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Library opens with few hitches

February 1985, Vol. 8, No. 3

Law Journal facing delays

The Law Journal is in hibernation this winter. Due to various delays, the publication is eight to nine weeks behind according to Editor-in-Chief Rodger Heaton.

"Instead of publishing in winter, spring, summer and fall, this year it's more like winter, winter, spring, spring," said Dave KlineStiver, senior managing editor.

The main reasons for the delay, according to Assistant Dean Karen Cutright, are problems with the word processor. Construction on the library has required the word processor to be moved three times. The moves have created a one-week delay each time.

The other problem with the word processor is the system itself. The law school uses a Wang computer system with a limited amount of memory, according to Cutright. Since the same word processing system is used for all law school work, the word processing is done by priority.

Administrative work has first priority, then the law professors' research, and third Law Journal articles are typed into the system, said Heaton.

Other offices in the University may also use some of the memory available to the law school. In the past, the operators have not had enough time, or the processor hasn't had enough memory left for law journal articles. On one occasion, the computer lost 1 million characters from Law Journal articles, Cutright said. These 1 million characters have been put back into the memory, but the Law Journal hasn't been able to catch up on work slowed by the other delays.

These delays have long-term effects on the Law Journal, according to KlineStiver. Many of the authors of the submitted articles are hurrying to publish before a court opinion or other publication covers the topic. Delayed publication dates will mean that authors lose confidence in the Law Journal and will no longer submit articles.

The Law Journal prides itself on the quality of articles it prints but with fewer articles to choose from, it will be hard for the Law Journal to maintain its quality.

It is important to have a high quality law journal, according to KlineStiver, because the reputation of the Law Journal can affect the reputation of the law school.

The Law Journal currently has two word processor operators working on its material, but the second operator is only temporary. The Law Journal hopes to be close to caught up in the editing process by graduation, KlineStiver said.

To prevent such delays in the future, Cutright recommends that when the law school moves into the new building, the Law Journal be given its own independent word processor in the Law Journal office and an operator.

They need something more fail safe," Cutright said.

All of the computer needs of the law school are currently being studied by Assistant Dean Leonard Fromm. In the next two months Fromm will be trying to figure out how to finance all the computers. It may be necessary to have a plan with phases of buying new computers and different priorities for the different needs.

"I think the Law Journal has to have pretty high priority," Fromm said.

How the costs of a separate operator for the Law Journal will be funded has not been decided. The Law Journal business manager may do some of the word processing as well as keep track of Law Journal business on the computer. The student editors may also be able to do some of the editing functions on the word processor, said Fromm.

Although not completed the library is in use

Untold hours of planning, constructing, and moving began to pay off January 7th, 1985 when the impressive, if not complete, library addition was opened to students. By January 1st, 1986 the entire renovation should be finished giving Indiana University a first class law school structure. However, some problems with the building still exist.

One major problem that has yet to be worked out is emergency evacuation of handicapped students. The elevator, in case of fire returns to the main floor automatically. If a student was on the fourth floor the only exits available are the stairways. Library Director Colleen Pauwels says the problem never occurred to planners but it is being investigated now.

While the library was planned to accommodate handicapped students, fourth floor aisles around the carrels are smaller than anticipated and will not provide handicap access. According to Pauwels aisle width between stacks is thirty inches—the same as in the old library. Pauwels explained this is standard width and should accommodate wheelchairs.

Undergraduate use of the library has increased according to Pauwels. No immediate action will be taken while the situation is evaluated. The old library could exclude undergraduates due to space limitations but it is unclear that the university will continue to allow exclusion. Pauwels believes there are enough seats for a few undergraduates but says, "if it becomes a problem we will meet it in whatever way we can."

An exclusion policy concerning undergraduates would necessitate enforcement. While the library staff assumed this responsibility in the past, Pauwels believes the new building is simply too large for librarians alone to handle enforcement.

She believes it is not the wisest use for librarians but recognizes that enforcement requires description. If the problem arises Pauwels says the library "will try to figure out what is best."

Preliminary planning for the library began in the fall of 1978 and by October 1979 a "program" identifying general layout concerns was developed. Planning funds were obtained in the Spring of 1980 and architects appointed by University trustees began developing designs.

Three major obstacles faced planners. First, the Fiji house was to be purchased by the University to enable construction on that site. After negotiations failed, the construction site shifted north.

There was a dispute over heat and light pollution near the observatory.

After discussion it was agreed that shades would be installed in the library to aid viewing from the observatory. The shades will be on a seven-day clock and will close at times agreed upon by both the law school administration and the astronomy school administration.

A third dispute was over encroachment into Dunn Woods. The final law school design minimized the loss of trees in that area.

After nine architectural drawings revisions a plan was finalized June 1st 1982. Construction began in the Fall of 1982 and is scheduled to be completed in December. The building will open in three stages. First the new library opened in January. Second the classrooms and faculty offices will open in August. Third, the offices and classrooms in the old library will open in December.

The new library currently contains 264 carrels but will ultimately contain 280 carrels and a student computer lab containing 144 terminals.
Although occupying five different buildings this year has not generated the debate that Bobby Knight’s coaching decisions have, nevertheless our temporary quarters have spawned lengthy discussions. The early conversations concerned the level of comfort and discom-fort of the buildings and of getting from one to another. 

The more important concern about our building situa-tion this year is, of course, how it is affecting us as a learning community. (I am assuming recognition of the impor-tance of a sense of community for optimal legal education.) Among usual formidable barriers to developing a sense of community in law school are the size of the school (nearly 600 students and over 50 faculty and staff), the sense of competition, the threats to our personal need structures, e.g., money, and re-estern that testing oneself in any professional or graduate school produce, and general inertia or not expending the effort to get involved. Other obstacles to community development can easily be added. However, our building situation has perhaps been the biggest impediment to community development this year. The basic formula is simple. The sense of community and concomitant passionate involvement in learning is a func-tion of interaction and the sharing of ideas, which partial-ly is a function of proximity. From the other direction, proximity is a prerequisite for natural interaction, which is a prerequisite for frequent communication, which is then a prerequisite for a community dedicated to learn- ing. Proximity problems have not only made easy and natural faculty-student interaction difficult, but they have also affected student-student and faculty-faculty interac-tion.

Working your way through Law school

"I've already sold twice my body weight in plasma"

By JANE NOBLITT

For me, getting into law school was one thing. Paying for it has been another. Besides being in debt to two-ding institutions, working twenty hours a week, and "bor-rowing" tens and twenties from my parents every chance I get, I've already sold twice my body weight in plasma and am anxiously awaiting word from Publisher’s Clearinghouse that my worries are over.

Fortunately, being independent ("Ha!" my dad would say) means the loans are pretty easy, and plasma has become a way of life. But finding a job — ah... there lies the rub, as they say. Especially when the job must pay enough to cover the rent, but be flexible enough to fit between 8:30s and 2:30s.

It can be done, however.

"It's difficult sometimes, but actually the accounting firm I work for is very flexible with my schedule. It's fortunate that a lot of the work I do doesn't have to be done during working hours. It can be done evenings and weekends, and that helps," said Louis Nigg, a second-year student and CPA.

Nigg began working for the local firm after graduating from U. of I. in 1977. Now, he averages between 15 to 25 hours a week during his second year and his workload. He works full time during summer and school vacations. Some of his duties include consulting, tax planning, and preparing business and individual tax returns.

"Sometimes it's hard to prepare ahead of time for ex-ams, but during exams, I spend very little time in the of-fice."

"When I am working, I have to make some sacrifices. I can't spend as much time on classes as my classmates. Also, there are those extra fees — I don't get to spend as much time with other students."

"But one advantage of being an accountant is that I have already encountered a lot of the things we talk about in business-related classes, like Tax and Corporations, at work. At a minimum, I have an overall understanding of terms," he said.

Susan Holtberg, a second-year student, works in a local law firm 12 to 15 hours a week. Before law school, she worked for two years as an auditor for Arthur Andersen, a public accounting firm in Chicago.

"One of the drawbacks of working is the time con-traints. That's many hours that I don't have to study, but other people do. It makes me budget my time more. But the advantage is that I goof off less."

"Managing time is hard, though, because I want to do to the best I can. Sometimes something's got to slide — either work or school. I have to do a good job at work because people's lives are depending on it. So, I end up working more than I intend to.

Susan Holtberg

Changes in A planned

The Student Law Association (SLA) is currently considering reformulating the structure and function of the law school's student government. The issue has surfaced in conjunction with SLA’s con-sideration of the long-range future of the Student Activities Committee (SAC) and the now defunct Student Legal Association (SLA).

The SAC has taken over much of the responsibility previ-ously accepted by the SBA. Yet the SAC remains somewhat amorphous while the SBA con-sitution collects dust. Additionally, many activities including First-Year Orientation, publication of the student handbook Alumni-Student Activities (e.g. Student Handbook, Graduation Arrangements, and a Student Handbook co-operative) — that are not formally assigned to any student organization are either managed by Dean Fromm or have been forgotten.

The SLA is considering what, if any, over-hauls would ensure that student government and student activities remain viable. Some of the options under consideration include:

• alteration of the SLA Constitution to incorporate reponsibility for the SBA and SAC activities.

The SLA may be able to form an SLA as a SAC committee
• increase the number of SLA Representatives
• formally abolish the SBA and delegate its past duties through the SAC
• formalize the SAC as an independent organization much like the old SBA

These and other options are under consideration. Any student input would be welcome. The SLA meets every Wednesday at 12:30 p.m., upstairs in the Student Building. The SLA can always be contacted via the student groups' bulletin board in the basement of the student building.
Career and family

Can a woman attorney have both?

BY ANN CUSHING

Does a woman really change her attitudes toward child rearing when she tackles a professional law career? Or, does she still adhere to the traditional role society has always imposed on mothers? Does her professional career or her child become her top priority? A brief survey of three law school women who are also mothers reveals the widening range of current attitudes.

Nellie Simbol, a third year student from Terre Haute, will readily admit that her top priority is Curtis, her ten year old son. Her career goals have always been colored by concerns for her son's welfare. When Nellie first considered changing from a teaching career to a new role as a lawyer, she specifically chose IU Bloomington law school, so that she could commute from Terre Haute daily. Curtis had been in three different schools by the time he was in the third grade, and she felt that, as a single parent, he deserved the stability that would come from living in an extended family situation. Since Nellie’s parents and unmarried sister live in Terre Haute, she felt assured that quality care would be available for Curtis. She could not, and would not, have undertaken law school without this assurance.

As an older child, Curtis exerts different time demands on his mother. He is not totally dependent, as an infant would be; yet, he needs supervision to keep his homework in line, and to participate in social activities like Cub Scouts and bowling. On the other hand, he is old enough to understand that Nellie needs time to study for herself, and he can help with household chores and take personal care of himself.

To Nellie, success is tied closely to the idea that she must support herself and her son. However, since she had been a successful teacher for thirteen years before coming to law school, she realizes that practicing law is not her only career option.

Equating personal success with the ability to be self-supporting is an idea that Nellie shares with second year student Gigi Bollinger. A chaotic first marriage opened time family obligations outweighed her part-time undergraduate career took nine years, because her full-time career and family responsibilities for child care, her career considerations would be curtailed. Both Nellie Simbol and Gigi Bollinger have had to shift career goals in order to accommodate their children; and even Professor Lamber, whose career plans were solidified before she ever had a child, has had to make many adjustments in her daily routines. Each woman has taken a different approach to her professional career, depending on her own personal resources. But, each felt that raising a child was as important as having a career, and each has been willing to put out the extra effort needed to combine both aspects of her life successfully.

Gigi Bollinger
Success equated with being self-supporting

Midwest. With an adequate financial underpinning, Gigi felt more confident about continuing with law school. But, her average grades, combined with the physical discomfort of pregnancy, gave her second thoughts.

Last April, Gigi's daughter was born, just before finals week. Brittany had a cataract on one eye, and this problem required many trips to Riley Children's Hospital, before corrective surgery was performed this past fall. Gigi admits that caring for an infant leaves little time for studying. Nate is also very young, and is suffering from the usual bout with jealousy that most older children experience when a new baby arrives. And, matters have been further complicated by the fact that Robert was involved in an accident over the Christmas holidays and will be laid up for several months with a back injury. So Gigi has taken a leave of absence and is only taking one class this semester, until her family routine gets back on an even keel.

Once again, Gigi feels her priorities are shifting. Her new marriage has had a very calming influence on her life. True, her husband's job does keep him on the road for several weeks at a time, and as a result, he cannot partake in the daily routine of child care. But, overall, Gigi feels that raising her children is now a joint goal that she shares with her husband, and that their welfare no longer depends solely on her.

Unlike Gigi's husband, who takes a more passive child rearing role in their marriage, Julia Lamber's husband, Pat Baude, is very actively involved in raising their son, William, who will be three this summer. In fact, both professors had established their teaching careers before they decided to have a child, and both had agreed to participate fully in his care. William's birth did not drastically change Professor Lamber's career goals as much as it changed her lifestyle.

Professor Lamber is in charge of her son's morning routine. She helps him get dressed, and makes sure he has breakfast before she takes him to the babysitter. Unfortunately, she has always had to find, and afford, reliable day care for William. And, since her son is very sociable, she feels that it is important for him to interact with other children on a daily basis. This past year, while the family was on sabbatical in Massachusetts, William had his own full-time care. But, without other children around, he soon became bored. He is much happier in a small group of children, and will be going to nursery school next year.

In the afternoon, Professor Baude picks William up at the babysitter. Then, they do both of them errands, go grocery shopping, and fix dinner. William is too young to realize that this is a rather untraditional role for a father. In fact, where child care is concerned, he does not seem to differentiate between his parents, but becomes more attached to whoever is present at the time.

Since both parents are professors, they try to schedule their classes jointly, so that they will not be teaching at exactly the same hours. Their jobs are fairly flexible: no one minds if Professor Lamber works from 10 to 2 instead of 8 to 12. Right now, both spouses are doing research. Thanks to reliable child care, they can devote fairly large blocks of time to their careers, without feeling that they are depriving William of the attention he needs. If anything, Professor Lamber's work is taking preference at the moment, because she is under consideration for tenure.

All these women have chosen to combine careers with children. But, to a great extent, the intensity of their career efforts depends on the amount of financial and emotional support that their child rearing efforts receive. Each has sought support from a spouse or from family members, and each admits that, without sharing the responsibility for child care, her career considerations would be curtailed. Both Nellie Simbol and Gigi Bollinger have had to shift career goals in order to accommodate their children; and even Professor Lamber, whose career plans were solidified before she ever had a child, has had to make many adjustments in her daily routines. Each woman has taken a different approach to her professional career, depending on her own personal resources. But, each felt that raising a child was as important as having a career, and each has been willing to put out the extra effort needed to combine both aspects of her life successfully.

Julie Lamber
Son's birth changes lifestyle, not career goals

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High schoolers view the law

By BOB HORN

As a teacher of high school aged handicapped youth, I often heard complaints of judicial prejudice. During discussions of government, the law, and other related topics, the cynicism in the air was distinct. "The courts are too rough on drug-users, especially kids, and much too easy on women," she said. As a teacher, I challenged their assumptions to encourage debate and deeper thought on the issues involved. As a class, we decided to find out.

A full semester was spent compiling court results from the newspaper to determine if, in fact, age, sex, and drug-related offenses were pre-judicial issues in our local court system. At the same time, we developed a survey to be distributed to the entire senior class (Fort Wayne North). Seventy-three percent of the class of 242 responded (177) with interesting results. The vast majority of students (75%) did not feel they were being discriminated against because of their age. The courts were not felt to deal more harshly with those under 21 when they are found guilty.

Likewise, for sex. Sixty-three percent felt that men and women are treated equally in court, but still a substantial minority believed that sex is a deciding factor when deciding to punish convicted offenders. The drug issue was most interesting, in that although 65% felt that judges are too easy on drug USERS, they are split (49-51%) on whether drug SELLERS' sentences are being suspended too often. That is, judges should be harder on users, but they're not sure about sellers. Is it that today's youth sees the abuse and use around them, waiting for time, alone or with a friend.

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Continued from page 2)

Draft business agreements. I've also written two appelle.

"Last year, I worked as a law clerk. Both that job and 

's cases and assignments is sometimes difficult. One nice 

familiar with a particular client, case, or file," she said.

Working 10 hours a week, Schoff does legal research for 

classes and assignments is sometimes difficult. One nice 

thing, though, is that being a graduate assistant allows me 

to schedule my own hours - I have 10 more hours to put 
in, but that forces me to budget time," he said.

Some law students work two jobs to finance their educa
tion. Last semester, Dan Pappas, a second-year student, 

waited tables and worked at Student Legal Services. Now, 

he works about 10 hours a week at SLS. He gave up the 

other job because of the "time element."

I think working too much can compromise your 
grades, especially with outside-type jobs," he said. "Working at SLS helps a lot, though, because you're ap-
plying law in practical situations. At SLS, you can use 
your education. But other jobs give you a chance to meet 
other people and give away from law school." At SLS, Pappas interviews clients and researches law 
under the direction of four attorneys.

Second-year student Lynn Grayson works 10 to 15 hours 
a week at the Monroe County prosecutor's office and 
about 20 hours a week at a local department store. Last 
semester, she clerked for the prosecutor, while this 
semester she is clerking for a deputy prosecutor. 
Her duties include helping the deputy prosecutor prepare for 
trials. "It's hard to find time to do homework or run around 
with friends. But, by the same token, I always have extra 
money when I need it. And, it helps my self-esteem know-
ing I can do both - work and go to school — and be suc-
cessful," she said.

So, while it's possible to combine both work and school, 
and do well at both, I'm still hoping I'll win the Illinois 
State Lottery soon. Oh, and by the way. Big poker game at 
my house Friday night. BYOB.

Dan Pappas
Little known and unimportant facts

By DAN GURFINKEL

The government recently reported the formation of a new Cabinet-level department. The Department of Little Known and Unimportant Facts (LKFUP) has been approved by Congress and early last week, the President announced his selection, which must be approved by the Senate for the job. The man the President chose is Ida No, a 78 year old professor-mentors of Transcendental Psychology who speaks with a heavy accent of unknown origin. Professor No has been kind enough to grant an interview to help the American people understand the functions of his department.

Question: Professor No, what was Congress' purpose in creating this department?

Answer: Call me Ida... what was the question?

Q: What will be the function of the department?

A: Well, as you know, since General Haig left office there has been no controversy with the English language in this country. Congress felt that it was time we had some fun.

Q: Why were you selected for this job professor?

A: Are you kidding, do you know how much I loaned Ed Meese? No, no, I'm just kidding, I'm an expert in the field of Little Known Facts (LKF) and the president, bless his heart, felt I was the right man for the job.

Q: Do you see any problem with your confirmation hearings?

A: God no, do you think any of those boys on the committee are going to admit they don't understand a word I say? besides, since I'm the first for this job there is no one to compare me to. I should be confirmed in no time.

Q: Why don't you give us an example of your work?

A: Sure thing. As you know, there are certain things that are true but almost no one knows about them. My job, with the help of a large staff, will be to come up with these facts, make telephone surveys so as to make sure that less than ten percent of the country knows about them, and then publish them. By the way, this is another of the president's schemes to lower unemployment, I think this was one of Mr. Stockman's ideas. We are going to employ all those liberal arts graduates that can't get jobs. Of course the president wasn't so crazy about all those 'liberals' until it was explained to him. Any way back to your question...

Q: Are you kidding?

A: I could talk about this stuff all day.

Q: Anyway, it was discovered, in 730 A.D., by an anglo-saxon monk, that the 365 1/4 day calendar was 11 minutes and 14 seconds long. This made a cumulative error of about 1 day every 128 year. By 1582, the error was estimated to be 10 days. In that year Pope Gregory XIII decreed that the day following October 4, 1583 would be October 15. The details of these calendars are messy, the stuff government publications are made of, not all nations adopted the Gregorian calendar at the same time. When the British adopted it, and imposed it on their possessions, they also changed New Years day, from March 25 to January 1.

The Gregorian calendar, based on 365 day years, was divided into two different types of years: Common years and Leap years. The error found in the previous calendar would have recurred, at the rate of a little more than 3 days every 400 years due to the leap years, unless something was done. So three of every four centesimal years, or 100 years in this case, would have made complete years, not leap years. Thus 1600 was a leap year, and 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not, but 2000 will be. The rule to determine whether a given year is a leap year is as follows: if the year is evenly divisible by four, but not by 100, then it is a leap year, or if it is evenly divisible by 400, then it is a leap year. And that is all anyone will ever want to know about calendars. Now, I can't give you anymore information until I clear it with the C.I.A. I can however, answer any questions you may have on T.P.

Q: T.P.? What's that sir?

A: Transcendental Psychological, my field of expertise. It is a most fascinating field. Let me tell you of my latest project...

Q: Thank you professor, but I'm afraid I won't have the time to do that.

A: I guess I'll apply for a job of visiting professor at the 1.U. school of law. Its the next best thing.
Death Penalty
By CHARLES STEWART

A little while ago, January 17th to be precise, the Supreme Court of Indiana in its infinite wisdom allowed one William Vandiver to waive future appeals so he could be more quickly executed by this state. The odd thing here is not that Mr. Vandiver wished to get it over with sooner, but that this was not the first time such a request had been made. Steven Judy asked the same thing in 1980. He also got his wish. That’s the trouble with the death penalty.

A little while ago, January 17th to be precise, the Supreme Court of Indiana in its infinite wisdom allowed one William Vandiver to waive future appeals so he could be more quickly executed by this state. The odd thing here is not that Mr. Vandiver wished to get it over with sooner, but that this was not the first time such a request had been made. Steven Judy asked the same thing in 1980. He also got his wish. That’s the trouble with the death penalty.

Remember Viet Nam? Sure you do, that’s when your older brother took that long Canadian vacation. Back then this country had fabulous ways of stuffing people. Napalm, claymore mines, the trusty bayonet. But now, after all those wonderfully vivid, macabre, and exciting deaths we are supposed to quench our national blood lust with one-at-a-time lethal injections. C’mon guys, what fun is that? The victims don’t even squirm about when they go. And the gas chamber? Give me Leave It To Beaver reruns any day.

When you get right down to it, society has actually gone backward in this regard. In the middle ages they had great executions. What, with burning at the stakes, and beheadings, and being broken on the wheel, condemned men were a thrill a minute. Today’s executions just aren’t commercial enough. It seems all those with a flair for executions have died off. Executions are now businesslike. Bump them off and move them out, get ready for the next one. States seem to be killing like GM builds cars, with some sort of mass production ideal. This reporter’s suggestion is to punish not like GM, but like Rolls Royce, by hand and with an eye for detail. Quality killing, is what we should strive for. And we had better be quick about it, the market will be taken over by imported Japanese executions.

Getting back to the main point, the law itself is interesting, so why should the end point of the legal process be so tedious? Surely any sane lawyer would admit that a gas chamber is a disappointing end to an event as dazzling and dramatic as a trial. Especially disappointing if one is the defense lawyer.

Thankfully all is not lost. A few intrepid judges have taken it upon themselves to enliven us by slicing the genitals off sex offenders. While amputation is old hat under Islamic justice systems, such as that in Iran, it’s still good for a few laughs over here. Besides, wait till prosecutors start severing bigger and better appendages off for other crimes. Within a few years we may even see the chain saw replace the gavel as the symbol of justice in America. One can only hope.
New Library: Questions about undergraduates

(Continued from page 1)

when complete. Although there will be fewer carrels available than students, Pauwels does not foresee any problem.

"Not everyone wants a carrel," according to Pauwels. "even though we have less space than the full student body, when we add in people who don’t want carrels we will be alright."

The optimism appears to be justified since some carrels remain open after first, 2nd and 3rd year sign up this semester. Each carrel will have a light and electrical outlet. The outlet will allow students to use personal portable computers in the library.

In addition to carrels, numerous tables will be available bringing total seating capacity to over 600. Conference rooms will be available to students on the second and third floors. One will be able to be reserved in advance but the remainder will be available on a first-come—first-serve basis.

"The rooms are largely for small group study," according to Pauwels. "will be restricted to law students and staff except under special circumstances."

Information phones will be located on several floors. These phones will allow students to call circulation, reference, or serials in technical services to ask questions.

Lexus and Westlaw are located in the computer room. The library is seeking funds for a computer hookup with the university and for a Plato terminal. The Plato terminal, according to Pauwels, will probably be located on the second and third floors. One will be able to be reserved in advance but the remainder will be available on a first-come—first-serve basis.

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Lexus and Westlaw are located in the computer room. The library is seeking funds for a computer hookup with the university and for a Plato terminal. The Plato terminal, according to Pauwels, is an instructional computer which faculty has indicated would be useful to students. Eventually the library would like to have four IBM personal computers available to students. But funding for these personal computers is not anticipated in the near future.

Plans for a third copy machine have been developed. The library is proposing additional machines but the university makes the final decision. An additional machine, according to Pauwels, will probably be located on the second floor until the reserve reading room opens.

Library's top floors not yet finished

The library's collection of books stands at approximately 270,000 volumes. Due to the increase of space, state reporters of surrounding states, New York and California, as well as the Supreme Court Digest have been purchased.

The library is maintaining its regular selection policy but is open to student requests for purchases. The library is willing to consider any books that students suggest as additions to the collection.

The university has budgeted more money for books and is granting the promised 20% increase in budget according to Pauwels. The 1984-85 budget exceeded $419,000. With the additional space, the library now has a capacity for between 400,000 and 450,000 volumes.

The food and drink policy remains the same. The student commons area will be "located where the temporary hall for the library is now located. The commons will have 2000 square feet and will be decorated with a mix of parkay floors and carpeting. Vending machines, a counter area, tables and lounge furniture will be available for students. Dean Fromm is also attempting to develop a law school bookstore. According to Dean Fromm "we will have a bookstore but what form it will take is uncertain."

In addition to carrels, numerous tables will be available bringing total seating capacity to over 600. Conference rooms will be available to students on the second and third floors. One will be able to be reserved in advance but the remainder will be available on a first-come—first-serve basis.

"The rooms are largely for small group study," according to Pauwels. "will be restricted to law students and staff except under special circumstances."

Information phones will be located on several floors. These phones will allow students to call circulation, reference, or serials in technical services to ask questions.

Lexus and Westlaw are located in the computer room. The library is seeking funds for a computer hookup with the university and for a Plato terminal. The Plato terminal, according to Pauwels, is an instructional computer which faculty has indicated would be useful to students. Eventually the library would like to have four IBM personal computers available to students. But funding for these personal computers is not anticipated in the near future.

Plans for a third copy machine have been developed. The library is proposing additional machines but the university makes the final decision. An additional machine, according to Pauwels, will probably be located on the second floor until the reserve reading room opens.

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American Bar Association

country while observing cultural life of another
during that all-important

American Law Schools. The
requirements of the

generally carry full college
european university

law schools conduct sum- fers a full range of im-

familiar sight in Western Europe, and today this
tradition is re-born in American summer schools
abroad. Many American law schools conduct sum-
er programs for American law students in
such far-flung places as China, Japan, and Mexico
as well as in most of the European university
centers. The courses generally carry full college
credit in accordance with the requirements of the
American Bar Association and the Association of
American Law Schools. The advantages of these
programs include ample oppor-
tunity to enjoy the cultural life of another
country while observing their
courts in session, doing research using original
materials available

nowhere else in the world, and
meeting and studying with some of the host coun-
try's finest legal educators. Brochures and application
forms for different summer law programs abroad are available
through out ILS chapter. Contact one of our officers, if interested.

The growing importance of international transac-
tions as a specialty area in the field of Law is shown in this recent employment of-
er from a law firm in Tampa, Florida, to the IU School of Law Placement Office.

“Our International Department services international businesses and in-
vestors desiring to engage in business or real estate transactions in the United States. We are affiliated with foreign legal and ac-
counting counsel in most principal areas of the world and maintain an 'of counsel' office in London. International tax planning
and tax treaty analysis comprise a large portion of our work. Other major ac-
tivities include foreign base
company planning and all aspects of international
banking and finance, in-
cluding Eurobond offerings. Our International Department also provides services relating to import/export
transactions and international insurance operations. Finally, the department of-
fers a full range of im-
migration and naturalization services.”

Other areas of specialty include jurisdiction of inter-
national law, treaties, Law of the Sea, state responsibil-
ity, dispute resolution and armed conflict, as well
as analysis of the legal inter-
national problems arising out of activities in outer space.

All law students are in-
vited to participate in the IU chapter of the Interna-
tional Law Society. Watch our section of the bulletin board for news of up-
coming events.

Inmate Legal Assistance Clinic

The Inmate Legal Assistance Clinic (ILAC) provides free legal assistance to the inmates incarcerated at the federal penitentiary in Terre Haute. For many of the in-
mates, access to the legal system is the only access to an attorney.

ILAC provides students at all levels an opportunity to learn a little about real "lawyering". Interest in criminal law is not
necessary. That substantive area is merely a means through which the law stu-
dent can develop the pro-
cess of lawyering.

ILAC consists of one
supervising attorney, a stu-
dent director and law students who volunteer their time to meet with the inmates and answer their legal questions. The Clinic also prepares petitions for
the inmates and will appear in their behalf whenever necessary.

ILAC offers the best of
two worlds - the practical and the academic. It is ex-
ting to test our wings out-
side the classroom, yet our supervising attorney ultimately insures
a quality work product should we make mistakes at this early stage of our career. Interns gain confidence that they too might be able to success-
cessfully practice law, and at the same time take advan-
antage of the academic-clinical arena to critically evaluate and improve weaknesses before enter-
ing the "real" world where learning is, unfortunately, not always top priority.

ILAC is open to all law students who want the op-
portunity to practice and improve their legal skills before going out into the "real" world. The Clinic meets every Thursday at 4:30 in the office at 619 East Third Street and visits the Terre Haute Institution twice a month on Wednes-
day evenings.

If you have any ques-
tions contact Kathy
Peters, Student Director at 335-4800 or stop by the ILAC
office.

Women's Caucus

Women's Caucus is spon-
soring its Annual Auction
on Thursday, February 21, 1985, starting at 4:00 pm at
Nick's. Auctioneers will be
Mr. Harry Pratter and Mr.
Pat Baude.

In years, the law
school faculty and staff have
made such original, imaginative donations as Trivial Pursuit parties, tennis games and a sailboat outing.

Anyone interested in
helping or offering ideas for contributions, please feel free
to leave us a note in the Women's Caucus mailbox in the
locker room/lounge. Look for posters around the law
school for the latest up-
dates.

We are looking forward to seeing everyone on the 21st.

Phi Delta Phi

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**Students say judges too easy on drug users**

(Continued from page 4) but don’t necessarily consider the dealer a contributor to the problem? Or, considering the vague wording (intentional) of the question (“Do you think judges suspend sentences of drug sellers a lot?”), are they satisfied with treatment of dealers? A better wording of the question would have produced more clarity.

Concerning convicted offenders as a whole, the students split on whether courts are being too easy. I read the results as saying that the courts are doing an adequate job in responding to the local crime problem. Further, a great majority (65%) believe that a particular judge certainly makes a difference in a case and the suspension rate and that there maybe should be a law against suspending sentences of any convicted offenders (57%).

So, although the courts are felt to be adequately dealing with offenders, some luck entered into it (getting the right judge), and that maybe some steps should be taken to ensure justice.

The youth of today often get a bad rap when it comes to maturity, judgment, and perception. They’re many times seen as whiners, complaining of unjust treatment by parents, teachers, society as a whole. Instead, the congregate 17-year-old is very perceptive and supportive of one of the major institutions in his life, indeed many would like to be even tougher.

The disillusionment seems to come from only the low percentage of the youth population that is involved in the justice system, or those who feel susceptible to it. The vast majority are satisfied and subscribe to its principles.

It is important to understand that most of society struggles with the myth of youthful cynicism toward adults and the system. It is equally important to understand your 17-year-old as being, more likely than not, supportive of the judicial system and your services (teachers, parents, government). To appreciate their true feelings is to be better able to fairly represent them to a cynical society. They deserve, not to be prejudged, but heard.

**Ethics! Yes, Phi Delta Phi has more goals than simply downsing beers at yet another Demurrer’s Club. The Goal of the Fraternity is to promote Ethical behavior of attorneys. You may learn things that your Professional Responsibility instructor never told you. In the past we even sponsored a forum on the revised ABA Code of Professional Ethics, and a speech by former Senator Birch Bayh on the insanity defense.

We’re Old and Established — not just the Fraternity, but the current membership of Foster Inn as well. Phi Delta Phi, founded in 1869, is the oldest of the three leading professional law fraternities, and has 50,000 members nationally. Locally, Foster Inn is an experienced support group assisting study-weary students struggling to find a well-rounded view of The Law. We’ve already been through the mill.

Another Benefit: an impressive Initiation, with solemn oaths, and people in Gowns (and maybe even Wigs!).

Misc: members also receive Insurance, copies of the quarterly fraternity Publication, and a Print of the real law school building, suitable for framing.

Membership in Phi Delta Phi is open to any law school student who is not already a member of a law fraternity. For more information contact any of the following members: Ken Weller, Maurice McClung, Tom Witkop, Ted Parker, Kathy Peters, or R.J. McConnell. Phi Delta Phi invites all law students to consider membership in Foster Inn.

**Organizations**

friends, and the many things you have learned through involvement about The Law, Etc. Loans! These are available through the national fraternity, and there is the also possibility of winning the Balfour Scholarship. Mr. Balfour graduated from I.U. many years ago.

Learn Professional Ethics! Yes, Phi Delta Phi has more goals than simply downsing beers at yet another Demurrer’s Club. The Goal of the Fraternity is to promote Ethical behavior of attorneys. You may learn things that your Professional Responsibility instructor never told you. In the past we even sponsored a forum on the revised ABA Code of Professional Ethics, and a speech by former Senator Birch Bayh on the insanity defense.

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**Christian Legal Society**

The Christian Legal Society is continuing to meet on Wednesdays at 12:30 in Room 201. In General, discussion revolves around applying Christian principles to our lives as law students. In addition, the group provides support and fellowship for Christian law students. All are welcome!

On February 14th, we should pause to consider what Valentine’s Day truly means: 3.7 billion to the greeting card industry.
Young hoosier lawyer makes good

By CHARLES STEWART

On a recent trip through northern Michigan, this city-raised reporter was somewhat saddened to see a deer. This particular deer had been freshly shot, gutted, and ceremoniously draped over the fender of someone's pickup truck. Naturally I could empathize with the deer as I have taken several Schornhorst exams which give me much the same feeling. And yet, this alumnum was faced with problems greater even, then trying to make sense of a Rehnquist opinion. For this writer having graduated and passed the bar, was now faced with the prospect of practicing in his chosen profession.

Unfortunately the practice of law is no big deal, but yours truly, having been unsuccessful beyond my wildest dreams in finding a job, was going into solo practice. Unfortunately law school teaches nothing practical. Like getting clients. One way I have found which doesn't work is standing on the sidewalk outside the courthouse yelling, "Lawyer, hey get yer lawyer here! Sale today, two cases for the price of one, get yer lawyer here!" The method which did work was to get a referral. In my case this meant getting to know other lawyers and taking any case they considered too lowly, vile, loathsome, bothersome, time-consuming, or unprofitable. In this I had no choice as John Delorean had already been acquitted by the time I was sworn in. He made it without me I'll never know.

My first case, like my law school G.P.A., was no big deal. It was, in fact, a small claims case. The first emotion one feels at finally getting a client is extreme joy, which is rapidly replaced by fear when the enormity of the responsibility hits you. In a courtroom it's sudden death if you goof. One slip, one mistake, and your client could lose everything. Here that would be about $100. Ok, so it isn't the national debt, but if you lose you're out a fee. Nothing, not even change for the parking meter.

Motivation aside, it is difficult to proceed. It seems that as soon as you are sworn into the bar, you everything you ever learned leaves you. The only law related fact I could readily recall at first was that Prof. Holland's wife calls him "Maury" instead of "Mo" like everyone else does. Unfortunately this tidbit seemed to be hearsay and thus inadmissible. Pity.

In view of this impasse it was lucky that I was not seriously overweighted with other cases at the time, giving me ample opportunity to prepare. All too quickly it was time to appear. Here, then, is a portion of the transcript reflecting the dialogue between the Judge (J) and the young Hoosier lawyer (YHL):

J: Whoa, whoa, wait.
J: Whoa, whoa, wait.
YHL: May it please the court.
J: Whoa, whoa, wait.
YHL: May it please the court.
J: Whoa, whoa, wait.
YHL: I'm the defense counsel. You know, the guilty dude's lawyer.
J: You are a lawyer?
YHL: Yeah, well, I ain't a podiatrist. Look man, here's what it is, I'm gonna lay on you at this time my trial brief.
J: For a $100 claim you have a trial brief for $100.
YHL: No way, Jose.
J: No other clients, huh?
YHL: Ok, get on with it.
J: In the interest of conserving time let's skip the first twenty pages in volume one which is just the table of contents anyway.
J: Volume one? How many volumes is your trial brief in?
YHL: Three volumes in hardcover, four in paperback.
J: Look, is all this really necessary?
YHL: No your honor, you could grant us summary judgment. Otherwise I'll proceed to outline the facts as outlined in the brief. Naturally I will add to and embellish these arguments along the way.

Let's begin with the Constitution. I am not alone in this endeavor. Ask Holland's wife calls him "Maury" instead of "Mo" like everyone else does. Fortunately this tidbit seemed to be hearsay and thus inadmissible. Pity. In view of this impasse it was lucky that I was not seriously overweighted with other cases at the time, giving me ample opportunity to prepare. All too quickly it was time to appear. Here, then, is a portion of the transcript reflecting the dialogue between the Judge (J) and the young Hoosier lawyer (YHL):

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Indiana University offers three joint degree programs.

The JD/MBA program requires a four year commitment instead of the normal three. All three programs require a student to complete 110 credit hours. Approximately twenty students are currently pursuing a JD/MBA, according to Assistant Dean Leonard Fromm. Ten students are currently in the JD/MPA program and two or three others are pursuing a JD/MSES degree.

The joint degree programs are typically structured so that a student's first year is spent entirely in the law school. A student then divides his time between the law school and the masters program taking an average of seven to eight hours of law classes and seven to eight hours outside the law school. The MBA program encourages students to spend most of their second year completing business classes.

All three masters programs require a student to take a large number of "core classes." A JD/MBA student is required to complete 30 hours in the business school and 32 of those are made up of core classes. MBA core classes include: basic and financial accounting, managerial accounting, managerial economics, and organizational behavior and theory.

MPA students are required to take economics, statistics, organizational behavior and theory and public management and budgeting. They must also complete a joint paper during their last year that integrates the two fields of study.

Students may be exempted from a test out of certain core classes. The masters program encourages joint degree students to try to exempt out of as many core classes as possible because it frees up time for them to take elective courses. A JD/MBA student technically just needs 62 credit hours inside the law school.

Money is another problem inherent in pursuing a 4-year program. The MPA program awards a joint degree student a maximum of three semesters of financial aid. Boyd said that the law school presumes that a joint degree student is spending most of his second year in SPEA (School of Public and Environmental Affairs) so you don't get money from the law school. "But you're never sure that SPEA will give you money either."

The MBA program is currently surveying graduates of the JD/MBA program in order to determine the value of the degree program. There are, according to Boyd, only about 15 to 20 alumni of this program. "We want to evaluate the program and make sure that things that we in general wanted in the program ultimately are useful in the performance of our jobs."

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