

**Indiana  
University**

**Indianapolis  
LAW  
School**

**Bulletin 1975/76**

## INDIANA UNIVERSITY

### *Academic Programs in*

★College of Arts and Sciences

★Division of Optometry

★School of Business\*

Division of Continuing Education†

★School of Dentistry

★School of Education\*

Division of General and Technical Studies

★Graduate School

★School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

★Herron School of Art

Indianapolis Law School

★School of Law

★Graduate Library School

★School of Medicine

★Division of Allied Health Sciences

Division of Postgraduate and Continuing Education

★School of Music

★School of Nursing

★School of Physical Education

★School of Public and Environmental Affairs

★School of Social Service

★Summer Sessions

★University Division

*Bulletins* for most of the above divisions of the University (marked ★) may be obtained from the Office of Records and Admissions, Student Services Building, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401. Other divisions for which *Bulletins* are available should be contacted directly: Indianapolis Law School, 735 West New York Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202; Division of General and Technical Studies, 317 East Second Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

Write directly to the individual regional campus for its *Bulletin*.

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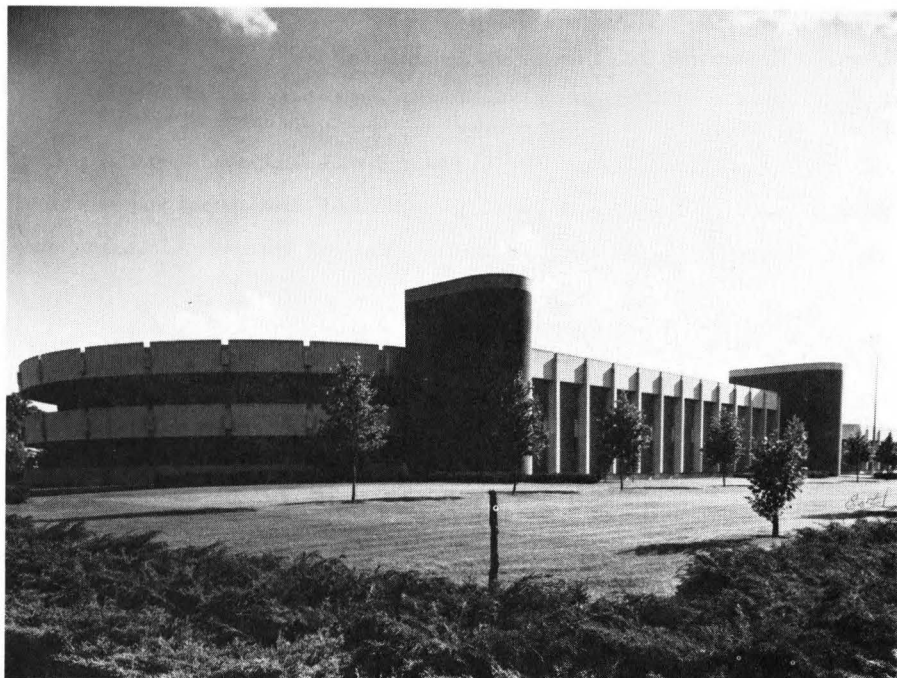
\* Two *Bulletins* are issued: graduate and undergraduate.

† Brochures on the Independent Study Division, Bureau of Public Discussion, Labor Education and Research Center, and Real Estate Continuing Education Programs are available from this Division (Owen Hall).

Indiana University  
Indianapolis Law School

735 West New York Street

INDIANA UNIVERSITY BULLETIN 1975-76



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## INDIANA UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

(OFFICIAL SERIES)

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Second-class postage paid at Bloomington, Indiana. Published thirty times a year (five times each in November, January; four times in December; twice each in October, March, April, May, June, July, September; monthly in February, August) by Indiana University from the University Office, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

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Vol. LXXII, No. 21 Bloomington, Indiana October 30, 1974

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# Calendar

## Indianapolis Law School

The calendar as printed is subject to change. Check the *Schedule of Classes* for official calendar.

1974-75

1975-76

### First Semester

Registration.....	Aug. 22, Th.....	Aug. 22, F
First semester begins, 9:00 a.m.....	Aug. 26, M.....	Aug. 25, M
Labor Day holiday.....	Sept. 2, M.....	Sept. 1, M
Thanksgiving recess begins, 9:20 p.m.....	Nov. 27, W.....	Nov. 26, W
Thanksgiving recess ends, 9:00 a.m.....	Dec. 2, M.....	Dec. 1, M
Classes end, 9:20 p.m.....	Dec. 7, S.....	Dec. 6, S
Examination period begins.....	Dec. 9, M.....	Dec. 8, M
Examination period ends.....	Dec. 20, F.....	Dec. 20, S

### Second Semester

Registration.....	Jan. 8, W.....	Jan. 9, F
Second semester begins, 9:00 a.m.....	Jan. 9, Th.....	Jan. 12, M
Spring recess begins, 12:00 noon.....	Mar. 1, S.....	Feb. 28, S
Spring recess ends, 9:00 a.m.....	Mar. 10, M.....	Mar. 8, M
Classes end.....	April 29, T.....	April 26, M
Examination period begins.....	April 30, W.....	April 28, W
Examination period ends.....	May 13, T.....	May 10, M
Commencement.....	May 18, Sun.....	May 16, Sun*

### Summer Session

Registration.....	May 21, W.....	May 20, Th*
Classes begin.....	May 22, Th.....	May 21, F
Memorial Day holiday.....	May 26, M.....	May 31, M
Independence, Day holiday.....	July 4, F.....	July 5, M
Classes end.....	July 11, F.....	July 14, W
Examination period begins.....	July 14, M.....	July 15, Th
Examination period ends.....	July 22, T.....	July 26, M

NOTE: The Indiana State Bar examination is given at the Law School on a Friday and Saturday during the months of February and July.

\* Tentative date.

# Indiana University

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Founded in 1820, only four years after Indiana achieved statehood, Indiana University is one of the oldest state universities west of the Alleghenies. It has consistently met its original commitment of providing a statewide system of public higher education. Among the first American universities to admit women on an equal standing with men, I.U. also provides its services without regard to race, creed, or color.

Indiana University is ranked eighth largest in the nation with an enrollment totaling over 70,000 on its eight state campuses and including students from all fifty states and many foreign countries. With a faculty exceeding 3,000, its more than 100 departments offer some 5,000 courses of instruction.

The major divisions of Indiana University are the Bloomington campus (the largest and oldest), Indiana University - Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI), and six other campuses strategically located at population centers over the state.

## The Bloomington Campus

College of Arts and Sciences (includes the Division of Optometry)

School of Business

School of Education

School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

School of Law

School of Music

School of Public and Environmental Affairs

Graduate Library School

Graduate School

University (Freshman) Division

Division of Continuing Education

## Indiana University - Purdue University at Indianapolis

Indiana University Medical Center

Indiana University School of Medicine

Indiana University School of Medicine—Division of Allied Health Sciences

Indiana University School of Dentistry

Indiana University School of Nursing

Indiana University Indianapolis Law School

Indiana University School of Social Service

Herron School of Art at IUPUI

IUPUI School of Liberal Arts

IUPUI School of Science

IUPUI School of Engineering and Technology

IUPUI School of Physical Education

IUPUI Division of Business Administration

IUPUI Division of Education

Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs—IUPUI Division

IUPUI Division of Continuing Education

IUPUI University Division

## The Regional Campuses

Indiana University East (Richmond)

Indiana University at Fort Wayne

Indiana University at Kokomo

Indiana University Northwest (Gary)

Indiana University at South Bend

Indiana University Southeast (New Albany-Jeffersonville)

These campuses grant degrees in the Arts and Sciences, Education, Business, and Medical Technology. Through the Division of General and Technical Studies, associate certificates are awarded in a number of para-professional areas.

Additional University facilities include Bradford Woods, the biological station at Crooked Lake, the Geologic Field Station in Montana, the Lake Monroe biology site, the Goethe Link Observatory and Morgan-Monroe Observatory of Goethe Link, the Angel Mounds historical site near Evansville, and Camp Brosius at Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin.

The Indiana University library system contains more than 4,500,000 items. Comprising this system are: the University Library; the Lilly Library, with its valuable collections of rare books and manuscripts; libraries at each of the regional campuses; school and departmental libraries; and collections at housing units in the Halls of Residence.

# Indiana University Indianapolis Law School

The Law School grants the degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.) to all students who have received a baccalaureate degree from an approved college or university prior to completion of the degree requirements of the Law School. Any special student who has been admitted without a baccalaureate degree and who has not earned such degree prior to the completion of degree requirements in the School is granted the degree Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.).

Because of its location and environment, the Indiana University Indianapolis Law School is urban oriented. Indianapolis, with nearly a million residents, and Marion County, with its extensive manufacturing facilities, constitute the state's most concentrated area of population.

Because Indianapolis is also the capital of Indiana, the Law School has a greater opportunity to see and meet the problems of the state. The faculty consults, advises, and researches into governmental matters, upon request from the state legislative council and other bodies. Students often assist faculty members in research projects ranging from work in civil liberties to revision of the state civil procedure and tax laws.

## FEES

Indiana University does not charge resident students a tuition fee for the cost of instruction. Fees charged nonresidents cover in part the cost of instruction. A portion of fees is allocated for cultural and recreational uses.

*Fees are paid at the time of registration each semester and are subject to change by action of the Trustees.*

**Fee Courtesy.** Fees for a *full-time (100% F.T.E.)* employee in 1 to 6 credit hours in a semester or summer session will be assessed at one half the resident credit-hour rate at the campus where the employee enrolls, for the actual number of hours taken. Fees for credit hours in excess of six (6) in a semester or summer session will be assessed at full resident rate on that campus. The spouse of a *full-time (100% F.T.E.)* employee will be entitled to a fee courtesy consisting of a credit of one half of the resident undergraduate fee rate at the campus where the spouse enrolls for each credit hour up to a maximum of three (3) credit hours per semester or summer session. This credit will be applied against the full fees of the student at the appropriate resident or nonresident rate.

### Schedule of Fees, 1975-76

	Rates Per Credit Hour	
	Resident	Nonresident
First and Second Semesters .....	\$28	\$65
Summer Session .....	\$28	\$65

### Fee Refund Schedule

#### First and Second Semesters

When a student withdraws from a course or courses, a refund of fees paid will be made for each course involved as follows:

For withdrawal during the first week of classes (through "Drop-Add Day")—100% refund.

For withdrawal during the second and third weeks of classes—50% refund or all fees paid except \$50, whichever is larger.

For withdrawal after the third week of classes—no refund.

#### Summer Session

For withdrawal during the first week of classes (through "Drop-Add Day")—100% refund.

For withdrawal during the second week of classes—50% refund or all fees paid except \$50, whichever is larger.

For withdrawal thereafter—no refund.

## Rules Determining Resident and Nonresident Student Status for Indiana University Fee Purposes

These Rules establish the policy under which students shall be classified as residents or nonresidents upon all campuses of Indiana University for University fee purposes. Nonresident students shall pay a nonresident fee in addition to fees paid by a resident student.

These Rules shall take effect February 1, 1974; provided that no person properly classified as a resident student before February 1, 1974, shall be adversely affected by these Rules, if he or she attended the University before that date and while he or she remains continuously enrolled in the University.

1. "Residence" as the term, or any of its variations (*e.g.*, "resided"), as used in the context of these Rules, means the place where an individual has his or her permanent home, at which he or she remains when not called elsewhere for labor, studies, or other special or temporary purposes, and to which he or she returns in seasons of repose. It is the place a person has voluntarily fixed as a permanent habitation for himself or herself with an intent to remain in such place for an indefinite period. A person at any one time has but one residence, and a residence cannot be lost until another is gained.
  - (a) A person entering the state from another state or country does not at that time acquire residence for the purpose of these Rules, but, except as provided in Rule 2(c), such person must be a resident for twelve (12) months in order to qualify as a resident student for fee purposes.
  - (b) Physical presence in Indiana *for the predominant purpose* of attending a college, university, or other institution of higher education, shall not be counted in determining the twelve (12) month period of residence; nor shall absence from Indiana for such purpose deprive a person of resident student status.
2. A person shall be classified as a "resident student" if he or she has continuously resided in Indiana for at least twelve (12) consecutive months immediately preceding the first scheduled day of classes of the semester or other session in which the individual registers in the University, subject to the exception in (c) below.
  - (a) The residence of an unemancipated person under 21 years of age follows that of the parents or of a legal guardian who has actual custody of such person or administers the property of such person. In the case of divorce or separation, if either parent meets the residence requirements, such person will be considered a resident.
  - (b) If such person comes from another state or country for the predominant purpose of attending the University, he or she shall not be admitted to resident student status upon the basis of the residence of a guardian in fact, except upon appeal to the Standing Committee on Residence in each case.
  - (c) Such person may be classified as a resident student without meeting the twelve (12) month residence requirement within Indiana if his or her presence in Indiana results from the establishment by his or her parents of their residence within the state and if he or she proves that the move was predominantly for reasons other than to enable such person to become entitled to the status of "resident student."
  - (d) When it shall appear that the parents of a person properly classified as a "resident student" under subparagraph (c) above have removed their residence from Indiana, such person shall then be reclassified to the status of nonresident; provided, that no such reclassification shall be effective until the beginning of a semester next following such removal.
  - (e) A person once properly classified as a resident student shall be deemed to remain a resident student so long as remaining continuously enrolled in the University until such person's degree shall have been earned, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (d) above.
3. The foreign citizenship of a person shall not be a factor in determining resident student status if such person has legal capacity to remain permanently in the United States.
4. A person classified as a nonresident student may show that he or she is exempt from paying the nonresident fee by clear and convincing evidence that he or she has been a resident (see Rule 1 above) of Indiana for the twelve (12) months prior to the first scheduled day of classes of the semester in which his or her fee status is to be changed. Such a student will be allowed to present his or her evidence only after the expiration of twelve (12) months from the Residence Qualifying Date, *i.e.*, the date upon which the student commenced the twelve (12) month period for residence. The following factors will be considered relevant in

evaluating a requested change in a student's nonresident status and in evaluating whether his or her physical presence in Indiana is for the predominant purpose of attending a college, university, or other institution of higher education. The existence of one or more of these factors will not require a finding of resident student status, nor shall the nonexistence of one or more require a finding of nonresident student status. All factors will be considered in combination, and ordinarily resident student status will not result from the doing of acts which are required or routinely done by sojourners in the state or which are merely auxiliary to the fulfillment of education purposes.

- (a) The residence of a student's parents or guardians.
  - (b) The situs of the source of the student's income.
  - (c) To whom a student pays his or her taxes, including property taxes.
  - (d) The state in which a student's automobile is registered.
  - (e) The state issuing the student's driver's license.
  - (f) Where the student is registered to vote.
  - (g) The marriage of the student to a resident of Indiana.
  - (h) Ownership of property in Indiana and outside of Indiana.
  - (i) The residence claimed by the student on loan applications, federal income tax returns, and other documents.
  - (j) The place of the student's summer employment, attendance at summer school or vacation.
  - (k) The student's future plans including committed place of future employment or future studies.
  - (l) Admission to a licensed profession in Indiana.
  - (m) Membership in civic, community, and other organizations in Indiana or elsewhere.
  - (n) All present and intended future connections or contacts outside of Indiana.
  - (o) The facts and documents pertaining to the person's past and existing status as a student.
  - (p) Parents' tax returns and other information, particularly when emancipation is claimed.
5. The fact that a person pays taxes and votes in the state does not in itself establish residence, but will be considered as hereinbefore set forth.
  6. The Registrar or the person fulfilling those duties on each campus shall classify each student as resident or nonresident and may require proof of all relevant facts. The burden of proof is upon the student making a claim to a resident student status.
  7. A Standing Committee on Residence shall be appointed by the President of the University and shall include two (2) students from among such as may be nominated by the student body presidents of one or more of the campuses of the University. If fewer than four are nominated, the President may appoint from among students not nominated.
  8. A student who is not satisfied by the determination of the Registrar has the right to lodge a written appeal with the Standing Committee on Residence within 30 days of receipt of written notice of the Registrar's determination, which Committee shall review the appeal in a fair manner and shall afford to the student a personal hearing upon written request. A student may be represented by counsel at such hearing. The Committee shall report its determination to the student in writing. If no appeal is taken within the time provided herein, the decision of the Registrar shall be final and binding.
  9. The Standing Committee on Residence is authorized to classify a student as a resident student, though not meeting the specific requirements herein set forth, if such student's situation presents unusual circumstances and the individual classification is within the general scope of these Rules. The decision of the Committee shall be final and shall be deemed equivalent to a decision of the Trustees of Indiana University.
  10. A student or prospective student who shall knowingly prove false information or shall refuse to provide or shall conceal information for the purpose of improperly achieving resident student status shall be subject to the full range of penalties, including expulsion, provided for by the University, as well as to such other punishment which may be provided for by law.
  11. A student who does not pay additional monies which may be due because of his or her classification as a nonresident student within 30 days after demand, shall thereupon be indefinitely suspended.
  12. A student or prospective student who fails to request resident student status within a particular semester or session and to pursue a timely appeal (see Rule 8) to the Standing Committee on Residence shall be deemed to have waived any alleged overpayment of fees for that semester or session.



13. If any provision of these Rules or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of these Rules which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of these Rules are severable.

## THE STUDY OF LAW

The individual who plans to study law should consider the possibilities of the legal profession as clearly and definitely as he can in order to decide whether or not they suit his purposes in life. Aside from administrative work in business, labor, social service organizations, or public agencies, to which law study often leads, lawyers engage in private practice, alone or in firms, in small communities and large; they serve in salaried positions in business corporations, banks, insurance companies, trade associations, the courts, and government offices; they participate full- or part-time in the expanding legal service organizations; they shift from the practice of law to elective or appointive office and back again. The good lawyer must, of course, expect to make an average living from his profession, but he should not anticipate great wealth. His principal reward comes rather from the interest of his work and from the opportunities for effective civic and human service which legal activity offers, or should offer, in the society in which he lives and of which he is a part. With patience, courage, integrity, and willingness to work, he will find that his profession affords him a place of respect among his fellow men, as well as a means of livelihood.

Law training for these ends is difficult but not impossible. It requires a good collegiate background of oral and written expression, an understanding of history, a familiarity with science, and an appreciation of the social, political, and economic problems of our society. No single course of pre-legal study can supply these elements for all students; they may, indeed, be compounded in varying proportions. The student's pursuit of genuine intellectual interests, of whatever nature so long as not too narrow in range, is to be preferred over any prescription that might be written. The cultivated man who conforms to no set pattern makes the best lawyer.

More than attendance in classes and the successful completion of examinations, the study of law calls for enrichment of the student's knowledge and capacity through extensive reading and writing; no student should deprive himself of this aspect of his education because of outside employment or other reasons. Law deals with all of life, and the judgments that must be reached in formulating and administering it involve a wide range of human experience.

All employed students should bear in mind that the study of law, particularly in the first year, is a very time-consuming endeavor. During the beginning year it is recommended that the student spend at least three hours in preparation for each hour of classroom work.

One of the purposes of the employment service operated by the Law School is to enable students to find full- or part-time work appropriate to the study of law within appropriate limits. In case of doubt a student should consult with his adviser or with the director of the employment service. Normally, excessive outside work is not an acceptable excuse for low academic performance. In no event may a student in the full-time division be permitted to work outside more than fifteen hours per week without permission of the Dean.

For additional information, see the current *Prelaw Handbook*, published and prepared by the Law School Admission Test Council and the Association of American Law Schools. This book includes material on the law and lawyers, prelaw preparation, application to law schools, and the study of law, together with individualized information on most American law schools. It may be obtained at college bookstores or ordered from Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

## Law Library

The Library of the Law School contains more than 155,000 volumes and is growing steadily both in size and breadth of coverage. The collection emphasizes Anglo-American legal materials required for study and research. Especially significant is the 10,000-volume Commonwealth collection, which was recently deposited in the Law Library by the Indiana Supreme Court. With this addition to the collection, the Library has not only sizable American holdings but also fine collections from Great Britain, Canada, Ireland, Scotland, South Africa, and India. The Library is also fortunate in that it is one of the small number of law school libraries which is, in its own right, a United States Government Depository for federal publications.

The collection includes virtually complete holdings of federal statutory and case materials, federal administrative regulations and decisions, state statutory and case materials, federal and state digests, attorney-general reports and opinions, and the standard sets of encyclopedias, annotated cases, and citators. There are also extensive sets of bar association reports and proceedings, Anglo-American periodicals, law and law-related treatises and textbooks, and specialized law report sets. These materials are held in duplicate and triplicate, where necessary, to meet heavy research demands.

In addition, the Library has begun to build a first-rate collection in microform. At present, the collection contains microfiche holdings of the National Union Catalog, the AALL Legislative History Service from 1951 on, the Records and Briefs of the U.S. Supreme Court, from 1960 on, the *New York Law Journal*, and the Congressional Information Service with complete subscription of Congressional hearings, reports, committee prints, and other items of primary interest. The Library also possesses adequate numbers of microform readers and reader/printers so as to render this collection easily accessible to student and faculty use. Plans are currently in process to locate a computer terminal in the Library to take advantage of present possibilities of automated legal research; however, at the present time, there is still no certainty that these hopes can be fulfilled within the immediate future.

The Law School Library is an autonomous library within the University system and operates as an integral part of the Indianapolis Law School; however, open and generous borrowing between the many libraries on both the Indianapolis and Bloomington campuses is an established policy. Close contact and a liberal borrowing program are in force between the Law Library in Indianapolis and the Law Library in Bloomington. A joint catalog of holdings is maintained in both libraries.

The Law Library is located within a short distance of the Indiana University Medical Center Libraries, the Indiana University Indianapolis Undergraduate Library, the Indianapolis Public and Business Libraries, and the State of Indiana government building complex which includes the Indiana Supreme Court Library, the Indiana State Library, and the State Capitol.

## Student Bar Association

The Student Bar Association serves as the Law School's activities coordinator both on an educational and extracurricular level. Luncheon, coffee hours, and smokers afford the faculty and students opportunity for informal dialogue. The S.B.A. sponsors a Speaker's Forum to which prominent national, state and local personalities are invited to discuss subjects of community and legal interest. Social events include an annual Christmas dance and the Spring Awards Day Banquet. The Association works toward enriching the law student's life with a combination of professional and social activities. In addition to the automatic privilege of S.B.A. membership, a student can join one of the three legal fraternities that have chapters at the school.

## Indiana Judicial Center

The Indiana Judicial Center is a central state office sponsored by the Indiana University Indianapolis Law School which serves Indiana judges and other court-related personnel by (1) planning and conducting educational and training programs, (2) gathering and disseminating information, (3) providing research and technical assistance upon request, and (4) sponsoring research projects and studies to improve the administration of criminal justice. The Center is funded by the State of Indiana and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through the Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency.

A board of advisers, including the chief justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, the deans of the four Indiana law schools, representatives of the various Indiana judicial associations, and a representative of the Indiana State Bar Association, provides advice and assistance in developing programs and policies for the Center. The dean of the Indiana University Indianapolis Law School serves as project director for the Center, and the activities of the Center are under the direction and supervision of an executive director who is appointed by the dean of the Law School.

The Center's staff of twelve full-time and eight part-time employees occupies offices at Riley Towers in the downtown area of Indianapolis, near the Law School and the various courts and governmental offices located in the city. Students in both the full-time and part-time divisions of the Law School are employed as research assistants at the Center and participate in the Center's various activities and programs in the city and throughout the state.

## Indiana Law Review

The law reviews of the American law schools are the forums in which legal thought is exchanged, and to which lawyers resort for their continuing education. Yet the law reviews are unique in that they are published, edited, and in part written by law students. Necessarily, the law students who are chosen to produce the law reviews constitute a recognized elite.

The *Indiana Law Review* is the law review of the Indianapolis Law School. It first appeared in 1967 under the name, *Indiana Legal Forum*; it publishes six issues each school year. The *Law Review* regards the whole expanse of law as its jurisdiction, but concentrates on the law of Indiana. It publishes articles by recognized legal authorities, both academic and practicing, as well as articles by the students.

The *Review* is governed by an editorial board who lead a staff of qualified students. High-standing students are invited to earn staff status at the end of the first year, by writing a publishable article. Staff members assist the editors in checking and editing articles. Editors are named by the board of editors from the active staff members, considering writing skill, editorial skill, and determination.

The right to be a staff member of the *Review* is earned and kept by writing. Each student must write a publishable short article in order to earn staff status. Each staff member must produce two short articles, or one longer article, each year in order to remain active. Academic credit is given for publishable articles. A publishable article is one which meets the highest standards of writing style, legal scholarship, and analytical quality.

**Credit Allowable for Law Review.** Participants in D800-N800, *Law Review*, are selected by the *Review's* editors, staff, and faculty adviser. A student may earn a maximum of five (5) semester hours of credit. *Law Review* credit will satisfy the seminar requirement for graduation. However, *Law Review* participants may also take seminar courses and receive credit.

**Credit Allowable to Staff Editors.** Editors include the editor-in-chief, articles editors, note editors, or other comparable officers. They may earn up to two (2) hours credit for each semester in which they serve in such capacity, provided that no participant may earn more than five (5) semester hours of credit for all *Law Review* work.

**Method of Determining Credit Allowed.** The hours of credit earned by *Law Review* participants will be determined by the faculty adviser and staff editors on the quality and quantity of work completed. The hours of credit earned by staff editors will be determined by the faculty adviser on the basis of the amount of work involved. The credit of A will be given for the hours of credit earned.

### **National Moot Court Competition**

Annually the Association of the Bar of the City of New York sponsors a National Moot Court competition in appellate advocacy for selected students from each law school throughout the nation. The Law School, like all but a few other American law schools, regularly participates in this competition. The national competition is of particular interest to the School, since the orientation of the national competition is toward public law problems of the type around which its own advocacy program is built. The faculty has recently approved the establishment of a student Moot Court Board that will assist in running the Moot Court Program. One hour's credit is given for participating on the Moot Court Board.

### **International Moot Court Competition**

The Law School is eligible to enter teams in the International Moot Court Competition, the finals of which are held in Washington, D. C., in April of each year and usually presided over by a bench drawn from the United States Supreme Court and the World Court. The regional eliminations are held in the period of December through March.

### **The Wendell L. Willkie Society of International Law**

The Society, membership of which is open both to students and to the Bar and the Judiciary, organizes visits to the Law School by distinguished foreign judges and specialists, organizes the participation in the International Moot Court Competition, and cooperates with the *Law Review* in scholarly research and publication on International Law.

### **National Client Counseling Competition**

Each spring the Law School is represented by a team of selected students in the National Client Counseling Competition. These regional and national competitions are designed to teach the skills involved in office practice, such as interviewing, counseling, and planning. The competition is sponsored by the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association. One hour of credit is given.

### **Black American Law Students Association**

BALSA's main goal is to identify, analyze, and take affirmative action in solving problems unique to Black law students. In accomplishing this end activities are planned in conjunction with the local Black attorneys and through the cooperation of the Law School administration and faculty. In addition to student-related projects, service projects will be formulated to improve the relationship between the community and the Law School.

### **Women's Caucus**

The recent increased enrollment of women at the Indianapolis Law School led to a desire on the part of women law students for an organization to deal with their specialized needs and goals. Thus the Women's Caucus was born in the fall of 1973.

Since the organization is new, many of its programs are still in the developmental stage. However, during the upcoming year the Women's Caucus will be providing assistance to new women students; working to enhance the image of women in the law

school through active participation in Law Week; and encouraging women to compete for and/or assume leadership roles in the various activities of the Law School. The organization has tentative plans to develop a women's placement program as a complement to the existing Law School placement program and to develop a legal education program for women in prison.

### Dictum

*Dictum* is the law student newspaper published by and for the students of the Law School. The paper is sponsored financially through the Student Bar Association and is published once monthly nine (9) months of the calendar year.

*Dictum* strives to provide a forum for presentation of hard and feature news and photographs concerning not only the Law School but also law-related activities involving law students and faculty and staff members. The format also includes editorials and student/faculty opinions, enabling *Dictum* to serve as a sounding-board for philosophical, critical, or laudatory comments.

### Clinical Legal Education Program

The community and professional resources of one of the nation's larger urban centers have enabled the Indianapolis Law School to initiate a wide range of clinical programs. Designed to complement traditional approaches to legal education, and to extend it beyond the law school classroom, this school's clinical efforts also provide valuable services to the central Indiana area.

The purpose of the second-year program is to give the student initial exposure to the legal process in both criminal and civil matters. The focus is on the institutional response of the assigned agency to its formal and informal problems. The purpose of the third-year program is to give the student actual courtroom experience in a variety of criminal and civil settings. The focus is on the professional responsibility of the lawyer to his client, to his profession, to the legal system, and to society. The students participating in the clinical programs are supervised in their field work, and written work will be submitted and reviewed. Two semester hours credit will be awarded for each semester of participation up to a maximum of eight hours. The programs are offered on a pass/fail basis. The several programs are more particularly described in the course listings.

### Adviser Program

Each entering class is divided into groups of approximately 15. Each group is assigned to a faculty member who will act as an adviser. It is anticipated that the groups will meet with the adviser on a periodical basis as best suits the convenience of those involved. In addition to group sessions the adviser will be available to the students in his group to discuss individual problems.

One of the purposes of the adviser program is to maintain the close faculty-student relations that have existed at this School in the past. Also, it should provide opportunities for realistic guidance of students in the selection of law school courses and programs and in the area of career decisions.

### ADMISSION

All applicants seeking admission to the Law School must have received an A.B., B.S., or equivalent degree from an institution whose graduates are eligible for unqualified and unconditional admission to the Graduate School of Indiana University. Further, they must have successfully completed at least 90 semester hours of course work which would be acceptable toward a bachelor's degree in the College of Arts and Sciences or in the School of Business of Indiana University.

**Law School Admission Test.** Each applicant is required to take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), which is given five times a year at one hundred or more

examination centers located throughout the country. For details and application forms, write to Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. No application for admission will be considered until the Law School has received a report of the applicant's LSAT scores.

**Applications.** Application forms are available at the Office of Admissions. Each applicant should submit a completed application to the Law School no later than April 1 of the academic year preceding his/her intended year of entrance. Official transcripts of the applicant's undergraduate record, and graduate record, if any, from each college or university attended must be forwarded to the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey. In turn, the applicant must request the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) of the Educational Testing Service to provide this School with an LSDAS report which contains the applicant's LSAT scores, a summary of his/her transcripts, and information from the LSDAS registration form. The fact that such a record or transcript is on file in the Office of Records and Admissions of Indiana University does not fulfill this requirement. The LSDAS report should be received no later than May 10, thus applicants should make arrangements to take the LSAT no later than the February test date. It is the responsibility of each applicant to see that his/her application is complete.

An application fee of \$15 is required of all students new to the University or who have completed less than 12 hours at any Indiana University campus.

The application procedures and admission requirements are identical for admission to either the full-time day division or the part-time evening division. Applicants admitted to the part-time evening division may commence their studies in May or August. Admittees to the full-time division matriculate in August only.

**Auditors.** Members of the bar and persons not eligible for regular admission may enroll as auditors in courses in which they have an interest, provided the Law School is able to accommodate all regularly admitted students who desire to enroll in the course for credit. An auditor does not receive credit and may participate in classroom discussion only with the consent of the instructor.

**Admission of Transfer Students.** Applicants seeking admission with advanced standing must have substantially completed their first year of study at a law school approved by the American Bar Association. An applicant must submit a completed application form no later than May 15. The Committee on Admissions reviews transfer applications thereafter when the file is complete. A completed file consists of the applicant's LSDAS report, law school transcript, and a letter from his/her dean which states that the applicant is in good academic standing. In passing upon any application for transfer, factors such as the availability of space and policies relating to enrollment limitations are taken into account.

Upon admittance, a transfer student will be notified of the courses theretofore completed which will be accepted to apply toward the degree requirements of this School. The grade-point average of all such students will be computed every semester after admittance to this School for the purpose of determining academic standing under the rules and regulations of the Law School. In such computations, all grades theretofore earned by the student, both at this School and the former school, shall be considered.

**Probation.** All transfer students enter the Law School on probation. When a transfer student completes his/her first semester of studies at the Law School, he/she must have a grade-point average of at least 2.0 in those courses to be eligible to continue.

**Academic Requirements for Graduation.** All rules in this *Bulletin* apply to all transfer students. However, the Dean may grant a petition to modify computation periods and course requirements as the case may require.

**Required Courses for Transfer Students.** A transfer student may be excused from taking a course or courses required for graduation by this Law School if:

1. The student has substantially completed that year's work in which the course or courses are customarily taken, or



2. He has substantially covered the materials in the required course or courses involved, or
3. He is unable to take the required course or courses because of scheduling conflicts.

A transfer student's transcript will be reviewed by the Dean before enrollment to determine those courses the student will be required to complete for graduation.

## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A limited amount of financial assistance, made possible by the support of alumni and friends of the School, is available for law students. Inquiries should be directed to the Dean's Office.

### Fellowships

**Alumni Association Fellowships.** Tuition fellowships made possible through contributions from alumni and friends of the School, awarded on the basis of financial need and scholastic attainment.

**Indiana State Bar Association Fellowships.** The Indiana Bar Foundation and the Indiana Lawyers' Wives provide \$500 annually to a student at this School who has been selected on the basis of demonstrable financial need and scholastic attainment.

**Indiana Bell Telephone Company Scholarships.** A scholarship award of \$125 each to the highest ranking full-time student and the highest ranking part-time student having completed his or her first twenty hours in the Law School.

**Scholarship Partner Program.** A program through which alumni and friends of the Law School may assist deserving students by contributing \$500 or more for an annual scholarship bearing the name of the donor. Through the Law School and the Indiana University Foundation, donor and recipient enjoy a close relationship permitting the one to observe the development of a future colleague and the other to profit from practical experiences.

**Law School Fellowships and Financial Assistance Awards.** Awards in varying amounts, based upon scholastic achievement and financial need, made possible by gifts of alumni and friends to the permanent Law School fund.

**Ben F. Small Memorial Fellowship.** This endowed fund was established in memory of Ben F. Small, who was a distinguished member of the faculty and Dean of the Law School. The income is awarded annually to an upperclass student who is selected by the faculty on the basis of superior academic performance and who shows promise of outstanding leadership and compassion for his fellow man.

**Harold R. Woodard Fellowship.** An annual gift of \$1,000 is made possible by the generosity of Harold R. Woodard, a member of the Indianapolis Bar and Professorial Lecturer at the Law School since 1955. The Fellowship is awarded per semester on the basis of character, scholastic attainment, and capacity for law study.

### Awards and Prizes

**The American Fletcher National Bank and Trust Company Law Journal and Moot Court Awards.** The awards, made annually to selected students, are based on their published writings appearing in legal periodicals. The Moot Court Awards are engraved plaques representing successful participation in the National Moot Court Competition.

**American United Life Insurance Prize.** An award of \$50 to the student receiving the highest course grade in insurance law.

**Matthew Bender Prize.** Selected volumes awarded to outstanding graduating students.

**Bureau of National Affairs Prize.** A year's subscription to the *United States Law Week* to a member of the graduating class who, in the judgment of the faculty, makes the most satisfactory scholastic progress during his final year in law school.



**Bingham, Summers, Welsh and Spilman Award.** \$200 given each year to two students who have demonstrated outstanding ability in the field of taxation.

**Callaghan and Company Prize.** Selected volumes awarded to outstanding students.

**Chicago Title Prize.** An award of \$50 for the student receiving the highest course grade in real property law.

**George Oscar Dix Annual Law Award.** The income from a trust fund established by the late George O. Dix of the Terre Haute Bar to the graduating senior who has submitted the best thesis or scholarly writing in any area of the law.

**Francis J. Feeney, Jr., Tax Award.** A cash award given each year to four outstanding students who want to devote significant portions of their law practices to taxation.

**Foundation Press Book Prize.** Selected volumes awarded to outstanding students.

**Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperatives Award.** An award given each year to an outstanding student in Agricultural Law.

**Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis Award.** \$1,000 given each year to two students who demonstrate outstanding ability in the area of fiduciary, gift, and estate taxation.

**Indiana University Law School Faculty Prize.** A monetary award given by the faculty, awarded to a student on the basis of scholarship, contribution to law school development, and demonstrated capacity for leadership.

**Indianapolis Law School Appellate Advocacy Award.** A plaque awarded for the best team oral argument and the best team brief.

**The International Academy of Trial Lawyers Advocacy Award.** A plaque, awarded to a student who has demonstrated outstanding skill in courtroom advocacy in the Trial Advocacy course.

**Insurance Counsel Journal Prize.** An award of a plaque and a one-year subscription to the *Insurance Counsel Journal* to a student demonstrating outstanding scholarship in the field of insurance law.

**Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company and Bancroft-Whitney Company Prizes.** Volumes of *American Jurisprudence* covering a particular subject, awarded semiannually by the publishers to the student making the highest grade in that subject.

**Nathan Medenhall Award.** An award of \$75 to an outstanding second-year student.

**Merchants National Bank and Trust Company Award.** \$250 given to students who demonstrated exceptional ability in the field of estate planning.

**Nathan Burkan Memorial Awards.** Prizes of \$250 and \$100 for the best and second-best papers on any phase of copyright law; made possible by the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers. Winning papers are also considered for National Awards of \$1,000, \$500, \$250 and publication in the Annual Symposium.

**Pioneer Title Prize.** An award of \$50 for the student receiving the highest course grade in a real property course.

**Prentice-Hall Tax Award.** A subscription to the *Federal Tax Guide* to two outstanding students in tax law.

**Allen Smith Company Prize.** A prize of \$50 to an outstanding graduating student entering private practice in Indiana.

**Wall Street Journal Prize.** An award for a student who has demonstrated outstanding ability in both business and tax law.

**West Publishing Company Awards.** Awards of selected volumes to outstanding students.

### Loan Funds

**American Bar Association Fund for Legal Education.** The American Bar Association annually allocates funds to this School for loans to students. Individual loans may be made for a maximum of \$1,500 per year.

**H. B. Witham Student Loan Fund.** Provides short-term loans, generally for a period of from one to four months, to cover the cost of unanticipated expenses.

**Long-Term Student Loans.** Long-term loans are awarded on the basis of financial need and are not repaid until after graduation or withdrawal from college or after completion of military service. Information regarding application procedures may be obtained from the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aids at IUPUI, Cavanaugh Hall, 925 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202.

### Placement Services

**Student Employment.** The Indianapolis Law School is unique because the majority of its working students in the evening division are employed in law-oriented jobs in private practice, government, and industry. This affords those students an opportunity to relate the skills and theory acquired in the classroom to the day-to-day practical application of law in society. The Placement Office makes students aware of job openings in state and federal agencies, financial and corporate institutions, local and state courts, and local law firms.

**Graduate Employment.** The Placement Office brings together graduates and employers seeking well-qualified persons with legal training.

Through the loyal and effective cooperation of individual law alumni and faculty, the placement program has been successful in placing both men and women in private practice, industry, and public service locally and nationally.

### DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

**Doctor of Jurisprudence.** Successful completion of 85 hours is required for the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree. Candidates for the J.D. (and in rare cases, L.L.B.) degree must have successfully completed 25 hours towards that degree in residence at the Law School. Additionally, the residence requirements of the American Association of Law Schools and the American Bar Association, which demand six semesters in residence for full-time students and eight semesters in residence for part-time students, must be complied with. Further details may be obtained in the Office of the Dean.

**Employment.** Work undertaken by a student at the Law School is subject to the approval of the Dean. A student engaging in any outside work or other activity must disclose the nature and amount of such work or activity prior to registration; further, he must notify the Office of the Dean of any change in circumstances during the course of the year.

**Course Requirements.** In order to graduate, every student must take 57 hours of required courses. These required courses are:

	Hours
Contracts I-II .....	6
Property I-II .....	6
Torts I-II .....	5
Civil Procedure I-II .....	5
Criminal Law .....	2
Judicial Remedies .....	2
Business Associations .....	2
Legal Bibliography .....	2
Constitutional Law .....	4
Corporations .....	4
Evidence .....	4
Income Taxation .....	4
Secured Transactions .....	2
Creditors Rights .....	2
Estates I-II .....	5
Professional Responsibility .....	2
	<hr/> 57

A description of the courses can be found in the course listing.

**Senior Writing Requirements.** In addition to the listed courses every student is required to complete a research paper of approximately 25 pages prior to the beginning of his last semester in law school. This requirement can be satisfied in a seminar, work

on the *Indiana Law Review*, or in the course entitled "Advanced Research." The faculty member for whom the paper is done must certify to the Recorder that the writing requirement has been completed. No student will be permitted to graduate unless such a certification has been placed in his file prior to the beginning of his last semester in law school.

**Seminar Requirement.** Every student is required to complete one seminar prior to graduation.

**Supreme Court Rule 13.** The student's attention should be called to the fact that in addition to the requirements for graduation listed above he will be required under Rule 13 of the Indiana Supreme Court to take certain subjects which are found in Law School courses, but which are not required in this School's curriculum, if he desires to take the Indiana Bar Examination. Those courses are: Commercial Law, Conflict of Laws, Administrative Law, and Criminal Procedure I. These courses, together with those listed under the requirements for graduation, will satisfy the requirements of Rule 13.

**Introduction to Law.** Every entering student is required to spend one week prior to beginning classes in a course designed to introduce him to the study of law. Students will be notified by the admissions officer as to the date on which such classes commence.

**Completion.** Unless waived by the Dean, all students are required to complete all requirements for graduation within 66 months from the date of their enrollment.

**Moral Qualifications.** The faculty reserves the right to exclude or deny a degree to any student guilty of misconduct. A committee of three faculty members and one student shall consider cases of alleged student misconduct and shall make recommendation to the faculty for the disposition of such cases.

**Graduation with Honors.** A student who has complied with the requirements for the degree LL.B. or J.D., and who has attained an outstanding scholastic average in work done in the Law School, may be graduated *Summa Cum Laude*, *Magna Cum Laude*, or *Cum Laude*. This honor is noted on the student's diploma and on the Commencement program.

## ACADEMIC REGULATIONS

**NOTE:** A more detailed statement on academic regulations is found in the *Law Student's Handbook*.

### General Policies

**Absences.** A student who is absent from more than 10 percent of classes or class meetings in any course may be dropped by the instructor from the course with the grade W or WF at his discretion.

**Schedule Conflicts.** Upper-class students should report to the Dean, in writing, class scheduling conflicts in their programs as soon as a tentative schedule of classes is posted.

**Credit Hour.** Credit hour means Law School work to which one hour of credit toward graduation is assigned, and includes work in which both a failing and passing grade is received. However, credit hours of F do not count toward the semester hours of credit required for graduation.

A student who has accumulated 10 or more hours of F will be excluded from the Law School. A first-year course failed, then retaken and passed, is not counted in the accumulation. Required courses that are failed must be retaken and passed unless waived by the Dean.

**Grading System.** The number of grade points assigned each credit hour completed is determined as follows: one semester of A=4 grade points, B=3, C=2, D=1, F=0. Plusses may be given for all grades except A and F. A plus raises the value of

the grade by .5 quality points. The grade-point average is the total number of grade points divided by the total number of passed and failed credit hours. This does not include official W grades.

**Withdrawals.** Withdrawals during the first week of a regular semester or a summer term are automatically marked W. Beyond this time, the student must have the approval of the instructor in the course from which he wishes to withdraw. The instructor will mark W or WF according to the student's progress in class at the time of withdrawal. Any student withdrawing from a course or courses within ten (10) days of the end of the last scheduled day of classes (this includes Saturday and Sunday) shall receive either a WF or I at the discretion of the Dean. Students who discontinue attending classes without following the above withdrawal procedure will receive the grade of F. A student electing to withdraw from one or more courses shall complete the appropriate form or forms available in the Dean's Office. The withdrawal shall become effective on the date such forms are properly filed in the Dean's Office.

**Incompletes.** A student who fails to complete the work in any non-examination course, including writing courses and either credit or non-credit courses, in the semester enrolled must submit a written explanation to the course instructor within five (5) days after the last day of classes stating the reason he did not complete the work. If the reason is acceptable, a grade of I will be recorded. This I grade must be removed before the first day of the next final examination period; otherwise, the I grade will revert automatically to a failing grade.

A student may not be excused from taking a final examination before the final examination period begins. A student who fails to take a final examination in any final examination course, including credit or non-credit courses, in the semester enrolled must submit a written explanation to the Dean within five (5) days after the examination is held stating the reason he did not take the examination. If the reason is acceptable, a grade of I will be recorded. This I grade must be removed no later than the next time the course is regularly given; otherwise the I grade will automatically revert to a failing grade.

### Rules of Exclusion

A student must maintain a grade-point average of at least 2.0 to remain in good standing and graduate.

At the end of a student's second term, and every term\* thereafter, his cumulative grade-point average is computed.† A failing grade is counted in the computation even though the course has been retaken and passed. A student whose cumulative average is less than 2.0 will be placed on academic probation and may be required to modify his academic and extracurricular burdens.

A student on probation who fails to bring his cumulative average to 2.0 or better during the next succeeding term\* will be excluded from the Law School.

A student seeking to be readmitted should consult the Dean's Office to ascertain current rules and policies governing readmission.

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\* Excluding summer sessions.

† For students who entered prior to June 1, 1969, computations are scheduled on the basis of total hours taken.



The City of Indianapolis (University in left background)

# Courses in the Indianapolis Law School, 1975-76

Note: The abbreviation "P" refers to the course prerequisite(s).

## First-Year Courses

- Workshop Introduction to Law (no cr.)** Kelso  
A one-week intensive program for all entering students designed to provide an orientation to the Law School's educational program and to the goals, institutions, and processes of the law and the legal profession. Students are taught how to brief cases, outline units of material, and to review for and take law school essay examinations.
- D504-N504 Judicial Remedies (2 cr.)** Townsend  
Traditional common law and equitable remedies organized on basis of relief available for injuries to person, personal property, real property, and for breach of promise.
- D509-D510-N509-N510 Property I-II (3-3 cr.)** Grimes, Polston, Poland, Stanmeyer  
I. Basic course in personal property relationships; outline of real property. II. Interests in land; elements of leasing and sale of land and covenancies.
- D512-D513-N512-N513 Contracts I-II (3-3 cr.)** Bepko, Dugan, Kelso, Whaley  
I. Contract remedies, agreement elements, consideration and its equivalents. II. Continuation of 512. Offer and acceptance, third-party beneficiaries, assignments, impossibility and frustration conditions, and the Statute of Frauds. Introduction to the Uniform Commercial Code.
- D522-N522 Legal Bibliography (2 cr.)** Barrett  
Use of law library and methods of legal research including written paper.
- D533-N533 Criminal Law (2 cr.)** Foust, Fox, Kerr, Stroud  
Basic principles underlying the substantive law of crimes with special focus on the definition of specific offenses and defenses.
- D541-D542-N541-N542 Torts I-II (2-3 cr.)** Foust, Williams  
The law of civil actions other than breach of contract. Functions of tort law including protection against invasion of personal security, private property, reputation, peace of mind, and related interests.
- D545-N545 Business Associations (2 cr.)** Barrett, Galanti, Krieger  
A system descriptive approach to the common incidents of personal service relationships, including allocation of risk of harms (including economic harms) caused or incurred by employees and partners; contracts for personal service; protection of the employer's business information and customer relationships and the employer's personal mobility; law of partnership.
- D707-D708-N707-N708 Civil Procedure I-II (3-2 cr.)** Grove, Harvey, Seidman, Torke  
Study of jurisdiction and venue in state and federal courts, rules governing civil litigation, judgment, and review.

## Advanced Courses

- D602-N602 Legislation (2 cr.)** Fox, Kelso, White  
A study of the legislative process with particular emphasis on the draftsman's role. Consideration is also given to the selection and composition of legislative bodies, forces and pressures upon the legislative process, the making of legislative history, and statutory interpretation.
- D610-N610 Family Law (2 cr.)** Fox, White  
Problems of family as affected by the state in enactment, interpretation, and administration of laws relating to familial relationships; institutional agencies established to handle family adjustments in society; role of law in counseling of family problems.
- D620-D621-N620-N621 Constitutional Law I-II (2-2 cr.)** Marsh, Stroud, Torke  
Judicial function in constitutional cases; division of powers between national government and the states; powers of President and Congress; constitutional protection of life, liberty, property, and other fundamental rights.
- D632-N632 Evidence (4 cr.)** Harvey, Jones, Kerr, Seidman  
Law governing proof at trial of disputed issues of fact; burden of proof; presumptions and judicial notice; examination, impeachment, competency and privileges of witnesses; hearsay rule and its exceptions; functions of judge and jury.
- D645-N645 Corporations (4 cr.)** Barrett, Galanti  
Formation, management, and control of publicly held and closely held modern business corporations with examination of state and federal laws.
- D647-N647 Administrative Law (3 cr.)** Archer, Marsh  
Place of administrative agency in scheme of government; constitutional limitations on agency action; analysis of agency functions, emphasizing informal procedures and placing formal procedures of investigation, rule making, and hearings in perspective.



- D648-N648 Income Taxation of Individuals, Fiduciaries, and Business Associations** (4 cr.) **Jegen, Allington**  
Basic problems of income taxation of individuals, trusts, and estates. Gross income, deductions, tax computations, rates, credits, accounting methods and periods; practice before Treasury Department, federal courts, and tax court. The emphasis is on statutory and policy interpretation, using problems extensively.
- D651-N651 Labor Law** (3 cr.) **Archer**  
Complete survey of the National Labor Relations Act as administered by the National Labor Relations Board, including coverage of employer and union unfair labor practice provisions and Board practice under the Act in conducting elections to determine a union's representative status.
- D652-N652 Trade Regulation** (3 cr.) **Galanti**  
Development of the law limiting competitive rivalry with emphasis on unfair methods of competition and deceptive advertising under the FTC Act and price discrimination under the Robinson-Patman Act.
- D661-N661 Advanced Research** (cr. arr.) **Staff**  
P: consent of instructor. Research on current legal problems. Maximum of 2 hours may be earned.
- D675-N675 Accounting for Law Students** (2 cr.) **Allington**  
Introduction to basic principles of accounting and analysis of financial statements; the application of accounting principles to legal problems commonly encountered in business and financial transactions.
- D702-D704-N702-N704 Criminal Procedure I-II** (2-2 cr.) **Jones, Kerr**  
Criminal procedure from arrest through appeal. I—Arrest, search and seizure, pre-trial motions, grand jury; II—Jury selection, trial, post-trial motions, appeal, and post-conviction remedies.
- D703-N703 Collective Bargaining and Labor Arbitration** (2 cr.) **Archer**  
A survey of the law of collective bargaining, including court enforcement of collective bargaining agreements under Section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act and enforcement of such agreements through private arbitration, including coverage of both arbitration substance and procedure. A knowledge of the subject matter of Labor Law, D651-N651, would be helpful to a student taking this course.
- D706-N706 Future Interests** (2 cr.) **Grimes**  
Estates in land and personality both possessory and by way of future interests, their development, present situation, and future possibilities.
- D707-D708-N707-N708 Civil Procedure I-II**  
See description at First Year Courses.
- D714-N714 Restitution** (2 cr.) **Staff**  
Legal and equitable remedies for unjust enrichment in contractual and non-contractual situations, including duress, fraud, mistake, and physical, legal, and economic compulsion.
- D715-N715 Seminar in Real Estate Transactions** (2 cr.) **Poland**  
Selected problems in real estate acquisition, development, financing and marketing.
- D716-N716 Oil and Gas Law** (2 cr.) **Polston**  
Property interests that are involved in the development of petroleum resources. An examination of the various types of transfers used in the industry, such as mineral deeds, royalty transfers, oil and gas leases and assignments of fractional interests in oil and gas leases. Also included are some aspects of governmental regulation of the developmental industry.
- D717-N717 Water Law** (2 cr.) **Poland, White**  
A study of law relating to water with consideration of administrative practices and legislative enactments.
- D722-D723-N722-N723 Estates I-II** (2-2 cr.) **Funk, Grimes, Krieger, Poland**  
A study of the substantive law of Decedent's Estates and Trusts, including the freedom of and restrictions on the transmission of accumulated wealth under laws of descent and distribution, wills and will substitutes, inter-vivos and testamentary trusts.
- D724-N724 Estates III** (3 cr.) **Funk, Grimes, Krieger, Poland**  
A survey review of estates and future interest with in-depth study of special problems relating to class gifts, express and implied conditions of survivorship, powers of appointment, accumulations and perpetuities. Fiduciary administration, including decedent's estates, trusts, and guardianships.
- D725-N725 Taxation of Transferors, Fiduciaries, and Beneficiaries** (3 cr.) **Allington, Jegen**  
Basic law of federal estate and gift taxes and their relationships to the federal income tax law and to the Indiana inheritance tax. The emphasis is on statutory and policy interpretation using problems extensively. Basic estate planning principles are introduced.
- D736-N736 Industrial Disability Law** (2 cr.) **Archer**  
Complete review of state workmen's compensation statutes including discussion of the Indiana statute for illustrative purposes. Introduction to the Federal Occupational, Health, and Safety Statute.
- D738-N738 Corporate Finance** (3 cr.) **Galanti**  
P: DN 645. Legal problems involved in financing business enterprises, emphasizing those with publicly held securities, including the rights of owners of senior equity and debt securities; regulation of dividend payments; regulation of mergers, acquisitions, and corporate reorganizations; and federal and state regulation of the issuance of securities.



- D745-N745 Trial Advocacy (2 cr.) Pass/Fail Arderly, Mulvany
- D746-N746 Appellate Advocacy (2 cr.) Pass/Fail Staff, Moot Court Board  
Preparation of an Appellate Brief and Oral Argument. Students wishing to be considered for membership on the National Moot Court Team must take Appellate Advocacy during their second year.
- D748-N748 Moot Court Board (1 cr.) Pass/Fail Staff  
Students excelling in Appellate Advocacy are invited to join the Board. Members research and write new moot appellate problems and serve as judges for oral arguments in the course in Appellate Advocacy. Only students who serve on the Board during both the fall and spring semesters receive credit for the course.
- D750-N750 Moot Court Competitions (2 cr.) Grove  
NATIONAL: Preparation of appellate brief and oral argument by team of two or three students who, through a series of regional competitions, compete with teams from other law schools in the country.
- D751-N751 Antitrust Law (3 cr.) Galanti  
A study of the law regulating private economic power and maintaining competition under the Sherman Antitrust and Clayton Antitrust Acts emphasizing monopolization, restraints of trade, refusals to deal, and mergers.
- D756-N756 Local Government Law (2 cr.) Crockett, White  
Problems of local governmental units, such as organization, annexation, the legal relationship between states and local units, home rule, metropolitan government, special districts, school law, zoning, eminent domain, and general powers, immunities, and liabilities of local governmental units.
- D775-N775 Admiralty Law (2 cr.) Crockett  
Maritime law, including jurisdiction and admiralty; maritime liens; maritime torts and wrongful death; salvage; general average; limitation of liability; pilotage; towage.
- D799-N799 Consumer Law (2 cr.) Whaley  
Study of consumer rights and remedies under the common law, and federal and state statutes, with particular emphasis on the Federal Truth-In-Lending Act and the Uniform Consumer Credit Code.
- D802-N802 Legal Internship (cr. arr.) Pass/Fail Mulvany  
Clinical programs for second- and third-year students, consisting of eight hours per week of supervised field work and one hour of class. Two semester hours of credit will be awarded for each semester of participation up to a maximum of eight hours. All programs require registration for the fall and spring semesters. To help resolve scheduling conflicts, students enrolling in all clinical courses have open registration and may register for any course given, whether in the day or evening division, regardless of status. Grading will be on a Pass/Fail basis.  
Under the Indiana Supreme Court Student Practice Rule, students having two-thirds of the credits necessary for graduation, enrolled in an Indiana law school with a clinical legal education program, and certified by their dean as competent, are permitted to practice under supervision in all respects as attorneys duly admitted to the bar.  
Placements are made in the following programs:
- COUNTY PROSECUTOR INTERNSHIP** Kerr  
Twelve students are assigned to the Office of the Marion County Prosecutor and eight students to Prosecutors in the contiguous counties to be utilized by them in the capacity of Deputy Prosecutors.  
These students, after a brief orientation program and initial supervision while participating in their first series of trials, are given the responsibility of trying cases on their own. A prerequisite to registration in this program is prior participation in one of the Defender or Prisoner Assistance internships.  
Students are appointed for a one-year term and receive \$500 per month for working thirty hours per week in the Prosecutor's Office.
- INDIANA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION INTERNSHIP** Marsh  
Students work with Professor Marsh and ICLU cooperating attorneys on cases the ICLU deems present significant constitutional issues. Open to second- and third-year students.
- LEGAL INTERNSHIP** Mulvany  
*General Practice*  
**Legal Aid Society.** Students assist the general counsel and staff attorneys in providing representation for poor people. Students are assigned to the main office of the Legal Aid Society and to three neighborhood offices. The program is open to second- and third-year students. In addition, three positions are available to third-year students, in which the student receives up to \$7,000 per year for working forty hours per week.  
**Madison County Community Action Council.** One certified law student will be assigned to work in Anderson, Indiana under the supervision of a local practicing attorney, to provide legal services for poor people, and public education to the community through various media. The student is paid \$3.50 per hour and works twenty-five hours per week. Open to third-year students only.  
*Criminal Practice*  
**United States Attorney.** Students assist the United States Attorney and the Assistant U.S. Attorneys with hearings, trials, and appeals. Open to second- and third-year students.  
**Public Defender.** Students are assigned, on a one-to-one basis, to public defenders employed by the Marion County Criminal Courts. The student's work varies according to the particular public defender, but normally it includes interviewing the defendants and witnesses, legal research, and observing and assisting at hearings and trials. Open to second-year students only.

**Prisoner Assistance.** Interns in this program, working under the close supervision of the Public Defender of Indiana and Deputy Public Defenders, provide assistance to indigent persons incarcerated in penal institutions, including the Indiana State Reformatory at Pendleton and the Indiana Women's Prison at Indianapolis. Open to second- and third-year students.

**Juvenile Court.** Third-year students are assigned to the Marion County Juvenile Court Public Defender's Office and function in the capacity of Deputy Public Defenders, handling cases on their own, under supervision. These students are appointed for a one-year term, and receive \$4,550 for working 25 hours per week. Second-year students, unpaid and working eight hours per week, assist the Public Defenders and third-year students.

#### *Administrative Practice*

**Marion County Corporation Counsel.** Students are employed by the Corporation Counsel's office, work 40 hours per week, and are paid approximately \$6,800 per year. The student assists in administration and performs research for staff attorneys. Certified students are assigned cases, under supervision, to handle on their own. Open to second- and third-year students.

**Marion County Office of Code Enforcement.** Students are employed by the office, work full-time, and are paid approximately \$4.50 per hour. The student assists in the enforcement of zoning and commercial sign ordinances and regulations, by performing legal research, drafting, and participation at hearings and trials. Open to third-year students.

**Indiana Civil Rights Commission.** Students perform research assignments for the Commission's attorneys and observe conciliations and hearings. Certified students are permitted to represent, under supervision, complainants at conciliations and hearings. The cases involve discrimination primarily in employment and housing. Open to second- and third-year students.

#### *Judicial Clerkships*

Students assist the judges by performing legal research, drafting memoranda of law, and assisting in the drafting of orders and opinions. Students are also assigned special projects relating to the functioning of the court. During this internship students are provided with an opportunity to observe the court and its various officers, functions, and personnel, as well as to watch and learn from attorneys practicing in court. Open to second- and third-year students. Placements are made with the following courts:

United States District Court

Chief Judge Steckler and Judge Dillin

Marion County Criminal Court

Judge Kohlmeyer and Judge Wilson

Marion County Municipal Court

Presiding Judge Cramer and Municipal Court Judges.

Students assigned to the Municipal Criminal Court work 15 hours per week and are paid \$3.50 per hour. Students assigned to the Municipal Civil Courts work 8 hours per week and are not paid.

#### *Bail Commissioners*

Students are employed by the Bail Project, to which the Municipal Court has delegated the authority to release persons arrested for most misdemeanors. The students also advise the courts, upon request, in bail reduction hearings for other offenses. Students are appointed as Bail Commissioners by the Municipal Court. Students work 18 to 36 hours per week and are paid \$3.50 per hour.

#### *Legislative Process*

**Indiana Association of Cities and Towns.** Students are employed by the Association, working 15 hours per week, and earning \$3.50 per hour. The students assist the Association's attorneys in monitoring legislation in the General Assembly affecting cities and towns, preparing arguments for and against legislation for presentation to committees of the House and Senate, preparing amendments to legislation, answering legal inquiries from the Association's membership, and drafting ordinances. The students are exposed to the legislative process at both the state and local levels. Open to third-year students.

**Indiana Center on Law and Poverty.** Students work with lawyers, economists, sociologists, and other social scientists in multi-disciplinary research to advise the legislature on problems affecting poor people in Indiana. Open to second- and third-year students. Work study funding is available for compensation of eligible students.

**Legislative Council.** The Legislative Council is an office in the state legislature which performs research and drafting assistance for Senators and Representatives. Students assist attorneys with these functions. The interns have an opportunity to observe the functions of the legislature and the attorney's role in it. Open to second- and third-year students.

#### **D803-N803 Clinical Urban Practice (5 cr.) Pass/Fail**

Mulvany

Students are placed with the Legal Services Organization of Indianapolis. Students receive directed training in lawyering skills such as interviewing, discovery, investigation, drafting, motion practice, counseling, negotiation, and litigation. This training is given in weekly meetings and by participation in actual cases with Professor Mulvany and LSO attorneys. Once an adequate level of competence is achieved through the training program, students are assigned cases to handle on their own, under supervision. Students work 16 hours per week and are compensated if they qualify for federal work study funding.

#### **D804-N804 Conflict of Laws (2 cr.)**

Crockett

Interstate problems of persons, things, or events; jurisdiction of courts; enforcement of foreign judgments and ascertainment of state whose law is to be applied.

#### **D805-N805 State and Local Taxation (2 cr.)**

Fox

A study of the principles of state and local taxes, and budgeting procedures including real and personal property, franchise, excise, income, sales, and use taxes and their role in financing operations of state and local governmental units.

- D806-N806 Secured Transactions (2 cr.)** Townsend  
Rights and remedies included in transactions for purposes of extending securities including Article 9 of the Commercial Code as well as real estate negotiations.
- D807-N807 Creditors Rights (2 cr.)** Townsend  
Rights and remedies involved in collection of debts.
- D812-N812 Seminar in Urban Affairs (2 cr.)** Staff  
Problems of the urban area, such as crime control, housing, land-use, education, finance, transportation, pollution, and health are examined in both legal and nonlegal context. Individual research projects are required.
- D814-N814 Specialized Contracts (3 cr.)** Bepko, Dugan  
An analysis of standard terms, and their economic implications, used in various specialized business relations such as agreements for computer leasing, commercial transportation, commercial suretyship agreements, construction contracts (small job and major development), agreements for management services, employment relations including executive contracts, franchise arrangements, government procurement, special contractual provisions for housing and financial security in retirement, and advertising and media contracts. The emphasis will be, in general, on coming to grips with the special problems of these various relationships in terms of basic contract law and current social and economic thought.
- D815-N815 Commercial Law (3 cr.)** Bepko, Dugan, Whaley  
Current problems in sales, negotiable instruments, suretyship, and letters of credit, with emphasis on the Uniform Commercial Code.
- D816-N816 Seminar in Socio-Legal Problems (2 cr.)** Funk  
Study of the actual role of law and lawyers in society and social scientific techniques for verifying suspected impact relationships in special problem areas to be announced each time offered.
- D818-N818 International Law (2 cr.)** Crockett  
International law in an era of ideological conflict; competing Western and Soviet (Communist) conceptions; sources of international law; treaties; recognition of states; state succession; state jurisdiction and territory; dispute settlement, including international adjudication; the Law of War and Armed Conflict.
- D819-N819 International Legal Transactions (2 cr.)** Crockett  
Selected advanced problems concerning international law such as air law, law of the sea, international and regional organizations, international economic law, international protection of human rights, access of aliens to economic activities, etc.
- D820-N820 Comparative Law (Civil Law) (2 cr.)** Funk  
A panoramic survey of the world law phenomenon exemplified in major mature non-Marxist legal systems (Civil Law, Latin American, Islamic, Far Eastern) to enable lawyers to contrast Anglo-American legal institutions and work with foreign law specialists on transnational legal problems.
- D821-N821 Comparative Law (Soviet Law) (2 cr.)** Staff  
The Soviet civil code (contracts, delicts, family law, succession); Soviet criminal law; Soviet public law (administrative, constitutional, international); Soviet conflict of laws; Soviet legal theory and legal philosophy.
- D830-N830 Military Law (2 cr.)** Krieger  
This course is primarily a study in the U.C.M.J. with emphasis upon exposing the law student to the system of law regulating the conduct of persons in the Armed Forces, as well as the various methods of law enforcement.
- D832-N832 Evidence Seminar (3 cr.)** Staff  
Selected problems in evidence are intensively studied. Thesis required.
- D840-N840 Seminar in Constitutional Law (2 cr.)** Staff  
In-depth examination of constitutional problems surveyed in required course; concentration on civil rights and problems of federalism. Students pursue special interests and are exposed to a broad scope of readings not used in the traditional constitutional law course.
- D841-N841 Seminar in Law and Medicine (2 cr.)** Foust  
Forensic medicine, particularly in the areas of pathology, toxicology, anatomy, and psychiatry. Medical specialists solicited to participate; required medical-legal writing project.
- D846-N846 Corporate Reorganization and Bankruptcy (2 cr.)** Townsend
- D847-N847 Seminar in Business and Estate Planning (2 cr.)** Allington, Jegen  
P: DN648, DN722, DN723, DN725, or consent of instructor. An analysis of the methods for individuals to operate businesses and to dispose of their wealth, using the laws of trusts, estates, future interest, business, and taxes. Estate planning documents are distributed and problems are assigned.
- D848-N848 Federal Jurisdiction (3 cr.)** Grove, Harvey  
Federal question cases, diversity of citizenship, jurisdictional amount, removal jurisdiction and procedure, conflicts between state and federal jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction.
- D849-N849 Seminar in Jurisprudence (2 cr.)** Funk  
Using excerpts from major legal philosophies (natural law and rights; analytical, historical, sociological, Marxist and Oriental jurisprudence; and American and Scandinavian legal realism) to develop students' tentative solutions to fundamental jurisprudential problems. Short, un-annotated, thoughtful essays required on: What is law? What is good law? How do law and society interact? and What juridical sciences are possible?

- D851-N851 Insurance Law (2 cr.)** Frandsen  
Study of principles of insurance law; contract; principle of indemnity; persons and interests protected; risks transferred; disposition of claims; liability claims; defense and settlement.
- D853-N853 Seminar in Labor Law (2 cr.)** Archer  
This course is for students who have completed the course in Labor Law, D651-N651, to permit in depth research of an area of Labor Law. The research topics will vary from semester to semester but will always be selected from current areas of concern to Labor Law practitioners.
- D860-N860 Seminar in Legal History (2 cr.)** Grimes  
Development of legal concepts from earliest times to the present; reflections upon the future progress of law. Thesis required.
- D861-N861 Professional Responsibility (2 cr.)** Kelso, Seidman  
History, traditions, and responsibilities of legal profession. Ethics of office practice and trial practice; procedural reform to expedite judicial process: selection and tenure of judges; admission, disbarment, and disciplinary proceedings.
- D862-N862 Patent Law (2 cr.)** Woodard  
Substantive law of patents, with attention to law of trademarks and copyrights. Technical side of patents, i.e., drafting of patent applications avoided.
- D863-N863 Interviewing, Counseling, and Negotiation (2 cr.)** Mulvany  
Designed to train students in the preventative law and counseling functions of law practice and to develop skills in settling disputes in the adversary system through the process of negotiation.
- D864-N864 Client Counseling Competition (1 cr.)** Mulvany  
Preparation of and conducting initial lawyer-client interviews by teams of three students, who, through a series of regional competitions, compete with teams from other law schools in the nation.
- D865-N865 Seminar in Commercial Law (2 cr.)** Bepko, Dugan, Townsend, Whaley  
Selected problems in sales, securities, or commercial law, emphasizing current commercial practices, forms, and needs.
- D866-N866 Seminar in Trade Regulation (2 cr.)** Galanti  
P: DN652 or DN751. In-depth examination and study of problems surveyed in the Trade Regulation or Antitrust courses.
- D867-N867 Seminar in Civil Rights Litigation (2 cr.)** Harvey, Marsh  
A study of the litigation and substantive law aspects of civil rights, including pleadings, discovery, strategy, and trial tactics involved in the prosecution and defense of civil rights cases.
- D869-N869 Taxation of Business Associations (2 cr.)** Allington, Jegen  
P: DN645, DN648, or consent of instructor. Detailed study of the income tax considerations in operating a business as a partnership or corporation. Methods of saving taxes in formation, operation, and asset distribution.
- D870-N870 Seminar in Selected Problems of Criminal Law (2 cr.)** Jones, Staff
- D871-N871 Seminar in Selected Problems of Tort Law (2 cr.)** Staff
- D874-N874 Psychiatry and the Law (2 cr.)** Harvey  
A course designed to introduce the law student to the psychiatric discipline as it relates to the law and its use as a forensic art in the court.
- D875-N875 Seminar in Law and Poverty (2 cr.)** Staff  
Evaluation of aspects of law relating to rights and problems of low-income persons in an urban community, including public welfare legislation and administration; housing, including public housing and landlord and tenant problems, credit and consumer problems of the poor, relationship of civil rights legislation to problems of the poor. Individual research projects.
- D877-N877 Seminar in Sentencing and Corrections (2 cr.)** Williams  
This course is a survey of the law relating to sentencing and corrections. Sociological and penological theories are discussed in the context of the law.
- D883-N883 Seminar in International Law (2 cr.)** Crockett
- D885-N885 Seminar in Agricultural Law (2 cr.)** Staff  
Examination of legal-economic problems of agriculture; study of existing day-to-day agricultural agreements and possible means of adjusting law to meet modern agricultural requirements.
- D887-N887 Seminar in Federal-State Procedure (2 cr.)** Harvey  
A course for senior students who desire to pursue further information concerning how procedure controls and causes the development of a law suit; how office practice relates to procedure, how policy is affected by procedure, with special emphasis on the civil side of the office of the U.S. Attorney. Evidence and Civil Procedure are prerequisites; strongly urged to have Criminal Procedure also.
- D888-N888 Seminar in Selected Problems in Administrative Law (2 cr.)** Staff
- D889-N889 Government Procedure (2 cr.)** Staff  
This course is designed to expose the student to the body of law regulating the method by which the government gets contracts for the purchase of goods and supplies.

- D890-N890 Seminar in Church and State Relations (2 cr.) Kerr, Stanmeyer  
Analysis of the traditional doctrine of separation of church and state, and consideration of current problems including civil disobedience, conscientious objection, Sunday Blue Laws, religion and education, tax exemption of church property, religion and family law, censorship, and religion and public morality.
- D891-N891 Environmental Controls and the Law (3 cr.) Poland  
This course concentrates on the law as it relates to the human environment, with emphasis upon water law, land usage, pollution control, and related subjects.
- D892-N892 Seminar in Mass Communications and the Law (2 cr.) Torke  
Selected critical study of the impact of mass media and the propriety and feasibility of legal regulation and protection with particular emphasis on the First Amendment and the Federal Communications Act.
- D893-N893 Tax Procedure (2 cr.) Boyle, Jegen  
Prelitigation administrative procedures, selection of forum; jurisdiction, pleadings, and trial proceedings in the United States Tax Court; prerequisites for tax refund suits; pleadings and trial proceedings in the United States District Courts and the Court of Claims; settlement procedures in all tax litigation courts. Law, practice techniques, and forms used in tax litigation.
- D894-N894 Seminar in Products Liability (2 cr.) Williams  
The law relating to civil actions for defective and dangerous products is studied. The modern basis for the recovery of damages is discussed. The theories of negligence, breach of statutory duty, warranty, and strict tort liability are studied in detail.



Moot Court Room

# Faculty of the Indianapolis Law School, 1974-75

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ALLINGTON, THOMAS B., Professor

B.S., University of Nebraska, 1964; J.D., 1966; LL.M., New York University, 1971

ARCHER, EDWARD P., Professor

B.M.E., Rensselaer Polytechnic, 1958; J.D., Georgetown University, 1962; LL.M., 1964

ARDERY, CHARLES W., JR., Adjunct Assistant Professor

LL.B., University of Michigan, 1957

BAILEY, JAMES F. III, Associate Professor and Director of Law Library

B.A., University of Michigan, 1961; M.A. L. S., 1970; J.D., 1964

BARRETT, AGNES P., Associate Professor

B.S., Indiana University, 1942; J.D., 1964

BEPKO, GERALD L., Associate Professor

B.S., Northern Illinois University, 1962; J.D., IIT/Chicago-Kent College of Law, 1965; LL.M., Yale University, 1972

CROCKETT, CLYDE HARRISON, Associate Professor

B.A., University of Texas, 1962; J.D., 1965; LL.M., University of London (The London School of Economics and Political Science), 1972

DUGAN, ROBERT F. T., Associate Professor

B.A., Stanford University, 1963; M.A., 1964; J.D., University of Chicago, 1968; M.C.L., 1969

FOUST, CLEON H., Professor (on loan, 1974-75)

B.A., Wabash College, 1928; J.D., University of Arizona, 1933

FOX, WILLIAM F., Assistant Professor

B.G.S., George Washington University, 1970; J.D., Catholic University of America, 1972; LL.M., Harvard University, 1974

FRANDSEN, G. KENT, Assistant Dean, and Associate Professor

B.S., Bradley University, 1950; J.D., Indiana University, 1965

FUNK, DAVID A., Associate Professor

B.A., College of Wooster, 1949; J.D., Case-Western Reserve University, 1951; M.A., Ohio State University, 1968; LL.M., Case-Western Reserve University, 1972; LL.M., Columbia University, 1973

GALANTI, PAUL J., Associate Professor

B.A., Bowdoin College, 1960; J.D., University of Chicago, 1963

GOLDSTEIN, ALAN, Lecturer

B.A., Indiana University, 1965; J.D., Indiana University, 1969

GRIMES, JOHN S., Professor of Jurisprudence

B.A., Indiana University, 1929; J.D., 1931

GROVE, JEFFREY W., Associate Professor

B.A., Juniata College, 1965; J.D., George Washington University, 1969

HARVEY, WILLIAM F., Dean, and Professor

B.A., University of Missouri, 1954; J.D., Georgetown University, 1959; LL.M., 1961

JEGEN, LAWRENCE A., III, Professor

B.A., Beloit College, 1956; J.D., University of Michigan, 1959; M.B.A., 1960; LL.M., New York University, 1963

JONES, WILLIAM R., Associate Professor

B.S., University of Louisville, 1950; J.D., University of Kentucky, 1968; LL.M., University of Michigan, 1970

KELSO, CHARLES D., Professor

B.A., University of Chicago, 1946; J.D., 1950; LL.M., Columbia University, 1962; LL.D., John Marshall Law School, 1966; J.S.D., Columbia University, 1968



**KERR, WILLIAM ANDREW, Professor**

B.A., West Virginia University, 1955; J.D., 1957; LL.M., Harvard University, 1958; B.D., Duke University, 1968

**KRIEGER, WALTER W., Associate Professor**

B.A., Bellarmine College, 1959; J.D., University of Louisville, 1962; LL.M., George Washington University, 1969

**MARSH, WILLIAM E., Assistant Professor**

B.S., University of Nebraska, 1965; J.D., 1968

**MCWHINNEY, EDWARD, Professor (on leave of absence, 1974-75)**

LL.B., University of Sydney, 1949; Diplômé de Droit International, The Hague Academy, 1951; LL.M., Yale University, 1951; S.J.D., 1953; Associé de l'Institut de Droit International, Paris, 1967; Q.C., Ontario, 1967

**MULVANY, PATRICK H., Assistant Professor**

B.A., University of Kansas, 1967; J.D., Georgetown University, 1970

**POLAND, MELVIN C., Professor**

B.S., Kansas State University, 1940; LL.B., Washburn University, 1949; LL.M., University of Michigan, 1950

**POLSTON, RONALD W., Professor**

B.S., Eastern Illinois University, 1953; LL.B., University of Illinois, 1958

**REEDER, CHARLES G., Lecturer**

B.S., Miami University, Ohio, 1961; J.D., Indiana University Indianapolis, 1965

**SEIDMAN, MARSHALL J., Professor**

B.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1947; J.D., Harvard University, 1950; LL.M., 1970

**STANMEYER, WILLIAM A., Visiting Associate Professor**

A.B., Xavier University, 1958; M.A., Loyola University, 1962; J.D., DePaul University, 1966

**STROUD, KENNETH M., Assistant Professor**

B.A., Indiana University, 1958; J.D., Indiana University, 1961

**TORKE, JAMES W., Associate Professor**

B.S., University of Wisconsin, 1963; J.D., 1968

**TOWNSEND, RICHARD B., Professor of Jurisprudence**

B.A., Coe College, 1938; J.D., University of Iowa, 1940

**WHALEY, DOUGLAS J., Associate Professor (on leave of absence, 1973-74)**

B.A., University of Maryland, 1965; J.D., University of Texas, 1968

**WHITE, JAMES PATRICK, Professor (on leave, 1974)**

B.A., University of Iowa, 1953; J.D., 1956; LL.M., George Washington University, 1959

**WILLIAMS, JEREMY S., Professor**

LL.B., University of Sheffield, 1964; B.C.L., University of Oxford, 1966; LL.M., University of Sheffield, 1969

**WOODARD, HAROLD R., Professorial Lecturer**

B.S., Harvard University, 1933; J.D., 1936



## Distinguished Lectureship Program

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Beginning with the 1974-75 academic year, the Law School has initiated a new program entitled "Distinguished Lectureship Program." With the approval of the Indiana University Board of Trustees, the Dean of the Law School has initiated the program by appointing a number of Indiana judges, lawyers, and other persons to supplement the Law School curriculum by giving periodic lectures on subjects within their particular area of expertise. During the first year of this program, fifteen persons have been appointed as **Adjunct Faculty** to serve in this capacity. It is anticipated that the program will be expanded in the future and that additional persons will be appointed. Ultimately, it is planned that each person in the program will be designated a "Distinguished Lecturer" at the Law School. The persons who have been appointed in the program are as follows:

**HONORABLE WILLIAM E. STECKLER**, Chief Judge, United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana  
J.D., Indiana University Indianapolis, 1937

**HONORABLE ALLEN SHARP**, United States District Court, Northern District of Indiana  
A.B., George Washington University, 1954; J.D., Indiana University, 1957

**HONORABLE PAUL H. BUCHANAN, JR.**, Indiana Court of Appeals  
A.B., Swarthmore College, 1939; LL.B., University of Denver, 1947

**HONORABLE PATRICK D. SULLIVAN**, Indiana Court of Appeals  
B.A., Washington and Lee, 1956; LL.B., Washington and Lee, 1958

**HONORABLE JONATHAN J. ROBERTSON**, Indiana Court of Appeals  
B.S., Indiana University, 1954; J.D., Vanderbilt University, 1961

**HONORABLE JAMES J. RICHARDS**, Lake County Superior Court  
A.B., Indiana University, 1949; J.D., Northwestern University, 1952

**HONORABLE STANLEY B. MILLER**, United States Attorney  
A.B., Butler University, 1949; J.D., Indiana University, 1953

**HONORABLE JOHN J. DILLON**, Attorney General of Indiana, 1965-69  
LL.B., Indiana University Indianapolis, 1952

**MR. SIDNEY L. BERGER, Esq.**  
B.S., City College of New York, 1936; J.D., Columbia University, 1940

**MR. LEWIS C. BOSE, Esq.**  
A.B., Swarthmore College, 1939; LL.B., Yale University, 1942

**MR. WILLIAM M. EVANS, Esq.**  
A.A., Princeton University, 1943; J.D., Harvard University, 1948; LL.M., George Washington University, 1952

**MR. H. WILLIAM IRWIN, Esq.**  
A.B., University of Michigan, 1946; J.D., University of Michigan, 1948

**MR. WILLIAM F. LEMON, Esq.**  
A.B., Butler University, 1946; LL.B., Indiana University Indianapolis, 1953

**DR. WILLIAM E. MURRAY**  
A.B., Colgate University, 1943; M.D., Syracuse College of Medicine, 1949

**MR. RICHARD D. WAGNER, Esq.**  
B.S., Indiana University, 1957; J.D., Indiana University, 1960

*PHOTO CREDITS*

*Title page; page 26—Estol (Indianapolis)*

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