Vol. 4, No. 1 (September 1, 1980)
**Funding uncertain**

New addition planned

The release in June of $145,00 in planning funds by the Commission for Higher Education signaled the first step in a long process which may lead to an addition to the School of Law building. The initial proposal that was used to determine the best site for the addition and to establish a preliminary design. It is hoped that this phase of the project will be finished by September 15. According to Dean Plager, the need for an addition to the existing building, which was first occupied in 1956, has been known for at least the early 1960s. Although the building was designed to house a maximum of 500 students, the student body exceeded $75 by 1963. With the present enrollment of 600 students, the building is well beyond capacity.

The area facing the most acute shortage of space is the law library, where the annual acquisition of approximately 10,000 volumes is cutting into space needed for student seating and faculty offices. This problem came to a head in 1975 when the American Bar Association/Association of American Law Schools accreditation inspection revealed that the School of Law was out of compliance with the accreditation standard for student seating in the library. Although some hasty remodeling brought the School of Law back into compliance, the growing number of library volumes threatens to again place the School in violation of accreditation standards.

The proposed addition would be devoted almost entirely to stack and study space for the library, with some space allocated to staff offices. Although the physical area of the law library is currently the smallest in the Big Ten, the addition would bring the library up to around the Big Ten average.

One of the main goals in designing the new addition will be to accommodate both the old and the new. Dean Plager explained that "We must design a building that in the year 2000 will be a repository for old materials, such as bound volumes, and yet will be adaptable to new microprocessing methods of legal research."

The use of microfilm and the likely increase in the library's space problems is impractical at this time, however, Dean Plager believes. Although microprocessing research may be the stock in trade of lawyers in the future, "Conventional collections will continue to be the major source of materials for the next 20 years," according to Dean Plager. Collapse of shelving was also looked into as a solution to the space problem, but this was found to be unworkable due to the structural limitations of the building. According to Colleen Pauwells, Law Librarian, "There really isn't a good alternative to an addition."

The need for space in the library comes not only from the normal expansion of the collection, but also from the need to acquire library materials which, because of budget constraints, were not purchased by the library. The book budget for the law library in 1979-80 was, as in past years, the lowest among Big Ten law schools. Two law schools, Michigan and Iowa, had book budgets more than twice as large as Indiana's.

Ms. Pauwells believes that the $133,000 book budget this year, although an increase over 1979, is still some $150,000 short of the budget necessary to make the School of Law's library "really first rate." In addition, an increase in the size of the library staff from 10 to 17 or more is also needed. Ms. Pauwells contends.

Although the location of the new addition, if built, was to have been in the northeast corner of the present building, with an entrance facing east towards the woods, problems in avoiding destruction of trees in the woods has shifted the proposed location south towards the center of the present building. The expected cost of the new addition is $6 million. A $5 million renovation of the existing building is also planned, and will include a redesigning of classrooms and the addition of more seminar rooms. As Dean Plager puts it, "The existing classrooms are either too big or too small for present classes."

If the addition and renovation are approved by the Board of Trustees, the proposal must then go to the Commission for Higher Education for inclusion in the University's new two year budget. When the General Assembly meets in the spring of 1981, it will then consider the plan. If the plan is approved, bids will be considered in the fall of 1981, and construction will probably begin by the end of the year.

Ms. Pauwells warns, "We are by no means certain of getting the money."

### Interview

**Interview with 'Mo' Holland**

**Exordium editor October Buchanan interviewed Prof. Maurice Holland recently about his academic feelings about I.U. and his flowering political ambition.**

By OCTOBER BUCHANAN

Buchanan: First of all, could you tell me a little bit about your background, because most of the students don't know anything about you.

Holland: Well, I went to Law School at Harvard, after some time in the Navy, and also some time in graduate school in history at Harvard. I went to Law School in 1966, and then I took a job in a Boston law firm doing some litigation, and also some corporate work. I stayed with that firm for three years, until an opportunity arose to go into teaching. When I got an appointment at Harvard Law School as a Teaching Fellow, which is similar to the Lec­

Holland: Did you always want to teach? Holland: No, I went to Law School in order to get away from teaching. I was originally in graduate school in history and wanted to be a history teacher, but about halfway through the PhD program, I became obvious that jobs teaching history were going to be very scarce. I got kind of discouraged about academic life, at least as a vocation, and I went to Law School with the idea of being a practicing lawyer as a career. In fact, I've never heard of anyone who went to Law School with the idea of being a law teacher. That's something that comes later, usually after a couple of years of practice.

Buchanan: And then what happened — were you disillusioned with practice? Holland: No, I liked practice, and would have been perfectly content to stay with it, except that after the two or three years of that experience it seemed to me that law teaching offered the best of both worlds in the sense that one could spend time reading, thinking, and writing about the law a little more freely and systematically than you can do in practice, where you have to spend all your time pur­

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Buchanan: Do you do research and write on any par­ticular topic? Holland: Well I would like to start to, but actually I have been all over the lot, teaching about eight or nine different subjects. My first article was in

1996 Presidential candidate Prof. Maurice Holland addresses future constituents.
Black students find identity question

By CORNELL COLLINS

As a black law student, attending Indiana University School of Law, I have emotionally experienced a wide spectrum of feelings — from jubilation to bitterness. Initially, I was jubilant. Through grandson of a sharecropper, great grandson of an ex-slave. Socie-
y was going to give me a break. My parents, friends, acquaint-
tances were happy for me, and iny fortunes had finally taken a turn for the better. However, after the first few days of atten-
dance, I was suitably slacked back into reality.

This experience may well be one of the most difficult you will en-
counter in life. Ahead of you, if you are determined to succeed, lie sleepless nights, occasional emotional turmoil, frustration, and very little joy. I can guarantee that most of you will experience these states of mind, health, and emotional dispositions. These people are not, I repeat not giving around. I know some of you have been born of earnest struggle. The conflict has been

for some time, or the other, have been highly disappointed. Still others will boast, "I graduated in the top percent of a major institution and have a masters, doctorate, and Phi Beta Kappa key."

You must not be lulled into a state of satisfaction. For if we become groups are even less well represented. Black applicants have been estimated at close to 2% percent. Unemployment among black

Some black law students, however, make it appear as if there are no limits as to the lengths of your fellow classmates will go to attain the almighty grade.

For just us

"We cannot afford to become so hung up in the process of becoming lawyers that we forget we are..."

Complaints

In this space, the Exordium will begin a new service to the Law School community. The Editors will attempt to discover solutions to problems within the community, posed by other members of the community. When we receive a COMPLAINT, we will investigate the problem, bring it to the attention of the Board of Editors, ministers, faculty, staff or students, and publish the results of the effort. The goal of this service is to increase awareness of problems and concern all and to publicize the process of resolution.

If you have something to gripe about, write it down, address it to COMPLAINTS, and put it in the Exordium mailbox. You don't have to put your name on your Complaint, if you do, your complaint will be censored.

The Exordium... an auxiliary enterprise of the Indiana University School of Law at Bloomington, and is financed through the law school's advertisements, and Exordium promotions. Board of Editors is the final authority on content cannot be censored.
On-campus interviews to begin September 20

By JOEL GARB

Mary Kay Moody, School of Law Placement Officer, was inquired recently concerning the students and the job market. According to Moody, the market and kinds of job opportunities remained similar for the first part of the year. The Placement Director of February, 1980, revealed that out of the 79 respondents to the survey, 94% were employed. Of those who were employed, 6% were employed in private practice, 15% in public services and public in- and remainder in legal teaching, clerical work, library, Moody notes that fields which are open are expanding include legal ser­ vices and banking.

Moody believes that IU candidates are competitive with gradu­ ates from other midwestern law schools, although finding out-of-state jobs is often more difficult than finding a job in Indiana. The main problem in finding an out­ of-state job is that a new graduate’s recruitment is a function of expendi­ rY, and employers generally recruit in their own "home town." Mr. Cooper notes that there are a few contacts. Out-of-state employers also often doubt applicants’ willingness to stay in a new area, Moody said.

Despite problems in getting out-of-state employers to ac­ tively recruit IU graduates, the Placement Office does try to contact prospective employers from all locations, Ms. Moody said. This is done by direct mailings to approximately 2500 employers, and through personal contacts which are estab­ lished at law placement conferences and visits to firms, businesses and government agencies. Moody has been meeting with law firms from Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, as well as Omaha, the Twin Cities, Yor, and Houston and Phoenix, will be recruiting here.

Ms. Moody said that on-campus interviewing begins typically September, and regularly until November, when it begins to tail off. Some interviewers are invited by the Office, principally by small firms, local governments and law services which recruit on an as-needed basis. Larger firms and corporations do almost all of their recruitment in the fall.

On-campus interview will be available, Ms. Moody added.

Library offers resources, faces trouble

By KAREN JONES

IU’s library is one of its most significant assets, offering support for the basic needs of library services and facilities for faculty and student usage. The proper utilization and evaluation of the library is of utmost importance in today’s educational system and is indicated by rankings in the “Resource Index” of the American Bar Association’s Guide to Law Schools, which bases its five rating categories on three factors: the size and depth of the collection, the quality of the faculty and staff and the lack of space for future growth. They are based on a 1979 survey. It may be a good idea to look into the criteria for this survey, as another paper has been written on another in this issue.

The big picture of what a law library should have in order to meet rudimentary faculty and student needs is contained within a pamphlet, set by the American Bar Association and by the Association of American Law Schools, which must be met for a law school to receive accreditation. The library contains, according to the standards, a collection of materials required by these standards, such as the West National Reporter System, Indiana case reporters, statutes, encyclopedias, digests, and important law journals. The collection of the 60,000 volumes required by the AALS, with a count of 196,359 volumes on June 30 of this year.

According to Byron Cooper, Associate Director of the law library, the law library has a volume count figure in evaluating the quality, or even the quantity, of a law collection is judging a library’s ability to support faculty or students. Because of numerous factors of material found in a library — thin slips opinions and digests, important law journals — the volume count is an important indicator for measuring the collection.

According to Cooper, the volume count is a rough measure of the quality of a law library, although larger collec­ tions will have more depth in various fields than smaller ones. With the funds that it has ($231,000 for the 1979-80 school year), the IU law library can carry a very good research collection, although the library still needs to consider important documents which were published before it became a.椰ee.

Obviously, the number of volumes does not indicate the measure of the quality of a law library, although larger collec­ tions will have more depth in various fields than smaller ones. With the funds that it has ($231,000 for the 1979-80 school year), the IU law library can carry a very good research collection, although the library still needs to consider important documents which were published before it became a library.

The law library’s volume count is also lower than that of some other schools because the library has only been a govern­ mental agency since 1979. The prior lack of status was due to federal governmental restrictions on the number of depository libraries per congressional district, and was quickly altered after the status of the library changed. Mr. Cooper notes that the IU law library received a book budget increase of $31,000, but the collection is still feeling the effects of prior years when increases did not keep up with the rising inflation rate.

In terms of materials to help.

Chester claims grades inflated

In a letter published in the Ju­ ly, 1980 issue of Harper’s, former visiting professor C. Ronald Chester accused the School of Law and the min­ istration of "lying to IU law students about the quality of their performance in the first year.

Relating his experiences in the Wills and Trusts and Property classes, Chester said that the School of Law during the fall semester of 1979, Prof. Chester charged that the grade assignments in both classes were "disappointing," and that the low grades which he gave in both classes were "the result of students' poor perfor­ mances. Nonetheless, the School of Law, faculty voted to raise the grades in both classes to more nearly approach the standard "curve" at IU.

According to Chester, "dean and faculty felt it better to blame the grades on students' poor perfor­ mances, than on any problem with the law school's grading system."

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As asked whether Prof. Chester's charges that the faculty at the School of Law ac­ cumulated bieds to misrepresent the grading system and that the quality of student performance at IU is better than other law schools, Dean Sheldon Planner, said that "Prof. Chester's assessment was not accurate on either count."

Dean Planner said that grading at Indiana is very consistent with other law schools, largely because the frequent shifting of faculty from one school to another prevents it.

Curriculum sparks controversy

Controversy usually surrounds most all re­ quired first year curricula at law schools.

The most recent revision of the courses at Indiana University School of Law is currently under consideration. Identification of the objectives to be realiz­ ed by the new first year schedule appears to have been the culmination of a lengthy and thought­ provoking process. The view expressed by the Committee on first year curriculum and tenure be presumed Jess than adequate .were true and Universities Advisory Council of the American Bar Association and all law school libraries the right to more nearly approach the vis­ ory Council of the American Bar Association in the fall.

Many student artists must make an up-to- date revision of their Law School curric­ lums for the spring, principally by small firms, local governments and law services which recruit on an as-needed basis. Larger firms and corporations do almost all of their recruitment in the fall.

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A course emphasizing statutory interpretation is one change. Some faculty see statutory analysis as distinct from common law cases. This is encouraged with the assistance of the old first year curriculum. The Committee report commented that it if this statutory exposure was delayed until junior year, the student's view of the law principally modelled on common law adjudication might become fixed. Im­ plementation of this change, as suggested by the Committee report and expressly reflected in the 1979-80 and 1980-81 law school brochure, gives the student a choice of five statutory law options. On­ ly two courses commercial law and criminal law are offered in law.

The second addition to the first year's Spring semester was a required course emphasizing professional ethics. The Committee stated that this course should "deal with the similarities and differences, the strengths and weaknesses of legal and nonlegal ways of looking at the law." As suggested by the Commit­ tee report and passed by an 11-2 vote at the Ap­ ril 28, 1980 faculty meeting that the Dean "would like to see a formal course from the faculty to prepare an outline/syllabi for the 'perspectives' course, after which ar­ rangements would be made to assist faculty and the law library to choose "law school materials." When asked who made up this "vital volunteer faculty committee" Dean Planner stated that "it could be faculty from the libraries to choose "law school materials." When asked who made up this "vital volunteer faculty committee" Dean Planner stated that "it could be faculty from the libraries to choose "law school materials." When asked who made up this "vital volunteer faculty committee" Dean Planner stated that "it could be faculty from the libraries to choose "law school materials." When asked who made up this "vital volunteer faculty committee" Dean Planner stated that "it could be faculty from the libraries to choose "law school materials." When asked who made up this "vital volunteer faculty committee" Dean Planner stated that "it could be faculty from the libraries to choose "law school materials." When asked who made up this "vital volunteer faculty committee" Dean Planner stated that "it could be faculty from the libraries to choose "law school materials." When asked who made up this "vital volunteer faculty committee" Dean Planner stated that "it could be faculty from the libraries to choose "law school materials." When asked who made up this "vital volunteer faculty committee" Dean Planner stated that "it could be faculty from the libraries to choose "law school materials." When asked who made up this "vital volunteer faculty committee" Dean Planner stated that "it could be faculty from the libraries to choose "law school materials." When asked who made up this "vital volunteer faculty committee" Dean Planner stated that "it could be faculty from the libraries to choose "law school materials." When asked who made up this "vital volunteer faculty committee" Dean Planner stated that "it could be faculty from the libraries to choose "law school materials."
the question was third party consideration — it was a snap. When we got out, we thanked him but he said, "What do you mean?" — he had never been to that question. And he flunked! If you flunked one subject, you were out. And so we went to see the professor at the time and told him that was unfair. He said, "no, if you can't operate under pressure, you shouldn't be a lawyer." How could a man raised in New York and schooled at Columbia and Harvard find his way to Indianapolis, Indiana? Judge Rosen is a unique individual and a member of that year’s summer class. "It seemed like everyone seemed to be new to each other." Claudia agreed while. But in my Antitrust class, it was better; new summer students. "It seemed like everyone was new eight students who had spent their first time with a different classroom style all combine to make the requisite permission from the Dean of the student. Claudia found one major obstacle University at Miami of Coral Gables, spent part of her summer at IU taking an Evidence class, trying to lighten her load for the coming semester. Claudia found one major obstacle blocking her path to transferring credit for the class, to Miami Minors Convention. A letter of good standing was also required prior to summer admission. Social adjustment is also difficult for some new students. "It seemed like everyone already knew everybody else in my Procedure class," said Elaine, "and I felt a bit left out for a while. But in my Antitrust class, it was better; there were only eight students, and everyone seemed to be new to each other." Claudia agreed that there might be some problems with social integration, adding, "But if the graduating class could see, welcoming party would certainly help transfer student get acquainted with other people."

Claudia Lemon, University of Miami, attended Evidence at I.U. this summer.

(Continued on page 5)
Law School Annex: Second home to new law journal associates and editors.

The Indiana Law Journal is a scholarly publication produced entirely by the students of Indiana University School of Law. It is currently in its 56th volume. The Journal, through the Board of Editors and its Associates, publishes four issues annually. Each issue contains several articles by leading legal scholars and practitioners, a number of student Notes and a review of a recently-or-soon-to-be-published book on some legal subject.

The Editor-in-Chief for Volume 56, who has the job of overseeing and coordinating the production process, is Carla Smith. Articles submitted to the Journal are reviewed and selected by the Articles Editors, Abigail Kuma and Sue Bennet. Book reviews are solicited and edited by Book Review Editor, Darrell Shepard. Anne DePrez and Myra Willis, as Managing Editors, Bill Lockhart, Michael McCaffery, Timothy MeCann, Robert W. Millen, Kevin C. Miller, Mark A. Moore, James K. Morse, David Paetzmann, Dennis Pence, John B. Powell, Stephen Proctor, Victoria Rakof, Susan Schneider, Daniel Serban, Peter Silver, Gayle L. Smith, Madonna K. Staint, Frank Sullivan, Jr., Peter A. Teloahl, Karl K. Vatko, Kathy Watson, Barbara A. Welch, Teresa A. Weisert, Octavia White, Lloyd T. Wilson, Jr., Ted Yasuda.

Transients

(Continued from page 4)

I would be nice for the Student Bar Association to take new people around and show them the facilities," according to Carter. He added that she was further hampered in her efforts to meet classmates and utilize the resources of the law school because she was a commuter student, driving in each day from her hometown.

Law school is different at IU? Claudia feels that the level of difficulty is about the same here as it was at Miami, as long as she could judge from taking just one class, but she detected a bit more latitude in the classrooms at Indiana than would be tolerated at her school. Elaine confirmed this, citing a higher pressure-type at the atmosphere at IUPUI, and adding that people appear to be more tolerant of differences here.
Caucus organizes women law student

Within the past decade, the number of women attending law school has dramatically increased. At present women comprise almost one-third of this school, a noticeable change from the handful of women students attending IU law school only 10 years ago. As a reference point, it is interesting to note the 1873 United States Supreme Court decision in Bradwell v. Illinois. In determining that freedom of occupational choice was not a privilege and immunity of citizenship, the Court refused to reverse an Illinois Supreme Court decision which denied Myra Colby Bradwell admission to the bar even though she had passed the bar examination. Justice Bradley's concurring opinion stated:

Man is, or should be, women's protector and defender. The natural and proper timidity and delicacy which belongs to the female sex evidently unfit it for many of the occupations of civil life. The paramount destiny and mission of women are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother. This is the law of the Creator.

Needless to say, the law has changed and women are no longer denied admission to the bar on the basis of sex. Nevertheless, remnants of the attitude expressed by Justice Bradley remain. The Women's Law Caucus was formed, in part, as a response to traditional attitudes which have denied women same freedom of choice and opportunity accorded their male counterparts.

Women's Caucus is devoted to providing a forum for the mutual sharing of information, experiences, and problems encountered by women undertaking legal education. The Caucus also provides a structure for planning special projects which provide advocacy shells to women as well as experience to law students. The goals of Women's Caucus include: 1) encouraging the advancement of women in the law, 2) promoting the highest standards of legal profession, and 3) promoting, advancing, and protecting the interest and welfare of women.

Members of Women's Caucus are currently planning the annual Wine and Cheese, an event which allows law students to socialize in a relaxed environment, become acquainted with new faces, discuss current concerns, and plan activities for the school year. A late September date for this event is contemplated. Posters placed throughout the law school will specify dates and plans.

In addition to the Wine and Cheese, the Caucus sponsored many other projects throughout the year. A major program was the Women's Prison Project. This project enabled IU law students to visit inmates at the Indiana Women's Prison with legal research and drafting. The project provided practical experience in many facets of the law, including post-conviction relief, family law, property issues, and professional conduct.

The Second Annual Women in Law Alumnae Day Conference, sponsored by the Caucus, was held in March of 1980. This conference presented law students with an opportunity to gain information from alumnae about job opportunities, experiences, and areas of concern. Women attorneys practicing in private, public, and educational areas explained law students who participated in small group discussions. Shirley Abrahamson, Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and IU School of Law graduate, gave the keynote address. Participants attended one of two panel discussions: 1) Pornography, Feminism, and the First Amendment, or 2) Women in Prison. The final event of the Conference was a tour of Oliver Winery, courtesy of Professor William Oliver.

In the spring, the Caucus also sent a representative to the Eleventh Annual National Conference on Women and the Law. This representative reported to the Caucus concerning recent legal developments involving issues relevant to women.

Caucus meetings throughout the year often included potluck dinners. These dinners provided members with great food and great company, enabling the group's activities. The guest speaker at one of these meetings was Mr. Albie Sachs, who drafted the new code for Mozambique and is also the author of The Alibi. After his talk, while he was a political refugee in South Africa.

The Caucus is a formal organization that undertakes new projects according to the current needs and the group's need to promote and support the hiring of women faculty in law school.

C.L.S. joins law and religion

The Indiana University Chapter of Christian Society plans to meet fellowship among law students during the year. While continual activities of Bible study and prayer ministry, C.L.S. seeks to organize various events for its members. The meetings will take place at September and interest events for all members activities may include lectures or other educational opportunities. The organization meeting of the year will take place on September 17. For more details, if you would like.
Bill Catto, P.A.D. Justice and Quaff member, minds the store at Nick’s.

Quaff to guzzle

The Royal Order of the Quaff is a purely social organization. The only requirements for entry into this illustrious organization are a minimal amount of money and a maximal capacity for drinking. Seriously, the goal of the Quaff is to allow people to get together and relax from the rigors of law school. Drinking is not mandatory. The Quaff was founded last year by Quaffmeister Wyman Bravard. Other law schools and lawyers around the country have expressed interest in founding chapters of their own, so our fraternity is in the process of going national. Anyone interested in the charter can walk down Kirkwood Ave. to Nick’s, where it is hanging on the upstairs wall.

The president of the Quaff this year is Betsy Greene and the treasurer is Marce Gonzalez.

Silver Dollar Snack Shop

⭐ Close  ⭐ Fast  ⭐ Good!

Tacos, Burritos, Hot Dogs, Tenderloin, Salad Bar and Regular or Frozen Yogurt, Too!

507 E. Kirkwood — Next To Von Lee Theatre
(We also buy gold and silver.)
Thefts, space problems, plague library

(Continued from page 3) students in preparation for non-research courses, the library keeps multiple copies of the most-used hornbooks and nutshells for various areas of law, and provides access to supplementary materials suggested or assigned by faculty members. These materials and other important treatises, formbooks, and specialized encyclopedias are kept on reserve behind the circulation desk in attempt to keep them dedicated to general public use. The library does not presently have a security system to prevent book theft, and may have lost as many as 900 volumes between December 1978 and December 1979. (This figure is uncertain because inventory is taken during winter break and illicit borrowers sometimes return exam-related materials when school reconvenes. Even so, the materials were missing at the critical time when other users needed them.) Mr. Cooper notes that the cost of repurchasing and reprocessing the volumes lost in recent years is not much less than the cost of an electronic security system. The purchase of such a system, however, involves a concrete expense which the library has not been able to afford in the past. Plans for the new library addition include a security system similar to the one at the main library.

The staff of the library is well qualified to assist patrons in locating information. The five professional staff members all have library science training and experience, and Mr. Cooper also has a law degree. Both the professional and support staff suffer from crowded workspace and overburdening. Ms. Pawuels hopes the library will be able to double its staff over the next five to ten years. The library staff performs a range of functions, some of which, such as book acquisition, subscription recording, and cataloging, often go unappreciated by users because they take place "behind the scenes". This work makes possible all the other "public services" offered by the library, such as assistance in locating information and sources of information. In addition to this reference service, the library has in past years assisted the tutorial program by introducing students to the use of various research tools, Ms. Pawuels says that this year the library hopes to offer "mini seminars" on research methods in specific areas of law and a special workshop on legal research technique for students planning to work as law clerks during the summer.

The library has a Lexis terminal for computerized access to cases and statutes. The computer can be used free of charge by students doing course-related research; use of the library's account to do searches for outside jobs, etc., is not permitted, as the library charges the student and not the vendor for such use. Lexis search technique is taught in tutorial as well as by the Lexis terminal, an online teaching program. The library provides 196 carrels (most of which are shared by two students) in partial satisfaction of the AALS requirement of seating for 60% of a school's students; the rest of this requirement is filled by 175 seats at tables throughout the library, and 33 seats at the Lexis terminal, index and microform reader tables, and other miscellaneous locations. Because there are more students than carrels, space is assigned each fall on a first-come, first-served basis; students with first choice will generally find seats at the desktops for upper classes and law journal candidates, who usually have the greatest needs for settled research space in the library. Although it is fortunate that there are enough carrels to go around, this library does have more carrel seating than all other law school libraries. Ms. Pawuels feels that the school should consider making this type of seating available for study plans to provide more private space in the proposed addition.

The Inmate Legal Assistance Clinic provides educational experiences in the areas of prisoners' rights, and legal representation to the inmate population of the U.S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Over the last two years ILAC has been structured for future incorporation into the law school's expanding clinical program. At this time, however, there is no credit available for students desiring to participate in the program. On the other hand, should sufficient interest be expressed it is possible on an individual basis to acquire credit for a substantial written project or research paper. The director of the clinic for the coming year is now involved in a new project with the Indiana State Bar Association to participate in the legal clinic for the Southern District of Indiana. The clinic, as well as others to be filed in the future, will result in hearings, trials, and overburdening. Table during this academic year as well as the coming year, so the need for active participation is clear. The clinic has approximately 50 cases open at any given point of time, and disposers of many, many cases per quarter. The need for more than an initial interview is evident.

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Attending law school by day and night

Of us, the bright moon frames the final bluebook
and, and the only colored thought is "at least it's lectures are not afforded even that comfort, but continue taking
ness, during Christmas 1978 I took Mr. Tarlock's
examination three nights in a row. The first exam contained a
lengthy short-answer section on 17th century English common
called "tort". Apparently, I didn't do too well
because the next night I blanked out a major portion of the test
which was based on a 12-minute movie about duels. (I was sure
I'd attended every class - how could I have missed it?)

My most vivid recollection of the actual Tort exam is that of
constantly checking my watch
so that I wouldn't leave myself
3 questions to answer in the
last 5 minutes. Not surprising,
then, in my Torts dream, I was
frustrated by having to write
with those fat crayola 'crayons'
on large sheets of butcher paper. After an hour, I asked
Mr. Dworkin if I could use pen
cil and paper, like everyone
else. He agreed, but told me to
rewrite the first part of my ex-
am. I did, and time ran out.

Donna Redding, a second
year student, recounted a
dream where she broke both
arms while restraining a stu-
dent gone beserk in the Eigen-
mann cafeteria. With both arms
in a cast, she tried to explain to
her professors why she was
unable to take exams. In a mo-
moment of compassion and rare
flexibility, one professor told her
she could take it orally. A
second professor told her he
would devise some way for her
to write despite the immobility
of her arms and hands (she's not sure, but she thinks the se-
cond professor was Mr. Schornhorst.)

The spring nightmares were
the worst - I must have taken the
Civil Procedure exam six
times. (As difficult as it may be
to believe, by last year's
dream was worse than the real
thing...). In one dream, the
exam was taken in a dark
movie theatre, the only light a
dusty beam from the projec-
tionist's room. When I com-
plained to Mr. Holland that there wasn't enough light to
read the questions, much less
write the answers (should I
come up with one), he told me,
"All of the students are under
the same handicap."

In case you think I'm the only
one attending law school by day
and by night, let me close with a
story from second year student
Jeff Teske. Long before we ever
took our first exam, Jeff was
dreaming about getting the
results. He approached the
glassed-in bulletin board
downtown, and from a distance, could see a variety of
titles. When he was close
enough to discern the exam
numbers, he looked opposite his
own and saw - a tiny drawing
of Snoopy.

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Bar Review

Local dramshops offer diversions

BY ED FEIGHENBAUM

Never let it be said that the Exordium isn’t always looking out for its readers. This bar review feature is intended to enlighten our new readers (just think of us as the welcome wagon) as well as our old readers (at least the non-Quackers) as to what’s up on the bar scene in Bloomington.

• Nick’s: While fully titled Nick’s English Hut, everyone refers to this venerable establishment simply as “Nick’s” (That’s like shortening “Ye Olde Regulator Taverne” to “The Reg” — an explanation for all you disco kings and queens). With its attic being formally designated the Mayor’s Auxiliary Post No. 1, and housing the original charter of the Royal Order of the Quaff, Nick’s exudes a certain charm, not significantly lessened by one’s knowledge that Truman Capote drank here during a Bloomington lecture visit a few years back. Nick’s is the one place in town which you will finally be able to understand what your professors have been lecturing about all semester. Unfortunately, such realizations are most likely to come in post-mortems after that professor’s final. A Bloomington tradition for more than forty years, Nick’s is also, incidentally, a good place to take your professor for a drink.

• The Reg: Masquerading as Ye Olde Regulator Taverne a few years back, this place won national to tavern of the year honors for two years in a row. With its former charm now a victim of Donna Summer and the Village People, the Reg is the place to be on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday nights if you are in search of a disco experience or if you would like to find a “meaningful relationship” for a night. If you can make it through an evening of dancing without getting spiked by someone’s disco high heels, the Reg is a good place to take yourself for a drink.

• The Peanut Barrel: The Peanut Barrel is at its rowdiest during mid-summer when it, seems, they only allow in sweaty people in softball uniforms who pay the dollar cover charge to drink 25-cent beer, use the floors to throw peanut shells on, and the tables and bar to dance on top of. The Peanut Barrel used to be Barzoo’s Blitz and was only branded as such when IU won the NCAA basketball championship in 1976. Without a doubt, the Peanut Barrel possesses the most heavily used jukebox in town. The Peanut Barrel is a good place to take your softball team for a drink.

• The Bluebird: One former IU student and good friend of mine was insulated when her escort took her to the Bird on a first date. She shouldn’t have been, the music in Bloomington doesn’t get any better. From Dizzy Gillespie to Marshall Chapman; Duke Tumatoe and the All-Star Frogs; Chapman; Duke Tumatoe and the All-Star Frogs; Charlie Mingus; the Bluebird brings the best and most diverse musical talents to Bloomington. If you haven’t been to the Bluebird in the past few months, check out the new stage, chairs, tables, and (ahh!) air conditioning. The Bluebird is a good place to take your Exordium editor for a drink.

Who wants a large firm?

Since many first and second year students will be interviewing for clerkships this Fall and in the process deciding whether a small or large firm fits their tastes best, I am compelled to share the advantages of working for a small law firm rather than a large firm. This advice is based on a comparison of my summer clerkship at a two person law firm versus the experiences of some of my colleagues who chose to work at large law firms.

Most interviews with small firms take place at their offices which permits you to view the work conditions first-hand. While your classmates worry about arranging plane reservations for their second interviews and arriving at their motels on time, you can spend that time studying simply by being driving your roommate’s car to your interview and probably sleeping in the back seat for the night. After being selected for the position, you were simply given a date to come in for your final interview (the only person who interviewed for the job) you arrive for your first day of work. Unlike clerks at the large law firms, you don’t have to bother with a schedule book to record your appointments to observe client interviews and trials and your advisor at the Millers’ (Not all of your time will be spent on researching and dining alone at Petros). While your colleagues will spend vetting projects, your assignments will include being the累 of a single day as your small firm library of only the Burns’ Code and Corpus juris With (with 1968 pocket parts). You also don’t have to work under the pressure of a large law firm. While my counterparts have had long and hard to impress the interviewer, I have been able to work at my own pace, knowing that my employer had no reason to send an offer to me. At a small firm, you will have all of your firm’s support, for your friends will be forced to attend offices, plays, and weekends retreats for a lakeside condominium. I am able to deposit my paycheck in my bank since it did not approach an amount of dough.

Your Bookstore

Indiana University Law School
Convention dream troubles reader

By Bill Catto

At the start of the school year, I find myself not besieged with queries on how to survive law school. This is a source of confusion. Personally, I find myself to be an excellent person to talk to about this sort of thing (I have no problem understanding myself). Therefore, here is my advice on coping with "the law school experience."

Perspective. This little word is the difference between calm and anxiety. You must learn to keep everything in perspective. First, there is "grade anxiety." Forget it. If you never get it, you will be better off. All of you have a decent amount of intelligence, and most of you are used to high grades. This isn't understood, however. There are only spaces for 10%, in the top 10% (obviously). So the chances are that you will be one of the other 90%.

Cattatonia
Survival advice to 1st years

BY BILL CATTO

At the start of the school year, I find myself not besieged with queries on how to survive law school. This is a source of confusion. Personally, I find myself to be an excellent person to talk to about this sort of thing (I have no problem understanding myself). Therefore, here is my advice on coping with "the law school experience."

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“Marshall” law declared

Who is Marshall Chapman and why are we saying so many nice things about her? Why should law students care about Marshall Chapman? Are we being paid by her record company to talk about her so much? Here are the answers, followed by an in-depth interview with the Exordium’s favorite southern belle.

Marshall Chapman is a six foot, 120-pound blonde (not natural, but we love her anyway) from Spartanburg, South Carolina. Not vain, she admits to being on the Ronald Reagan side of thirty, and the lines on her face confirm this. She resembles Jessica Savitch (NBC Nightly News, weekends) would look like after facing a tutorial paper, three finals, and a Quaff party in the same week. But, folks, she wears it well. When Marshall shows up at the Bluebird, it seems as though everyone wants to go home with her—even law students, who seem to comprise a fair share of her audience (we could almost hold an Exordium staff meeting at any given performance). She sings old blues and rock classics, adds in the music of all the genres. Her repertoire ranges from Royal Family to the Stones, and she has often been accused of being a female Mick Jagger in all respects. Simply put, Marshall uses her androgynous appeal to get everyone eating from the palm of her hand, and she puts on an energy-packed performance in between chasing shots with her omnipresent bottles of Heineken’s.

Cattatonia continued:

(Continued from page 11) Part of grade anxiety has to do with the letters themselves. Most of you haven’t seen too many “C’s” and “C+’s”. You probably will, here in law school. Prepare yourself for some C level grades: Here a C doesn’t mean, “Oh my God, you cretin, you’re totally and repulsively ignorant!” It merely means, “average in that subject.” But you’ll probably get some B+’s and an occasional A to go with them too—you will be better than average in others.

The other important idea is to be yourself. Don’t let law school run your life or ruin your life. If you are used to going for a few beers, then do it. Don’t spend all your hours studying the law. Even if the next guy studies 200 hours a week, it doesn’t mean you should. You should study as much as you need to be ready, and no more. This will be a longer time period at first, but as you go along you will begin to find it easier to weave your way through the BS and reach the point of comprehension faster. Always try to maximize effort on minimal time. Then go out and get plastered.

Finally, don’t worry about law school. You will not flunk out. Having looked at grades for two years, it seems that about .0% of people flunk out here at IU. A trained ape could probably slide by somehow. Even now that you are here, law school is only one facet of your total existence. Don’t get worried and don’t lose the rest of you beneath the legal gravy. Believe me and take my advice. It is the best advice I’ve ever given.

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