Wildman speaks about products liability

By Kathy Fox

Mark Wildman wished law schools taught human behavior, how to communicate and how to listen. When he taught human behavior, he taught the importance of listening and how to listen. Lawyers need to learn to listen to what the plaintiffs are saying. The lawyer should find out what the plaintiffs are thinking. The lawyer should learn about the different types of plaintiff. Should the lawyer ask the plaintiff what he or she thinks? Should the lawyer ask the plaintiff what he or she knows? Should the lawyer ask the plaintiff what he or she feels?

The problem, Wildman said, is that there is no evidence to support the plaintiffs' claims. The lawyer must find something about the defect. The lawyer must find out if the defendant knew of the dangerous condition. The lawyer must find out if the defendant did something to correct the dangerous condition. The lawyer must find out if the defendant did not correct the dangerous condition. The lawyer must find out if the defendant did not do anything to correct the dangerous condition.

Misuse is not a defense in a products liability case unless the user knew of the dangerous condition. Under Hoffman, Wildman said, "You need to know where you're going and what you're trying to put across." In products liability cases, Wildman said, "The intervening party (the employer) in Hoffman gave no instruction or training in the use of the product. Also, no necessary tools were provided and the employee had to be removed by hand. The employer did not post the warnings that the manufacturer had sent and did not correct the dangerous condition. The manufacturer's instructions were not clear. The manufacturer's instructions were not easy to understand. The manufacturer's instructions were not easy to follow. The manufacturer's instructions were not easy to use. The manufacturer's instructions were not easy to follow.

The new law school was recently dedicated. See pages 6 and 7.
Third Year students commended

As May approaches, the third year (at best, most of them) are preparing for graduation. The rest of us are sitting back and watching enviously. Here are some of the characteristics that make the class of 1987 rather unique:

- This class will be the last one to have spent two or more years in the old law school.
- The class of 87 is also the last class to graduate only one year in the new law school.
- The class is the first to graduate from the new law school facilities.

The class is the last to have had Professor Stevenson for Evidence.

The class can still remember when Prof. Louis Bartelt (now professor emeritus) taught classes at the law school.

The class is the last class not to have Vance and Straube for Legal Writing.

The Forum would like to congratulate all those who are graduating from the law school next month. You've worked long and hard, and now it's all going to start paying off.

The only thing I would ask is that those graduating do not forget what they have learned while here. The press is frequent ly full of lawyers, who somehow went wrong, became corrupt, took bribes, withheld evidence which they should have gone forward with, etc. As young law students, we have a duty to keep up the public faith in the legal profession.

We are supposed to protect justice and help those who need it, no matter how rich or poor that particular client may be. Also we should strive for a "fair" result. Too often law school teaches us that winning cases is all-important—we must remember a fair result is more important.

Eternally seriousness. Good luck to all of you who are graduating. Don't forget the rest of us. Especially when the rest of us call you next Spring and ask you if you know of any available attorney positions. Don't drink too much before graduation—you have to be sober enough to stagger up and get your diploma.

Dear Third Year:

Dear Third Year,

First year is a lot like living at home with my parents. Vance wants me to have my argument taped, which reminds me a lot of all those pictures my parents took of me when I was a little and really didn't want my photo taken. I always hate my pictures and think this is a stupid idea.

Also, Vance is making me give an oral argument. When I lived at home, I always argued with my parents, but they told me I shouldn't argue with others.

Signed, Infant

Dear Infant

Let's be 'brief.' The only reason they want to videotape your argument is because a chance exists that you might grow up and become someone important. Then the school can use your tape to lure more naive first years into coming here. Why else would Vance want a videotape of a first year?

Dear First Year

I seriously doubt that anyone here will be able to achieve the knowledge and status of "Dear Third Year." I have gone to four law schools for a total of 16 semesters so far. I've gotten three probation from Valpo which I proudly hang in my apartment.

Dear First Year

My girlfriend left me. My dog just died. My car went up in flames with my law books inside. And my landlord evicted me because she found out that I'm not the talent scout for the $1.98 Beauty Contest. What recourse is left?

Signed, Up the Creek

Dear Up

Although you will have to check the status for your particular jurisdiction, suicide is legal in some states (or rather not illegal). However, you'd better ask Louis "The Tort" Bartelt before you do it because self-infliction of bodily harm resulting in death or serious impavi­ment of a physical condition could be a tort and your estate might be liable for wrongful death damages to your heirs.

Dear Third Year

Now that I have survived almost an entire year of law school I find that I don't engage in many of the "fun" things I used to do. I especially miss reading books that are not law related. Will I have more time to read novels by the time I become a third year?

Signed, Literate

Dear Literate,

After being saturated with thousands of pages a semester, reading is not on my list of fun priorities. However, don't be afraid to pursue through Better Homes and Gardens, National Lampoon, The National Enquirer or the Farmers' Almanac. By the time you become a third year, you will learn how to budget your time better and study more effectively.

Then you will be able to read War and Peace along with Shotgun in one semester. That is unless the faculty decide you shouldn't.

The Forum

THE FORUM is a student created publication designed to present an accurate and objective manner the news of the Valparaiso University School of Law community.

To this end, the editors welcome comments and suggestions from the student body and faculty.

"You have not converted a man because you have silenced him."

John Vincente Morley

"On Compromise" 1874

Kathy Fox Editor
Troy Swanson Sports Editor
Cindy Colleen
Rollie Norris
Nadine Dahm Staff Writers

THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED ARE THOSE OF THE BY-LINED AUTHORS AND NOT NECESSARILY THOSE OF THE LAW SCHOOL OR UNDERGRADUATE FACULTY, STAFF OR ADMINISTRATION. UNIDENTIFIED EDITORS REPRESENT THE OPINIONS OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF.

Both students and faculty members are invited to sound off on issues that affect them and the IU law school community. Send letters to: Editor, The Forum, Valparaiso University School of Law, Valparaiso, IN, 46383. Letters should be brief, typed, double spaced and signed. The editors reserve the right to edit to assure grammatical accuracy and to keep the letter to a reasonable length. Opinions expressed are those of the writer and not of the Forum staff.
The forces will gather in just a few more weeks. Relatives, friends, and faculty will be there to watch you. It will be your rite of passage—Graduation Day at last! You have been waiting for this for three long, hard years.

Moments of suspense as the occasion will be, you will want to keep in mind that there is a bit of comic relief in all things performed in earnest. Thank heaven for that. So, try not to get too hyped about it. Relax and enjoy. It will go something like this.

You will be robed in a long, black gown with velvet chevrons on each sleeve. Adorn your head will be a cap, not necessarily a mortar-board which you fear will fall off unless you stand perfectly erect and look straight forward at all times. You will feel quite silly in this regalia, but seeing the faculty in their splendid emblems of rank and position will be somewhat reassuring. Apparently, reasonably intelligent men and women display themselves from time to time in this uncomfortable, rather ridiculous-looking finery of medieval fashion.

Lining up for the procession into the Chapel will be a "trip" in itself. If we line up in the undercroft, it will be as hot and muggy as a Turkish bath; if we line up outside, it will be as windy as Chicago on the lakefront. Someone will be late, someone will be sick, and someone will have forgotten his/her cap and gown—or lost the tassel. For the first time in three years, you will find my instructions as compelling as the sermon on the Mount, having forgotten everything that was said when we rehearsed for this event. At the very last moment, with a thousand pairs of eyes waiting to see us, the latecomer will be tugging at my sleeve. "Where am I supposed to be?"

The great organ in the Chapel will peel out strong and melodious as you proceed down the center aisle. Though you are normally not a sentimental or given to strong emotions, you will feel your heart pounding in your chest while butterflies flutter around inside your stomach. You will wonder what the proper decorum for such a procession is. Should you smile, look deadly serious, keep your eyes on the chancel, or on the floor? Don't try to spy out your family? The distance ahead looks like the yellow brick road to the Emerald City.

Having found your pew, you will sit down, hopefully when everybody else does, and relax just a little bit. Thoughts of family will crowd your mind. They made so many sacrifices for you you will feel repentance is the only decent gesture you can offer. Thoughts of classmates will crowd your mind, too. You will recall all of the good times of the past three years and none of the bad. At the end of the first day of freshman orientation, you thought it would never happen.

You will think about the job that is waiting and wonder why in the world you ever said you would take it. Then you will remember the school loans hanging over your head and wonder why you ever came to law school in the first place. You will not be able to concentrate on the speaker's message, you have not given much thought about him from his days of teaching here as an adjunct professor. Some say he told wonderful "war stories" which were actually appropriate tot his teaching of Land Transfer and Finance. Hard to believe, I know.

Finally will come the moment for which you have been waiting, the graduation cerem­eny. If you lined up correctly, there is a very good chance Dean Berner will call your name and Dean Bodensteiner will give you your diploma when your turn comes round. To avoid further confusion at this time, I'll be trying very hard to keep mother, spouse, the significant other, and the family photographer out of the graduate line-up. For this, I have been given the look that kills.

Diploma in hand, you will move to the hooding area which, this year, may be located on the steps going down from the chancel. You will present your hood to the favorite professor not hooding at the moment, even if he/she is the one who has been aching to get a hold of his/her cap and gown over the past semester. You will need to pay attention to this because someone is going to goof, it will be you if you are tall. Try to squat gracefully so that the hood can be draped around your head without knocking off your cap.

If you are going to goof, it will happen most likely at the recessional. "We are headed out on human experience for the benefit of the public" suggests you turn toward the center aisle and exit. In this circumstance, however, you will not exit exactly the way you entered. You will go right, first, to the left, then back to the center. It will drive you crazy thinking about it now, so leave it for later. No one but you should think about it now.

As the recessional reaches the narthex of the Chapel, the relatives and friends who came to watch your rite of passage will be sounding their bugles and horns, yelling "Good Luck!" to try to keep you from leaving at this point, especially if you are uncomfortable with handshakes, hugs and kisses. I, however, urge you to stick it out. The experts say true, that the average human being needs 7.2 hugs per day to feel emotionally healthy, here is your chance to show up reserves to last a long time. So, too, will the memories of this day last a long time. Therefore, enjoy!

1987-88 Law Review Editorial Board
Editor-in-Chief—Larry Thrall
Executive Editor of Publication—Ron Hayden
Executive Managing Editor—Bob Dilling
Executive Editor of Student Writing—Mary Jane Rhodes

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Networking important for job search
By Gail Peshel
Career Services

Networking can be the single most important part of the job search process. First-year law students can use the summer to make contacts and follow up on leads for jobs the following year. Second-year students may increase opportunities for the "right" job upon graduation if able to provide assistance; bar association acquaintances. Get active in committees of interest to you, attend seminars and luncheons and talk with the people in your are.

Remember the objective of net­working is to seek advice on how to obtain a position, not a position as such. Networking is an information-gathering technique. You are not actively seeking a job.

Networking involves contacting anyone and everyone who might possibly be helpful in finding a job. They use network strategy. Third-year students who have not accepted permanent employment may generate more job offers if they create a network.

Networking involves contacting anyone and everyone who might possibly be helpful in obtaining a job: lawyers or executives in the special fields of law or geographic areas that interest you; friends, family, friends and acquaintances; doc­tors, dentists, real estate agents, and placement personnel; friends of friends; law school alumni; undergraduate alumni; professional organizations that might be possible to your contacts, but are getting suggestions regarding how and where to obtain a position.

You want to get from each contact you make the name of at least one person who works for a company that interests you. Networking could be the diplomatic set of get-togethers referred to someone by someone else. Always ask "A" if you can use "A's" name in referring someone to another person, not in person if possible and should take no more than one half hour of your time. Always send thank you letters to your contacts.

The thank you letters provide a record of major points discussed and make available another opportunity to make more contacts about which you may still be uncertain.

Since LAs and LLSUs usually have to find their own full time job, some networking strategies apply only to them. LAs and LLSUs can use their time spent searching for a summer clerkship at the time spent interviewing. A letter should be written as potential opportunities become known. For example, if a L1 or L2 is talking to an attorney at a seminar, or at the court house, or wherever, and the attorney volunteers that his/her firm will be interviewing in the near future, a letter should be sent as soon as possible indicating interest and intent to send a resume at a later date. At the same time, write a letter dated August 15, 1987, and in­dicate your interest in the firm. If you are aware of a firm or to individuals, can be generated over the summer if on­going contacts are maintained. Don't forget to wait before writing letters because you may not have the resume ready at date. Instead write the letters, ad­dress the envelopes, but wait to sign them until you have the resume ready. If these letters, plus any "war stories" or "good luck" pertaining to the summer, a lot of the headache of the job search can be cut out of the way before you return to school in the fall.
**Look back and remember**

Graduation '87

*three weeks left*

By Rollie Norris

"There must be some kind of wacko here, said the joker to the thief.

"There is too much confusion here. I can get no relief."

- Bob Dylan from "All Along the Watchtower.

I have been hearing Mr. Dylan paraphrased by the third year class since mid-October. But the way outta here is now crystal clear. In a word, graduation.

Previously at 6:00 p.m. at the Chapel of the Resurrection approximately 105 new Juris Doctors will be created. The school of law graduation ceremony will be held separately for the second year in a row. Last year's separate ceremony was acclaimed by all in attendance.

At 1:00 the beginning of the end starts. Mr. Alan Morrison, a VU law graduate, former faculty member and now the chief counsel for the architectural firm of Swerdfur and Porel, St. Louis (who designed our new building) will address the class. Degrees will be conferred by President Schnabel and Dean Ivan Bodensteiner will hand out the diplomas. Those who meet the criteria will be recognized as magna's or summa's, just as the bricks. No magnas or summus, just "cum laude"s are given or recognized here. This process will take up most of the ceremony.

Sometime in here the class will try to sing the alma mater. Don't worry- the lyrics will be printed out. This tells me there may be a practice session the preceding week.

For the students, this will be the last word before releasing the graduates on their way to legal practice. Any cautionary notes and the last word will be from me.

As you prepare for your last exam or exams, let it be known that the pressures which accompany the legal profession and the pressures which accompany the responsibilities of an attorney. When placed in a fiduciary role, responsible for the affairs of a client, you will realize that the demands made upon law students were not so terrible.

This does not mean you have chosen the wrong profession, nor does it mean that attorneys cannot enjoy life. It can be contrary, providing competent representation to clients can be extremely rewarding. Your desire during your professional growth - most attorneys find that their legal education has really just begun upon graduation from the university, not from the personal satisfaction. These factors, coupled with the wide variety of human situations presented by clients and their cases, can make the professional life of an attorney both challenging and exciting.

While the practice of law is in some respects a business, don't lose sight of the fact that it is primarily a profession. As members of a profession, lawyers have certain responsibilities which are not imposed upon businesses. One of these results from the fact that a profession, contrary to a business, should not be directed primarily by the profit motive. Obviously, lawyers are entitled to a decent income, for if no other reason to repay student loans. However, too much emphasis on profit frequently leads to trouble for attorneys. The opportunity to "cheat" with others' resources is always available to attorneys. The inability to resist such temptations frequently leads to disciplinary proceedings.

Another case of many disciplinary problems is the failure of attorneys to treat clients with respect. Most clients are very reluctant to complain to the disciplinary commission if they feel their attorney has been honest and decent with them. The little things are important, such as returning telephone calls and keeping your clients informed regarding their cases. Fortunately, most clients will tolerate the mistakes all of us make if they feel they are being treated properly.

Finally, I believe all of you have received the basic education and technical skills necessary to practice law competently. Whether you realize it now or not, your legal education has equipped you to compete with the graduates of any other law school in the country. If you are wondering how to work and prepare adequately, you can be very successful as attorneys. Best of luck and please keep us informed of your location, your positions, and your accomplishments.

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**Survey of the Class of '86**

97.5 percent of the class is included in these statistics.

85.8 percent of the respondents are employed.

1.7 percent are not seeking employment.

**Types of Employment**

54.8 percent--private practice

11.5 percent--corporations

14.8 percent--judicial clerkships

10.7 percent--with prosecuting attorneys

others are working with administrative agencies, the Justice Department, the Navy, legal services and as legal counsel to universities.

**Bar Passage Statistics**

Indiana--95.2 percent

Illinois--88.7 percent

Michigan--85.7 percent

California--0 percent

Wisconsin, Missouri, Arizona, Utah, Florida, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Georgia--100 percent

class passing percentage average--93.1 percent

**Geographies**

Indiana--45.1 percent

Illinois--53.0 percent

Michigan--85.8 percent

other states represented: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia

**Salaries**

Average salary--$25,306

Range--$40,000 to $50,000

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The law school's graduation will be held in the chapel this year.
Once the lawyer takes the case, his charge to the client gets ripped off this way. The client's records, and some charge experienced enough to really help the lawyer. A good expert will determine whether a case exists. For the expenses involved, the lawyer files a medical malpractice case expensive, but it is something the lawyer must keep in mind when screening cases.

Some states, such as Indiana, have medical review panels, which might make the case cost twice as much. The case could be litigated once in the panel and a second time before a trial court. The client will not be able to put up the money for the case, so the lawyer will have to advance some money.

First, the attorney will have to hire a medical expert because the lawyer is not qualified to determine whether a medical malpractice case exists. If the attorney files a medical malpractice case and cannot find an expert, the case will fall.

Early in the case, the lawyer needs to depose all the experts. Also, several books excerpts with. Also, several books excerpts and others who were present when the alleged malpractice occurred. Pruser said. A 10-page deposition costs $400–$500. The attorney will also need to prepare his expert for deposition.

Pruser said a plaintiff's lawyer cannot even get a case started for less than $10,000–$12,000 and can not try a case for less than $20,000–$25,000. He should first determine the amount of possible damages to see if the case is worth it. The lawyer has a duty to document everything, including costs, and to keep the client informed as to how the case is progressing.

The lawyer has various options as to finding an expert. He can do a little research, then call the author of the relevant articles. Or he can call a doctor, resident or nurse to find out who to start with. Also, several books excerpts on various topics. The lawyer can also go to a neighboring medical school and talk to the professor who specializes in the necessary area. Finally, the lawyer can turn to medical services that supply experts for a flat fee. He should watch out for groups that want a contingent fee for providing an expert, because the lawyer is not authorized to split contingent fees. The lawyer should not use the expert until he has the names of references and can check up on the expert.

Pruser said 99.9 percent of attorneys, once they have an expert, sent the entire file case to the expert. This is not a good idea from both the client's standpoint and the lawyer's standpoint. This is because the expert might turn down the case based on cold facts. Also, the expert might miss something in the record that makes a difference in whether he thinks the client has a good case.

The lawyer should fly out and talk personally with the expert—the client is entitled to this, Pruser said. If the expert gives a favorable opinion, the lawyer can then file out. The lawyer should fly out and talk personally with the expert—the client is entitled to this, Pruser said. If the expert gives a favorable opinion, the lawyer can then file out. The lawyer should fly out and talk personally with the expert—the client is entitled to this, Pruser said. If the expert gives a favorable opinion, the lawyer can then file out.

Many lawyers obtain a written opinion from the expert. This is a mistake because the expert cannot know everything about the case at that time. Also, it makes good cross-examination material for the opposing counsel.

All the lawyer really needs from the expert is one line stating that the doctor deviated. In case the expert dies, the lawyer has something to show he really did have an expert.

It is necessary for the plaintiff's lawyer to take the deposition of the defendant's attorneys before they take the deposition of the defendant. If the lawyer is not splitting the settlement offer, the lawyer should file a notice to depose the expert. The reviewing physician's evidence can be admitted at trial, and the panel's members can be examined at trial. The plaintiff's lawyer, because of costs, should therefore consider deposing the full case before the panel. He can share money with the lawyer until trial to present the full case rather than presenting his full case twice. The plaintiff should review the defendant and the defendant's experts. Pruser said. The expert is trained to expect questions about his qualifications. To immediately question the expert about his qualifications would waste time; this should 'div' into the major questions immediately.

Before taking the deposition of the medical expert, the lawyer should check him out thoroughly and file a written opinion, if possible. The lawyer should find a question that is not on the panel's agenda, that will put the expert off guard and that cannot be contradicted. At the deposition, the lawyer should make sure that all records and files are available. Then the defense cannot object at trial to these documents as unreadable.

The plaintiff's lawyer does not have the right under the federal rules to take the deposition of the defendant's experts. He can take the deposition only with leave of court. Most of the parties stipulate that they can take the depositions of the other's experts, Pruser said.

On the day the complaint is filed, the plaintiff attorney should review the interrogatories for the expert's opinion. If the plaintiff has an expert yet, the defense is put on notice and must let the plaintiff know when the defendant obtains an expert. He should also file a notice to depose the expert.

The lawyer, Pruser said, should work the case from day one, or he will never be able to settle it. He may want to put together a day in the life of the case file, like he is making a settlement brochure with other information, which has the case and evidence, what is going to happen at trial. He can take the case before the other party when negotiations begin.

Before deposing the expert, the lawyer should index his deposits both horizontally and vertically. He should also consider the physician's qualifications, what he can be expected to do, and the test that can be given an experts' testimony.

The Forum is sponsored by the Association of Trial Lawyers of America.
The Old Wesemann Hall

1963 Dedication Ceremonies
As a contrast, here are the events that occurred in 1964 at the dedication of the original Wesemann Hall.

Friday, April 24, 1964
1:30 p.m.—Second year law students presented their oral appellate arguments before the Indiana Supreme Court.

Saturday, April 25, 1964
1:00 p.m.—Conference on "Professional Responsibility of a Christian Lawyer." Principal speakers included Atty. Fred Kuhlman, St Louis; Professor Paul Kauper of the University of Michigan Law School; and Dr. Jaroslav Pelikan of the Yale University Divinity School and former VU faculty member.

9:00 p.m.—Academic Convocation—Speaker Dean Rusk.

Sunday, April 26, 1964
11:00 a.m.—Ecclesiastical Convocation
2:30 p.m.—Dedictory Convocation with Chief Justice Earl Warren featured.

Dedication Weekend

By Nadine Dahm
Forum Staff Writer

The verdict is in: Dedication Weekend was a big success.

Kathy Wehling, Assistant to the Dean and the person more responsible than anyone for the success of Dedication Weekend, stated that she was very pleased with the turnouts for the dedication weekend activities. Dean Ivan Bodensteiner also stated that he was pleased as he felt the weekend went very well.

The champagne reception held on Friday, April 3, drew the largest crowd. Over 600 people attended the reception, including students, alumni, and faculty members from both the law school and the university.

Saturday's events were also well-attended, according to Kathy Wehling. The day began early with a Symposium discussion on "Mission of a Church School." Althaus students attended the Symposium, the turnouts with over 70 people. The Dedication Rite of Dedication School atrium to Saturday's act highlighted by the Eminson, the President of the Indiana State Bar. At the dedication ceremonies, President Robert Emerson delivered the keynote address and officially dedicated the new law building.

At the dedication ceremony, President Robert Emerson addressed the crowd. "This is a significant day for the law school," he said. "We are proud to see the dedication of this magnificent building that had previously been a private home." In 1907, the law school joined Valparaiso College as a separate department. In 1907, the school re-emerged as a part of the newly incorporated Valparaiso University.

At this time, President Mills Jesse Bowman succeeded Colonel DeMotte as dean. Bowman believed the school should be patterned after the best law schools of the era. Bowman's tenure lasted until the beginning of the Lutheran University's Associations administration in 1925-27.

Around the turn of the century, the school moved into new facilities on Greenwich Street—a building that had previously been a private home. In 1905, the law school joined Valparaiso College as a separate department. In 1907, the school re-emerged as a part of the newly incorporated Valparaiso University. At this time, Professor Mills Jesse Bowman succeeded Colonel DeMotte as dean. Bowman believed the school should be patterned after the best law schools of the era. Bowman's tenure lasted until the beginning of the Lutheran University's Associations administration in 1925-27.

During Morland's first year as dean (1927-28), he undertook to bring the law school's standards...
Wesemann

Adolph Wesemann was born in Proviso, Illinois in 1887. After attending Walther College in St. Louis, and graduating from the University of Illinois in 1900, he operated a Chicago law firm for many years.

Janette Miller Wesemann, born in 1883, was raised in Chicago, where she ran a well-known package delivery service in the Loop.

The Wesemanns were married in 1926. Janette Wesemann participated in the cornerstone-laying ceremonies at the original Wesemann Hall on November 20, 1962.

DeMotte Hall

Dedication Weekend
April 3-5, 1987

Friday, April 3, 1987
4:00-7:00 p.m.—Champagne reception by the School of Law Alumni Association: Atrium, Wesemann Hall

Saturday, April 4, 1987
9:00 a.m.—Continental Breakfast: Atrium, Wesemann Hall
9:30-11:45 a.m.—Symposium: Mission of a Church-Related Law School Classroom D, Wesemann Hall
12:00-1:30 p.m.—Tours of the new building
2:00 p.m.—Dedication Convocation: Chapel

Sunday, April 5, 1987
3:30 p.m.—Rite of Dedication: Wesemann Hall, Heritage Park
10:30 a.m.—Special Ecclesiastical Convocation: Chapel
Congressman Jontz speaks at Law School

By Kathy Fox
Forum Editor

On March 23, U.S. Congressman Jim Jontz (D-Ind.) talked to interested students and faculty at the law school. Jontz, a freshman Congressman, asked to be placed on the House Agriculture Committee so he could work for “the perfect farm policy in Washington” to help out Hoosiers. He also asked to be assigned to the Labor and Education Committee.

Jontz is a participant of the “steel caucus,” which is composed of members who are specifically with the steel industry. Williams is the chairman of the Post-Secondary Education sub-committee of the Labor and Education Committee. Williams said in his opinion America cannot regain its interests of one’s actions.

At least once, in 1984, a judge in the Plowshares case ruled that the defendant arguing the necessity defense must show:

- that the action was proportionate to the imminent harm;
- that a reasonable person would have believed the activity necessary to prevent the harm, and
- the action was not motivated by an illegal goal.

The civil law, Loesch said, provides that we can set aside minor statutes to protect higher values. The Plowshares argued the defenses of necessity and higher law while admitting their crime.

The issues of morality and legality were raised as they regard criminal liability. No American court allows morality as a defense, but Loesch said morality does bear on the justification of necessity.

Loesch agreed and said that the Plowshares actions were not a crime.

The Plowshares group was charged with trespass, conspiracy and harming government property. They claimed that their actions were justifiable in the name of civil disobedience. Loesch said this argument is a lot by those involved in the sanctuary movement, abortion cases and nuclear deterrence.

Loesch speaks on Nuclear Deterrents

The Forum

By Kathy Fox

On April 9, Julli Leesch talked on “Nuclear Deterrents: Just or Unjust?”

Loesch said a group called the Plowshares hammered on the nuclear silos at the Willow Grove Reserve Air Station outside of Philadelphia. They were damaged and no further functioning because of the Plowshares’ actions.

The law building will be dropped into the military.

Williams said the government is trying to avert substantial damage and no further functioning.

The issues of morality and legality were raised as they regard criminal liability. No American court allows morality as a defense, but Loesch said morality does bear on the justification of necessity.

He said the “steel caucus” is composed of members who are specifically with the steel industry. America cannot regain and main its position as a major competitor in the marketplace of goods and ideas.

Right now, he said, America’s energy and resources are going into the military. The Pentagon absorbs 40 percent of the capital formation in our country.

He said nuclear weapons are the “steel caucus,” which is composed of members who are specifically with the steel industry. America cannot regain and maintain its position as a major competitor in the marketplace of goods and ideas.

Some argue that nuclear deterrence damages America’s national security. We are threatened not only by the threat of nuclear war but also by the fact that our own nuclear weapons might malfunction and fall into the hands of terrorists.

The talk was sponsored by Julli Leesch.

John Williams spoke on March 23, 1987, at the University of Chicago Law School. The symposium was the Forum’s annual symposium on the Plowshares case. Williams said in his opinion America cannot regain and maintain its position as a major competitor in the marketplace of goods and ideas.

The law building will be dropped into the military.

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The issues of morality and legality were raised as they regard criminal liability. No American court allows morality as a defense, but Loesch said morality does bear on the justification of necessity.

Loesch agreed and said that the Plowshares actions were not a crime.

The Plowshares group was charged with trespass, conspiracy and harming government property. They claimed that their actions were justifiable in the name of civil disobedience. Loesch said this argument is a lot by those involved in the sanctuary movement, abortion cases and nuclear deterrence.

Loesch speaks on Nuclear Deterrents

The Forum

By Kathy Fox

On April 9, Julli Leesch talked on “Nuclear Deterrents: Just or Unjust?”

Loesch said a group called the Plowshares hammered on the nuclear silos at the Willow Grove Reserve Air Station outside of Philadelphia. They were damaged and no further functioning because of the Plowshares’ actions.

The law building will be dropped into the military.

Williams said the government is trying to avert substantial damage and no further functioning.

The issues of morality and legality were raised as they regard criminal liability. No American court allows morality as a defense, but Loesch said morality does bear on the justification of necessity.

He said the “steel caucus” is composed of members who are specifically with the steel industry. America cannot regain and maintain its position as a major competitor in the marketplace of goods and ideas.

Some argue that nuclear deterrence damages America’s national security. We are threatened not only by the threat of nuclear war but also by the fact that our own nuclear weapons might malfunction and fall into the hands of terrorists.

The talk was sponsored by Julli Leesch.
The Law Week LUNCHEON sponsored by the Student Bar Association was held Wednesday, April 19, at noon in the Student Center Ballroom. Approximately 70 people attended the luncheon, which followed the Law Day ceremony and was attended by the Student Bar Association, the Law School, the Law Day Committee, and the Law Firm that sponsored the luncheon.

The luncheon featured a keynote address by Prof. Al Myer, the "roaster" at this year's SBA roast, who opened the show, introducing approximately 100 students who performed various skits, Prof. Maryn Emmerich, Emmerich was the "roastee" and was part of the Law Week activities. The roast doors opened at 7:30 p.m. and the roast began around 8 p.m. when the roastee, Scott Fairley SBA vice-president, received the award, introducing approximately 100 students who performed various skits.

The awards ceremony started by naming the 1987 finalists in the categories of "Most Likely To..." and "Prankster.

The following was named "Most Likely To...": Benjamin Olds, Robert Blumstein, and Darrell Cottrell, "Most Likely To...": Thomas Farnham, William Poulson, and William Sisco, "Most Likely To...": Henry Hawk, "Prankster" was headed by Warren Wenzloft and the members included Chris Miller, Robert Scott, Monique Spotts, and Lisa Wons, The committee did an excellent job, and the roast was a huge success. Approximately 150 students and faculty members attended.

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By Kathy Fox

On March 30, Spencer Waller talked to interested students about the opportunities in the U.S. Government in the international law area. The International Trade Commission (ITC), a quasi-independent agency, does not report on international trade. It decides whether American industry is hurt by the trading practices of other countries and whether American companies should be subsidized because of this harm. The ITC has a large legal staff, which includes prosecuting attorneys who represent the Commission and a staff that works exclusively on customs law.

Washington, D.C., also has a fair amount of international organizations, such as OAS, International Mine Trade, and the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations. Many legal publications on international law are put out, and the law student can get a "feel" for international law through summer jobs.

Most international lawyers are headquartered in Washington, D.C. and New York. The ITC has a large legal staff, which includes prosecuting attorneys who represent the Commission and a staff that works exclusively on customs law.

The Overseas Profit-Sharing (OPS) office provides political risk insurance for American companies that have international trade offices. OPS has a trade commission and an anti-trust division, among others. Both the House and the Senate have many committees that deal with international law. The Finance Committee, in particular, deals with international trade issues. Also, the House has a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee that deals with international trade.

The seminar was sponsored by the Career Services Office.
By Kathy Fox

On April 7, two speakers talked about various environmental problems in the Porter County area.

Jeff Cefali, an attorney and environmentalist with People Against Hazardous Landfills, said he got involved in environmental issues about five years ago. He got a phone call from a lady in Wheeler who said a hazardous landfill existed in Wheeler. Wheeler is eight or nine miles from Gary.

Surprised that such a small community would have a hazardous landfill, Cefali went to look at the site. He found the site, which was managed by Waste Management, the largest waste disposal company in the world.

Cefali formed a Wheeler group to fight the landfill. Members of the group appeared on the Donahue and Today shows. The group worked hard to close the landfill—this would create more harm if it stayed open. However, the landfill’s permit to accept hazardous materials was eventually withdrawn because of public pressure. The landfill still accepts garbage. Eventually withdrawn because of public pressure. The landfill still accepts hazardous materials was through the skin.

In the group, Cefali went to look at the landfill. A hole is dug where there is a high concentration of clay to prevent erosion. The Lakeshore’s mandate is to preserve the Dunes. The Lakeshore’s mandate is to preserve the Dunes. The Lakeshore’s mandate is to preserve the Dunes. The Lakeshore’s mandate is to preserve the Dunes.

“Sanitary” landfill means that at the end of each day, the waste is covered with a layer of soil. This, however, does not protect the groundwater from contamination. Some chemicals now in the water cause cancer, brain damage and liver and kidney damage.

In surface water, a point source, such as a factory discharge pipe that goes directly into the water, can cause pollution. Nonpoint sources, such as a farmer putting pesticides on his crops and the pesticides draining into nearby streams when it rains, can also cause pollution.

Groundwater (subsurface) pollution can occur in aquifers.

A recent study showed elevated levels of arsenic and ammonia in the Dunes.

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Groundwater (subsurface) pollution can occur in aquifers.

Groundwater pollution is difficult, if not impossible, to clean up. An underground well can be set up to stop the flow of the water, but this is only a temporary measure, Cefali said.

One possible solution is better enforcement of the current environmental laws. A recent study estimated the noncompliance rate at 80 percent. Many states do not have the money to enforce these laws, but Cefali said there should be some way to tell polluters they can be penalized. Also, citizens could bring more lawsuits. The key is prevention.

The biggest problem with remedies is public education. Most people do not know what the problems are, and they need to be informed so they can make intelligent decisions. People can put pressure on their congresspersons, their senators, their congresspersons to put pressure on decision-makers, and attend and testify at public hearings, Cefali said.

Groundwater can also be contaminated by landfills, where Cefali has done most of his work. One type of landfill is the basic dump, where a hole is built in the ground and waste is just dumped there.

The only long-range solutions are public education and legislation with shoreline management planning and zoning.

The talk was sponsored by the Midwest Environmental Law Center (MELK).

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Barb, 464-3293 after 6 p.m.
Group activities:

DTP

The Delta Theta Phi (DTP) law fraternity held an open party at the Thunderhouse on March 27. Thank you to all the members who helped out. DTP will be holding its elections this week, so all members are encouraged to attend the meeting. Also, proposed bylaws will be voted on.

MELK

The Midwest Environmental Law Caucus (MELK) sponsored a successful talk on environmental problems on April 7. Jeff Cafali, an attorney and an environmentalist with People Against Hazardous Landfills, Inc. talked about the hazards of landfills and the possible solutions. Dr. R. Hiebert from the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore talked about the problems of erosion along Indiana's share of Lake Michigan coastline and other environmental problems affecting the Dunes. The meeting was attended by over 40 people. Various committees have been set up; Research, chaired by Brett Waring; Programs, chaired by Sue Bretzke; Membership, chaired by Mark Nerman; and Public Relations, chaired by Kathy Fox. The committees have already met and begun their work. We are currently working on programs for next year.

PAD

The Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity elections were held on April 24-25. The new officers for 1987-88 are:
- Justice—Perry Browder
- Vice Justice—Donald Lee
- Clerk—Nedine Dahm
- Treasurer—Kevin Speel
- Marshall—Alex Tzialas
- Executive Director—Daneene Mitchell
- Rush Directors—Vicky Bau and Janice Parker

Congratulations!

ATLA

The Association of Trial Lawyers of America (ATLA) held its elections on April 8. The officers for 1987-88 are:
- President—Ann McGuffin
- Vice President—Kathy Fox
- Treasurer—Judy Menor
- Secretary—Shirley Comer
- Parliamentarian—Tim Murray

Congratulations!

On March 31, we sponsored Attorney Monty Preiser’s talk on “How to Properly Investigate and Prepare a Medical Malpractice Case.” Preiser is a 1976 graduate of the West Virginia School of Law and is an active member of ATLA, the Melvin Belli Society, the ABA, the West Virginia Trial Lawyers Association, and the West Virginia Bar Association. Preiser is also a member of the New York Trial Lawyers Association, the American College of Legal Medicine, the Roscoe Pound Foundation, the American Association, M.E.N.S.A. and the Pittsburgh Institute of Legal Medicine. In addition, Preiser is co-author of the book “Handling Soft Tissue Injury Cases and co-editor of ATLA’s Handbook for a Student Trial Advocacy Program. Preiser has also written numerous articles.

Preiser has also lectured extensively for ATLA; for the Ohio, Kansas, Alabama, North Dakota, Kentucky, Maryland, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Mississippi, Idaho, and New Jersey Bars; the National College of Advocacy; at the Melvin Belli seminar, etc.

WLSA

The Women Law Students Association (WLSA) held its elections on April 7. Its officers for 1987-88 are:
- President—Ann McGuffin
- Vice President—Tammy Tidewell
- Secretary/Treasurer—Cynthia Rockwell

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Behrend talks on ‘Hi-tech Photography’ as evidence

Infrared photography allows people to see things that normally would not be able to see. — Jack Behrend

By Kathy Fox

On April 7, Jack Behrend talked about “Hi-Tech Photography as evidence.” Behrend is the president of Behrend, Inc., Inc.

On April 14, Attorney Ralph Cohen of the Los Angeles firm Cohen & Cohen talked about the Liability class about liability for medical devices and drugs. As Cohen said this area of law has been around for only the past 18 to 20 years and has developed in the past 10 to 15 years, so it is a new area of law.

Cohen has been practicing law for the past 22 years in Indiana as a defense attorney in this area. He started in general litigation, and after several years he began defending doctors and hospitals in medical malpractice cases.

The major dispute in this area is whether a drug manufacturer or a health care professional is responsible for a patient’s harm. For example, a patient is injured by a prescription drug. The patient argues that the drug manufacturer was negligent in designing or marketing the drug. The drug manufacturer argues that it was the doctor who prescribed the drug who is responsible for the patient’s harm. Cohen said that this is a very complex issue, and it is important for people to understand the basic principles of liability law.

On April 18, a train left Reno, Nevada and crossed over the mountains towards Sacramento, California. In 1974, a train left Reno, Nevada and crossed over the mountains towards Sacramento, California. Behrend said that the train had been loaded with bombs by the navy while still in Baltimore. The train had to be moved to a safe location and then loaded with its supply of provisions.

When the train exploded, all of the cars blew. Behrend said that the bomb was a very dangerous device. He started in general litigation, and after several years he began defending doctors and hospitals in medical malpractice cases.

The basic answer is yes. Even in cases where there is no evidence of negligence, the consumer can still recover damages if the drug or device is defective. Cohen said that this is a very important concept in products liability law.

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