Markell attended the University of California Law School at Davis and graduated first in his class. He boasts an impressive list of accomplishments: he was editor-in-chief of the U.C. Davis Law Review, a judicial clerk for Justice Anthony Kennedy, who at the time served on the 9th Circuit Court, and a partner with Sidley & Austin in Los Angeles.

Markell was heavily recruited by many law schools, including Emory, Tulane, and the University of Oregon. They extended him offers, but he declined. Dean Bethel remarked, "We have been looking for a commercial law specialist for five years, and we have finally found one." Markell will be teaching Bankruptcy, along with Professor Douglass Boshkoff, and two commercial law courses, Negotiable Instruments and Secured Transactions.

Fred Cate, a 1987 graduate of Stanford Law School, is the second new addition to the faculty. He was book review editor of the Stanford Law Review and an associate with Debevoise & Plimpton in Washington, D.C. Cate will teach Property, Intellectual Property, and Communications Law, a new course to be offered in the fall. Cate's specialty in communications will help enrich the law school's curriculum.

Lastly, Lynne Henderson, another Stanford Law School graduate, will also join the faculty. Henderson, who was a visiting professor this year, will be a full tenured professor in the spring. She has taught at Florida State and Cleveland State law schools, and has been offered a position to teach at Cornell Law School in the fall. Many law schools have given Henderson a lot of attention. "We offered her a position, and so did Cornell. We were lucky to get her, and we'll work hard to keep her," says Dean Bethel. Hiring Professor Henderson will bring additional expertise and diversity to our faculty.

Markell, Cate, and Henderson will have no problems maintaining the tradition of excellence here at IU Law School; their credentials speak for themselves. Moreover, their selection reflects the needs of the student body — competence, diversity, and a multidisciplinary curriculum. Let's hope IU continues to strive for more representational hiring.
IU Posts 7-5 Record at U.Va. Men Crash on Piedmont; Coeds Make Finals

By Ben Beringer

While major league baseball was postponed by lockouts, the rites of spring were on schedule for IU's softball teams.

Two teams from IU — one men and one coed — traveled six hundred miles to compete in the seventh annual Virginia Law School Softball Invitational. And as per schedule, the Charlottesville turf was soaked. After the weekend of games, both teams were themselves "locked out" of the winner's circle.

The men's team featured a group of 3Ls familiar with the Virginia mud. Most played on the first IU team to attend the Invitational two years ago; last year, the same team won the consolation tourney.

This year's team made a few off-season acquisitions to the pitching and defense in the wake of mid-semester departures of accelerates Andy Buroker, Gary Goodin, and Pat Miller. Filling the rubber was Tony "Locster" Sottile, the right-handed knuckler out of Indiana, PA league.

The outfield saw additions Tal "Cannon" Dietrich and Mike "Slimefast" Marrese.

For the Saturday round-robin games, IU woke up to three inches of melting snow. After a two-hour postponement, IU faced American University.

Despite pep talks from player/coach Chris "Cylar" VanNatta and player/coach John "Bucky" Buchanan, the team encountered trouble from the start. On the first play of the game, a shot hit over right fielder Mark "Wallflower" Dudley planted itself in a snowbank. Dudley tried to recover the ball but couldn't keep his grip on the icy ball. While he lost the handle, American went up 1-0.

The outfield defense picked up under Dan "Aquaman" McNamara, who skated through center field floodwaters to register about half of America's outs.

In the end, IU edged American 6-4 thanks to hitting displays from Ben "Stitches" Beringer and Bill "Stitchgiver" Dickenson. Both went three-for-three with a triple.

In game two, IU beat Boston University 8-5. After the win, IU was assured a spot in the sixteen-team championship bracket. The "party" had eluded IU for the last two years. But a good seed would require a win against the only other team left in IU's round-robin bracket: undefeated Texas. After driving their cars twenty-five hours the previous day, Texas was ready to drive the ball. Sottile was rocked up the middle, IU bats fell silent, and IU went down 8-2.

Seeded eighth in the double elimination tourney, IU returned to its old nemesis, Piedmont Field, to play U.Va.-Gold and Duke. In the past two years, IU had compiled a 1-5 record at the junior college field. The hex continued Sunday when IU dropped both games by one run. The men were eliminated, but not without a Chris "Cleanup" Fowler home run over the twenty-foot left field fence and a John "VanSlyke" Broden climb up the same fence to rob an extra bases hit.

The coed team fared better. With most of the team arriving Saturday morning from 2L Mike Gottschlich's Friday night appellate advocacy performance, the zombie-like squad welcomed the snow delay as a chance to catch some Zs.

This year was the first time U.Va. offered a coed division. Seven teams participated. In Saturday's games IU posted a 2-1 record.

In game one, IU beat Richmond. The biggest highlight came at the end when 2L Neil Rafferty went strutting up to impress Richmond's blonde bombshell pitcher in post-game ceremonies. On approach, Rafferty tripped and landed at her shoelaces. Out of there!

IU went on to lose to U.Va.-A and beat Richmond again in a repeat performance.

In Sunday's double elimination tourney, IU began the day with a loss to U.Va.-B. But then the battery of Kelli Ulrich, 3L, and Jeanne Hamilton, 2L, won the next three games. The first victim was George Washington. The highlight of the game was a home run shot by MBA stand-in Mark Meldrum. The second casualty was U.Va.-A; the third, U.Va.-B.

According to Rafferty, "Winning had a lot to do with coaching maneuvers by Mike Gottschlich and Angie Marotto's key hits." Gottschlich rearranged the lineup Sunday and switched some fielders including Meldrum and 3L Mark Gramelspacher. 3L John McClendon switched between 3B and 1B. Shamra VanWagoner, 3L, and Mark Keaton, 2L, see U.Va. on pg. 7

### Men's Weekend Batting Averages

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ben Beringer</td>
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<td>Chris Fowler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill Dickerson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dan McNamara</td>
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<td>Tony Sottile</td>
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<td>Chris VanNatta</td>
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Source: Joking Man's Scorebook