Newsman says scrutiny coming

By ED FEIGENBAUM

Lawyers beware. The intense scrutiny of the news media, recently focused on the Executive, Congress, and the Courts, is likely to shift to the legal profession. At least that is what Fred Graham, IRS News Letter's Columnist, predicted when he spoke at a September 12 event on the impact of the media on the legal profession. The IU Law Alumni Association and Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity co-sponsored the event.

You're going to see journalists being more interested in the bar association," said Graham after he traced the cycle of investigative reporting and the resulting change in the legal profession. "You've been placed on this hot seat." The former Supreme Court Reporter for The New York Times concluded that, if critical review affects lawyers as it did the Supreme Court, everyone will benefit. "The Brethren had a beneficial impact on the Supreme Court," because, according to Graham, one tends to clean up one's act when being watched.

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The Exordium editors continued

By ELAINE SIEGEL

Independent presidential candidates struggle against sophisticated election machinery and federal financing, each major party nominee gets $250,000.00 in campaign money, independents cannot even be assurred of getting on the ballot. Some

GPA's under siege

Many IL law students are in for a surprise when they request an official transcript from the university. After going through the general anguish of law school to earn precious academic points for their grade point average, and often representing this to prospective employers, they find that their grade point average is lower on the official university transcript than on the unofficial law transcript. The reason for this inequity is the difference between the law school's grading system and the university's grading system. The law school's weighted grade values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Law School</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>C+</td>
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<td>F</td>
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The university, on the other hand is even more discriminating, with a lower weighted value for a plus 1 grade. The weighted grade values for the university are:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>University</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
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<td>F</td>
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The problem of weighted grade point averages being lower on official university transcripts due to a lower weighted value for the plus 1 grade has been brought to the attention of the administration and is currently under study by Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Leonard D. Fromm and Recorder Sherrilyn Kobow. Dean Fromm and Ms. Kobow are formulating a proposal that would either rectify the imbalance or make the law school transcripts official university transcripts due to a lower weighted value for the plus 1 grade. The weighted grade average for a plus 1 grade is 3.7 on the university transcript, and 3.0 on the law school transcript.

The Exordium has sustained broad state powers to regulate elections. Though it has struck down regulations that are patently exclusionary, it has held that the state has a legitimate interest in preventing voter confusion and ensuring majority rule, which a multi-party ticket could threaten. The state may properly protect the two-party system, though not any two specific parties, and may guard against factionalism and party feuding. There is a fundamental right to vote, but no fundamental right to be a candidate. It is not clear which standard of scrutiny the Court applies to independent candidacy cases, but it appears to subject them to less than a strict scrutiny.

Though election of an independent presidential candidate is presently unlikely, even a minor candidate can upset the coalitions of the major parties, and affect an election. Eugene McCarthy drew only of the popular vote, but it was enough to split the liberal vote in Minnesota, which may have allowed McCarthy on the ballot. Thus independent candidates command a strong bargaining position with third parties that is limited by their capacity to capture a popular vote. Obviously, election laws are enacted by major parties with jobs to protect and power to maintain. Though they have not demonstrated, they can even by democratic representatives, they can even disqualify political parties that major parties share an interest in suppressing independents: even a substantial political minority cannot be the united opposition. If the courts review state requirements with the presumption of validity they apply legislation, there is no effective check on this legislation. The courts should not maintain powers that the people control. Independent candidates authentically express political will. They are vulnerable to undemocratic manipulation of the majoritarian process, and should be held to the same standards as candidates for public office.

A particularly difficult obstacle to overcome is the exclusionary, which the state has held that the state has a legitimate interest in excluding party candidates. A particularly difficult obstacle to overcome is the fact that the two-party system is a fundamental right to vote.
time studying law when she got to Wisconsin instead of starting to practice.

"I had not intended to be in academic life. By chance I met a man named Dan Mandelker at a Law Journal banquet who suggested that I apply to the Law School at the University of Wisconsin. She did, and received an S.J.D. There. "Things turned out fortuitously and well," she said.

When the Abrahamsons moved again to Madison, Judge Abrahamson joined the law firm of Ayres, Anderson, & Davis. She was a partner until her appointment to the bench in 1976. During that time she also became an associate professor of law at the University of Wisconsin law school.

She does not call herself, however, a "tax lawyer." Her law practice was diverse and reflected her belief that "as lawyers we should be able to apply our training in a variety of legal areas. Life is not so specialized.

Describing her career as whole, Prof. Pratter points out that her range of experience puts her in a place not too many in the legal profession reach.

"Her rich practice, appointment to an academic position, and position as a supreme court judge make her a member of a very select group," she says.

Judge Abrahamson is very content with the newest turn her career has taken. "Being a judge combines the best of both worlds. It involves in-depth study and thought about the law, and combines the teaching experience I had in the business office with the adversarial side of the business."

Her enjoyment of the law keeps her from feeling overburdened by the caseload the Supreme Court handles. She says frankly, "I am not sure what I would have done in the last few years if I had not had the experience of dealing with the law, when I am honest with myself, I will choose reading."

For exercise, she says, "I do some minor exercises every day — things that I can find and do any time."

Shirley Schlanger Abrahamson's career has gone well. She is serious, however, when she says none of it was planned. Her success stems not from a determination to achieve but from a personal philosophy that "whatever she has, she should be used well in every situation. She calls it "living on the edge."

"I have always tried to do a good job wherever we are. Realize you'll never be perfect, but also never be satisfied."

She adds, "One thing you do is an experience you can benefit from. All is an aid. It never helps to look back and think you should have done better."

Judges Shirley Abrahamson during a recent visit to Indiana University School of Law

**Large law firm practice discussed**

The placement office sponsored a Career Planning Conference on August 28th. Members of the panel discussion on job search and practice discussed the following topics:

1. **Benefit of second year associates**
2. **Duties of first-year associates**
3. **Assessing the reputation of the firm**
4. **Requirements for promotion**
5. **Advantages of large law firms**

**Board of Visitors reviews building plans**

By MERLE SNYDER

To the uninitiated, the "Board of Visitors" may sound like a scouting group which counts out places with names like Sri Lanka and Malagasy Republic in its membership. But Thomas Prytania, Eli Lilly & Co.; Bob Hayes, NLRB in Indianapolis; Karen Cutright, Ice Miller; Mark Giaquinti, small practice; Larry Berning, Sidney & Austin; and moderator, Dean Arthur Lottz immediately preceding the panel showed the board that the firm's principles are not so much a matter of the firm's business. If so, keep in mind that the client might decide it is cheaper to get in-house counsel, and consequently dissociate with the firm. (4) Attention to Young Lawyers: How much attention is devoted to the development of young lawyers? Are they all given the mundane tasks? A good way to find out is to ask a young associate to see his time sheet. (5) Sailing: Are new associates established, whether there are scheduled reviews, and what a firm invests in continuing legal education.

For more information on particular firms, Mr. Berning recommends friends and classmates that worked for firms; a book, Wall Street Lawyer, and two periodicals, National Law Review/ABA Journal and American Lawyer/ American Lawyer being more gossipy.

Board of Visitors reviews building plans
Interview: Fred Graham

Lawyer-newsmen faces tough ethical questions

During his trip from Bloomington to catch a flight from Indianapolis to Washington, D.C. in the early morning hours on September 13, Graham, a Yale undergraduate and Vanderbilt Law School product, served as Chief Counsel to the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee. He is also a three-time Peabody Award winner and was in 1974 Peabody Board. Prior to joining CBS News in 1972, Mr. Graham was the Supreme Court correspondent for the New York Times.

Exordium: Our first question for you, Mr. Graham is what type of person do you try to aim your reports at? Do you have a specific image in mind that you would be speaking to when you are on the air?

Graham: Yes, what I try to do is figure out what I think is the level of understanding of the average person watching and aim just a notch above that. You find that people react to the ordinary person who are watching television — they can really understand the law if you explain it in a common sense way. They appreciate not being talked down to. I just make subjective judgments as to what I think is the level of knowledge and comprehension of the average watcher and try to hit just a notch above that.

Exordium: Which is the core concept that the Court applies rationality with bite — how can you explain these concepts? Is it even necessary to do so?

Graham: That happens to me sometimes. The way you have to ask, and it’s their decision — they’re all adults. If they have some reason for telling me, in their own mind it’s sufficient to outweigh the technological considerations, and that’s for them to decide, not me. I always ask.

Exordium: So you think that the lawyer as a reporter has certain responsibilities that differ from that of an average reporter without any legal training? Does the need for more flexibility scheduling of courses required under Rule 11?

Graham: I think there’s much of a conflict. I think the lawyer as a reporter has certain responsibilities that differ from that of an average reporter without any legal training. That’s when you get a leak when someone in the position of authority has abused his or her position. Generally speaking, you get a leak when someone in the position of authority or someone in a position of authority has abused that position.

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Interview with newsman Fred Graham continued

Continued from page 3

I have Brenzskii, and you have a large council. We still have a lot of work, but we probably won't be able to clear up all the old issues before the election. There were two days of hearings in one day in May, and then Lundy was at the White House counsel and it didn't even produce anything. Then we testified in front of the Connecticut State House, and we heard that the White House counsel had been a whole day of meetings in which Stansfield, the director of the CIA was testifying. We said, "You didn't say anything, didn't say anything, and by the time we had a chance to press him, he said, 'Well, he said, 'I wasn't going to say anything.' The question we were going to ask was what was his position on the Iran-contra affair. And he said, 'I wasn't going to say anything.'

"Well, you know, there's a really real point here. We're in a whole new era. You can't sit back and say, 'Well, we did it in the past, so we can do it again.' You have to say, 'What did we do in the past?' And then you have to say, 'What are we doing now?'"

"And I think that the role of the city attorney is absolutely crucial. You have to be able to advise the mayor and the City Council. That's the job."
Moot Court team organized

Members, would-be members, and faculty advisors of the Moot Court Board congregated September 8th for the first organizational meeting of the fall semester. The group heard explanations of the various competitions and signed an interest list to establish teams for the contests.

Participation is possible in eight competitions, and judging by the size of the group, there is no problem with lack of interest. The trouble, as with much we do these days, stems from the current state of the economy. As Prof. Ron Waicukauski announced, "It is a bad budget year for the law school." Even so, the board is hopeful of participating in at least five competitions.

The team for the National Moot Court Competition was selected last spring. Members of the team are already planning for the November regionals, with eyes on the national finals in Chicago.

The Tri-State Moot Court Competition is open to teams of second-year students from Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. The "trial run" for this competition is Prof. Waicukauski's course, Appellate Advocacy. The course is taught in the spring semester and is open to first-year students. This creates scheduling problems for students who need this background course before competition during their second year.

Alex Tanford bemoaned the curriculum as it pertains to teaching oral advocacy at IU. He discussed attempts this year to increase such instruction in the first year tutorial sections. There is a hope that the curriculum can be improved in the future.

Note: This article does not necessarily reflect the views of all members of S.L.A.

SLA to interview candidates

BY BRADLEY SKOLNIK

In the early 1970s, as a response to theampus activism of that era, the law school faculty adopted a resolution establishing student participation in making committees. It was envisaged that the appointment of students to these various committees would be made by the SAC and elected by students. Accordingly, the Student Appointments Committee (SAC) was created. It was intended that student participation in the decision-making apparatus of the law school would be made by a board comprised of student appointees allowed to participate in the deliberations of the various committees, but with only a few exceptions in such areas as faculty and elected by students. Accordingly, the Student Appointments Committee (SAC) was created; as its name clearly indicates, its primary function was to decide which students should serve on the committees. In 1979, SAC was reorganized under the name of Indiana University Student Law Association (IUSLA), in order to reflect the wide range of duties and responsibilities it has assumed.

This action by the law school faculty nearly a decade ago represented a bold attempt to encourage student participation in the decision-making apparatus of the law school. Not only are student appointees allowed to participate in the deliberations of the various committees, but with only a few exceptions, in such areas as faculty hiring, they are afforded full and complete voting rights. In addition, the appointments process itself, totally under the aegis of IUSLA, is free from administrative or faculty intervention. An appointment is subject to a veto.

For several reasons, however, the main objective of the appointments process — the creation of a responsible and representative student voice in law school decision-making — has become imperiled. The Chief Impediment is the low level of interest of the student body in the appointments process. Aside from the large pool of applicants for the so-called "glory" committees, such as Admissions and Faculty Hiring, student interest in the appointments process is minimal. For many first-year committee members, the appointment process has not represented an interesting or worthwhile task.

Fortunately, the enthusiasm and dedication of many first-year committee members have continued to be a source of encouragement and support for the process. Several of the allegedly "ill-informed" committee members, however, such as Clinical Experiential Learning and Development, may be pivotal in the future. This is the opportunity for many IUSLA committee members to become acquainted with the workings of the SAC, and to see the value in being a part of the process.

The IUSLA board is currently accepting applications from students interested in serving on the SAC. Each applicant will be required to submit a short written statement and an interview with the entire IUSLA board. A representative student voice in the decision-making process at the law school is necessary to provide a responsible and representative student voice in the ultimate decision-making process.
Joint degree students face conflicts

Last year several students enrolled in the joint degree programs offered by the School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA). The advantages of SPEA's degree programs seem obvious, but are not always a reality when students are trying to apply them in the job market. Many students express qualms about the ending of the programs at the negative schools. Are the joint programs really worth it?

The advantages of joint degree programs allow an individual to combine a Master's degree in public administration or public affairs with a law degree concurrently upon completion of a four-year course of study. Joint requirements in each of the programs are reduced greatly to allow the student to complete the two programs in less time than would require the separately complete work for the two degrees.

It is a view that a joint degree would have a unique advantage in the business world, but such an approach may not be so. Jim Leonard, President of the Indiana University joint degree student association, says that SPEA candidates in a joint JD/MBA program have had no problem combining the two programs. What is the view of the joint programs? Two major problems appear common to both combined degree programs: lack of time and lack of adequate financial aid.

Kathy Watson, a second-year law student, has yet to begin taking coursework. "A degree is a problem of time," she said. "I'm not sure how long I can delay the start of SPEA coursework."

The SPEA administrator described JD/MBA graduates as "very, very employable," and noted that all of the graduates of the joint programs have had no problem finding a job within the business world that can effectively combine the background offered by both degrees. This view is disputed, however, by those running the School of Public and Environmental Affairs, who believe that the JD/MBA program "highly overrated." They note the difficulty of finding a position in the business community for lawyers, the joint degree may prove to be more of a liability than an asset.

This is what might have led Dr. Paula Kaiser, until September the Director of Admissions and Financial Aid for the Graduate School of Public and Environmental Affairs, to call the value of the JD/MBA program "highly overrated." She notes the difficulty of finding a position in the business world that can effectively combine the background offered by both degrees. This view is disputed, however, by those running the School of Public and Environmental Affairs, who believe that the JD/MBA program "highly overrated." They note the difficulty of finding a position in the business community for lawyers, the joint degree may prove to be more of a liability than an asset.

What of the students in the program? Two major problems appear common to both combined degree programs: lack of time and lack of adequate financial aid.

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Students are not so satisfied with the handling of the joint programs by the Law and Business Schools. "The Law School doesn't pay much attention to the (JD/MBA) program, but the Business School gives it some importance," says one second-year law student spending this semester in the MBA program. He wishes that the Law School would "do more than acknowledge the existence of the program," and offer information in the form of a handbook of policies, particularly residency and class availability, remain unclear to joint program students. SPEA is currently developing a handbook to remedy potential problems.

Pops series begins

The Indiana University Auditorium Pops Series began last year with The Dukes of Dixieland. After a large crowd who, living 700 miles from the backrooms of Bourbon Street, and accustomed to "real" New Orleans jazz, were perhaps more receptive than the Dukes deserved. This writer, who lived a year in New Orleans, has heard better. The Dukes looked tired and the sets seemed routine. They could have done it in their sleep. They can't run through each number, bored, smiling briefly and reluctantly after applause. For a "canned" performance of Dixieland jazz, however, the Dukes certainly passed Bloomington's standards. The Exordium looks forward to seeing more performances at the Auditorium Pops, including Henry Mancini on January 25, Marvin Hamlisch on February 7, and Peter Nero on March 8.

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Potential of black law students frustrated

By OCTAVIS WHITE

If I establish that I am a stranger in your land, I will at least avoid the shock of being attacked in my own home by kindred. We are strangers and I dwell in your world — therefore, whatever you do to me cannot truly come as a surprise — Harriet Tubman

Contemporary black students of law must still confront many of the same problems that the first black lawyers fought against, back in the mid-nineteenth century. Racism, inadequacy in educational opportunities, and scarce economic resources kept the numbers of black lawyers small. While significantly more blacks attend law school today, the remnants of these problems in present-day society keep black law students in white law schools feeling like strangers in a strange land.

White law schools have a basic duty to the black students they admit to their programs. They must provide them the same opportunity to become competent lawyers that white students enjoy. Recruitment efforts have increased the numbers of black law students nation-wide, but admission to law school doesn’t necessarily correlate with learning the law. Schools must make it a primary goal to insure that each black law student is taught the law. Law schools must therefore make it clear what they expect of the black student. No useful purpose is served by admitting black students to the bar, but flunking them out in the spring. The schools must recognize that their black students have valuable potential for serving their communities and the law. Many of these students, however, face uncertainties that their white counterparts don’t. Thus, faculties must commit themselves to teaching in the fullest sense of the word.

Many believe that the educational deficiencies of blacks, especially black law students, have been overemphasized. Often black law students are more uncertain about becoming members of the legal profession. It may alienate them from their own communities. Kenneth S. Tollett comments that “although black consciousness and black pride are causing Blacks to look upon most Blacks, including Black lawyers, more positively, it is remarkable how Negroes did not support Black lawyers more in the last twenty years.” Joining an institution with a past history of racism and oppression causes great concern among black law students. The method of white law schools often forces such intense cultural adjustments on black students that their academic performance suffers. Harriet Tubman stated, “I was free, but there was no one to welcome me to the land of freedom. I was stranger in a strange land.” Black law students may well echo her feelings when they lack black professors, who bring to the classroom the experiences and practical skills that black law students can relate to in planning their careers.

J. Cochran suggests that participation in the legal process may be a moral issue for students. The contempt of the Negro Supreme Court and National Mock Trial Competitions. The Exordium’s own David Joel was a member of last year’s Client Counseling team, coached by Professor Greenbaum, which placed second in the regionals.

Moot Court organizes teams

(Continued from page 6)

is also a desire, despite the red tape involved, to shift Appellate Advocacy to the fall semester. Except for the Tri-State competition, there are no course requirements for the contests, but background classes in the area of competition and courses in trial techniques are recommended.

Other competitions discussed for this year included the Administrative Law Competition, the Jessup International Moot Court Competition, the National Mock Trial Competition, and the The Exordium’s own David Joel was a member of last year’s Client Counseling team, coached by Professor Greenbaum, which placed second in the regionals.

Notable prof quotes

“If we’re learning how to manipulate the law!”
Bradley 9/29/79

“If you can’t express it, you don’t know it.”
Tarlock 9/10/79

“A good lawyer can beat any psychiatrist.”
Bradley 9/26/79

“I view my job as throwing you a lifeline and setting you on the right track.”
Tarlock 10/19/79

“Death... is cheaper than agony.”
Bradley 9/26/79

“You can always sue anybody for anything.”
Bethel 10/9/79

“There’s (proximate cause) here: your Honor.

“It’s hard to sue someone 5 years old. They keep skipping, you know, all over the courtroom.”
Bethel 10/19/79

TEXT BOOKS
LAW REFERENCE BOOKS
STUDY AIDS
LAW DICTIONARIES
LEGAL PADS

BOOKSTORE
Indiana Memorial Union
210 East Kirkwood Ave.
Mall Road Branch
2850 Buick-Cadillac Blvd
4191 West 3rd St.
Highland Village Branch
Reader berates law school competition

The legal profession, law school, and the law are deeply embedded in the law student’s consciousness. A certain type of competition is inevitable: there is no avoiding the best job or to strive for the best desired marks; the undesirable is avoided. But a distressing by-product of the existence of a competitive atmosphere is that so many of us are able to see set in the losers of the competition; it is the legal profession, the world of doom hovering over the fear of the empty hands, the last runner across the finish line, the bankrupt “Monopoly.” There is little to suppress what is not a loser, and if you have more points than I, well, then, I suppose I have lost. Neither of us really had a choice of whether we would play for “keeps” or just kick the ball off the pitch. It could have chosen not to play at all, at the risk of forfeiting the game. I could have watched from the sidelines with the others who won, or not played. But the atmosphere says that you can only be a winner if you participate in the game. I also says that you can only be a winner if you have won, and only if you know who the losers are.

Thomas Hoover, in The Zen Experience, says that “Zen is based on the recognition of two incompatible types of thought: rational and intuitive.” The intuition cannot be taught. The rationality comes from training in language and edification could come from participation in the game (“It isn’t playing war or losing”). If this is true, and if you have more

By PAUL SWAIN

residence had installed bars along the shower walls and made the chair she uses once in the shower an everyday fixture. (You see, those steps that move no real purpose at the doorways to showers become one piece of awkwardness for an area that must negotiate that doorway on wheels.)

Second year student, Brad Barton’s arrival at I.U. Law School, Bloomington found him facing with a similar difficulty in trying to get in and out of the building here. Brad motors by means of a wheelchair’s been his for the last two years. When a piece of mortar shrapnel severed his spinal cord, he has to rely on friends to effect entry until a temporary ramp was constructed at the north-facing entrance. The concrete ramp that has replaced the temporary structure was completed in the fall of 1979. Now there exists a permanent means of easy access for Brad and any other student on wheels who may presently or in the future attend this school, as well as bathroom stalls bars and a more accessible drinking fountain. There are still other up-stairs that move no real purpose here, too. For the year, designed to make those daily interactions with the environment less the unwanted exercises in creative problem-solving and more the casual steps around the building.

The task is to make more disabled students aware of the services that this university provides. The law school’s disabled students seem to have a complete awareness of the existence of those services. It seems they have an extremely helpful and informal on-campus counselor in the form of Dean Frank Motley. Help of this kind within the university structure is not a permanent feature and another student told me, invaluable. As Debbie says, “My biggest handicap is not being handicapped, not sitting in a wheelchair, but others’ attitudes towards my handicap.”

Exordium offers staff award

This year The Exordium will present its Quantum Meruit Award for outstanding graduating editor. The award will consist of a bar review course letter from Josephson Bar Review Center (BBR) valued at $720. The recipient’s name will also be engraved on the Quantum Meruit Award Plaque, which is planned for the trophy case in the lobby. The award will be presented at The Exordium banquet next April. For the cynics among you, the Bar Review staff award letter may be viewed on the message board off the lobby. We hope this award will be an annual tradition at our law school and that it serves to attract quality individuals to The Exordium staff so that we can keep our paper on its present course. Third year and second year accelerated students who wish to be eligible for this year’s Quantum Meruit Award must join The Exordium staff by its next meeting. The date and time will be posted.

Full law weekend coming Oct. 10th

The Washington Regional Council of Student In-}


ternational Law Societies will hold its seventh annual International Law Weekend, sponsored by the Center for International Law, Georgetown University Law Center, George Washington University Law School, and the Washington College of Law at the American University. The weekend, to be held October 10-11, will offer the myriad of students interested in international law a chance to become more familiar with the diff}


events will include visits to major international law firms, government agencies and industries concerned with aspects of international law, a reception, a workshop on research in international law, lectures and panel discussions, and a final banquet with a nationally known speaker. Contact David Joel, International Law Association, via the notebook. Seven IU law students are going as of now. You will have the opportunity to make lots of contacts with big law firms who will be conducting tours through their offices.

THE EXORDIUM PAGE 9
Law conference race held

By ART WEINGARTNER

Thirty runners participated in the “Race Judicata” as a part of the Fourth Annual Bloomington Law Conference. The race featured a 5,000 and a 10,000 meter run, along with a 1.5 mile fun run, across the Indiana University cross country course. Joe Hogsett won the 5,000 meter race with a time of 19:09. Robert Rund took the honors in the mile, nonstudent division with 20:53. Prof. Ilene Nagel won the women’s division of the 5,000 meter race. Prof. Bryant Garth stole the show in the 10,000 meter race.

Mr. Garth, a new addition to the faculty, crossed the finish line in 40:23. David Cooper was the first student to finish, with a time of 56:42. Prof. Ilene Nagel won the women’s division of the race with 20:53. Prof. Ilene Nagel answered the question of whether the firm’s resume was available in the Placement Office.

BROWN, TODD & HEYBURN
of Louisville, Kentucky

Will be interviewing second and third year students for position of employment beginning in the summer of 1981 on Monday, October 20.

Students with scholastic qualifications who may be interested in practicing with a forty lawyer firm in this Ohio River Valley city are requested to submit resumes and to register for an interview.

Copies of the firm’s resume are available in the Placement Office.

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“Expert” analyzes law student libido

By SPIRO BEREVESKOS

Libido is one of the most tantalizing and least satisfying of all human endeavors. It can be an animalistic response to primal forces or an intimate desire. It can be physical or emotional, or both. No one can ever claim to have lowered desire and others control those urges. It is an integral part of everyone. Every human being, from himself to the sex drives. If your question is an ever-present issue in law school. When, on the sexual spectrum do you find and how does this affect your libido?

Are you a glutton or do you abstain? Finally, a person’s natural libido defines a restraint on urges. It is generally accepted that people tire themselves out. They find ways to restrain themselves because our society is a free sexual society and there is a will to be paid for pretending that it is.

With this background it is relevant to note that each one can find in law school. People tire themselves out. They get the high paying jobs and go on to retire.

Dean Leonard Fromm, Dean for Academic Affairs, resumed his duties at the law school September 22. Having undergone an eye operation for detached retina earlier this Fall, the Dean had not really expected to return until early October. His recovery has gone well, however, and has shortened his absence. Although there will probably be plenty of work to catch up on, and a crowd of clamoring students to counsel, Dean Fromm was still very anxious to return.

Corrections

Our apologies to Susan Kornfield, the unnamed author of “Attending Law School by day and night” which ran in the September issue and Cornell Collins who’s ‘For Just Us’ column had an error. The sentence read, “There is one white attorney for every 7,100 black persons.” It should have read, “There is one white attorney for every 675 white persons and one black attorney for every 7,100 black persons.”
Son of bar review: More dramshops debauched

Due to editorial demand (slightly different from its public counterpart, but ultimately more persuasive!), Son of Bar Review has been commissioned. Despite what your friends at those effete eastern colleges (e.g., University of South New Jersey) might think, the night life in Bloomington is not limited to the venues of the Law Library and those establishments given free play in the last issue of The Exordium — it only seems that way. By the way, you did hear it first on Motley's demise; that pub's replacement is infra... I'm sure that our copy editor is shaking his head in amazement over the last sentence! as it was bereft of parentheticals. They don't like me using so many "paren... but again, the copy editor is a Purdue graduate and, therefore, has probably never heard of such august literary figures as Tom Wolfe, much less read him. Enough already. This is the Copy Editor speaking. What Mr. Feigenbaum fails to realize is that as Copy Editor, I am forced to read and edit any act of alleged Journalism he may commit before the thing gets into print. Now, rather than correct what appear to be grievous misconceptions on kid's part about my (a) editorial abilities, (b) choice of undergraduate schools (a.k.a. Purdue is THE Indiana University), (3) fear of libel suits, or (4) allergies to parenthesis, I'm going to resist, in the name of journalistic freedom, any temptation to tamper further with the words or construction of this "sensitive, well-written" piece. You're on your own, Ed. — i.e.,

• BASSALOON. Located on scenic West Second Street, the Bassaloon is a "townie" bar. If you own an "I Love My Harley-Davidson" t-shirt, this is a good place to wear it to. The atmosphere is non-existent, and the parking lot bears a definite resemblance to Bloomington Auto Parts on 37. Not a good place to meet your parole officer for a drink.

• BEAR'S PLACE. Boasting excellent pizza, a big screen TV, and a big party room, Bear's is still somehow a haven for misplaced cowboy chic to the valley of the cutters. Without J.R. Ewing and the Dallas Connection, it's all but a null.

• DALLAS CONNECTION. Sorry, folks, but this kid is keeping his record — and dignity — intact. I missed it when it was the Red Dog, Backstreet, Silver Dollar, and Motley's, and am assured that I'm not missing anything now. The Dallas Connection features a John Travolta-like bull, and is trying to bring the urban cowboy chic to the valley of the cutters. Without J.R. Ewing and J.R. Richard, it just ain't the same, Rumour has it that the place is still branded A-1 for cattle call, but it may hurt a little less when the bull throws you. This might be a good place to take your pride for a drink, especially after you get it bruised.

• FRED'S BIERHAUS. A favorite hangout of Eigenmann residents who haven't learned that Bloomington has streets other than those with the prefix of "Tenth." Fred's has managed to attract a disparate bunch. Joe Norman, now linebacker for the Seattle Seahawks, used to call it home, and my friends always went down to the lounge for a Coke. It was crowded, smoke-filled and noisy when I entered. Suddenly, I heard someone saying, "Well, I looked in Gibert's, and Gibert's says..."
The room immediately fell silent as everyone bent near to hear what the only reliable legal authority had to say on the issue. I pulled my hat down over my eyes and left. "This is Law School!" I asked rhetorically, automatically shooting my cuffs. "Hell, I guess it could be worse." I sighed, and headed for Nick's.

• HOPP. Look, but don't touch. Some nights one gets the impression that the Third Street boys and girls are trying to imitate the Guinness Book of World Records for the "Most Young Women Wearing Oxford Button-Downs and Calvin Kinks". A good place to take a member of the Monroe Historical Society for a drink.

• REFUGE. How many of you have ever heard the line "This is the Refuge Inn the Mall, and it's right across the street?" A good place to take your topshakers for a drink.

• REFUGE INN. How many of you have ever heard of the "Most Young Men Wearing Harley-Davidson" t-shirt, this is a good place to wear it to. The atmosphere is non-existent, and the parking lot bears a definite resemblance to Bloomington Auto Parts on 37. Not a good place to meet your parole officer for a drink.

• RUFUS. "Hey — wait a minute! What's that in your hand?" she asked.

"Oh! I guess that's o.k. I wonder if any of the classes I took were being offered. I hate these damn ex post semester schedules, she spat.

I left the library and went down to the lounge for a Coke. It was crowded, smoke-filled and noisy when I entered. Suddenly, I heard someone saying, "Well, I looked in Gibert's, and Gibert's says..."
The room immediately fell silent as everyone bent near to hear what the only reliable legal authority had to say on the issue. I pulled my hat down over my eyes and left. "This is Law School!" I asked rhetorically, automatically shooting my cuffs. "Hell, I guess it could be worse." I sighed, and headed for Nick's.

Law school sanity continued

WASHINGTON D.C. — Congressmen bar the way to the energy crisis. In the halls of Congress, legislators are working late into the night to prevent the passage of legislation that would bring about the end of the energy crisis. With less than one week left in the current session, time is running out for Congress to act.

In a symbolic move, the House of Representatives held a vote on a resolution that would have barred the President from taking any action to address the energy crisis. The resolution was passed by a vote of 218-210, with 38 House members refusing to vote. The Senate is expected to vote on similar legislation this week.

The move by Congress comes as the nation faces a severe shortage of oil and other energy resources. The crisis has caused widespread disruptions in the economy, with many industries reporting a downturn in business. In addition, the shortage has led to an increase in oil prices, with some experts predicting that prices could reach $100 per barrel by the end of the year.

Senator John Smith (D-CA) stated, "This is a crisis of unprecedented proportions. We cannot continue to delay action in Congress. We must take steps to ensure that our nation's energy needs are met in a responsible manner."

Representative Jane Doe (R-MI) added, "We cannot afford to be passive in the face of this crisis. Congress must act quickly to address the issues at hand."

The White House has called on Congress to take immediate action to address the energy crisis. President Michael Johnson has met with Congressional leaders to discuss the matter, and has expressed his strong support for legislation that would address the crisis.

However, the legislators are divided on the issue. While some members, such as Senator Smith, support the need for quick action, others, such as Representative Doe, are more cautious in their approach.

The energy crisis has become a key issue in this year's election campaign. Both the Democratic and Republican parties are vying for the support of voters who are concerned about the state of the energy market.

As the current session of Congress draws to a close, the nation awaits the outcome of the legislative process. The issue of the energy crisis will remain a focal point of the upcoming election, with both parties vowing to make the issue a priority in their campaign.

(More to follow...)

(Continued from page 10)