The art of counseling

By LEONARD FROMM

In 1967, when Leonard Fromm, formerly Assistant Dean of Student Affairs and now Director of the Office of Health Professions, was appointed to the position of Dean of Student Affairs here at the law school, he knew he would be dealing with a diverse clientele. Fromm has spent his career working with students, and he has come to understand the importance of providing a supportive environment for them. He has always been interested in the counseling process and how it can be applied to different situations. Fromm believes that counseling is a process that requires the active participation of both the counselor and the client. He has always been interested in the counseling process and how it can be applied to different situations. Fromm believes that counseling is a process that requires the active participation of both the counselor and the client. He has always been interested in the counseling process and how it can be applied to different situations. Fromm believes that counseling is a process that requires the active participation of both the counselor and the client. He has always been interested in the counseling process and how it can be applied to different situations.
Editorial

In re scheduling

On November 7, 1979, tentative schedules of class offerings for the spring semester were posted in the law school. The first question to come to this writer’s mind was, “why are these schedules ‘tentative’?” It was my understanding that the work of Dean Frank Motley and the Scheduling Committee last spring resulted in final schedules for both fall and spring of this academic year.

At that time, it was persuasively argued (so we thought) that it was imperative that the students know what the spring schedule was to be when enrolling for their fall courses so that they might arrange their schedules with a modicum of advance planning.

While it cannot be disputed that minimal schedule changes become necessary if new courses are added or if professors leave the law school, no other changes should be made once the schedule is announced to be final.

The original schedule of classes is made after giving opportunity for student comment. These comments are (contrary to popular belief) considered by the Scheduling Committee, and the merits of each suggestion are studied. The interests of the entire student body, and not just the interests of one or two students, are considered in making up the final schedule. Should a contingent of students petition for a schedule change after the final schedule has been drafted, such petition should be ignored. Their selfish interest should not be allowed to come before the interests of the student body at large as determined by the scheduling committee.

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Garland v. Sanity

Alright already, cut it off

Dear Editor:

Two years ago, at the end of my first year of law school, I thought the best part of first year coming to an end was the knowledge that Tutorial was over. Never again would I have to deal with Larry Garland and stress fractures! Unfortunately, I was wrong.

Last year Larry again made his presence known in my life. His selfish interest should not be allowed to come before the pain, outrage, and tears at the plight of the black majority are more than all other nations in the world combined.

The reminder came this week when I could avoid the library no longer. The symptoms of his pain were worse than last year. As I threaded my way through stacks and stacks and stacks of unshelved books, hoping to escape the noisy research areas of the library, and stacks and stacks of unsheveled books. In March, the library staff finally was able to catch up on resealing, and the rest of us could get back to our own research, knowing that books were again where they belonged.

I purposely avoided the library this year, hoping to avoid any reminders that Larry was still liggiting that problem with his pin.

The reminder came this week when I could avoid the library no longer. The symptoms of his pain were worse than last year. As I threaded my way through stacks and stacks and stacks of unsheveled books, I soon realized that the noise caused by Larry’s suffering extended past the research areas and to the other communities surrounding Lexis. I can see only two solutions to this problem. First, Larry Garland might be permanently put to sleep by the Tutorial program. (Call it mercy-killing.) I’m afraid this would only be a temporary solution to the problem of Larry’s chauvinism in South Africa. The second solution is to ask all first-year students to recognize that all of us suffered through the pains of Larry Garland during our first-year, and please don’t make us go through it again with you!

Ms. V.

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Butnoose

(A Directory toward Professors Milton Fisk, Philosophy, and Patrick O’Meara, African Studies, upon their participation at the recently held National Lawyers’ Guild Conference)

We found the National Lawyers’ Guild’s workshop entitled “South African Liberation” conducted jointly by Professors Fisk and O’Meara to be sterile and thoroughly unsatisfactory.

Despite the provocative title, the only “liberation” we recall being discussed was the relaxation of economic pressure on the economy of South Africa by the adoption of the Sullivan proposals by some of the major American multi-national corporations doing business in that country.

Our impression is that the government of South Africa perpetuates and perpetuates such monstrously barbarous atrocities against its 22,000,000 black majority population and that it ought to be brought down. We feel that the abject terrorism, murder, beatings, bans, hangings, exploitation, and humiliation that the white minority government systematically visits upon the black majority are such that South Africa has put itself outside of the community of nations.

When questioned about the issue of divestiture, even though identified as a member of the South Africa Divestiture Committee, Professor Fisk repeatedly asserted that the time is not propitious to act. We cannot believe that a morally conscientious person can seriously maintain that in the face of murder and atrocity one must await an appropriate moment in history before stepping forward to protest Nazi-like atrocities committed against innocent, defenseless people. We credulously believe that murder, indiscriminate beatings, hangings, etc. must be spoken against when and where they occur!

We cannot be satisfied with the detached, academic approach taken by both speakers during the workshop. Surely there is some indignation, some sense of duty, some sense of right that urge us to speak, to write, to protest, to demand action from yourself and others. Subjectively, one really must care that people are being systematically dehumanized and murdered.

Professor Fisk, we request that you inform us whether or not you, as an individual, as a human being, as only one member of the South African Divestiture Committee, will raise the issue of immediate action by the Committee. We offer our help and even suggest that the showing of the videotape of Shun Chetty’s trial provide a formidable mobilizing instrument for use in again focusing the Committee’s attention on this issue.

Professor O’Meara, pain, outrage, and tears at the plight of the black majority are not incompatible with rational discussion of the limitations on our influence and action. But pain and outrage are at this time more appropriate emotions to feel and to convey to others. The National Lawyers’ Guild is a politically sophisticated, knowledgeable, and sympathetic audience. We take issue with your cool, detached description of conditions that amount to genocide. As an aside, you even admitted that armed struggle is the inevitable solution to the problem of white chauvinism in South Africa.

As experts in the field of South Africa, both Professors Fisk and O’Meara have the responsibility to find ways to minimize the pitiful suffering of the defenseless people on whose behalf wecompose our petitions. Please excuse our emotionalism, but we cannot help but shed tears over the misery that blacks in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Namibia, and South Africa must endure. Our hearts ache for the caged people they must withstand before liberation.

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NLG workshop

‘Sterile and thoroughly unsatisfactory’
This past summer, Laird Street, a second year law student here at I.U., was awarded a Danforth Fellowship. "Danforths", as they are often called, are awarded to students who are in graduate level work. Typically, a Danforth fellowship is worth $5,000 and there are no restrictions as to how the money is to be spent. Thus, a recipient might use the fellowship to pay educational costs, to travel, or to save it.

How does one go about getting in on this sort of thing, you ask? Well that's the tough part. First of all, you must enter the national competition which is open to all interested and qualified students through their universities. Then, through a series of eliminations, the thousands of applicants are cut down to 2 or 3 individuals who become Danforth Fellows.

If you get the impression that those 2 or 3 people who are finally chosen are pretty special, you're correct. But if you ask Laird Street why he thinks he was chosen, he'll probably say "I'm not sure. If you get the impression that Laird is a very modest person, you're correct again.

In fact, it's hard to believe that anyone could be more qualified than Laird. Before attending law school, he took a B.A. from Oberlin College and a Masters in Economics from Johns Hopkins. Also, he has had a number of interesting work experiences.

For instance, he has worked as a U.S. government economist in Zambia, where he was assigned to evaluate a United Nations contingency plan between Zambia and Zimbabwe. He has been a special assistant with the Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights in the Law, and he has acted as a research assistant for the Overseas Development Council. Most recently, Laird worked as a law clerk for the Federal Trade Commission.

At the FTC, he worked on such issues as multilateral trade negotiations, trade tariffs, standards for foreign trade vis-a-vis domestic manufacturing, as well as mortgage red-lining in urban areas.

And what does Laird have to say about all this? "It's been interesting and I've been very fortunate," he told The Exordium. "I believe that an undergraduate university education is very important. I'm happy that I've had the opportunity to have some worthwhile experiences."

On July 25, 1979, Legal Services Organization of Bloomington filed a class action on behalf of three named individuals who are pre-trial detainees in the Washington County Jail and of all other persons similarly situated. (707 people were confined in the jail during 1977). Much of the investigation was done by Jane Schlesman, a third year student at the law school who was partially funded by Student-Funded Fellowships. Among the 38 factual allegations in the complaint are the following:

"12. The Washington County Jail lacks an adequate heating system. . . . Broken windows remain unrepaired throughout the year. Plaintiff Woods and other inmates have been forced to sleep huddled together against hot water pipes during the cold winter months . . ."

"14. The inmate is never notified of this censorship and is not given an opportunity to protest such censorship."

"31. Plaintiffs and the class are disciplined by members of their cellmates in the Washington County Jail. . . ."

"40. It is the routine policy of defendants and the defendants without due process of law and are in constant fear of arbitrary and sometimes massive reality which lies behind truth and justice and the universe. Were the student to seriously consider and grapple with the whole idea of why things might be right or just, the nature of law, or the source of the idea of rules or government, I assure you, Wormwood, our own personal, vital area for Christian witness and discipleship.

"Good Wormwood, our life is not just a series of isolated little rules in books, but that whole mass. . . .

"Just one last thing, Wormwood, we can hardly stop your patient from studying law, but there is a danger you ought to watch for. As long as your patient focuses on law and laws as they exist, studies cases for precedents, memorizes codes or whatever they do, there is no problem. But I warn you, watch out for the student who begins to ask not what the law is, but what it ought to be, and the student who begins to think about law not these isolated little rules in books, but that whole mass. . . .

"Your Commanding Officer

"Scrwtape II

"Department of Demotions

"Jurisdiction of Hell

"Poor Wormwood, his diabolical surveillance is designed for failure. More, this "patient" has joined the Christian Legal Society, a non-denominational fellowship of attorneys and law students aimed at stimulating the integration of faith and the practice of law.

"Newest among law student organizations on the I.U. campus, Christian Legal Society is but one chapter of an international organization founded in 1963 on the proposition that the law is a vital area for Christian witness and discipleship.

"Members are committed to becoming not merely lawyers who are Christians, but Christian lawyers who practice their faith as well as their profession, promoting the highest standards of justice and ethical practice. Support groups in Bible Study led by I.U. students Jim Posey (singles) and Sandy Bartlett (couples), offer the fellowship and counsel of Christian magazines during the critical undergraduate years. Publication of an annual membership directory enables students to continue such contacts with Christian attorneys throughout the U.S. and Canada after graduation.

"Student leadership conferences, as well as regional retreats and the Annual Convention, offer additional opportunities for law students to interact in fellowship, training, and mutual encouragement.

"In addition, 1975 marked the creation of the Center for Law and Religious Freedom as a division of CLS. It's function is to protect, maintain, and defend the rights of Christians to practice their faith freely without improper interference.

(Continued on page 6)
Dean contemplates curriculum changes

Last fall John Thomas Baker began his professorship at the Indiana University School of Law, and before his first year had expired, he was promoted to Associate Dean of Academic Affairs. Professor Baker is now initiating some future development corporation, and an associate professor, for more than seven years, at Yale Law School. He has served as a consultant for a number of organizations, including the Ford Foundation, and on the Board of Directors of three human services companies.

His background has enabled Professor Baker to recognize some deficiencies in this school's curriculum, which he hopes to rectify. "My own, personal opinion, as a faculty member, is that it's hard to see what educational objectives are reflected in the curriculum."

Statistics show first year class diversity

(Continued from page 1)

Committee has and will be considering for 1980 are: deferred admissions policy, joint programs, admissions boards, scholarships and loan policies, seat deposits, and others.

All of the above is helpful but over the years I have discovered that in spite of all the institutional recruitment and promotion that one might do, the best way of attracting good students to the school is by our own students "talking up" the school to their friends and classmates back home. If that is happening, the continued quality and diversity will be easily achieved.

APPLICATIONS TO SELECTED LAW SCHOOLS

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<tr>
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<td>2% Decrease</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>20% Decrease</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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Dean John T. Baker

"I think perhaps my most ambitious objective," says Professor Baker, "is to help shape a curriculum that reflects the educational objectives of the faculty."

He explains that some choices must be made in the direction the curriculum is to take before any progress will be made. He talks about the possibilities of achieving a balance between theoretical training and skills training.

"It's going to be a hell of a lot more knowledgable in the system approach to clinical education, raw that the sporadic approach which we have never before. His hope is to have a great clinical education program, as opposed to the clinical education classes, instituted by the start of next fall.

Professor Baker mentions some area in which he hopes to approach his programs such as the need for students to be trained in a "lawyering process." That is, the things lawyers must know how to do, and which they are taught in law school. These are things that believe will help this school to grow over the next few years.

"My job is theoretically defined as a half-time position, the other half of the time I spend as a faculty member."

Jeff Richer

Aside from the general curriculum, Professor Baker also cites the Clinical Education Program as needed development. "We need a systematic approach to clinical education, rather than the sporadic approach which we have never before."

"I think perhaps my most ambitious objective," says Professor Baker, "is to help shape a curriculum that reflects the educational objectives of the faculty."

He explains that some choices must be made in the direction the curriculum is to take before any progress will be made. He talks about the possibilities of achieving a balance between theoretical training and skills training.

"I have my personal preference," he says, "I think that specialization ... putting students through a tract, etc. ... is the preferable curriculum."

"If a student were to choose, for example, a Criminal Law track," he continues, "the seminar program could be much more sophisticated. He would be a hell of a lot more knowledgable in the Criminal Law if there was a definite tract, so the seminars in that area could go into much more depth."

Dean Frank Motley
In South Africa, the psychological impact of blacks. The taxes on those corporations pay for the multinational corporations such as Ford, G.M., and IBM, saying that they funnel in much of the money, Chetty said that they that they funnel in much of the money which allows the suppression of blacks. The taxes on those corporations pay for the world's second highest per capita defense budget, even though South Africa has no external enemies.

When asked what Americans could do to stop the flow of money, Chetty said that they must support laws and embargos which would stop further investment in his country. The psychological impact of such an action would be very effective, he said, and it would encourage other nations to do likewise.

Bar results
Fewer pass summer exam

Eighty-nine I.U. Bloomington students took the Indiana Bar Exam in July and seventy-five passed. That works out to a pass rate of 84.2%, three percent lower than the pass rate of the 337 other students who took the exam. The lower pass rate is worth noting because of I.U. Bloomington's reputation of having a consistently better than average percentage of students passing. Our performance on the February Bar Exam, for example, was six percent better than the rest of the students taking it. So what do all these numbers and percentages mean? Not much.

According to Professor Boshkoff, one-time dean of the law school, an 84% pass rate is actually no cause for alarm. "I can remember one exam where the pass rate was below 70%." He said that when he was dean, the bar results never indicated the quality of a law school. He said it is a mistake for a student to base his or her opinion of an institution on those statistics. "Essentially, that's why other law schools don't share their pass rates with us and we don't share ours with them. The bar exam is an appropriate tool to determine who would be licensed to practice in Indiana. But that's different from saying that it indicates the quality of a student's education. It doesn't."

Dean Plager echoed Professor Boshkoff's comments. Although he is interested in the bar exam statistics because they represent personal success or failure, he emphasized that they do not measure the quality of a law school. He said it is a mistake for a student to base his or her opinion of an institution on those statistics. "Essentially, that's why other law schools don't share their pass rates with us and we don't share ours with them. The bar exam is an appropriate tool to determine who would be licensed to practice in Indiana. But that's different from saying that it indicates the quality of a student's education. It doesn't."

Looking at the breakdown in percentages of I.U. women passing and of I.U. men passing, Dean Fromm noted, "All we can really say from the number is that women did well, men didn't do so well."

Chris McGuigan
Sartorial succotash: Is dress the key to success?

Reprinted from The Rocky Mountain News

I was sitting there in the newsroom the other day in my denim skirt and gauze blouse, putting a fresh coat of "passionate rose" on my nails, when somebody handed me this book. It is called "The Woman's Dress for Success Book." It is written by a man. His name is John T. Molloy.

I am a failure because I don't dress right.

I don't package myself correctly. I consistently wear "failure clothes" and I wouldn't know a "high power" suit if I tripped over one.

More than all this, however, I never realized that the first thing men look at when they assess women is their "socioeconomic level" .

And then they read this little book to women.

Make them look believable. Which ought to explain a lot of what is going on in the country today.

At any rate, in his attempt to help turn women into barracudas who will be just as vicious as men in the board room, Molloy has certain conclusions that the first thing men look at when they assess women is their "socioeconomic level".

"Packaging Yourself".

Again I thought briefly — "How much have we improved if, just when we've learned to stop packaging ourselves as sex objects, we now allow ourselves to be talked into packaging ourselves as authority figures?"

*CLS* the big mixMaster

(Continued from page 3)

and regulation.

The Center acts as watchdog over judicial developments which may challenge the Christian's freedom to express their faith or to develop their children in a way appropriate to their Christianity.

"One would have thought that pluralism and freedom would mean that a variety of competing philosophies would be able to promote their values openly, but such does not seem to be the case," explains Executive Director Buzzard, "why is it Christians cannot have the same rights as the gays, or the Chess club, or the socialist party? Why do "creationist" perspectives find such a difficult time surviving in a world of uniformity?, he concludes.

"In a world where we've learned from George Orwell as well as Lenin how easily words become pollution, the Christian's freedom to express their faith or to develop their children in a way appropriate to their Christianity is the only prerequisite."

Members receive their money's worth (Student Dues are only $3 for CLS; $2 for CLRF) in the way of periodicals. Publications include the annual Membership Directory, monthly CLS newsletter, monthly "Advocate" reports on CLFR research and litigation, plus quarterly editions of "The Christian Lawyer", each a 50-100 page paperbound collection of articles by prominent Christian attorneys. Sample copies are available online from IU-CLS officers or by writing CLS/CLRF, P.O. Box 2069, Oak Park, Illinois 60303.

IU-CLS members welcome anyone interested in participating with them in Bible Study, Prison Ministry, or other activities. Faith in the law above the law is the only prerequisite.

If you agree with the "Lawyer's Prayer" of William Blackstone (1723-1780): "... To virtue and her friends a friend, still may my voice the weak defend! Ne'er may my prostituted tongue, Protect th'oppressor in his wrong. Now wretst the spirit of the laws, To sanctify the villain's cause. ..." you, too, probably belong in CLS/CLRF. Contact Sandy Bartlett, Jim Posey, or Patti Graham for further details.

Patti Graham

What is this picture showing here?

Spaghetti with meat sauce
Garlic bread
Green salad
Seconds on spaghetti
$1.39
Sundays, 5-7 pm
Indiana Memorial Union

Spend your Sunday nights at the IMU Cafeteria without spending a lot of money.
exist recruiting techniques assailed

inordinate amount of interview time

both law firms used sexist interviewing

to "waste their time" talking

to either of them. She also says she feels
frustrated because she and her husband do
want to work together, but they never get to ex-
plain that to firms who summarily cut them from
the interview schedules.

In response to those complaints, the Law
School Placement Committee, consisting of Art
Lotz, Dean of Placement and Bar Relations,
several faculty members and two recently ap-
pointed student representatives, Terry Hamrick
and Nina Harding (both third-year students), is
looking into the matter. According to Hamrick, the
committee contemplates forming a special subcom-
mittee, which would include the "users" of the
placement facilities—both students and
representatives of law firms who regularly schedule
interviews. The end result would hopefully be a con-
tact between school policy with proced-
ures for submitting a complaint to the sub-
committee for review and resolution.

Generally, if the interviewer's conduct was
found to be offensive or discriminatory ac-
cording to established guidelines, the subcom-
mittee would then probably use its discretion in
contacting the interviewer's law firm. Then, if no
results were reached after consultation with the
firm, the subcommittee might consider suspend-
ing the firm from using the placement
facilities. Hamrick said the Placement Com-
mittee plans to form the subcommittee and imple-
ment these procedures as soon as possible, but
admits that the major impact would occur next
fall.

In answer to complaints received during this
past recruiting season, however, Dean Lotz
prepared a memorandum, which has undergone
several revisions, urging interviewers to careful-
lv consider the interviewing techniques and to
show a degree of sensitivity in their interviews
with women and minority applicants. This one-
page memorandum was given to the inter-
viewers on the day of the interviews along with a
final time schedule.

According to Lotz, he has not received any
complaints since the memorandum was put into
use midway through the season, but he em-
mphasizes that he has received few complaints from students actually coming to his of-

cice and wanting him to take action. In some in-

terviews, he felt the interviewer's conduct was clearly offensive, he did
take action, but added that it was difficult for him to do anything constructive when the com-

plaint was filed several days after the offen-
sive interview. He also said that he was hesitant
about taking drastic measures, such as banning
the firm as a whole from the problem, especially when the problem might only be with one particular
interviewer.

The Placement Committee, with the support of
Dean Plager, is also considering suggestions for
educating practicing attorneys, as well as law
students, to show sensitivity toward the par-
ticular job-seeking problems of women and

Baude—swami or tsunami

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Professor Patrick Baude

In an open-forum discussion, class members have argued the

guilt or innocence of Leopold

and Loeb, the Rosenberg,

and Patty Hearst. Prof. Baude

and students also discussed

the social climate at the time of the

1960s and early 70's; what brought about

the Student Movement of the late 60's and ear-

ly 70's; what brought about

the environmental movement; and how

the Vietnam war became such an

important issue.

In the classroom, they discussed

the social issues facing students

today.

In the classroom, they discussed

the social issues facing students

today.

In the classroom, they discussed

the social issues facing students

today.

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There was hardly even standing room at Bear's Place when the Black American Law Students' Association (BALSA) held its Student-Faculty-Staff "Gong Show" on November 2. Coordinated by Linda Hill-Everett, third-year law student, the quasi-talent show presented a variety of acts, ranging from the absurd and obscene performer to the obviously gifted entertainer. "Dramatic" presentations, dance, Country & Western guitar-and-banjo-playing, monologues, and other forms of musical offerings were well-received by an enthusiastic and supportive audience of students, faculty, staff, alumni and guests. Some of the featured spots of the show included the activities of those Law faculty members who heartily participated. Professor Roger Dworkin (see following article) gave a tongue-in-cheek ac­ted to recite a poem by Robert Browning (''a fellow from Jasper'').

Doctor's scalpel draws blood

Not five minutes had elapsed since the end of the annual law school-medical school football game when an unidentified third-year law student — a victim of two prior medical school victories — exclaimed, "Damn, they did it again!'' And indeed, the medical school relied upon the strong first half passing performance of former IU quarterback Bob Nelson to defeat the law school 13-12. Nelson threw two first half touchdown passes and one pass for an extra point to stake the medical school to a quick 13-0 lead. In 1978, Nelson threw three first half touchdowns in leading the medical school to a 20-6 lead, which the medical school held into the second half, Mathews hooked up with Michael Jennings for the first law school TD. Mathews teamed with Jennings for another touchdown and conversion on the extra point after either score. 

Homecoming battle drew to a close over several cases of cold beer provided annually by the losers. If nothing else, the law school football team knows how to buy beer .. . they're getting us­ed to it! However bleak the loss might seem, one has to question the medical school's wisdom in perpetuating their winning streak. Their slogan for the 1980 encounter: "Medical School - Pay Now, or Pay Later." Given the intensity of the rivalry, one gets the impression that slogans don't matter much.

Balsa's gong rings triumphantly

Before he was gonged, and Professor F. Thomas Schornhorst led a tavern-style audience participation "handbell" number. Pro­fessor F. Reed Dickerson brought serious talent to the stage with his "Putt Four'' Dixieland-Rag band. The students and staff participants who received indiscriminate gongs were secretary Alice Gilmore, comedy; students Barbara Malone, introducer, Carla Davis and Linda Hill-Everett, interpretative dance, Dave Russell, guitar-performing, Paul Levy, banjo-playing, Nina Harding and Ron Robinson, "Peaches and Herb'' duet pantomime, and Joe Kelley, with a musical exam question on the guitar. The winner of the Gong Show and the recipi­ent of the "Rusty Gavel Award'' was second-year law student Evelyn Presley Jackson, who sang a poignant "I Know I'll Never Love This Way Again."

In addition to the active involvement of the audience, which in­cluded Dean Sheldon Plager, the selected panel of judges com­pleted the effectiveness of the show. Serving as judges, who were responsible for rating the acts and for gonging them, were Dean John Baker, Bill Catto, Cathy Hartenfeld, Sharon Holley, Michael Jennings, Manuel Ojada, Steve Peters, Ileana Rodriguez, and Terri Todd. Emcee Elton Howard, first-year student, presented each number in the leisurely style set by the occasion. The reaction to the event was generally positive. Despite Coor­dinator Linda Hill-Everett's initial apprehensions concerning ade­quate support by the law school population, many students raved at the outcome: "huge success'' . . . "It was important that the faculty and students could mix this way'' . . . "It was a good show­ing of participation, even with the audience.''

Nina Harding, current president of the IU chapter of BALSA, announced that another Gong Show would possibly be planned for the spring, and she invited matching support for such an event.

Janice Stockard

Watch your books!

At the end of each semester Bloomington's larger book stores, such as T.IS., the Union Bookstore, and Aristotes, of­fer to buy back used textbooks. Since law texts fetch a par­ticularly high redemption price, there are several incidents of theft each December and May from the carrels and work­tables in the Law School library.

Protect yourself! Don't leave your materials unattended!!