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LAW TAUGHT IN HIGH SCHOOLS

By Paul Bellamy

Interviews for candidates for Cleveland-Marshall’s Street Law Program will begin in early March for next year’s program. Street Law is presently in its second year at C-M.

Originally implemented in 1972 by the D.C. Project of Georgetown University’s Law Center in two Washington, D.C. high schools, the program has since grown and established itself in other cities nationwide. The success of the ’72 pilot program in Washington led to the establishment of the National Street Law Institute which helps coordinate Street Law programs throughout the country.

Designed to promote the layman’s understanding of the legal process, second and third-year law students teach such things as the “parole evidence rule” to students in area high schools. Though Street Law’s primary purpose is to “de-mystify” the law, it also affords participating law students an opportunity to become involved in and contribute to the local community.

(See article p.8)

SURREY SPEAKS AT C-M

By Monica Lercher


Prof. Surrey, an expert in the field of tax law, served in the Kennedy & Johnson administration as Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy in the United States Treasury Dept. Prof. Surrey is also a co-author of Federal Income Taxation, a tax text used at C-m.

Prof. Surrey’s lecture was especially concerned with the role of particular pressure groups in the passage of legislation, since this tax reform act originated in Congress and was passed without any participation on the part of the executive branch of government. Prof. Surrey felt that the major forces spiriting the reform legislation included, young congressman “Nader,” tax reform groups and farmers. The goal of the reformers was to close some of the loopholes which were present in the Income Tax Code.

The major reform measures in the new act are in areas of tax shelters, capital gains and estate and gift taxes. Prof. Surrey’s lecture was sponsored by the Cleveland-Marshall Fund Visiting Scholars Program. The next lecture in this series will be given by Robert McKay, Director of the Program on Justice, Society and the Individual for the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies and former Dean of New York University, on the subject of “Dispute, Resolution and the Quest for Justice. This lecture will be given on Thurs., Feb. 17, at 5 p.m. in the student lounge.

The article on which Prof. Surrey’s lecture was based will be appearing in the next issue of the Cleveland State Law Review.
**Gavel Editorial**

**Affirmative Action In Jeopardy**

Recently, in a shocking 6-1 decision, the California Supreme Court in *Bakke v. University of California*, affirmed prospective medical student Alan Bakke’s contention that the school’s minority program is a violation of the Equal Protection Clause.

Last fall, law students at Rutgers went on strike to protest the failure of that school’s administration to live up to its prior commitment to affirmative action.

In the fall of 1975, Cleveland-Marshall was embroiled in a controversy over a professor’s reluctance to have Legal Career Opportunities Program (LCOP) admittees in his classes. (See *The Gavel*, Volume 24, Issues 1 & 2)

These isolated incidents evidence a national trend toward curtailment of affirmative action programs in professional schools. Unfortunately, the threat to affirmative action is real and not imagined. The American Bar Association (ABA) is currently considering several resolutions on minority admissions, one of which defines affirmative action as reverse discrimination (see text below).

The Gavel recognizes the need for affirmative action programs in order to overcome the results of past discrimination in the legal profession. We call upon interim Dean Hyman Cohen to oppose Assembly Resolution No. 1 (if he hasn’t already done so); we call upon the law school community to express its support for affirmative action by writing James P. White, Consultant on Legal Education to the ABA, Indiana University School of Law, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46702. Finally we call upon ABA delegates to defeat any resolutions designed to undermine minority admissions programs.

**ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION No.1**

At the 1976 Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association, Richard Barrett introduced to the Assembly a resolution entitled “Reverse Discrimination in Law Schools.” (The Assembly consists of all ABA members registered at an annual meeting). The text of the Barrett Resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, “minority,” “open,” “quota,” or similar admissions programs have been experimented with by some law schools, and

WHEREAS, the policy of said minority quota admissions is to afford a preference to a certain minority group or groups on the grounds of race or sex, and

WHEREAS, applicants with high academic qualifications who are not members of a preferred minority quota may be excluded by reason of said minority quota admissions,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the American Bar Association strengthen legal education and uplift the legal profession by encouraging the training of law school applicants with high academic qualifications, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that “minority,” “open,” “quota,” or similar admissions programs be discouraged.

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**Letters to the Editor**

To the Editor:

As I mentioned to you shortly after February 7 issue came out, the “gossip” item regarding the selling price for the 12th edition of the Harvard Citator at the CSU bookstore (as compared to the price at the CWRU bookstore) may be unfair to Barnes & Noble.

A substantial part of the 50-cent differential results from Barnes & Noble’s special efforts to get the order to Cleveland in time for the beginning of Winter Quarter. They did this by having their Boston store manager buy the books at Harvard, resulting in an intrastate sale and the extra cost of a Massachusetts sales tax, and ship them to Cleveland by Greyhound, resulting in extra handling and transportation costs.

Before they did this, the bookstore personnel called our office and asked if the need for early availability of the books would justify the extra costs. After consulting the Law Review and Moot Court staffs and several instructors of first year small group sections, I advised them that in our opinion it would.

Assistant Dean Carroll Sierk

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**LAW SCHOOL**

Highways of questions that lead to no junctions;

Tedious alleys of Unreasonable reason which mock the foundation’s frailities.

Byways of alternatives circumventing the questions;

Training me to create new theories of Unprecedented precedence in which to travel the thoroughfares of judicial indiscretion.

---

--Larry Schlesinger
Give Us a Break

SPRING BREAK SLASHED

By Rita S. Fuchsm

If you plan to go south for spring break this year, don't plan on getting any further than Akron before having to return to Cleveland. You can't travel very far in two days.

C-M students' spring break will be Thursday and Friday, March 24 and 25; spring quarter classes will start the following Monday, March 28.

The most recent College of Law Issue of the Cleveland State University Bulletin listed spring holidays for March 20-27. Winter quarter classes were to end March 11 and reading week was to be from March 7-11, and exams were to be from March 12-19. The College of Law Calendar also listed January 17 and February 21 as “no classes” days.

A memo enclosed with Winter Quarter registration materials informed faculty and students that no classes were to be held on these two days, and that classes would be held the first day of reading week to make up for one of these days.

In addition to losing one day of reading week, C-M students have also lost three days of spring break. Exams are now scheduled to end on Wednesday, March 23, with a two-day break to follow.

When asked for an explanation, Assistant Dean Carroll Sierk responded that Interim Dean Hyman Cohen had told him to schedule exam week that way. He also cited “student demand for a longer exam period.”

While exam week is always tense, winter exam week is perhaps the most difficult. Many students will be completing two or three quarter courses next month and will be taking 26 hours of exams within a span of a few days. This will leave students with a two-day break away from school, much of which will be spent preparing for the beginning of spring quarter classes.

Many students are still unaware of the shortented spring break. Anyone with week-long vacation plans will have to choose between cutting short or canceling those plans or missing the first few days of spring quarter classes.

CRIME IN CLEVELAND

By Michael G. Ruppert

The criminal justice process begins with the arrest of a suspect and ends in one of three ways: dismissal of the suspect without determination of his guilt or innocence, his acquittal or his eventual release from correctional supervision if found guilty by the system.

Like other systems, the criminal justice system works within reasonably identifiable parameters such as time, money and human resources. Our criminal justice system, however, is characterized by two other constants—due process and equal protection—the value or quality of which also vary under different circumstances such as increased workloads and resource allocations.

The health of the system can be viewed either by how well it respects due process/equal protection or by how efficient it is. Some people maintain that protection of the former is paramount; others believe that emphasis on the latter is essential to assure a high quality of due process/equal protection. While one's perspective of how the system should...
C-M CALENDAR
February
18-20: "When You Comin' Back, Red Ryder?" CSU Factory Theatre, 8:30 F & Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun., $1.50 students.
20: CSU Cinema: Hitchcock Film Festival, 1-10:15 p.m., UC Aud. (further info, ext. 2450).
21: President’s Day, offices closed, some C-M makeup classes scheduled.
23: "Successful Approaches to Affirmative Action for Women" conference, 8:30 a.m.-4:45 p.m., B-W campus, co-sponsored by CSU Clearinghouse for Research on Women in Employment, $55 (further info, ext. 2133).
25: CSU Wind Ensemble Concert, 7:30 p.m., MC Aud., free.
25: Morton Halperin, "Will Spies Rule Our Country?" 8 p.m., UC!.
25: Mail deadline, Spring Quarter registration.
March
4: Economics of Practice (aka "How to Hang Out Your Shingle") seminar, 1:30-4:30 p.m., CB 2089.
4-5: CSU Cinema: "Night at the Opera" (1935) 8 & 11 p.m., Warner Bros. cartoon festival (1939-47) 9:45, UC Aud.
8-13: Reading Week (continuing quarter classes).
14-23: Exam Week.
24-26: NCAA Swimming & Diving Meet, CSU Natatorium (ticket info, ext. 4818).
28: Spring Quarter classes begin.

GILMORE GUNNED DOWN
UTAH EXECUTES KILLER

By Michael S. Evans, Esq.
SALT LAKE CITY--More than 3,000 demonstrators congregated in Utah's State Capitol Building on the State's "Right to Life Day."
But the demonstration had nothing to do with the execution of convicted killer Gary Mark Gilmore which had been carried out just five days earlier. The protest was against legalized abortions and no one, except 15 or so people who weren't permitted inside the Capitol, seemed to remember the abortion of justice which had taken place 20 miles south of the Capitol.

Based on the assumption that the national news dissemination of the facts concerning Gilmore's case has sufficiently inundated every literate person, this article will merely attempt an illustration, by way of personal impressions and observations, of the local political climate which allowed the United States' first execution in a decade.

The arguments by those opposing Gilmore's execution because the statute was unconstitutional fell on deaf ears. When Federal District Court Judge Willis Ritter granted a last-minute stay, saying the question of the statute's constitutionality should first be resolved, Utah's senior senator immediately initiated proceedings to have Ritter stripped of his chief judgeship. (See article p. 7)
ACLU FIGHTS SPYING

Dr. Morton H. Halperin, national security aide in the Nixon Administration, will speak next Friday, (February 25) in CSU's International Conference Center at 8 p.m. His talk, "Will Spies Rule Our Country," will focus on how the intelligence community has become a powerful, secret tool of government, often used to manipulate political events here and abroad.

Halperin, one-time Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense and Senior Staff Aide to the National Security Council (NSC), has successfully litigated his civil suit against ex-president Nixon, H. R. Haldeman, and John Mitchell. The case stems from illegal wiretapping of Halperin's home telephone from 1969-1971, initiated while Halperin was with the NSC.

Halperin is now Director of the Project on National Security and Civil Liberties, sponsored by the ACLU Foundation and the Fund for Peace. He has written many articles and books on national security, arms control, military strategy, intelligence agency abuse, and civil liberties. His latest book is titled, The Lawless State.

In Cleveland, Halperin will also speak at the City Club Forum and will attend a fundraising event for the Harrell Jones Defense Committee. His appearance in Cleveland is sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union of Greater Cleveland, the Coalition to Stop S-1 and the Campaign Against Government Spying.

ACLU's 1984 Committee is forming a speakers bureau to train individuals to address community groups on the issue of government surveillance. The first training session will be held on Monday, (Feb. 21) at 7:30 p.m. in room 4150, Crawford Hall, Case-Western Reserve University. Further information is available from ACLU at 781-6276.

WOMEN WIN CAMPAIGN

The nationwide campaign in opposition to the proposed regulation governing the Federal Contract Compliance Program has resulted in a victory for women's and civil rights organizations. Instead of the proposed cutbacks in the program, the new regulations actually expand the coverage of affirmative action regulations.

The new regulations—which require all federal contractors to design affirmative hiring policies—will cover certain previously exempt establishments, such as banks which handle U.S. savings bonds as well as any employer with federal contracts or subcontracts in a single year which total more than $10,000. The new policies also allow third party complaints by public interest groups.

The new regulations can be viewed as a result of a national campaign in which Cleveland Women Working was an active participant. Women's and civil rights groups insisted that the Department of Labor hold hearings on the proposed regulations and emphasized that the program needed strengthening, not reduction.

In Cleveland, Halperin will also speak at the City Club Forum and will attend a fundraising event for the Harrell Jones Defense Committee. His appearance in Cleveland is sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union of Greater Cleveland, the Coalition to Stop S-1 and the Campaign Against Government Spying.

ACLU's 1984 Committee is forming a speakers bureau to train individuals to address community groups on the issue of government surveillance. The first training session will be held on Monday, (Feb. 21) at 7:30 p.m. in room 4150, Crawford Hall, Case-Western Reserve University. Further information is available from ACLU at 781-6276.
B-1 DECISION DUE

By Lee Andrews

President Jimmy Carter faces an important policy decision in February, when he must determine the fate of the B-1 strategic bomber.

The costs and benefits of the bomber have been debated since 1971, when North American Rockwell won the contract to design and build 244 successors to the B-52. The debate came to a head last April when the Senate voted to postpone the go-ahead decision on production until after the election. President Carter's decision will turn on one issue--whether the military and social benefits of the B-1 bomber justify the social costs borne by defense spending; or, simply put, whether bombers are worth more than butter.

The Pentagon has not always been convinced of the need for a new strategic bomber. The last B-52 was assembled in 1962. A successor, the B-70 was built, but the project was stopped after defense experts concluded that the first two planes were already obsolete when they rolled off the line. The B-70 experience soured Robert McNamara on further construction. It was the Nixon administration that resurrected the idea and contracted to build the B-1.

Nixon foreign policy makers argued that the B-1 would be a useful increment of foreign policy--a means of expressing the sense of “resolve”--needed to protect our strategic interests. They argued that a manned bomber would allow us to dispatch nuclear weapons to an area of turmoil and to threaten the enemy with nuclear holocaust, while leaving us the option to withdraw if the other side backed down.

The Ford Administration continued the bomber lobby. Ford people offered another justification for the bomber. In a June 1976 address to the Cleveland City Club, former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld stressed that Ohio would lose numerous jobs if the Senate voted not to give the go ahead on production.

Opponents, however, see the B-1 bomber as a 92 billion dollar boondoggle. They argue that a strategic bomber is not a viable weapon in a nuclear age. It will take intercontinental ballistic missiles less than half an hour from launch to target. The B-1 bomber will take a full 8 hours to reach its target. In a nuclear war the bomber would arrive in time to poke around in the rubble left by the missiles. It is also argued that any military advantage the Bomber provides will be short lived.

The advantage of the B-1 over the B-52 lies in the plane's ability to fly below Soviet radar at supersonic speeds. Improvements in the Soviet air defense system, however, including the development of an interceptor with look-down-shoot-down capability, would make the B-1 a hopeless anachronism.

Critics of the B-1 also argue that the use of the bomber for the kind of brinksmanship envisioned by the Nixon administration encourages rather than deters nuclear war. Moreover, they argue that fears about our national security are more imagined than real.

It is worth noting that in a December 6 interview on public television George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to Russia, said that Soviet ideals of world dominance have been tempered by their experience. Kennan said: “The Russians have troubles enough at home, they have troubles in the area they already control in Eastern Europe. I don't think they want any more.” Kennan went on to argue for a ten percent unilateral cut in our nuclear stockpiles as a way of easing the arms race. This is the same George Kennan who was the architect of the cold war “containment” policy which stressed the importance of confronting the Soviets in order to stop the spread of Soviet influence.

As to the Rumsfeld justification, it may be argued that if the government is interested in creating jobs, the B-1 is the wrong place to start. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has estimated that by 1980, the peak production period of the B-1 project, the project would provide 22,000 jobs per billion dollars spent. By contrast, the same estimates show that $1 billion spent on housing would create 36,000 jobs; on health, sanitation and welfare 46,000 jobs, and on education 52,000 jobs.

The reason for the comparatively low job yield of defense expenditures is that weapons expenditures like the B-1 are research and capital intensive, while programs in education, housing and health care are labor intensive. Further, weapons expenditure do not provide the spin off benefits produced by spending in social service areas. Building a B-1 landing gear, does not, for example, help kids learn. In sum, U.S. taxpayers do not get the biggest bang for their buck when they spend their money on weapons.

Essentially then, the B-1 controversy comes down to a question of whether the 92 billion bomber budget is a luxury we can afford. Data which appears in economist Ruth Severd’s pamphlet, “World Military and Social Expenditures,” points to the social costs of spending large amounts of money on weapons: while the U.S. ranks number one in military expenditures, it ranks 13 in school age population per teacher, 17 in infant mortality, 20 in life expectancy, 17 in population per physician, and 4 in calories and protein per capita.

What Jimmy Carter will have to decide in February then is whether we need bombers more than teachers, better health care, and butter.
the same dollar fuel oil scandal dating
backward to the Philadelphia and other cities.
Federal prosecutors have pre­
oil boycott. Phony companies
Federal indictments are immi­
their prices during the 1973 Arab
and false transactions were
cheaper Middle Eastern oil was
Venezuelan ships
Customs agents had to wait for.
the Federal Energy Administra­
biggest interests . Top FEA officials tried
mismanaged" the
price-gouging investigation.
Aft er nearl y four years ,
Bitter Business: Many
Americans are outraged by the
fact that the Arab countries refuse to pump their petrodol­
ers into U.S. firms that do business with Israel. Congress has been working on legislation to penalize the Arabs for their discrimina­
practices. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., had scheduled hearings for this week
on the antiboycott legislation, but has quietly postponed the hearings.
We have learned that the State
Dept. is opposed to the legis­
sion since U.S. diplomats believe they can convince the Arabs to soften their stand through negotiation. Congres­
State Dept., would only antagon­ize the Arabs and cause them to get even tougher. We obtained a confidential briefing paper pre­
pared for President Carter that revealed “State Department is interested in avoiding confronta­
tion with the Arabs so that the U.S. can continue its efforts to promote progress toward a Middle
East peace settlement.”
The briefing paper goes on to say, “We should work with both
the Congress and the Arab states to develop an approach which
would meet Congressional con­
cerns and avoid a confrontation with the Arabs on this issue.”

Bilateral Advice: The top
ten money-making Defense
Dept. contractors have sent
dozens of corporate executives to
Washington for service on
government advisory commit­
tees. Unfortunately, their service isn’t always intended as a con­
tribution to good government. These advisory committees give advice, which helps to determine
what the government’s policies will be in certain areas. The policies, of course, determine
how much money will be spent. Then, it’s not difficult to guess
who winds up with a large share of the money the government is,
spending -- the same corpora­
tions whose executives were sent
to Washington to whisper in offi­
cial ears.
For example, McDonnell
Douglas placed six of its corpo­
rate executives on government advisory committees last year.
These included a key Defense
Dept. advisory group. Not
surprisingly, McDonnell Douglas ended up as the top military contrac­
tor during the 1976 fiscal year.
General Electric did even bet­
er. That corporation placed an
astonishing 74 executives on
government advisory panels.
Many of them gave advice to the
Pentagon. In 1976, General
Electric wound up the fourth­
largest Defense contractor.

INFO RE WOMEN AND LAW CONFERENCE

The Women’s Law Caucus has
information on travel costs and arrangements for all those who registered for the Women and the Law Conference. Forms must be completed
by February 25. An informational
meeting will be held Friday, March 4,
from 1-3 p.m. for those planning to
attend the conference.
Refreshments will be served.

Gilmore

And last year, in a majority opinion,
the Utah Supreme Court said that the
Fourth Amendment wasn’t binding on
the states.

Utah’s part-time legislature should be
an accurate reflection of the state’s
general political climate. Some recently
proposed or enacted legislation includes: a ban on all smoking in public
places, including restaurants (Mormons
don’t smoke); the requirement that
“Warning: May be dangerous to your
health” labels be affixed to all liquor
bottles, including wine, with the cost to
be passed on to consumers (Mormons
don’t drink); the denial of funding for
programs which aid indigents in
obtaining abortions, which would also
stop the flow of federal matching funds
(the result would be, as the bill’s sponsor
proudly stated, to “at least stop
abortions for the poorer class so only
the rich can now have abortions.”).

Utah may sound like a good or bad
place to live, depending on where you’re
at. But regardless of where you’re at it
should be obvious that it doesn’t take
much for the state to “legally” end a
man’s life. It will happen again.

The feelings of the majority of
Utahans can best be summed up by the
standardized reply used by the newly
elected Attorney General when
speaking with anyone opposed to
Gilmore’s execution. “Well, he didn’t
have much regard for the rights of the
people he killed, did he?” (Mormon’s
believe in an eye for an eye.)

If that sounds vulgar, so be it.

Editor’s Note: Michael S. Evans, C-M
76, is a former Gavel editor, now in
private practice in Salt Lake City.
C-M Grads

**Litigate in Lake**

About a year ago, a Painesville lawyer and C-M graduate named John E. Shoop stood in the parking lot of the Y.M.C.A. in Painesville, his gym bag under his arm and a light snow falling on his shoulders. As the fur on his coat turned from brown to gray to white, Shoop listened to some friends ask him to run for the office of Lake County Prosecuting attorney.

On Jan. 2, one bitter primary fight, an easy general election victory, and 12 months later, Shoop stood on a platform before more than 600 friends and took his oath of office.

The next day, Shoop started making some changes in the office of the top legal adviser of the suburban county of 214,000. One of the first announcements that he made was that two C-M graduates would join him as top aides.

The first to join the staff was Donald J. Ezzone, a June, 1972 C-M graduate and a former assistant attorney general for the State of Ohio.

The second C-M graduate to join Shoop’s staff was Mrs. JoAnne V. Sommers, once the county’s first woman assistant prosecuting attorney.

Ezzone, Shoop said, would find his work in the offices of the Lake County Commissioners, as in-house legal counsel.

Mrs. Sommers, he said, would head his new civil division and handle work in the county’s juvenile and municipal courts.

Mrs. Sommers earned her law degree at C-M in 1971, and became the county’s first woman assistant prosecutor under former Prosecutor (now Probate Judge) Fred. V. Skok.

Mrs. Sommers serves on the county Democratic party’s central and executive committees, until recently was a member of the county Regional Transit board, and was former of the county Grand Jury for the January, 1976 term.

“The most important thing I can do as prosecutor is to raise the level of professionalism in this office,” Shoop said. “And one of the most important moves toward that end is the appointment of qualified, and thoroughly professional attorneys. Don and JoAnne fit that description.”

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**From the Colonel**

You are now a graduating senior and it is painfully clear that none of the Big Five is likely to make you an offer. In fact, the two walls of your pad are tastefully papered with depressingly repetitive letters that say “thanks, but no thanks.” The probability that you may have to contemplate the prospects of entering practice as a sole practitioner is increasing daily. Thus, you are wondering:

- How does a sole practitioner generate clients?
- What do you do for office space?
- Where do you find secretarial help?
- What is your time worth?

These, and related questions, will be discussed by a group of people who have been through this mill, are now eating regularly, and are eager to share their experiences with you. In their experiences with you. In their continuing efforts to assist new attorneys entering the practice, the Greater Cleveland Bar Association in conjunction with the local chapter of the Association of Legal Administrators, will present a three-hour seminar at C-M CB 2089 from 1:30-4:30 p.m. on March 4. It is entitled The Economics of Practice, or How to Hang Out Your Own Shingle.

The purpose of the seminar is to examine the very real problems that any newly licensed attorney is likely to encounter when he attempts to establish a sole practice or joins a small firm of two or three attorneys.

The panel will be composed of: Lucille M. Begley, Office Manager, Hahn, Loeser, Freedheim, Dean & Wellman; James Cahn, Esq., Moderator; Michael J. DiCorpo, Administrative Manager, Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Arnoff; James Lowe, Esq., Sindell, Lowe & Guibaldi; Herbert Palkovitz, Esq., and Edward W. Schultz, Controller Squire, San-Jers & Dempsey.

The areas that will be covered are strictly of the “How To…” variety—matters rarely considered in the course of your formal legal education—but they are matters that may soon make the difference between eating regularly or getting very hungry.

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**STREET LAW PROGRAM**

Area schools participating in the program this year include Lincoln West, West Tech, East Tech and Central Junior High School in Cleveland; suburban schools involved include Shaker, Shaw (East Cleveland) and Beachwood.

Various teaching methods, such as field trips, role-playing, mock trials and lecturing are used to present the major areas of the law covered in the Street Law curriculum which includes Criminal Law and Procedure, Consumer, Family, Housing, Individual Rights and Environmental Law.

All eight schools participating in the program will be involved in mock trial competitions (with high school students acting as advocates) this spring. Members of the local bar will act as judges and evaluate each team’s performance.

Street Law is offered to all second and third-year students at C-M. The two-credit hour course (six credits for the entire year) includes a weekly seminar and one paper in addition to actual teaching in the high schools. In the seminars, attended by law school faculty members and practicing members of the bar, as well as the students, materials are presented which help to explain local practice in the various areas of the law taught in the high schools. The seminars also provide a forum for the exchange of ideas between the law students regarding particularly successful (or unsuccessful) teaching techniques.

Elisabeth Dreyfuss, Assistant Director of the Street Law Program, plans to start interviewing next year’s candidates March 1. She hopes to provide the selected applicants with an opportunity to observe some of the high school classes presently underway. “That way,” she explained, “we hope they’ll be better prepared to teach their own classes next fall.”

Those interested should contact Ms. Dreyfuss at 687-2352.
Crime

from page 3

data from which people can make their own determinations as to how efficient the system is. The following are some of the findings:

COSTS

The local criminal justice system cost an estimated $124.1 million to operate in 1975, up 49% from 1970. Police services form the largest component, as shown in the following breakdown by function:

- Police (mostly Cleveland and suburban police departments) cost $91.1 million, or 73% of the total.
- Courts (including Common Pleas, Municipal and Juvenile Courts, as well as prosecution and indigent defense) cost $22 million, or 18% of the total.
- Corrections (including the Jail, Workhouse, Detention Home and Youth Development Center, as well as adult and juvenile probation departments) cost $11 million, or 9% of the total.

The central city accounted for more than half of the system total as shown in the following breakdown by government:

- The City of Cleveland spent $64.3 million, or 52% of the total, with the bulk ($56.7 million) for the Cleveland Police Department.
- The 59 suburbs spent $35.5 million, or 28% of the total, mostly for police.
- County-level agencies spent $24.4 million, or 20% of the total, mostly for courts and corrections.

By function, the greatest increase over the 5-year period was police (up 57%); Courts rose 42%; and Corrections 9%. By government, Cleveland had the greatest increase, up 58.8%. The suburbs were up 48.9% and the county up 33.5%.

OPERATIONS

Police

Cleveland had 2,208 officers, a 10% decline from 1970, but still about average for cities of its size. About 5% of the employees were civilians, considerably below national averages.

The 59 suburban departments had a total of 1,463 (an 11% increase over 1970) for an average of 25 officers per municipality. A third of the suburbs had 10 or fewer officers.

Cleveland police costs increased by 65% from 1970 and the suburbs by 35%.

Two contributing factors to the Cleveland increase may be the City Charter's "Three Percent" salary provision for safety forces and the relatively low usage of civilians.

The municipal police received nearly 3 million calls for service in 1975--8,000 a day. Out of the average day's 8,000 calls, 25% are reports of index crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft).

Of the 93,174 index crimes reported to the police, 21% were cleared by the arrest of 10,574 adults and 6,291 juveniles. (The police also made 64,715 arrests for other crimes, not including traffic.)

Of those arrested for index crimes, 14,530 (89%) were formally charged, that is, turned over to the courts for prosecution, in 1975.

Courts

The 55 Common Pleas and municipal court judges disposed of 220,295 cases in 1975. Three out of four were traffic, 46,927 (21%) were misdemeanors and 6,810 (3%) were felonies.

Juvenile Court's four judges handled 9,425 delinquency cases (for behavior (e.g. auto theft) which would be a crime if committed by an adult) and 2,462 unruliness cases (for behavior prohibited only to children, such as truancy or curfew violations). The latter are often called "status offenses."

Out of the 14,350 adult and juveniles charged for index crime, the courts settled 13,485 cases (a figure which includes some juvenile cases not filed by the police.)

Out of those cases settled, there was an acquittal or dismissal of charges in 3,325 (26%) and a conviction in 9,157 (73%). Here is what happened to those convicted: 2,249 (25%) were incarcerated; 5,193 (57%) received probation; and 1,715 (19%) received some other sentence, such as a fine.

Thus, the courts turned over 7,445 persons to the correctional part of the criminal justice system for incarceration or probation.

Corrections

There were a total of 17,270 people (12,737 adults and 4,533 juveniles) from Cuyahoga County under some form of correctional supervision on any given day in 1975. This figure is about the total population of Bedford or University Heights. Most of these people (13,478) were under community-based supervision, such as probation or parole and the rest (3,792) were locked up in local or state facilities.

It cost an average of $7,895 per year to keep someone locked up ($6,073 for adults, $9,717 for juveniles).

It cost an average of $780 per year to keep someone under supervision in the community ($354 for adults and $1,206 for juveniles).

Editor's Note: Parts herein were reproduced from Profile III: Overview of Crime and Criminal Justice in Greater Cleveland, 1977, with permission of the Criminal Justice Public Information Center.
COFFEE HOUR PICKS UP: The SBA coffee program, originally set for Tuesdays from 5-8 p.m., has expanded to Wednesdays and Thursdays because of favorable student demand. Coffee, tea and donuts are served at cost--15¢. The SBA is now seeking student volunteers to staff the coffee stand. Anyone interested should get in touch with SBA Vice President Chris Dittmar.

ADD-DROP: University regulations now require an instructor's signature on add/drop cards...but the C-M administration is making it easier for the law school students and faculty. A signature by any one of the deans is considered sufficient by a recent vote of the C-M faculty.

CAVEAT TO FACULTY: Any faculty member who plans to hire a student is urged to check first with C-M Financial Aid Administrator Barbara Sper regarding the student's eligibility to work on campus because such employment is considered by the Federal Government as a form of financial aid. Thus a student who is receiving federal funds may only be employed if s/he has "unmet need." Otherwise the student will give up his or her financial aid.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE: C-M's international exchange program with London Polytechnic is expected to begin this fall, according to Interim Dean Hyman Cohen. He told a recent faculty meeting that papers are being processed and that CSU is strongly supporting the program.

ROCKING THE ESTABLISHMENT: C-M's faculty, at its Feb. 25 meeting, will consider one of the more controversial issues that has faced the body this year, a proposed resolution would, for the purpose of faculty meetings only" consider the SBA president a member of the faculty "with full voting privileges except as to matters of faculty retention, tenure, and promotion." The battle should offer a good show and will give students an opportunity to see their faculty in action. The meeting is scheduled for 3 p.m. in CB 2064. Under Ohio's Sunshine Law it's open to the public!

GREAT GRADE RACE: Prof. Jane Picker is the winner of the Fall Quarter grade sweepstakes, turning hers in by Feb. 15. Prof. Tom Buckley was the runner up...Incidentally, although fines for turning in late grades had not been solicited since last spring, Visiting Assoc. Prof. Harold Babbitt paid this month.

FREE LUNCH: The annual Greater Cleveland Bar Association "Take A Law Student To Lunch" program designed to give law students an opportunity to meet informally with practitioners in a specific field, is here again. Individuals interested in participating in the current program should sign-up in the placement office as soon as possible. Attorneys will contact the students directly. The time lag from sign-up to a firm luncheon date is generally a month to six weeks, according to Col. Walter Greenwood.

ALUMNI NOTES: Bob Begin, December '76 C-M graduate, has been named to the staff of the Commission on Catholic Community Action.

KEYS TO THE KINGDOM: A staff member in the deans' suite misplaced her master keys to the Chester Building recently and searched for them frantically for nearly four hours. They turned up in the brassiere of another of the support staff. (I dreamed I was a locksmith in my Maidenform bra?)

ANONYMOUS QUOTE: "After dutifully attending Cleveland-Marshall Law School for nine quarters I met Dean Cohen for the first time as a lecturer at the Rossen Bar Review course."...SPEAKING OF ROSSEN, C-M Professor J. Patrick Brown will be teaching civil procedure at the next Rossen Bar Review. It's about time!