WLSA Presents "Trial of a Rape Victim"

by Sally Schalk

A recent WLSA presentation entitled "Trial of a Rape Victim" featured guest speaker Marlene Langfield, of the Lake County Prosecutor's Office. Langfield's focus was on rape trials within our judicial system.

Langfield began by explaining the Indianapolis Tribune's article that is commonly invoked of which provides for a sentence of 6-20 years, with a presumptive 10 year sentence. The most severe sex offense charge in Indiana is rape with a deadly weapon or injury to the victim. Therefore, it is a 30 year prison sentence. Other offenses are unlawful deviant conduct and child molesting, which incorporates statutory rape.

Langfield then went on to explain the most difficult aspect of rape prosecution is the "one against one" testimony. It is the alleged rapist's word against the accusing victim's, making the "beyond a reasonable doubt standard" a tough concept to satisfy.

Another problem with rape prosecution is suspect apprehension. Langfield says the police are generally understaffed, making an all-out search difficult to launch. "Generally, suspects are picked up on other charges - often minor traffic violations," Langfield says.

Langfield says the basics defenses to rape are age (the alleged victim) and alibi. As a prosecutor, she emphasizes the jury selection process, the most important aspect of any case. Langfield questions potential jury members very carefully. "Voir dire is very important. I always ask whether they generally believe rape victims have somehow provoked the attack. It seems like a simple question, but many people answer yes," she says. I keep them off the jury, she relies on potential jurors' responses, her gut reactions and even "superstition," depending on how they respond to the peremptory challenge on anyone named Shirley. "Serious parties usually have experiences with Shirlleys on juries," Langfield continues.

Langfield was asked whether the stereotypical police harrassment of rape victims was a reality. She says she is sure it exists, but that the police "are sometimes suspicious of statements because they are given a lot of flack - women are continually back to life.

Langfield is not opposed to open trials. "If people are doing such trials, calling them a good vehicle for constitutional protection for the defendant. She is, however, opposed to cameras.

When asked whether she had ever encountered a male charging a female with rape, Langfield said the closest she has ever come to such a charge was a "confession." "Two women were in an apartment, telling each other things, then a police officer's wife catches the apartment and finds, and other things, poured ketchup on him and uh, gave him a new name." That's when she had herself interviewed to participate in.

continued on page 4

Honor Code
Under Fire

By Deb Wildighe

An honor system like the one in existence at the Valparaiso University School of Law is only as effective as the enforcement mechanism which underlies it. As I understand it, the primary responsibility for seeing that the honor code is upheld rests with the members of the student body.

Most people are familiar with the text and general principles of the honor code, so I will not waste any time explaining the obvious. What many of the students are unaware of are the serious consequences which flow from the mere allegation of an honor code violation. Therefore, I feel that there is a need to explain what the honor code is designed for, as well as how the system ought to work when a supposed violation does occur.

The honor code is designed to be used either as a vehicle for gaining a competitive edge, or as an instrument for revenge. The student who is turning someone in on a breach of the honor code is certain to cause the accused a few nights of lost sleep and will undoubtedly affect his study habits, that is not what the honor code is designed for. One may argue that an innocent person has been upset to learn that nearly anyone whose transgression is known will be held accountable for his conduct. I stated that nearly anybody whose actions are known to the student community will be held accountable for his conduct. I stated that nearly anybody whose actions are known to the student community will be held accountable for his conduct.

Every near-lifelong application and some employment applications, there is a question regarding any incidents in the applicant's background which could affect his fitness for the practice of law. The innocent, honest applicant would be obligated to answer, "yes" to such a question. Granted, there is a serious consequence which flows from the very allegation of an honor code violation. Yet, there can be-upset to learn that nearly anyone whose transgression is known will be held accountable for his conduct.

The Dean Search Committee invited another Dean candidate to the School of Law recently. On Sunday, Jan. 24, 1982, Nicholas White, current Dean at Memphis State University School of Law spoke with student representatives from each of the law school organizations in the new seminar room.

White is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati School of Law. He graduated second in a class of 33. After graduation, White practiced with the firm of Taft, Stettinius, and Hollingsworth, and later accepted a teaching position at Indiana University in Bloomington. White taught at U.I. for seven key faculty in the areas of real property, environmental law and wills, trusts and probate administration.

In 1977, he accepted the position of Dean at Memphis State and has remained there for the past five years. As White put it, "After changing as Dean for one in place for five years, its time to move on." Dean Ehren probably agrees with this statement.

White was asked why he wanted to come to Valparaiso and what interested him in this law school. White was not very responsive to the question. After some prodding, he mentioned his preference for this part of the country as compared to Tennessee. He liked the idea of working in a private university. White stated that private schools allow more flexibility in the administration. He also mentioned that he would like to make a contribution to legal education and felt he could do so at Valparaiso. White did not get specific regarding this contribution.

White did express a desire to teach in addition to acting in an administrative capacity as dean. He said he would like to teach a first year course on a particular topic. This would give him an opportunity to teach the law students, the A.B.A., and from the law school's re-admission policy.

The law school's curriculum is not to be off campus a great deal. White stated that many people in the legal community have the attitude that if a law student has time to clerk, the law school better have something sufficiently challenging. White's gut

continued on page 4

Dean Search Gets Underway
With Candidate Interview

Willamette Dean
Eyes Valpo Post

by Joseph Taylor

Leroy J. Tornquist, Dean and Professor of Law at Willamette University College of Law, was on campus last week to be interviewed for the position of Dean of Valparaiso University School of Law. He is the third candidate to be interviewed to date. Dean Tornquist learned of the opening several months ago while he was participating in a workshop attended by a number of law school deans.

Tornquist received both a B.S. and a J.D. from Northwestern University. He has been a member of the law school faculty since 1965. Tornquist was a private practitioner for six years, during which time he was also an adjunct professor at several different colleges. He became Associate Dean of Loyola University School of Law in Chicago in 1971 and held that post until 1977. After a one year stint as a visiting professor at McGeorge School of Law, Tornquist moved to Willamette to become that school's dean.

On Sunday, February 7, Dean Tornquist was interviewed by a group of law students. These students were representative members of the various law school student organizations. The two student members of the Dean Search Committee were also in attendance. The purpose of this interview was to give the two student members a better idea of what the university student body wanted in the new dean.

After Student Bar Association President, John Haluk, opened the floor for questions, Dean Tornquist stated that he wanted to know what VUSL students thought were the "problems and challenges" facing this law school. Responses ranged from the invisibility of Dean Ehren and lack of empathy for students displaced by the administration to the scheduling of classes and the quality of the academic program. Dean Tornquist was eager to express his views on each topic brought up by the student panel. He was very impressed with the students and what was accomplished during Ehren's years at V.U. Tornquist stated there is "always a lot of pressure on any dean. The pressure comes from the university administration, the law school faculty and staff, law students, the A.B.A., and from alumni. It can be especially bad when the school is trying to raise money for a new building."

The prospect of a new law building is one thing that attracted Tornquist to VUSL. He thinks a new building means the University Education area, the law school campus and staffing. He also said that the school to be first rate, the drawback of the new building will be off campus a great deal.

Tornquist realizes that the dean is a school's chief fund raiser and that continued on page 4
The Honor Code has reared its head again. Rumors abound. Like the Loch Ness Monster, many students know of the Honor Code, but most have not been personally involved with the Code. The reason for this is that when students follow the Code, the law school administration never comments on the Honor Code.

However, these premium spaces should not be hoarded, especially when they are paid for in part at your expense. Watch the dinner and watching Welcome Back Kotter and Barney Miller re-runs. When the television is turned off, and dinner is finished, try earning some money in order to preserve (or, as the case may be) their presumably lucky study spot. This situation appears to be most critical at the individual desks along the side aisle and at the tables in the back of the library, where sometimes it’s quiet enough to study a little. If these areas are vacant, everyone is certainly free to claim them, so long as one is really using them to study.

The need for secrecy is obvious. Students brought up on charges do not want others to know of them. Even fellow students. Another reason students have little knowledge of the trouble. The law school rumor mill starts churning out rumors faster than about as accurate as saying that most States and home states or colleges or money will not want others to know of them. Even family members. Make up the existing law student opinion poll conducted by The Forum, almost everyone polled was in favor of the idea of an Honor Code. These students believed that cheating should be eradicated in a school of law. Interestingly, over one half felt that this particular Honor Code does not put students in an unfair advantage. Students cited a non-committal attitude on the part of the faculty, distrust in the mechanics of the Honor Court, a lack of knowledge of the Code, and an unsatisfactory Students believed that the existing Code was out of date and was in need of updating. Last year Fred Siekert stated that the Honor Code is nothing more than a J.D. from a law school which had ceased to exist. One thing that might be worse would be holding a J.D. from a law school that condoned cheating. The cheating by itself is bad, but if a school began to obtain a reputation for allowing cheating, for not adequately investigating reported incidents, or for turning its back from the program’s credibility in the legal community would be destroyed. Several law students feel this school is dangerously close to gaining such a reputation. These students would like to see a unified faculty statement supporting the Honor Code. A similar statement by the administration is also called for. Not only should support be expressed, but a penchant to see that the Code was enforced should be revealed.

Support and enforcement would do a great deal to ensure the good reputation which this school currently enjoys. The administration should do more for the student that the faculty does care about something besides tenure.
Administration Under The Weather
by Allison Nichol

"I think it was a right decision, in a crisis situation of that kind. The best efforts of the Administration will not make everybody whole." That statement was made by Dean Ehren in reply to a question posed by Tula Kavadias concerning the administrative crisis management of the snowstorm Dec. 18 and the subsequent controversy concerning 1-L finals.

Questions concerning the handling of the snowstorm predominated the First half of a two and one-half hour meeting between 50 members of the 1st year class and Dean Ehren, Assoc. Dean Farago, Admin. Asst. Nancy Kohlhoff and Head Librarian Matt Downs. Space prohibits a recap of the entire explanation offered by the administration but in short, the story of the snowstorm goes like this...

That philosophy of flexibility how-ever, does not extend to the Law School policy concerning tutorials. When pressed on the question of admission policies concerning tutorial, both Dean Ehren and Assoc. Dean Farago recited the Standard Predictive Index of 75 or below as the admission of a criterion. This "index" is used to predict a performance at this law school.

Dean Ehren realized that this decision might lead to security prob-lems but based his decision, in part, on the fact that "this Law School runs on an honor code, a code that is strongly believed in, a code that ought to work." In addition, Ehren cited Valparaiso University's philosophy of flexibility in situations where individual solutions.

The most pressing problem was how to handle the situation of a professor administering the exam.

In order to encourage the cut-back of funding of loan programs, Ehren expressed concern about the means to escape a situation of domestic violence it is necessary to remedy all of the problems of which domestic violence is only a symptom.

Since that in mind the systems approach encourages both partners to remedying domestic violence can be found in its systems approach to domestic vio-lence. In order to fully understand the systems approach it is necessary to realize that until very recently battered women have been viewed as victims. The stereotype was that of a woman trapped for whatever reason: financial, lack of education, lack of support, and fear for their life. Women were thought to be in situations seemingly without resolve, situations into which they would be trapped again and again without remedy.

It was important to deny that those factors do in some instances exist, the systems approach is designed to help those women. Domestic violence slides the scales of socio-economic boundaries with increasingly fluidity. Faced with such evidence it becomes apparent that domestic violence is a symptom and not an end product. If a woman with the means to escape a situation of domestic violence chooses to remain, perhaps other women are making that same choice for reasons other than lack of mobility.

With that in mind the systems approach encourages both partners to participate in intensive short-term counseling. But if periodic follow-up counseling. This dual counseling ef-fort examines all aspects of the domestic situation in an attempt to remedy all of the problems of domestic violence is only a symptom.

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WLSA To Aid "Caring Place"
by Allison Nichol

"We're looking for trouble," is the slogan reflecting the purpose and the philosophy of the 1-L's. That concern was voiced by 1-L's was to lobby the Administration was thanked for their help.

Predictive Index of 75 or below as the admission of a criterion. That concern was voiced by 1-L's was to lobby the Administration was thanked for their help.

The SBA Constitutional Drafting Committee began re-drafting the SBA Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982. The Board's paranoia, we can now see, had come to the conclusion that under-graduates, by adroit subterfuge are able to sidestep the SBA's Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982. The Board's paranoia, we can now see, had come to the conclusion that under-graduates, by adroit subterfuge are able to sidestep the SBA's Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982. The Board's paranoia, we can now see, had come to the conclusion that undergraduates, by adroit subterfuge are able to sidestep the SBA's Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982. The Board's paranoia, we can now see, had come to the conclusion that undergraduates, by adroit subterfuge are able to sidestep the SBA's Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982. The Board's paranoia, we can now see, had come to the conclusion that undergraduates, by adroit subterfuge are able to sidestep the SBA's Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982.

The SBA sent a letter to Campus Security in December concerning the use of the new school parking cards that do not have "BLUE STICKERS". We have received no reply. Although the Board has made it clear that they have come to the conclusion that undergraduates, by adroit subterfuge are able to sidestep the SBA's Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982. The Board's paranoia, we can now see, had come to the conclusion that undergraduates, by adroit subterfuge are able to sidestep the SBA's Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982. The Board's paranoia, we can now see, had come to the conclusion that undergraduates, by adroit subterfuge are able to sidestep the SBA's Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982. The Board's paranoia, we can now see, had come to the conclusion that undergraduates, by adroit subterfuge are able to sidestep the SBA's Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982. The Board's paranoia, we can now see, had come to the conclusion that undergraduates, by adroit subterfuge are able to sidestep the SBA's Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982. The Board's paranoia, we can now see, had come to the conclusion that undergraduates, by adroit subterfuge are able to sidestep the SBA's Constitution and By-laws on Monday, Feb. 1, 1982. The Board's paranoia, we can now see, had come to the conclusion that undergraduates, by adroit subterfug...
Tornquist Interview

continued from page 1

raising money means extensive travel. However, he stated it was equally important to maintain contact with the students. Tornquist plans to maintain an open door policy and to teach in order to stay abreast of problems and concerns students may have.

"Teaching is an outlet for me. I gain more personal satisfaction from teaching than from any other work I can do," he said.

Dean Tornquist expressed the desire that students in Valparaiso also share his open door policy should they become deans. While this policy would do nothing to guarantee the rapport between students and faculty, one draws the conclusion that the students should tend to let their academic research and scholarship slip," he said.

Tornquist stated that he placed a great deal of emphasis on faculty scholarship. "The most important thing the faculty does is teach, but the next most important thing is research," he claimed. The Dean said he was not happy about the "publish or perish" notions because research tends to pull teachers away from their students. He maintained that his open door policy would allow him to keep in touch with the students.

"The credibility of a law school and its faculty rests a great deal in the academic output of the faculty members. I would definitely push teachers to research and publish while still feeling that they were doing their job," he asserted.

Dean Tornquist was asked how he would deal with tenured faculty who were reluctant to publish, and he said he would use methods similar to those used to combat the problem. Dean Tornquist said, "Teachers should teach at the highest level possible. If they don’t, something is wrong. Students and faculty will begin to search for a faculty who is a good teacher and who is not." He realized that the really good teachers spend more time preparing for class. Their academic output is measured partly by the quality of their class sessions. Therefore, the good teachers need not research very much. Those who say they need to research and publish a substantial amount in order to gain an increase in salary. He further stated that "unnecessary faculty must publish and instructors must teach at that high level or publish before they will receive a raise."

Dean Tornquist sees himself as an advocate for law students and the school as a whole. He wants the law school to give the best to the students. When there are conflicting interests between the School of Law and the rest of the University. He wants the best for the School of Law. Tornquist feels that the school’s reputation will increase. Besides helping out in trial and appellate advocacy classes, these lawyers will become better judges and more effective in the courtroom. They will also help coach the mock trial, moot court and clinical counseling teams.

Dean Tornquist believes that bringing in lawyers from top law firms as visiting or adjunct professors, the school’s reputation will increase. These lawyers will become better instructors and municipal judges. They will also help other lawyers of the good things happening here.

Dean Tornquist said that he would help students when they begin to search for employment. These lawyers may hire promising students or help students get a job in the law school. This idea was as well received at the interview as Dean Tornquist. He realized that the really good teachers spend more time preparing for class. Their academic output is measured partly by the quality of their class sessions. Therefore, the good teachers need not research very much. Those who say they need to research and publish a substantial amount in order to gain an increase in salary. He further stated that "unnecessary faculty must publish and instructors must teach at that high level or publish before they will receive a raise."

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Students Go To The Wall
by Deb Wldhage

Any person in this institution who believes he is under unnecessary pressures of law school will certainly change his mind once he has taken a trip to the infamously wall-wailing wall. The wall, conveniently located on the left side of the corridor, leading to the courtroom, offers new experiences in mental tortoise. Perhaps the most anxiety-ridden moments a law student endures occur on his initial approach to the wall. Having been to the walling wall times, I know how to approach the whadjaget. Whadjaget is a creature who always appears only the wall. He is often the victim of justifiable homicide. His approach, however, is quite effective. He lurks in one of the doorways of the classrooms until an unsuspecting victim approaches the wall to check on a grade. Then he appears out of nowhere to eagerly inquire, "What did you get?" The totally baffled victim blurs out his grade (Professor Stevenson calls this an excited utterance). Inevitably, the whadjaget has scored a two or three points higher. Whadjaget casually mentions this fact in his processes to launch into a lengthy account of how he happened to score so high, and before you know it, sympathy for the other tortured being.

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Greetings-and-glance is the least subtle of all approaches to the wall. The waller strolls down the corridor, ostensibly on his way to the Union. He glances at the wall, without turning his head. If he sees a grade sheet that interests him, he stops to survey the situation, making some remark about straightening the grades on the wall. Then he continues down the corridor and out the side doors, the corridor and out the side doors, where he will either be found hanging in the door against the side of the building, or doing cartwheels on the west lawn. Some law students display a total lack of finesse as they check their grades. These people just walk up to the wall, find their grades, and walk away. The only visible sign of anxiety is the noticeable lump in their throats. If I had to select any moments that were especially nerve-wracking during my law school career, I would have to say that the moments it takes to walk through the front doors and down the corridor to the walling wall top the list. Finals, oral argument and interviews were all stress-producers, but at least I had a solution to the problem. Invariably, the whadjaget has scored a two or three points higher. Whadjaget casually mentions this fact in his processes to launch into a lengthy account of how he happened to score so high, and before you know it, sympathy for the other tortured being.

Dear Smokers,

I am aware of your need to get a cigarette ASAP after that grueling 50-minute section that is called class. In fact, this need may be so great, that at times it is impossible for you to wait until you walk 10 feet to the door and reach the hallway, thus forcing you to "light-up" while in the class.

This critical moment your need must blind you to the fact that there is a ban on smoking in classrooms. (As verified with office personnel).

The purpose behind the ban is obvious. Non-smokers have a right to not breathe the smoke. In the hallway, they can walk a few steps away. In the classroom the choice is much more limited. The smoke that remains from those initial drags stays far longer than any pleasant thoughts of the person who left it.

Sincerely,
Jim Oates

P.S. Feel free to rush out at the end of class.

Alum Appointed to Bench

Prof Potts explains Methods

Potts recognizes that law is fluid and subject to change and invites comments from his students. What a student has said about the law "ought to be recognized as very useful and very good. The law may say one thing, and that person may have told (the class) good reasoning. It might be that way... but maybe the class should also consider changing the law..."

Potts envisions eventually adding additional tax course to the curriculum. In addition, he feels "there are some changes in the structure of the present tax courses that might be profitable." He was not able to elaborate on the specifics of these changes at this time.

Potts is married and has two boys. His interests, other than tax and his family, include skiing, the camps, political science, and the pro-life organization and the study of Irish history.

Dear Smokers,

...
Dear Earl:

Once again you’re barking up the wrong tree. The paper you read ridiculing the administration about exams was not the Forum. However, I am inclined to agree with you (for the first time in three years). The snowstorm was an unforeseen circumstance. It not only immobilized the faculty and administration but the whole Porter County area. So some people were inconvenienced, weren’t we all? As for your rebuttal, Dean, go knock on my door;
inconvenienced, weren’t we all? As for your rebuttal, Dean, go knock on my door; it not only immobilized the faculty and administration but the whole Porter County area. So some people were inconvenienced, weren’t we all? As for your rebuttal, Dean, go knock on my door;

Signed,
Dean

Dear Dean:

I believe the condemnation by your “newspaper” of the administration concerning the test procedures on the “snow day” (Dec. 18) was totally uncalled for. The winter storm caught everyone by surprise. It is in my opinion that things were handled as well as could be expected considering the weather. To my knowledge no one has been irreparably harmed by the confusion that occurred on that day. In the future I hope you people direct your efforts to covering more important issues and not to sensational muckraking.

Signed,
Dean Error

Dear 3rd Year:

Do you chew?

Signed,
Earl Campbell

Of course I do. Well, that is, most of the time. Once I tried to swallow a bite of my Big Mac without chewing it first. It got lodged in my throat and I couldn’t breathe. I nearly passed out before a husky counter girl bearhugged me and that sucker popped right out. From now on, I will chew most everything except jello and soup.

Signed,
3rd Year

Is it true that Bert Goodwin is really G. Gordon Liddy in disguise?

Signed,
One Mad 1-L

Dear 1-L:

I posed the question to Professor Goodwin who denied your claim. However, the former Federal Government employee did stress upon me that all 1-Ls WILL be in Public Law on Fridays until 4:30, that all WILL read his lengthy assignments; that all WILL be subject to humiliating interrogation in class; and that all WILL get lousy grades on the final.

Signed,
1-L

Dear Cars:

Are those little yellow lines on the pavement really necessary for students to be able to park in a straight row in the law school parking lot?

Signed,
The Cars

Dear 3rd Year:

I guess so. Ever since the parking lines have been covered by ice and snow the lot looks like the aftermath of a demolition derby. It’s a good thing that it doesn’t snow inside the law school. Most people wouldn’t know which room to go to for class, and if they found their way there, they wouldn’t know where to sit.

Signed,
3rd Year

Dear 3rd Year:

Back in my day, anyone your age who was still living off his parents was either a bum or mentally retarded. When are you going to stop this nonsense and get a job?

Signed,
Dad

Dear 3rd Year:

You aren’t going to believe this, but I really didn’t cause your approaching death...

Signed,
Jrd

The School of Law has recently established a fellowship program for faculty of other colleges and universities. The fellowships will permit academics from other disciplines to study law at Valparaiso while providing them with tuition and fees. It is hoped that through this fellowship interdisciplinary study will be enriched at the law school, and that similarly inquirers by the faculty chairmen who will reciprocate will enhance law school publications. The fellowships have been part of the February Bar Exam, and students will benefit most from the practical job search methods. Please stop by the placement office and give Pat Swanson your thoughts on this matter.

In addition, for those students taking the February Bar Exam, please stop by the placement office for last minute help. There is some applicable, inexpensive lodging available.

Career Planning Seminar to be Offered

A one day Career Counseling program is tentatively scheduled for 3/29/82. The lecturers will include A. Richard Wasem, an attorney currently practicing law as a sole practitioner in Illinois. Mr. Wasem has previously been associated with two Chicago “Law Firms” and is also principal of Richard Lynn Associates, Inc. which is the organization responsible for the seminar. Another lecturer in the seminar will be Larry Reich. Mr. Reich is employed by Sweetheart Cup Corporation, a Fortune “500” corporation, at corporate headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Reich is working and has worked for major businesses in the areas of personnel, training and development, and career management. He is also a principal of Richard Lynn Associates, Inc. Richard Lynn Associates, Inc. was incorporated in Illinois in 1979, and is currently engaged in career counseling for members of the legal profession, as well as for law students.

There will be no cost to law students for the seminar. A committee, to include student representatives, will schedule the seminar. The placement office feels it is paramount that students take an active part in this program.

At the present time, the 1st and 2nd year students will benefit most from the career planning and analytical aspects of the seminar, while 3rd year students will benefit most from the practical job search methods.

Please stop by the placement office and give Pat Swanson your thoughts on this matter.

February 12, 1982
In Search of Blackacre

After nearly three years of studying law, I must report that there are several puzzling legal issues that legal scholars have yet to research. It is shocking to realize, for example, that the legal profession has not yet ascertained the exact geographic location of Blackacre.

After reading ABA Code of Professional Responsibility Canon 8 which mandates that lawyers play a key role in improving the legal system, I decided that the discovery of Blackacre would have significant, positive effects upon American legal education. Therefore, I embarked upon an exhaustive, painstaking search for Blackacre.

I began my investigation by carefully reviewing Gilbert's on Real Property for clues as to its location. Then I wrote Mr. Gilbert a letter, but have yet to receive a response.

On the basis of my preliminary research, I hypothesized that Blackacre must be located in England where shopping is a tourist attraction.

Several months thereafter, to my astonishment, I found Blackacre right here in Valpo. This discovery may eventually bring fame to Valparaiso. In fact, Blackacre may become a tourist attraction.

You can imagine my excitement as I walked up the sidewalk and raised the brass door-knocker on the door of the house in question. (The motif "B/A" is inscribed on the doorknocker). I felt like an archeologist opening the tomb of an Egyptian pharaoh. I realized that was making legal history!

When the door opened I was greeted by an elderly couple who identified themselves as H and W. After introducing myself and giving the purpose of my visit, I was invited inside.

H and W, with their children C1 and C2, were already aware of the notoriety of their home but were disappointed that other law students had not visited them before. (H and W also had another child, C3, who died suddenly several years ago. They had a framed photo of him on the wall. His face, in this photo, was circled. He died intestate.) I assured them that other law students would visit them in the future.

H and W asked if Mr. Goodwin's legal history class and the property classes of Mr. Gramley and Mr. Myers would like to make a "field trip" to Blackacre. I thanked them for this generous offer.

I told them that the Student Bar Association might like to host a beer party at Blackacre. They said that such a party would be impossible, however. Apparently, if liquor is sold on the premises, title to the property will shift to R.

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The Tort and Insurance Practice Section (TIPS) of the American Bar Association is sponsoring two law student essay contests early in 1982. One of the contests focuses on environmental issues, particularly oceans, waterways and water, and the other focuses on law and medicine.

The Second Annual Philippe Cousteau Environmental Essay Competition, sponsored by the TIPS Environmental Law Committee, is dedicated to the memory of environmentalist Philippe Cousteau, who died in an airplane accident in 1979. Students may submit entries on any topic involving environmental law, but because of Cousteau's special concern for the Earth's waters, special consideration will be given to issues related to oceans, waterways and water. Papers must be postmarked prior to March 1, 1982 and should be sent to Douglas M. Ragen, 900 S.W. 5th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, 97204.

The Medicine and Law Essay Competition is sponsored by the TIPS Medicine and Law Committee. Entries, which must be a minimum of 3,000 words in length, may deal with any aspect of law and medicine.

Competition registration materials will be sent to students members of TIPS in early January. Registration forms must be filed with the section prior to March 15, 1982. Forms should be mailed to Student Essay Competition, Committee on Medicine and Law, Tort and Insurance Practice Section, American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. All essays submitted must be postmarked no later than May 1.

All law students may enter the Cousteau Competition, but only second and third year students are eligible for the Medicine and Law Competition. Each contest offers a first prize of $500 plus travel and lodging at the ABA 1982 Annual Meeting in San Francisco to present the winning paper. The second prize is $250 and the third prize is $100. All winning papers will be considered for publication in The Forum, the TIPS quarterly legal journal.

Classifieds

Dan and Helene - Congratulations on your engagement.
Steve - Have a Happy Valentine's Day from Lori.
Paul and Jerry - Make room for baby.
Tom - Flegeaaaaase. Your Honey.
Joe - Are you awake? Julie
Deb - I've got the V.D. Blues. Bo Pat - Let's do it on V.D. Eve. Chris
Bitch-Wench - You'd better exercise Your Stud.
Kathy - Baby, you're the greatest. Bang, zoom, to the moon. Guess Who Paul - Why are you so quiet this year. 3-L Class.

Student Contests and Conferences