



Indiana University Indianapolis Law School

"The Pursuit of
Light and Truth,
Pathway to
Enduring Greatness"



INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Bulletins for the following academic divisions of the University may be obtained from the Office of Records and Admissions, Bryan Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, unless specified otherwise.

College of Arts and Sciences

Division of Optometry

School of Business*

School of Dentistry

School of Education*

Division of General and Technical Studies

Graduate School

School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union

Herron School of Art

Indianapolis Law School

Junior Division

School of Law

Graduate Library School

School of Medicine

Division of Allied Health Sciences

School of Music

School of Nursing

Division of Regional Campuses†

Graduate School of Social Service

Summer Sessions

Division of University Extension‡

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

† Write to this Division (Owen Hall) for a *Bulletin*, specifying the particular regional campus.

‡ Brochures on the Bureau of Correspondence Study, Bureau of Public Discussion, Labor Education and Research Center, and Audio-Visual Center are available from this Division (Owen Hall).

Cover: Focus for many of the events of the Sesquicentennial Year on the Bloomington campus in 1970 will be the Student Building, where an information and reception area will be opened for visitors.

Indianapolis Law School

102 WEST MICHIGAN STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
INDIANA UNIVERSITY at INDIANAPOLIS

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Indianapolis Law School

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY BULLETIN (OFFICIAL SERIES)

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Calendar, 1970-71

Indianapolis Campus

First Semester

LSAT (application deadline 7/4/70).....	July 25, S, 8:30 a.m.
Orientation program (required).....	Sept. 8, T, 5:30 p.m.
Official registration days.....	Sept. 10, 11, Th, F
Classes begin.....	Sept. 12, S
LSAT*.....	Nov. 7, S, 8:30 a.m.
Thanksgiving recess begins.....	Nov. 25, W, 9:15 p.m.
Thanksgiving recess ends.....	Nov. 30, M, 8 a.m.
Christmas recess begins.....	Dec. 20, S, 12 noon
Christmas recess ends.....	Jan. 5, M, 8 a.m.
Classes end.....	Jan. 12, T, 9:15 p.m.
Final examinations begins.....	Jan. 13, W
Final examinations end.....	Jan. 23, S

Second Semester

Official registration days.....	Jan. 25, 26; M, T
Classes begin.....	Jan. 27, W
Spring recess begins.....	Apr. 3, S, 12 noon
LSAT*.....	Apr. 3, S, 8:30 a.m.
Spring recess ends.....	Apr. 12, M, 8 a.m.
Classes end.....	May 15, S, 2 p.m.
Final examinations begin.....	May 17, M
Final examinations end.....	May 27, T
Memorial Day holiday.....	May 31, M
Commencement.....	June 7, M

Summer Sessions

Orientation program (required).....	June 4, F
Official registration days.....	June 7, 8; M, T
Classes begin (first session).....	June 9, W
Independence Day holiday.....	July 5, M
Classes end (first session).....	July 17, S
Final examination period.....	July 19, 20; M, T
Classes begin (second session).....	July 21, W
LSAT*.....	July 24, S
Classes end (second session).....	Aug. 31, T
Final examination period.....	Sept. 1, 2; W, Th

* Tentative date.

Indiana University

GENERAL INFORMATION

Indiana University provides a statewide system of public higher education. Created in 1820 by an act of the general assembly, Indiana University has grown until it is now ranked the eleventh largest university in the nation in terms of full-time enrollment. The University is composed of eighteen academic schools and academic divisions, with a faculty exceeding 3,000. To meet the needs of approximately 52,000 full- and part-time students, the University offers 5,000 courses of instruction in more than 100 departments. Its graduate divisions offer 36 advanced degrees in 62 areas.

Students from all fifty states and from many foreign nations are enrolled on its main, Medical Center, and other campuses. Indiana University is in year-round operation, with two regular semesters and a three-session summer program which is one of the largest in the nation.

Campuses. Major divisions are the Bloomington campus, Indiana University - Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI), and five more campuses serving population centers over the state.

The Bloomington campus of Indiana University comprises 2,000 acres of woodland traversed by the meandering stream known to generations of students as the Jordan River. Most major academic buildings are confined to the area between Third and Tenth Streets and Indiana and Jordan Avenues, while residence halls, fraternity and sorority houses, and University service divisions border this area. Buildings for the most part are constructed of native limestone, enhancing the natural beauty of the campus.

Indiana University - Purdue University at Indianapolis administratively unifies operations of the two universities in Indianapolis. The state's major concentration of health care resources, situated on the near west side of the city, includes the School of Medicine, with its Division of Allied Health Sciences, and the Schools of Dentistry and Nursing. Extensive hospital and related facilities provide students with clinical experience. Other facilities include academic and administrative buildings, clinical and research laboratories, residence halls, and the Union Building. On nearby sites, buildings are being constructed for the Downtown Campus and the Indianapolis Law School. Other Indiana University - Purdue University at Indianapolis are the 38th Street Campus (offering Purdue academic programs), the Graduate School of Social Service, the Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union, and the Herron School of Art.

The other campuses of Indiana University are: Indiana University at Fort Wayne, Indiana University Northwest (Gary), Indiana University Southeast (Jeffersonville-New Albany), Indiana University at Kokomo, and Indiana University at South Bend. Indiana University courses are also offered in a cooperative program at the Eastern Indiana Center of Earlham College in Richmond.

Additional University facilities include Bradford Woods, Crooked Lake, the Geologic Field Station in Montana, the Lake Monroe biology site, the Goethe Link Observatory, and Camp Brosius at Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin.

Indianapolis Law School

The Law School is a state-operated school located in downtown Indianapolis, a few blocks from the State Capitol and other centers of State Government in Indiana. The Law School operates both day and evening divisions. Upon entering its new quarters in mid-1970, the Law School will be located on a 200-acre campus in downtown Indianapolis adjoining the Indiana University Medical Center (the largest medical school complex in the Nation) and the other parts of a full University complex.

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 orientation, the Indiana University Indianapolis School is oriented to meet the needs of people in the urban societies of the United States. 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 projected ranging from work in civil liberties to revision of the state civil procedure and tax laws.

Presently the School, in cooperation with the Purdue University Department of Agricultural Economics, is beginning an Agricultural Law Research Program for research relating to legal and economic problems of Indiana agriculture and related enterprises.

FEES

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

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

Fee Courtesy. Faculty and full-time staff members of the University receive a reduction in basic fees of 50 percent on any number of credit hours for which they enroll. Their spouses receive a reduction of 50 percent in basic fees up to a maximum of three credit hours; there is no reduction in special fees, rentals, or deposits.

Schedule of Fees, 1970-71

RATES PER CREDIT HOUR	Resident	Non-resident
First and Second Semesters	\$27	\$62
Summer Session	27	62

FEE REFUND SCHEDULE

	Full Withdrawal	Partial Withdrawal
First and Second Semester		
First Week (until Class Change Day)	100%	100%
Second and Third Weeks	50% or all except \$50, whichever is larger	0%
Thereafter	0%	0%
Summer Session		
First Week (until Class Change Day)	100%	100%
Second Week	50% or all except \$50, whichever is larger	0%
Thereafter	0%	0%

Rule Determining Resident and Nonresident Student Status

This Rule establishes the policy under which students shall be classified as residents or nonresidents upon all campuses of Indiana University. A nonresident student shall pay a nonresident fee in addition to fees paid by a resident student.

This Rule shall take effect July 1, 1969, and shall apply to all determinations of student residence status made on and after date; provided, that no person properly classified as a resident student before July 1, 1969, shall be adversely affected by this Rule, so long as he attended the University before that date and remains continuously enrolled in the University.

"Residence" as the term, or any of its variations, is used in the context of this Rule for the purpose of defining the presence of a student within the State of Indiana and entitlement to resident student fee status means the establishment of a permanent dwelling place within the State, the continued presence in such dwelling, and a continuing intent to remain within the State. Evidence that a person intends to leave the State when a particular purpose is achieved negates residence. Ordinarily it will be presumed that a person entering Indiana from another state or country for the purpose of attending an institution of higher education does so with the intent of remaining only for the period required to attain educational goals and does not acquire residence. The facts that a person pays taxes and votes in Indiana will not overcome this presumption.

1. A "resident student" must have continuously resided in Indiana for at least six (6) months immediately preceding the first scheduled day of classes of the semester or other session in which the individual enrolls in the University.
 - a. The residence of a minor follows that of the parents or of a legal guardian who has actual custody of the minor or administers the property of the minor. In the case of divorce or separation, if either parent meets the residence requirements, the child will be considered a resident.
 - b. A minor student who comes from another state or country for the predominant purpose of attending the University shall not be admitted to resident student status upon the basis of the residence of a guardian, except upon appeal to The Trustees in each case.
 - c. The residence of a wife follows that of her husband; however, no woman shall lose her residency status because of marriage, if she continues enrolled in the University, until she earns the degree for which she is enrolled at the time of marriage.
2. Physical presence in Indiana for the predominant purpose of attending a college, university, or other institution of education, except high school or its equivalent, shall not be counted in determining whether a person is a "resident student."
3. Nationality of a person shall not be a factor in determining resident student status if such person has the legal capacity to remain permanently in the United States.

4. 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 his degree shall have been earned.
5. The Registrar or the person fulfilling those duties on each campus shall classify each student as resident or nonresident, and may require and question proof of relevant facts. The burden of proof is upon the student making a claim to resident student status.
6. A Standing Committee on Residence shall be appointed by the President of the University.
7. A student who is not satisfied by the determination of the Registrar may lodge a written appeal with the Standing Committee on Residence, which Committee shall review the appeal in a fair manner and shall, if time and circumstances permit or require, afford to the student a personal hearing. The Committee shall report its determination to the Registrar who shall forward it to the student.
8. 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 this Rule, or is consistent with a decision of The Trustees; provided, that each such instance shall be promptly reported to The Trustees for approval.
9. A student, within thirty days after notice of an adverse decision by the Committee on Residence, may file an appeal to The Trustees with its Secretary.
10. A student or prospective student who shall knowingly provide false information or shall refuse or conceal information for the purpose of 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 classification as a nonresident student, within thirty (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 shall be deemed to have waived any alleged overpayment of fees for that semester or session.

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 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 cultured 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 evening division of the Law School is to enable students to find 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.

Law Library

The Library of the Law School contains 91,000 volumes and is growing steadily both in size and breadth of coverage. The collection emphasizes Anglo-American materials required for study and research. This library, one of the few selected law school libraries in the United States, is a United States Government Depository of Federal publications.

The Law Library is an integral part of the University libraries system. Open and generous borrowing between the many libraries in the system is an established policy. Close contact and a liberal borrowing policy are maintained between the Law Library in Bloomington and the Law Library in Indianapolis. A union catalog of holdings is maintained in both libraries.

The Law Library is 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 and the Indiana State Library.

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 an opportunity for informal dialogue. In addition, 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 Spring Awards Day Banquet. The Association works toward enriching the law student's life with a combination of professional and social activities.

Honors and Recognition

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.

Indiana Legal Forum

History. The *Indiana Legal Forum*, first published in the fall of 1967, is a professional legal journal edited and published by the students of the Law School. A faculty member supervises the journal's program, but students carry the sole responsibility. The *Forum* contains material contributed by outstanding legal and nonlegal authorities as well as student-written law notes on legal topics of interest to both bench and bar. It is published biannually and seeks to provide both scope and indepth treatment of various law-related problems.

The journal is managed by a board of student editors who, in turn, are supported by a staff of upper-class students. To be eligible for service either on the staff or the board, a student must have attained a 2.8 or better average in his first 25 hours of law school course work. Such students of high rank are given an invitation to compete for positions on both the staff and the board. Selection is based on their performance as candidates and requires the evaluation of such factors as written contributions to the *Forum*, demonstrations of research and writing skills, assistance in the mechanical aspects of publication, and intellectual and leadership qualities.

Election to the *Forum* is considered one of the highest honors a student can achieve in law school. Class credit for experience on the *Forum* is authorized for those students who have excelled in the areas of research and writing. While the students develop their skills in legal analysis, they also give research aid to the bench, bar, and legislature with their scholarly papers. In this manner, the *Forum* contributes to the never-ending evolution of the general body of law.

Law Journal Credit. *Credit Allowable for Law Journal.* Participants in D800-N800, Law Journal, are selected by the law journal editors, staff, and faculty adviser. A student may earn a maximum of five (5) semester hours of credit. The grade of Satisfactory (S) will be given upon the completion of the hours enrolled.

Law journal credit will satisfy the seminar requirement for graduation. However, a student may take a seminar course and be granted credit for it also.

Credit Allowable to Staff Editors. Staff editors include associate editors, note editors, or other comparable officers. They may earn up to two (2) hours of credit for each semester in which they serve in such capacity.

Method of Determining Credit Allowed. The hours of credit earned by law journal 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.

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.

Agricultural Law

The school, in cooperation with the Purdue University Department of Agricultural Economics, conducts an Agricultural Law Research Program relating to legal and economic problems of Indiana agriculture and related enterprises and activities.

Urban Legal Studies

The Indianapolis Law School is in the process of establishing an Urban Legal Studies program in an attempt to concern the student and the School with a wide

range of problems related to the city and the metropolitan governments and their governance. The program will include internship experience for students in major city and county offices and empirical research related to urban problems.

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 unconditional admission to the Graduate School of Indiana University. Further, they must have successfully completed at least 90 hours of theory 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.

On the basis of A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1 and F=0 credit points, the quality of the applicant's work in substantive courses will be computed to determine whether the applicant is entitled to automatic admission or must be referred to the Admissions Committee. Credit-point averages will be computed on the basis of all theory work undertaken; the same course taken twice will be counted twice.

Law School Admission Test. Each applicant is required to take the Law School Admission Test given four times a year at one hundred or more examination centers situated throughout the country, including Indiana University. For details and an application form write to the Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. No application for admission shall be considered until the applicant has taken the Law School Admission Test.

Auditors. Members of the bar and persons not eligible for regular admission may enroll as auditors in courses in which they are interested. An auditor does not receive credit and may participate in classroom discussion only with the consent of the instructor.

Admission of Transfer Students. A student desiring to transfer to this Law School must be eligible to return to his former law school and shall furnish a letter from his former Dean to that effect.

Quality Required for Transferred Credit. This law school will evaluate all transcripts to determine the courses and credits that will be accepted. Credit will be accepted only on those courses in which a grade of "C" or better was earned. No more than 55 semester hours will be accepted in any case.

Probation. All transfer students enter this Law School on probation. At the end of the semester or term in which a student completes ten (10) semester hours of law school work, he must have a grade-point average in that work of 2.0; otherwise, he will be excluded.

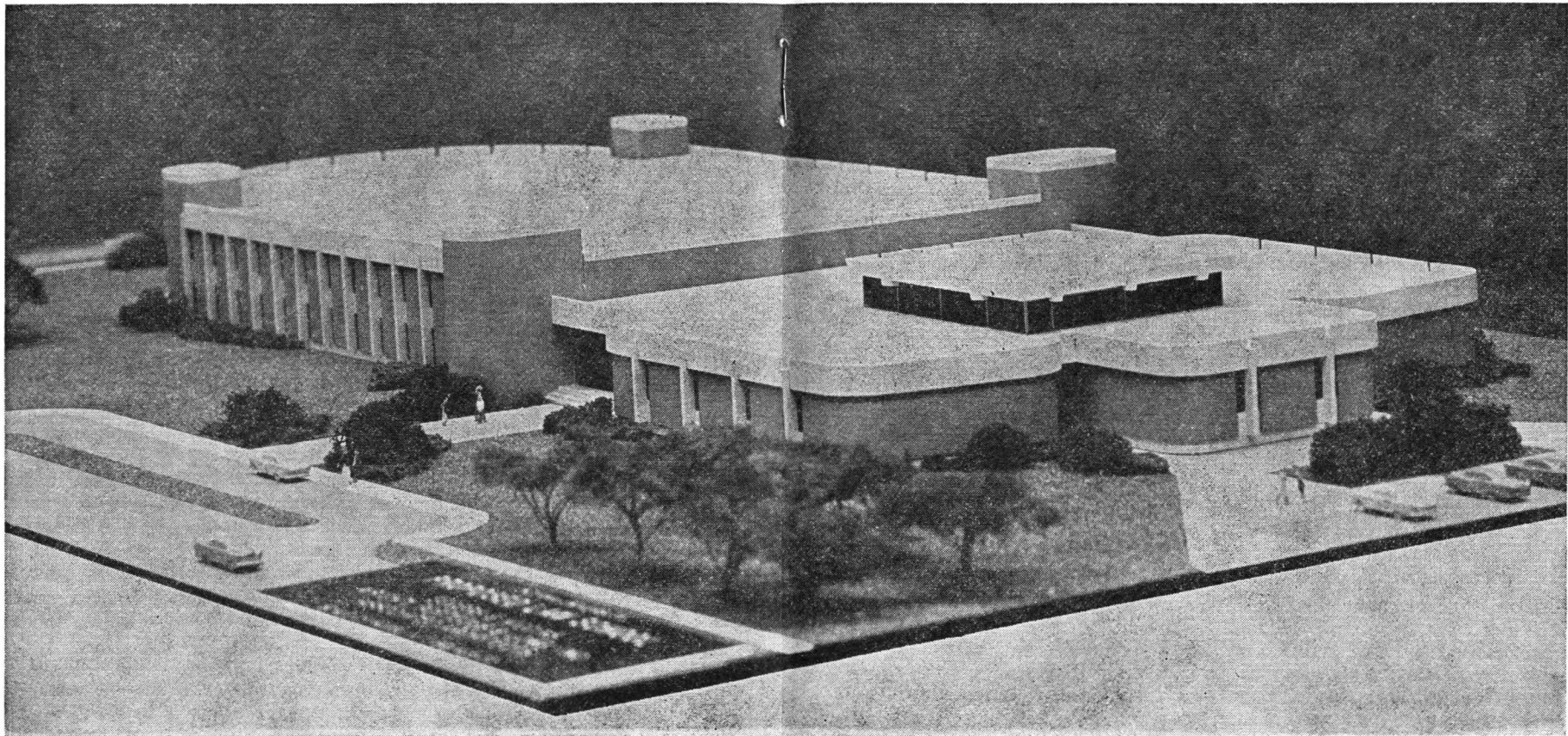
Academic Requirements for Graduation. All rules in this bulletin apply to all transfer students. However, the Dean may grant a petition to modify computation periods and course requirements as the case may require.

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.

Application. Each applicant for admission must secure an application form from the Office of Admissions. When the completed form is returned, the applicant must furnish an official transcript of his undergraduate and graduate record from each college



New Indianapolis Law School building, occupancy scheduled 1970.

or university attended. 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. Under rules of the Council of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, the official accrediting agency of all accredited law schools in the United States, each such law school must have these records in its own files.

An application fee of \$15 is required of all students new to the University and must accompany the application. No such fee will be required if the applicant has previously attended Indiana University as a regularly admitted student or has completed 12 or more semester hours at another Indiana University campus.

Beginning students in both divisions are admitted in June or September. The Indianapolis Law School offers a summer session.

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.

Scholarships

Alumni Association Scholarships. Tuition scholarships made possible through contributions from alumni and friends of the School; awarded on the basis of financial need and scholastic attainment.

Indianapolis Bar Association Scholarships. Tuition scholarships made possible through contributions from members of the Indianapolis Bar, limited to students who have demonstrated highest academic achievement in the School.

George Oscar Dix Annual Law Award. Made possible by a gift of \$20,000 from George Oscar Dix of the Terre Haute Bar.

Indiana Bell Telephone Company Scholarship. A scholarship award of \$250 to the highest ranking student having completed his or her first twenty hours in the Law School.

Scholarship Partner Program. A new 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 Scholarships 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.

Wendell L. Willkie Awards. \$500 awarded annually to the senior compiling the highest academic record.

Awards, Prizes, and Loan Funds

The American Fletcher National Bank and Trust Company Law Journal and Moot Court Awards. These awards are made annually to selected students 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 Jurisprudence Awards. Volumes of *American Jurisprudence* covering a particular subject; awarded semiannually by the publishers to the student making the highest grade in that subject.

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 are 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. \$100 given each year to students who attain the highest achievement in the Income Taxation of Individuals, Trusts, and Estates course.

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

James E. Carroll Prize. Awarded by Gerson B. Bernstein, Chairman of the Board of Directors of AIM Companies, Inc., in memory of James E. Carroll, Esq., late partner of Willkie Farr Gallagher Walton & Fitzgibbon. The \$100 prize is given for the best drafting project done by a student enrolled in Legal Institutions II as selected by Professor Slain.

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

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

Ralph Hamill Award. A set of Burns' *Indiana Statutes Annotated* awarded on the basis of honesty, common sense, and knowledge.

The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis Award. Given each year to students who attain the highest achievement in the Estate, Gift, and Inheritance Tax course.

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

Indiana Women Lawyers Prize. An award of \$50 to the outstanding woman law student in the judgment of the faculty.

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.

Law Wives Senior Research Award. An award of \$50 for outstanding senior research as determined by the faculty.

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

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.

National Defense Student Loans. Inquiries concerning loans under the National Defense Education Act should be directed to the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aids, 809 East Seventh Street, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

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.

H. B. Witham Student Loan Fund. Provides short-term loans, generally for a period of from three to six months, to cover the cost of fees.

DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

Doctor of Jurisprudence. Six semesters in the full-time division or eight semesters in the part-time division at the Indianapolis Law School are required for the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree. Candidates for the J.D. (and in rare cases, LL.B.) degree must have successfully completed the final 25 hours toward that degree in residence at the Law School.

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. D500-N500, D504-N504, D509-N509, D510-N510, D512-N512, D513-N513, D520-N520, D521-N521, D531-N531, D532-N532, D545-N545, D550-N550, D632-N632, D645-N645, D701-N701, D711-N711, D725-N725, D808-N808, D861-N861.

Seminar Requirement. Three seminar courses are required for graduation. However, a student may, so long as he is able to meet all of his other requirements, be allowed to take more than three seminars and receive full credit towards graduation.

Moral Qualifications. The faculty reserves the right to exclude or deny a degree to any student guilty of serious misconduct.

ACADEMIC REGULATIONS

General Policies

Student Conduct Committee. The Dean shall appoint a committee of three faculty members to consider cases of alleged student misconduct. After an investigation has been initiated, the only inter-faculty discussion of an alleged incident shall be between the faculty member involved and the Dean's Office.

Any faculty member directly involved in an alleged incident, if serving on the Committee, shall not participate in the Committee's findings of fact, nor vote on the imposition of sanctions.

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.

Grading System. The number of grade-points assigned each credit hour completed is determined as follows: 1 semester hour of A=4 grade points, B=3, C=2, D=1, F=0. 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. A grade of W is given automatically if a student withdraws during the first four weeks of a semester or during the first two weeks of a summer session.

Thereafter, it is given only if the student withdraws, with the approval of the Dean, because of urgent reason relating to health or equivalent distress, and if he is passing on the date of withdrawal. If the student is failing on the date of withdrawal, the grade recorded shall be WF (withdrawn, failing).

Incompletes. If a student is not in attendance during the last several weeks of a semester, the instructor may report a grade of I (indicating that the work is satisfactory but has not been completed), provided he has reason to believe that the absence was beyond the student's control; if not, he shall record a grade of F. A grade of Incomplete must be removed, unless otherwise authorized by the Dean, the next time the course is offered.

A student who misses a final examination and who has a passing grade up to that time is given temporarily a grade of Incomplete if the instructor has reason to believe that the absence was beyond the student's control.

Required First-Year Work. D500-N500 Introduction to Law, D504-N504 Remedies, D509-N509 Property I, D510-N510 Property II, D512-N512 Contracts I, D513-N513 Contracts II, D520-N520 Research and Writing I, D521-N521 Research and Writing II, D531-N531 Wrongs I, D532-N532 Wrongs II, D545-N545 Agency and Related Problems, D550-N550 Urban Legal Problems.

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 1.8 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 who has been excluded will not be allowed to petition for readmission until at least one full term* after his exclusion. A student who has been excluded twice will not be readmitted.

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 assists students in finding employment in state and federal agencies, financial and corporate institutions, local and state courts, and local law firms.

* Excluding summer sessions.

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

Graduate Employment. The Placement Office also brings together graduates and employers seeking well-qualified persons with legal training. Early in the fall semester each year the Young Lawyers section of the American Bar Association sponsors a Legal Careers Day. Attorneys representing different utilizations of legal training appear and present candid views of the advantages found in their type of practice.

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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Prospective students who wish specific information or application forms should write to the Indiana University Indianapolis Law School, 102 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

Courses in the Indianapolis Law School, 1970-71

Note: The abbreviation "P" refers to the course prerequisite or prerequisites.

First-Year Courses

- D500-N500 Introduction to Law (1 cr.) Palmer
Introduces the student to the American legal system, history of the common law, legal philosophy, the legal profession, and legal techniques such as reading and briefing cases.
- D504-N504 Judicial Remedies (2 cr.) Beaver, 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.
- D520-D521-N520-N521 Research and Writing I-II (1-2 cr.) Slain, Staff
Intensive training program in legal research and writing; students write memoranda reporting research and conclusions on problems preresearched by teaching staff. New problems assigned and student work reviewed weekly on tutorial basis. Each memorandum reworked until research, analysis, and writing reach professional standards; students graded on the number of memoranda finally accepted.
- D509-D510-N509-N510 Property I-II (3-3 cr.) Polston, Poland
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.) Kelso, Palmer
I. Agreement process, interpretation, consideration and its equivalents, illegal bargains, Statute of Frauds. II. Continuation of 512. Remedies, failure of condition, impossibility and frustration, third-party beneficiaries, assignment and delegation, discharge. Influence of Uniform Commercial Code.
- D516-N516 Fundamentals of Legal Research (0 cr.) McMaster, Staff
Lectures, audio-visual aids, and problems requiring investigation into fundamental legal materials. To be taken simultaneously with N504.
- D610-N610 Family Law (2 cr.) 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.
- D531-D532-N531-N532 Wrongs I-II (4-4 cr.) Foust, Staff
I. Functions of tort law and criminal law, each considered in context of invasions of personal security interest. II. Protection of private property interests in tort law and of public against property crimes in criminal law. Development and comparison with respect to invasions of reputation, peace of mind, and related interests.
- D545-N545 Agency and Related Problems (2 cr.) Slain
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; federal and state legislation concerning employee disability, wages and hours, and employment security.
- D550-N550 Urban Legal Problems (2 cr.) White
This course examines the legal, social, and economic aspects of selected urban problems. Problem resolution in such subjects at land use planning, welfare, taxes, finances, and pollution control will be studied.
- D516-N516 Constitutional Law (4 cr.) Schoen, Staff
Judicial function in constitutional cases; division of powers between national government and the states; powers of President and Congress; national and state citizenship; constitutional protection of individual rights.

Advanced Courses

- D602-N602 Legislation (2 cr.) 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.
- D632-N632 Evidence (4 cr.) Beaver, Harvey, Kerr
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.)** Slain
 Formation, management, and control of modern business corporation; examination of state and federal laws; required formation of close corporation.
- D647-N647 Administrative Law (3 cr.)** Archer
 P: N541. 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
 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
 P: N541, N647. Development of law regulating concerted labor activity; union organization and collective bargaining.
- D652-N652 Trade Regulation (3 cr.)** Staff
 Conceptual delineation of antitrust policy through analysis of "Rule of Reason" under Sherman Act; statutory impact of Federal Trade Commission Act and amended Clayton Act in shaping "Rule of Reason."
- D661-N661 Advanced Research (cr. arr.)** Staff
 Research on current legal problems. Maximum of 4 hours may be earned.
- D675-N675 Accounting for Law Students (2 cr.)** Jegen
- D701-N701 Civil Procedure (4 cr.)** Beaver, Harvey
 Code pleading and pleading under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; jurisdiction and venue; pleading and related pre-trial mechanisms such as discovery and pre-trial conference; summary judgments; parties and dimensions of a dispute; impleader, intervention, interpleader and class actions.
- D702-N702 Criminal Procedure (2 cr.)** Kerr
 Criminal procedure under state law and Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure; arrest, search and seizure, preliminary hearing, grand jury, written accusation, arraignment and pleas, trial, sentence, appeal.
- 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.
- D711-D712-N711-N712 Trusts, Estates, and Future Interests I-II (4-3 cr.)** Grimes
 Possessory and non-possessory interests and estates in land and personality; the creation, administration, and determination of private and charitable trusts; relationships between trustees, beneficiaries, and third persons; use of trusts in estate and business planning; guides for drafting trusts; execution and administration of decedent's estates; law of guardianships of incompetents; law of adoption of heirs.
- D714-N714 Restitution (2 cr.)** Slain
 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 Real Estate Transactions (2 cr.)** Polston, Poland
 Rights, remedies, and drafting problems under deeds, leases, and contracts, closing transactions, marketability of title, including examination of abstracts and title insurance.
- D716-N716 Oil and Gas Law (2 cr.)** Polston
- D717-N717 Water Law (2 cr.)** White
 A study of law relating to water with consideration of administrative practices and legislative enactments.
- D718-N718 Contemporary Problems of Crime in Society (2 cr.)** Staff
 Selected problems of criminology, and penology; emphasizing problems of sentencing, probation, and parole; proceedings involving juveniles. Specialized socio-legal problems: organized crime, drug addiction, sexual offenses, and white-collar crime.
- D725-N725 Taxation of Transferors, Fiduciaries, and Beneficiaries (3 cr.)** Jegen
 Federal estate and gift taxes and their relationships to the income tax law and to the Indiana inheritance tax. The emphasis is on statutory and policy interpretation, using problems extensively, and basic estate planning principles are introduced.
- D736-N736 Industrial Disability Law (2 cr.)** Archer
 Employee injury and recompense rights under common laws; current state workmen's compensation and occupational diseases legislation with particular emphasis on Indiana legislation; brief survey of federal remedies including in particular the Federal Employer's Liability Act.

- D738-N738 Corporate Finance (3 cr.)** Slain
P: 645, 648. 869 should be taken simultaneously. Legal problems involved in financing of business enterprise, emphasizing those with securities publicly held. Characteristics of senior equity and non-equity securities; availability of funds for payment of dividends; federal and state regulation of issuance of securities; acquisition transactions and corporate reorganizations.
- D745-N745 Legal Advocacy I: Trials (2 cr.)** Foust, Staff
D746-N746 Legal Advocacy II: Appeals (1 cr.) Foust, Staff
This course gives the student an opportunity to participate in both the trial and appellate processes. The course is given over the period of one year and credit for the entire course will be given only after the completion of Legal Advocacy II.
- D750-N750 Moot Court Competitions (cr. arr.)** Slain
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.
- D756-N756 Local Government (2 cr.)** White
Problems of controlling urban America's growth. Annexation, home rule, metropolitan government organization, and related problems.
- D775-N775 Admiralty Law (2 cr.)** Beaver
D800-N800 Legal Forum (cr. arr.) Schoen
Participation in publication of *Indiana Legal Forum*, emphasizing research, writing, and editorial practices. For outstanding students.
- D804-N804 Conflict of Laws (2 cr.)** Kelso, Palmer
Interstate problems of persons, things, or events; jurisdiction of courts; enforcement of foreign judgments and ascertainment of state whose law is to be applied.
- D808-N808 Securities (4 cr.)** Townsend
Mortgages and liens upon real and personal property; creditors' rights, including bankruptcy; security devices; methods of involuntary debt collection. Emphasis on Uniform Commercial Code, Indiana statutes and decisions, and Bankruptcy Act.
- D810-N810 Legal Internship (cr. arr.)** Foust, Staff
Eight hours per week devoted to work in the office of the Indianapolis Legal Service Organization, or in a combination of legal aid and participation in any two of the following: a law office, trust department, public defender's office, Office of the Attorney General, or prosecuting attorney's office.
- D812-N812 Seminar in Urban Affairs (2 cr.)** White
Problems of zoning, subdivision control, urban renewal, and public housing examined in legal and nonlegal contexts. Legal framework for decision-making in land use control and regulation examined and studied. Individual research projects required.
- D815-N815 Commercial Law (4 cr.)** Townsend
Current problems in bills and notes, stock transfers, other registered securities, quasi-negotiable instruments, letters of credit, and suretyship, with emphasis on Uniform Commercial Code.
- D818-N818 International Law (2 cr.)** Palmer
Nature and sources of international law, treaties, recognition, jurisdiction of states, diplomatic intercourse, international administration of justice, pacific settlement of disputes, force and war.
- D820-N820 Comparative Law (2 cr.)** Palmer
Comparison between legal methods and some principles of civil and common law systems.
- D821-N821 Seminar in Comparative Law (2 cr.)** Palmer
D840-N840 Seminar in Constitutional Law (2 cr.) Schoen
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.) Jegen
P: 648, 711, 725; or consent of instructor. An analysis of the best methods for the disposition of an individual's wealth and for operating his business, using the laws of trusts, estates, future interests, businesses, and taxes. Estate-planning problems assigned.
- D848-N848 Federal Jurisdiction (2 cr.)** 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.)** Kelso, Slain
Nature of law; fundamental legal concepts; relation between law, justice, and society; jobs of the institution of law-government; crafts of lawyering; esthetics of law.

- D851-N851 Seminar in Insurance Law (2 cr.)** Frandsen, Kerr
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
- 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 Seminar in Legal Responsibility (2 cr.)** Staff
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.
- D865-N865 Seminar in Commercial Law (2 cr.)** Townsend
Selected problems in sales, securities, or commercial law, emphasizing current commercial practices, forms, and needs.
- D866-N866 Seminar in Trade Regulation (2 cr.)** Staff
P: N652.
- D869-N869 Seminar in Taxation of Business Associations (2 cr.)** Jegen
P: DN645, DN648. Basic income tax considerations in operating a business as a partnership or corporation. Methods of saving taxes in incorporation, operation, and upon a corporate distribution, including distributions in liquidation.
- 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.
- D883-N883 Seminar in International Law (2 cr.)** Palmer
- D885-N885 Seminar in Agricultural Law (2 cr.)** White
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.
- D890-N890 Seminar in Church and State Relations (2 cr.)** Kerr
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.

Faculty of the Indianapolis Law School, 1969-70

EMERITUS

WITHAM, HENRY B., J.D. (University of Iowa, 1925), Professor Emeritus

FACULTY

ARCHER, EDWARD P., LL.M. (Georgetown University, 1964), Assistant Professor
BAUM, DANIEL J., J.S.D. (New York University, 1960), Professor
BEAVER, JAMES E., J.D. (University of Chicago, 1958), Associate Professor
FOUST, CLEON H., J.D. (University of Arizona, 1933), Dean and Professor
FRANDSEN, G. KENT, J.D. (Indiana University, 1965), Assistant Dean and Assistant Professor
GRIMES, JOHN S., J.D. (Indiana University, 1931), Professor
HARVEY, WILLIAM F., LL.M. (Georgetown University, 1961), Associate Professor
JEGEN, LAWRENCE A., III, LL.M. (New York University, 1963), Professor
KELSO, CHARLES D., S.J.D. (Columbia University, 1968), Professor
KERR, WILLIAM ANDREW, B.D. (Duke Divinity School, 1968), Associate Professor
MCMASTER, MRS. FLORENCE R., LL.B. (Indiana University, 1961), Assistant Professor
PALMER, VERNON V., LL.M. (Yale University, 1966), Assistant Professor
POLAND, MELVIN C., LL.M. (University of Michigan, 1950), Professor
POLSTON, RONALD W., LL.B. (University of Illinois, 1958), Associate Professor
SCHOEN, RODRIC B., J.D. (University of New Mexico, 1966), Assistant Professor
SLAIN, JOHN J., LL.B. (New York University, 1955), Associate Professor
TOWNSEND, RICHARD B., J.D. (University of Iowa, 1940), Professor
WALKER, TIMOTHY B., J.D. (University of Denver, 1967), Associate Professor
WHITE, JAMES PATRICK, LL.M. (George Washington University, 1959), Professor
WOODARD, HAROLD R., LL.B. (Harvard University, 1935), Professorial Lecturer

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