First years actually like this place

BY DENICE TORRES

I received my orders from the editor. I had to find the scoop on the first years' impression of law school. Could it possibly be worse than mine? I was determined to find out.

The memories of my first year of law school are comparable to a trip to the dentist for a triple root canal. There was the “D-” on my first tutorial assignment. Oh yes, and the time I finally mustered up enough courage to raise my hand in torts class. Honestly, I thought I was on the verge of a profound conclusion. Mr. Schornhorst, with the tact only he possesses, responded with “What in the hell does that have to do with anything?” Oh well, it could have been worse. The week before he labeled someone else’s comment “Horseshit!”

Then there was the first time I was called on in my class. Professor Hartog Property. 8:30 a.m. I was literally sound asleep. Hartog must have called out Ms. Torres four times before I woke up. What was I supposed to say? “Hey, that’s my name. Don’t wear it out?” No, instead I accepted the responsibility that goes along with being a young student of the law and responded with something that makes about as much sense as a backwards running Boy George’s tunes. You might say I was embarrassed. The experience reminded me of my Catholic grade school days. There was the second grade presentation of the rosary. My parents, family, and friends were all in church. Everyone who was anyone was there—the press, the news cameras. When it was my turn to say “Hail Mary” I forgot the words. I folded under pressure. Everyone said it was cute. Well, in law school no one calls it cute. When you screw up your friends just say “You didn’t sound that bad.”

—Yeah, I have enough war stories to last until the cows come home. I can see me sitting down with my kids and saying, “You think you had it bad? Your mom went through hell.” I wonder if those stories will compare with my parents’ you know, the usuals—how they had to walk forty miles to school and how the only present they received for Christmas was an apple. I guess I’m just regressional. It could be worse. I could be Elizabeth Taylor. The other day I heard Joan Rivers say that she took Elizabeth Taylor out to lunch. Joan asked her what she wanted on her hamburger and Elizabeth Taylor said “a hot dog.” Joan Rivers also said that Ms. Taylor’s bumper sticker reads “Honk if you have groceries.” Those jokes hurt, but they’re funny. Maybe the first year of law school is the same way. Two years later I find myself with a burning question: “Where’s the beef?” There must be something missing.

I talked to a couple of first year students. For the most part they seemed to genuinely enjoy law school. Could it be possible? I’m convinced it’s just a generation gap. I saw Marilyn Hanzel strolling through the library and decided to play Barbara Walters. The camera crew was ready, we brought in a couch, made some international coffee and we were set. I said, “Can we talk?” Fortunately, she agreed. I knew Marilyn was serious about law school. Don’t ask me how I knew, I just did. She shared some sentimental stories about partying once until 9:00 a.m., on a Saturday morning. She only said, “I thought I was going to d-i-e-e!” Supposedly that phrase has some significance for some first years. Obviously, as a third year student, I was not let in on the joke. Marilyn really enjoys the other students in the class. She’ll get over it.

Then there’s my interview with John Baird. He had that tutorial look in his eye. You know the one? “Hey, I only had one hour of sleep in the last two weeks.” We talked a bit about the appellate brief blues. He said in the first half of the semester he couldn’t tell the difference between torts and contracts. He wants to see a statue of Bethel and one of Dworkin erected in the new law school. The general consensus is that Bethel and Dworkin are the best thing to hit the entertainment scene since Laurel and Hardy. John does have some complaints he would like to get off his chest. He thinks the basement is too hot, the main floor is too noisy, and the second floor is too wet.

I was really on a roll. I ran into Jim Smith. He thought the work would be a lot harder than it actually turned out to be. He said the difficulty lies in the amount of work there is to do. Like his colleagues, he expressed the view that the professors have been interesting and entertaining. Jim also felt that few students were competitive and that most were willing to help out.

Whereas you and I had an all night to work on his appellate brief. He said, “The biggest surprise is that everyone is so friendly. His favorite professors are Bethel and Pratter. I couldn’t think of any other questions. I asked him to rate his first semester law school semester on a scale of one to ten. He said it has a lot of the first years’ opinion of “The Law School Experience.” I must admit that they seem to be less nervous and more laid back than I was my first year. Maybe it’s the difference in classes. Maybe it’s the new law school addition. I don’t know what the secret is but it’s a relief not to hear comments like “Hey, it’s the second week of class and I already have my outlines done for this semester and next.”

Life as a first year. I was trying so hard to forget what it was all about. There is one positive aspect of the first year of law school. If you close your eyes and hold your breath long enough it will turn into second year. And before you know it, you will be a real life lawyer saying things like “I’ll get back to you later” or “Let’s do lunch sometime.”

Rico Doubles Winners

Tournament organizers Vicki Pangonis, Erik Ponader and Marty Kinney (second from right) display the trophy for participants Elizabeth Burke and Chip Landman.

First year Mary McArdle

Sports

The SAC sponsored the 27th Annual RICO Classic this past month. The racquetball tournament featured singles and mixed doubles matches. Thirty-five law school racketeers competed in the tournament. The mixed doubles team of Elizabeth Burke and Chip Landman met Marty Kinney and Matt Gray. Anyone interested in watching these highly talented athletes compete for something other than an A star can stop by HPER anytime on Saturday the 3rd or Sunday the 4th. Competition should be fierce.
One can find a dictionary definition of stress as "physical, mental, or emotional strain or tension." Few past or current law students would debate the proposition that law school is a very stressful experience, at least at times. I suspect that most would agree that a certain amount of stress is needed in a professional school in order to keep one challenged and stimulated. Moreover, most of us realize the benefits of being able to face and cope successfully with stressful situations, despite the inclination we often may have of wanting to avoid them altogether.

Law students and faculty have debated for years whether law school is a needlessly or excessively stressful experience within the context of the goals to produce competent graduates and to motivate students to reach their potential. Given the assumption that itself is not negative, the very difficult question is what level of environmental stress is optimal. At what point does the stress level become counterproductive?

On the one hand, each individual's reaction to environmental stress and effective coping strategies are unique, and accordingly a consensus answer becomes elusive. Compounding the problem immensely is the need to factor or bracket all the other non-law school stressors, such as normal life cycle or developmental problems and universally distressing aspects of modern life that affect individuals in different ways.

On the other hand, evidence that things may be out of control (too much or too little environmental stress) may be gathered by discussions on the topic and by seeking input and evaluation from students in written form. A few years ago students were surveyed about stress and related questions, and also opinions and attitudes were solicited concerning other important aspects of the law school environment.

In that survey, 45 percent of the respondents felt that the law school environment was too stressful. Overall, however, most thought that various programs were helpful or suggested others, and most indicated that supportive mechanisms were available for those who sought help. We plan to do a similar survey later this spring.

A related topic of debate has been whether attending law school is inherently more stressful than attending other professional schools, particularly medical school. A recent study at the University of Arizona Law and Medical Schools produced interesting results. Individual items were combined into the following four subscales: academic stress, time stress, fear-of-failing stress, and societal stress. There were no significant differences between the two student groups on the time and societal stress subscales. However, the study revealed that law students indicated significantly more stress associated with academic and fear-of-failing stress subscales. Medical students at Arizona seemed to have greater stress than the law students on only two items — examinations being given too frequently and long hours in class. Combining the subscales into a total stress scale showed that there was no statistically significant difference between the law and medical students.

In the survey to be given later this spring, in addition to evaluating our own climate, we hope to compare student attitudes in our Law School with those in the M.B.A. School, the Dental School, and perhaps the Optometry School.

Whatever the stress level being presently experienced, it should be our goal to create and maintain an environment that reduces deleterious stress, yet retains the opportunity for appropriate challenge for everyone. Developing the best and most effective stress-coping strategies needs to be a constant goal. Those who are having significant difficulties in this area should not be reluctant to seek help.

Greetings & Salutations! Good Luck to students going through the process of landing a summer job in a reasonable situation (firm, pay, location, etc.)

PDP is a group of law students interested in utilizing their legal education to become involved in current issues. Founded in 1869, PDP presently has 50,000 members nationally. Locally, Bloomington's PDP chapter is advised by Professor Roger Dworkin. PDP is comprised of a fairly diverse cross-section of the law school community, ranging from future corporate lawyers to future public defenders.

The purpose of PDP is to articulate & promote the professional needs & goals of all law students, and to facilitate an atmosphere conducive for the intellectual, social and intellectual development of both law students and the legal community as a whole.

One of our main functions is to help educate the law school & University community on issues of local, law school, & professional concern. In this capacity, PDP has helped sponsor such diverse and relevant activities as:
1. a forum on the revised ABA Code of Professional Ethics, and
2. a speech by former Senator Birch Bayh on the insanity defense and the criminal law.

PCP will be on the move once again this year, with several activities planned, both social and intellectual. Meetings have created a framework for the continuation of past activities, and increased future communication & interaction among law school students. PDP will be sponsoring a guest speaker again this spring. We welcome suggestions for future speakers.

One of the many benefits of joining PDP is the possibility of winning the prestigious PDP Failing Scholarship. In addition, students may be entitled to the following honorable members: R.J. McConnell, Maurice McClung, Ted Parker, Tom Witkop, Ken Weller, or Harry Gebbie. We encourage all students to become involved.

Among other noble reasons, PDP was established to:
1) assist in the recruitment and retention of capable law students from diverse backgrounds,
2) represent student interests in both the law school and the university,
3) provide a forum for discussion of legal topics,
4) emphasize the necessity for professional ethics, and
5) pursue truth, justice, and the American Way.

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CLS will continue with two group meetings a week this semester, but there are some time and place changes to which we would like to draw your attention. The "Law and Christian Ethics" group now meets on Wednesdays from 12:30-1:15 in room 212. The group is using a new book this semester entitled The Word and the Law. Topics for discussion include:

- Human warmth in Professional Life
- Violence, Revolution, & the Demands of the State

The Banta Senate of the Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity welcome's everyone back for another semester and has plans for many activities to help make this spring as enjoyable as possible. For those who fail to have breakfast before their 8:30 classes, DTP will be selling coffee and donuts every Monday and Wednesday. In addition to the many Demurrer's Clubs that are planned throughout the semester, the Student/Faculty Dinners are currently organized for February 10 through March 4.

Because of the success of last year's "A Class Action" at the Point, DTP has planned another spring dance on March 30 to be held at St. Charles Hall in Bloomington. Music will be provided by a D.J., and everyone is invited to attend and to bring their spouses, dates, and friends. Be sure to mark your calendar!

Delta Theta Phi also welcomes all students and faculty to its membership. Anyone interested in joining or receiving more information should contact Mike Lewinski, Deac, or Vicky Pangonis, Vice-Dean. The spring initiation is tentatively scheduled for February 22. We look forward to seeing you.

The EXORDIUM STAFF APPLICATION for 1984-85 is due March 15. Are you interested in working on the EXORDIUM next year? No experience is necessary, only a willingness to donate some time. The following staff positions will be open:

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- **Editor in Chief**
- **Managing Editor**
- **Copy Editor**
- **Business Manager**
- **Staff writers**
- **Cartoonist**
- **Illustrator**
- **Photographer**

Please return your application to the EXORDIUM mailbox in the cafeteria by March 7.

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**Name:**

**Address:**

**Graduation Date:**

**Positions applied for:**
CHAPTER I: In the beginning there was darkness. And the Lord floated through the darkness alone. And the Lord found the darkness to be rather dull and unexciting. Thus came He to create the World. On the first day He did create Indiana University. And it was good. On the second day He did create the law school. And it was good. Far from perfect mind you; but still not bad. On the third day He did create Purdue, but He has since apologized so we will say not more of it.

Having created the heavens and the earth, the Lord was greatly pleased and very proud until He noticed Cleveland. So the Lord sent a plague of Dennis Kucinich to descend upon Cleveland and show the wicked the evil of their ways. But for all his great works, the Lord was still unamused. So several days after the first day He did create Adam Student, the first student in the world. Then He did create Eve Student in a gender-neutral, totally non-discriminatory way so as not to piss-off the Women's Caucus. And there two students who were the children of God were blessed by Him and sent to live in the Paradise known as the undergraduate school of forensics.

Adam and Eve did dwell in Paradise for many days until the Devil appeared to Eve in the form of a guidance counselor. And the Devil did entice Eve into becoming pre-law. And Eve did go to Adam, and bade him taste the forbidden fruit of the LSAT exam. Having taken of the LSAT exam, Adam and Eve looked upon their G.P.A.'s and were amazed. And they did cover their G.P.A.'s with a fig leaf to hide their shame.

The Lord did look down upon Adam and Eve and He was sorely vexed. As punishment for their crime He did cast them out of Paradise to a land east of Rudi's known as the business school, where high grades flow like water and difficult assignments exist not. Thus was it that Cain did smite Abel's chances of making law journal. For while Abel had always tended to his studies, Cain did use Adam's outline of the year before.

CHAPTER II: Verily, Adam and Eve did dwell in the law school for many days until it was their second year. And their passage to second year did beget two first years whom they did know as Cain and Abel. And they were not good. But they were better than anyone could have reasonably expected and so they were accepted.

Now Abel was a joy in the sight of the Lord. For he, like a shepherd, did spend his days tending to his assignments. Likewise, did he an outline, one for every class. And they were good. But Cain was not righteous. And he did spend his nights at Nicks and his days chasing sorority girls.

One day did Cain and Abel come to what seemed to be the Apocalypse. And this judgment day was known as final exams. And they were bad. Upon this day the Wicked Cain did smite Abel's chances of making law journal. For while Abel had always tended to his studies, Cain did use Adam's A-star outline of the year before.

The Lord looked down upon what had befallen his favorite student Abel and He was sorely vexed and wroth with anger and otherwise pretty ticked off. So came the Lord to send down upon the law school a swarm of tutorial assignments as bothersome as locusts with which to punish Cain. But upon the righteous Abel He did have mercy and Abel went to the promised land known as the business school, where high grades flow like water and difficult assignments exist not. Thus was it that Cain became a law journal editor.

CHAPTER III: For many years did students dwell in the law school. But there was discontent in the land and the law school was full of serpents, snobs, and professors with ugly ties. Thus were the students subject to high tuition bills. Yea, though Adam and Eve did strive to be righteous their days were filled with homework. And the law school was full of snobs, and professors with ugly ties.

As Dean Plager walked through the land of the law school he did gather disciples and he did call these disciples the faculty. One day did Plager call to him his favorite disciple, Professor Pratter unto him and spake, "Thou art Harry, and upon this rock I will build my grade distribution. For whomsoever thou passeth in class shall also be passed in the recorder's office. And whosoever shalt thou fail shall be scorned and ridiculed by many."

For many days did Dean Plager and his disciples pass among the multitude of the law school, spreading the word of scholarship. And many who were afflicted did come to him and beg to be healed. One fellow who was lame of brain did ask Dean Plager to put his hands upon his GPA and heal it. But Plager healed it not. One woman who was blind to the true reasoning of cases did ask Dean Plager to make her whole. But he healed her not. For these are not the functions of the Dean, and besides there's too many lawyers anyway.

Then came upon the land of the law school a multitude from the accreditation committee. And Dean Plager did speak to the multitude. But lo, the faculty was filled with fear for the law library had but seven carrels and seven books with which to appease the accreditation committee. It was then that Dean Plager performed a miracle. For he took a formless lump of clay, a stretch of woodland, and several million dollars of taxpayer's money and he did create the law school addition. With this addition did the seven carrels and seven books appease the accreditation committee.

Yet there were environmentalists and astronomers and Fijis who were wroth with anger at the addition. And they did try to crucify Dean Plager with letters to the IDS. But Dean Plager accused them of speaking with the jawbone of an ass and so did smite them. And the addition was built. And it is good.
Professor Lazarus on the environment

The need for attorneys with expertise in environmental law will be increasing in the future and Assistant Prof. Richard Lazarus will be helping IU law students fill that need. "I would like to develop excellent courses in environmental law and help advance the careers of students interested in the environmental law area," Lazarus said were his goals at Indiana.

The increased need for lawyers in environmental law stems from the changing role of environmental law, according to Lazarus. Now it is more of a mainstream practice where before it was all public interest groups. During the 70s more complex environmental protection statutes were created and now everyone has to deal with them. Regulations have to be promulgated to implement these plans.

"Now there's quite a demand in the private sector," he said. Lazarus has degrees in economics and chemistry from the University of Illinois and a law degree from Harvard and has spent the last four years at the Justice Department in the Land and Natural Resources Division.

"It is important that law firms get well trained attorneys because this is an area where the problems are so complex that lawyers have to get beyond the traditional negotiation games. There is a problem which has to be solved," Lazarus said.

"The biggest problem today is the hazardous waste area. It will require tremendous amounts of man hours to clean up and resolve the legal liabilities."

Another problem is the question of how far the government should defer to environmental interests couched in religious rather than political terms, such as Indian groups in the west claiming burial rights for their environment will be increasing in the future.

"It seems to reflect that preference, all of his articles in large, urban settings. As clerk in the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, Mr. Conkle was necessarily heavily involved in administrative and constitutional law, a position he held for a year before leaving for Taft Stettinius, and Hollister in Cincinnati. As an associate at Taft, he was primarily responsible for general civil litigation, becoming involved in everything from landlord-tenant disputes to federal securities cases.

"His time spent as a partner in the firm complex, factory management, and bank teller, among other things, including the railroad, as well as his work with three law firms (including his father's in Marion), Ohio's State Personnel Dept, lobbyist for the Ohio Public Defender, while in Law School, and his three years of trial background, "serve to better enable him to bring practical experience to bear on the teaching of law, especially in the handling of Civil Procedure."

His interest in the other courses he's teaching this year, Constitutional Law, stems from a more philosophical base, a discussion of which he hopes will lead to a paper on the subject he's already published three articles, during and after Law School, in the areas of comparative negligence and public defender representation). Professor Conkle feels there is a "tension between the idea of having a democratic government and the notion that the Supreme Court can create constitutional rights not intended by the constitutional framers. That is, serious problems of democratic theory arise when the Supreme Court makes social policy in the name of constitutional law." His article in-progress would "defend to some extent the Supreme Court's creation of new constitutional rights," but "such a defense will require some resolution of the tension between judicial review and democracy."

Aside from his reasons for being interested in his current teaching assignments, he feels his primary responsibility is to legal education and to the student as an individual. Professor Conkle speaks honestly as a more experienced educator than his brief tenure and exposure to the other side of the podium would suggest. The basic tenets of teaching at any level have found a place in his philosophy of legal education. He feels that much of the material is so complex and new that it attempts to make the subject interesting. He feels that much of the material is complex and new that it is hard to keep the students interested in lecture material. Professor Conkle now has a seminar in Constitutional Law this year and the discussions have been stimulating. He feels that his teaching at any level has found a place in his philosophy of legal education.

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Graduates find work in small firms

The Placement Office of the School of Law has now compiled its Annual Report featuring the employment picture for the Class of 1983. 93% of the Class of 1983 responding in the survey were known to be employed in law-related jobs. 51% of those surveyed remained in Indiana to work.

Similar surveys have been conducted since 1978, so that comparisons with prior years may indicate trends in hiring by law-related employers. Of the 1983 graduates, only 3% did not furnish the Placement Office with employment information.

Mary Kay Moody, Placement Director reports "last year was a fairly average year for all schools of Law graduates." She outlined several trends emerging from data collected over the last six years for the Exordium. One significant trend is that "more 1983 graduates found their first employment opportunity with a small law firm than graduates in past years." Ms. Moody attributes this increase to several factors. Small firms may have delayed associate hiring until there was a more optimistic economic outlook. Once the economy began its upswing, many small firms found they could now afford to hire a needed associate. Ms. Moody also notes that the Placement Office has actively encouraged small firms to send job notices to the law school. In addition, the Placement Office has sent mailings to a number of small law firms tutoring the IU law school.

A second emerging trend is that less graduates are being hired into legal services positions. The Reagan Administration has significantly reduced legal services funding. As a result fewer legal positions are available.

A third trend is that corporate and business hiring has not yet picked up. In the years prior to the recession, the ranks of corporate in-house counsel was on a steady rise. Ms. Moody feels that although this hiring pattern slowed during the recent difficult economic times, that corporate and business hiring should improve with the recovery.

It does not appear that many students stayed in school rather than seek work during the recession. Traditionally, only a small number of law students delay entry into the job market by seeking further educational degrees such as an L.L.M., Phd or M.B.A.

A trend developing nationwide is the increased lateral hiring by law firms. A recent survey by Martindale Services, Inc. indicates that laterally hired associates "comprise a surprising proportion of the number of new partners selected by many medium to large sized law firms." Ms. Moody estimates that as many as fifteen to twenty graduates from the Class of 1983 may change jobs after two years. This figure is typical given the track record of prior classes. Most IU graduates who change jobs within two years have taken employment they knew would be temporary. Some typical temporary jobs would include: tutorial instructors, judicial clerks and deputy prosecutors who wanted to get early litigation experience. Of the twenty graduates from the Class of 1983 who might switch jobs, Ms. Moody estimates that only as many as five will switch employment because they did not like what they were doing.

She cautions that job disenchantment seems to come from those who took jobs by solely relying on an interview. Often these students gained a mistaken impression of the employer from the interview. Generally, those students who are hired by the firm for which they clerked during a summer do not become disenchanted with their employer. "It is important for students to know that career shifts can always be made," stated Ms. Moody. "Practically speaking though, it is easier to bail out of a more prestigious job." Certainly, one goal of legal education at Indiana University is to provide students with an idea of relative employment priorities. Ms. Moody clarified that it is really for the student to match up with work that is within their own value system.

Finally, to be considered is the hurdle of passing the bar exam. Of eleven 1983 graduates who were unemployed at the end of the survey, five did not pass the bar. Others among the eleven included individuals who decided to raise a family or opted to travel around the world.

Job tips

Many of us law students are not fully aware of the resources available in the Placement Office. Often, students assume that because they have not gotten interviews, the usefulness of the Placement Office is limited. Mary Kay Moody has offered some practical tips for students seeking summer employment or career opportunities.

Her first tip is really a reminder that students from other law schools are competing for the same employment opportunities as IU students. Certain of these schools have adopted a policy of grade inflation. For example, the typical grade in a Chicago area law school is much higher than at IU. If you are applying for work with a Chicago firm, let that firm evaluate your law school-perperecommends that rather than only include your G.P.A. on your resume, that you also include your class ranking.

Another tip is to remember the concept of networking. The alumni director in the Placement Office is quite helpful for networking. Networking is a very useful tool if used correctly. The basic idea is to approach a connection (i.e. an alumnus, a lawyer your parents know, etc.) in the community in which you would like to locate. Look to this connection as a means of gathering information, rather than explicitly asking for a job. If employment is available you will find out, if not this connection may spin off other opportunities with different firms in that community.

A third tip is to consider the type of firm which will receive your resume. Certain large firms have indicated that a picture on your resume helps them remember who you are. However, other employers may consider a picture very tacky.

Finally, the Placement Office is hoping to build another resource by gathering information from current students at the law school. The Placement Office is compiling a statistical report of student summer employment patterns. A questionnaire is printed in this edition of the Exordium. It only takes about three minutes to fill out. Its purpose is to document a pattern of summer hiring so that students looking for work can get a general idea of the types of opportunities that are available. Fill one out and return it to the Placement Office. You may find this survey coming in handy at some point.
Financial aid forms due

It's that time of year again when everyone begins scrambling for dollars for the upcoming school year. The deadlines are rapidly approaching for financial aid filing. Applications for fellowships are available in Dean Fromm's office and are due by March 1, 1984. Fromm's office and are due by March 1, 1984. From the university and the amount received from alumi.

Last year approximately sixty to seventy percent of the students were financial aid recipients of the GSL (Guaranteed Student Loan) or the NDSL (National Direct Student Loan). In addition, twenty to twenty-five percent of the students received fellowships. For the 1984-85 school year it is anticipated that approximately $125,000 to $150,000 will be available for financial aid.

There are several loan options available to law students. The first, the NDSL, is only awarded to people who have previously received them. It is a needs-based loan. Applicants must submit an IU financial aid application, the GAPSPAS form, and a financial aid transcript from all schools other than IU which the student attended. The current interest rate on these loans is 5%.

The GSL is also a needs-based loan if the family adjusted gross income is over $30,000. The maximum amount available is $5,000 a year. An advantage to the GSL is that the GAPSPAS is not required. The IU Credit Union and Bloomington National Bank are two local banks which provide these loans, as well as many hometown banks. The current interest rate on these loans vary from 7 to 9%.

In addition there is also the LSAAP (Law School Assured Access Program). It is run by a bank out east. Normally a student does not need to show need, but just that she or he is a law student. The loan is payable at the end of the academic year. The current interest rate on these loans is 12%. The major difference between this loan and the GSL is that the interest payments may begin upon disbursement rather than after graduation.

The university also provides a work-study program. This is based on need. The usual award is $1,000 per academic year. However, the graduate work-study program allows awards up to $3,600 per year. There are study jobs available in the legal field such in the County Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office, or Judicial clerkships.

The amount available for fellowships each year will depend on the amount of money the law school receives from the university income from a capital sum contributed by the law school. Fellowships are based on need and merit. The maximum fellowship allowed is an award of full tuition. Most fellowships will be available for one semester of tuition. Any information concerning these programs can be obtained from Dean Fromm or Marcy Steele, the financial aid counselor for the law school.

The following is a list of the various fellowships available through the law school.

- George F. Arnkens Fund. Made possible by a bequest in the will of George F. Arnkens.
- David D. Banta Award. Consists of the income from a gift of $5,000 contributed by George Banta, Jr., to commemorate his grandfather's career as Dean of the School of Law.
- James Basil Calamaras Endowment Fund. Established in memory of James Basil Calamaras, '67, the award consists of the income from a capital sum contributed by the family of Mr. Calamaras.
- Edwards Fellowships. $4,200 each; awarded by Indiana University to students enrolled in the various graduate schools. Law school students with outstanding records are eligible.
- Sidney Eskenazi Scholarship. Gift from Sidney Eskenazi and the Sandor Foundation.
- Eugene D. Fitchall Scholarship. Made possible by a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Fitchall.
- Colonel Kenneth Gardner Scholarship. Made possible by a gift of $10,000 from Colonel Gardner, good friend and alumnus of the University and of the School of Law.
- Bernard C. Gavit Scholarship. Consists of the income from a capital sum contributed by alumni and friends of Dean Bernard C. Gavit.
- Charles A. Halleck Assistance Fund Scholarship. Restricted to students both native-born in the state of Indiana and residents of Indiana. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. New in the name of the Honorable Charles A. Halleck.
- Glen R. Hills Memorial Scholarship. Made possible as part of the principle donated to create income for scholarship purposes by Glen R. Hills.
- The Forrest E. Jump Memorial Scholarships. Our most generous scholarship which generally covers the cost of all major expenses of the recipient, is a gift of Freida Jump in memory of her husband Forrest, a renowned attorney and Judge from Kokomo, Indiana.
- Jump scholars are chosen by the law school by a committee consisting of law professors and attorneys from the Howard County Bar Association.
- Lila B. Louden Memorial Scholarship. Annual scholarships for full-time students in Law or Medicine made possible by bequests in the will of Lila B. Louden.
- Robert W. McConnell Memorial Scholarship. Gift of Mrs. Anna M. Huston in memory of her brother. Awarded to a senior on the basis of character, need, scholarship, integrity, and good citizenship.
- Rufus Magee Scholarships. Gift of Margaret Magee and Mary Magee Steward in honor of Rufus Magee to be used for "worthy and deserving capable students of law ... in such amounts and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed and established by the Trustees of Indiana University.
- Masters Scholarship. Established in memory of Keith Masters.
- Walter W. McConnell Scholarship. Made possible by a bequest in honor of Charles Miller.
- School of Law Scholarships and Financial Assistance Awards. Awards in varying amounts, based upon scholastic achievement and financial need, made possible by gifts of alumni and friends to the permanent law school fund.
- Wendell Willkie Awards.
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Quiche Plate — ham or mushrooms baked in a cheese and egg custard pie, accompanied with homemade herb bread...

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Third years Becky Craft and Chris Keele will go to New York in March to participate in the securities regulation Moot Court Competition to be held at Fordham University.

Denice Torres, Cindy Renner and Kirk Hoskins will leave this week for North Carolina. They will be competing in a Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition to be held at the University of North Carolina.

Essay contest

Any law student attending law school in 1983-84 is eligible to participate in the Corliss Lamont Law Student Essay Contest on CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT, Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute recently announced. First prize is $1,000; second prize is $750, and third prize is $500. This is the first in an annual series of contests on key First Amendment issues.

Judges of the essay contest will be Ann Fagan Ginger, President of Meiklejohn Institute; Thomas I. Emerson, Lines Professor of Law Emeritus, Yale Law School and author of numerous books and articles on the First Amendment; and Professor John Brittain, University of Connecticut Law School, member of ACLU Academic Freedom Committee and Board member of National Conference of Black Lawyers.

Contestants should submit no more than 5,000 words, postmarked no later than July 1, 1984. The institute announced that entries should be typed, with footnotes, double-spaced on white paper, suitable for photocopying.

Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute initiated this contest to heighten interest in First Amendment thinking and research. The Institute is an active center for human rights located in Berkeley, California. It welcomes interns, externs, work/study students and volunteers for training in legal and library skills. Since 1964 the Institute has worked to defend, strengthen, and extend civil and political rights and liberties, economic rights, and the right to peace. The Institute operates a unique research library for lawyers and activists, and an archival center for scholars, students, and historians.

This contest is made possible by a grant from Dr. Corliss Lamont, philosopher, teacher, humanist and defender of human rights. Dr. Lamont was an early Director of the American Civil Liberties Union and is now Chairperson of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. He is the author of numerous books on civil liberties, most notably FREEDOM IS AS FREEDOM DOES, which describes significant developments in civil liberties.

All entries should be submitted to Meiklejohn Institute, Box 673, Berkeley, CA 94701.

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