The establishment of a Cleveland-Marshall Fund Enrichment Program was approved recently by the CSU Board of Trustees to add several new dimensions to the school’s legal educational offering. The program will be supported by income from the Cleveland-Marshall Fund, a permanent charitable trust established pursuant to the merger agreement by which Cleveland-Marshall became a part of the University in 1969. Under the merger agreement, fund income must be used exclusively “for the enrichment of the law program at CSU.” The fund was endowed by approximately one million dollars in gifts from alumni and friends of the law school during its 72 years of independent existence as the Cleveland Law School, the John Marshall Law School and the Cleveland-Marshall Law School.

The Enrichment Program will provide three new areas of activity for the Law College. Walter Gellhorn, widely known authority on legal education and distinguished professor emeritus of administrative law at Columbia University, launched the first phase of the enrichment activities, known as the Visiting Scholars Program. Professor Gellhorn spent December 3 and 4 at the law school conducting classes and meeting in informal seminars and discussion groups with faculty and students. He also delivered the first Cleveland-Marshall Fund lecture to the law school community and members of the bar on the subject, “How to Become Learned Without Really Trying.”

Jack Greenberg, Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and Erwin N. Griswold, former Dean of the Harvard Law School and former Solicitor General of the United States, are scheduled to visit CSU as part of the Visiting Scholars Program later in the current school year. Both will follow the same general format in their visits as Professor Gellhorn. Mr. Greenberg will deliver the second Cleveland-Marshall Fund Lecture, “Judicial Process and Social Change” on February 19. Mr. Griswold’s visit on May 5-6 will feature the third lecture in the series, entitled “Handling the Federal Government’s Litigation.”

The Visiting Scholars Program was designed to bring eminent legal scholars, practitioners and jurists to the law school to offer lectures, seminars and other informal educational programs. The visits will range from one- or two-day guest appearances, as in this year’s schedule, to visiting faculty appointments of a quarter or more, planned for future years.

The Interdisciplinary Program comprises the second aspect of the Enrichment Program. It will bring professors from other universities or from other colleges at CSU to participate in law school instruction and interdisciplinary research. Their role will be to engage in the

(continued on page 7)
Law Schools Cost Money Too

The chief budget officer at the University of Wisconsin began a recent report on the University's efforts to economize with a quotation drawn from an apocryphal study by a management consultant on the efficiency of a symphony orchestra. The consultant, after carefully studying the orchestra, had several observations and recommendations:

"For considerable periods, the four oboe players have nothing to do. Their numbers should be reduced and the work spread more evenly over the whole of the concert, thus eliminating peaks of activity.

"There seems to be too much repetition of some musical passages. Scores should be drastically pruned.

CSU Initiates Continuing Legal Education Program

With the goal of providing education to members of the practicing bar, Cleveland-Marshall has initiated a Continuing Legal Education Program.

"The law school believes that its obligation to provide education to the legal community should not be limited to training new lawyers but should also include the ongoing education of all members of that community," said Professor Stephen R. Lazarus, chairman of the Continuing Legal Education Committee, stating the purpose of the program.

The first course on this year's program will be a two-day seminar in Real Estate Finance, conducted by Associate Professor Donald J. Weidner, to be presented in April, 1975.

Other courses and seminars already suggested include the Proposed Federal Rules of Evidence, the new Ohio Criminal Code, Bankruptcy and Federal laws affecting employee relations.

The Continuing Legal Education Committee welcomes any other suggested topics for this year's program. Suggestions should be forwarded to Professor Lazarus at Cleveland-Marshall.

No useful purpose is served by repeating on the horns a passage which has already been played by the strings. It is estimated that if all redundant passages were eliminated, the whole concert time of two hours could be reduced to 20 minutes and there would be no need for intermission.

"The conductor isn't too happy with these recommendations and expresses the opinion that there might be some falling off in attendance. In that unlikely event, it should be possible to close sections of the auditorium entirely with consequent savings of overhead expense, lighting, salaries for ushers, etc."

Obviously, the satiric point of the budget officer's report was that universities, like orchestras, are fragile institutions that cannot survive mindless pruning. Unfortunately, the position in which legal education all too often finds itself in these matters is to be viewed as more closely akin to a factory than an orchestra when it comes to the desirability of economizing.

It sometimes appears to be a closely guarded secret outside the law schools (within which it is commonly known) that much of legal education today faces something approaching fiscal crisis. There is a strong historic tradition in the academic world that law schools can and ought to be run, by and large, "on the cheap." This tradition is in part a product of the almost universally-adopted early Harvard Law School pedagogical model of large class size, narrow curriculum and few scholarship and extracurricular frills. By now, Harvard and most of the rest of the great law schools have long since abandoned this tradition, realizing that they must now respond to the demands of the profession for curriculum innovation of the sort that is, by contrast with the past, enormously expensive. Clinical legal education, increased emphasis on advocacy and practice skills, interdisciplinary instruction, specialized course offerings for limited numbers of students - all place irresistible pressures on the budget of a law school that aspires to keep pace with developments in legal education. The cutting edge dividing those institutions which have achieved real excellence from those which have not is, in substantial measure, a matter of fiscal resources.

What is tragic is that it would take so little, in relative terms to do a very great deal for legal education. Law schools are small in scale as compared to other branches of the higher education complex. An increased national investment in legal education of $125 million would nearly double the present aggregated budget of the nation's law schools. When considered in the context of $22 billion in annual expenditures for all of higher education, the objective seems a rather modest one. It only seems huge when one realizes the paucity of present resources.

Much of the blame for this situation must be shouldered by the law schools themselves. We have failed to employ the arts of advocacy, which are our stock in trade, to make an adequate case for legal education. Thus, as a first step in any solution, we must tell our financial need story with all the vigor at our command. And we must do so within the universities and
through the channels established for considering public and private higher educational priorities.

But it is a job the law schools cannot do alone. In the final analysis, I am convinced the real need and potential for improving the fiscal picture lies in persuading the legal profession to be more active in their support for legal education. The help is needed, not only by way of direct sustenance, but also to aid in focusing the attention of the deciders of educational priorities on the financial plight of the law schools. Lawyers are opinion leaders. To date, they have done little to lead influential public opinion in the direction of recognizing the serious financial needs in legal education.

Former Dean Bayless Manning of the Stanford Law School describes the situation in graphic terms: “The fact is that the bar by and large provides almost no financial support for legal education, has only the remotest idea of what is happening inside the law schools, is unaware that they are in financial trouble and does not know why.”

If Dean Manning is accurate in this perception — and I believe most legal educators think he is — then those who do know what is going on have an enormous responsibility to carry the message to all those comprising our most natural constituency and ally. Involved alumni and those inside the law schools must, working in concert, be better salesmen.

We must convince doubters in the bar that we are serious in viewing our primary mission as training future members of the legal profession and that they need us as much as we need them. And we must demonstrate that our “ivory tower” methods do succeed, by and large, in turning out immensely successful practical lawyers.

A great law school is many things. It is a community of intellectually curious students and provocative legal scholars immersed in the pursuit of knowledge and the betterment of society through the rule of law. It is the custodian of the continuing responsibility for nourishing the legal profession by providing analytically competent and technically skilled new lawyers. It is an indispensable natural resource for the practicing bar and the public at large through the provision of its facilities, its specialized programs and the applied expertise of its faculty for extracurricular legal services.

Adequate fiscal resources are by no means the exclusive necessary ingredients in a concerted effort by a legal educational institution to achieve greatness. But it is beyond doubt that, lacking adequate financial support, no law school can lift itself from the ranks of mediocrity.

And that, I submit, is the story which must be understood and passed on by those already recognizing the stake they have in legal education.

Craig W. Christensen
Dean
McCord Talks About Watergate

Watergate burglar James McCord called Watergate the "most massive coverup in the history of the Presidency", and added that "it almost worked" in his speech before approximately 200 CSU law students October 23. McCord's speech kicked off this year's Student Bar Association Speakers Program.

McCord said he realized he would have to suffer the consequences of his letter to Judge Sirica detailing his role in the break-in and the involvement of others, including high government officials. He said threats were made on his own and his family's personal safety and that he is presently more than $100,000 in debt from legal fees. But he summed up his feelings by saying, "Write the truth and leave the consequences in the hands of the Almighty."

The governmental process was both effective and ineffective in handling the Watergate burglary and coverup, according to McCord. "The Congressional end of government worked very well," he said, "but the federal prosecutors didn't break the Watergate case and actually aided the coverup by questioning many of the defendants outside the courtroom."

In reference to his own prosecution, McCord claimed he was contacted twelve times during the course of the trial by White House lawyers under circumstances amounting to "tampering with a witness and obstruction of justice." He said he was offered bribes, executive clemency and a job after his trial, if he would simply not testify. "The government's two key witnesses committed perjury and at least three government officials, including former President Nixon, concealed evidence," he said.

"Even my own lawyer was crooked," he continued, explaining that his attorney asked him to use the false defense that the burglary was a CIA operation. "I later found out that he was working with Mitchell throughout the trial," he charged, and concluded by calling his the "most corrupt trial in history."

"I don't believe I'll be offered a pardon, but neither will I apply for one," McCord told his CSU audience. He added that he believes pardons actually work to abort the judicial process, when as in the Watergate case they are used to benefit those with the greatest degree of criminal culpability.

"We now have the cleanest political candidates in history through the impetus of Watergate," McCord said, changing the tone of his speech. He expressed the opinion that the Watergate incident has become a great deterrent to politicians contemplating similar acts.

Plans Completed For New Law Center

Plans are now complete for Cleveland State's new six million dollar law center. The University Board of Trustees approved the final plans at their September meeting and bids for the first construction phase are expected to be accepted early in 1975. Building completion is scheduled for the beginning of the 1976 academic year.

The only remaining obstacle to final completion of the long-awaited new home for the Law College appears to be skyrocketing cost increases in the building trades industry. Architects estimate that an additional $1.3 million over the authorized budget of $4.7 million will be required to complete construction. Not the result of changes in size or content, the entire shortfall was termed attributable to inflation and rising prices - already accounting for a staggering increase of nearly 25% in building costs in 1974 alone. A campaign to secure the needed additional funds from the State was approved by the University Trustees.

Plans for the new building call for a three-level, L-shaped structure of brick and glass which will house the law library, a moot court auditorium, lecture and seminar rooms, a student lounge and offices for faculty, staff and student organizations. The new building is designed to accommodate 1,200 students. The College of Law student body totals 1,066 — largest in the State of Ohio — in the current academic year.

Calling the structure the "western anchor of the campus," Trustee Buildings and Grounds Committee chairman Robert E. Hughes said, "In my opinion, it is the finest job of architecture ever done at this University, both from a design and a functional standpoint."

The building was designed through a joint venture between the Cleveland architectural firm of Van Auker, Bridges, Pimm and Poggianti and Columbus design consultants, Ireland and Associates. The firms were selected
after months of interviews by the Trustees. Hughes called it “the most exhaustive analysis and check of architectural firms in the history of the University.” The Van Auken firm is known for the New Market urban renewal project in Painesville and for the renovation of Buchtel Hall at the University of Akron. The Ireland firm designed the award-winning Ohio Historical Museum in Columbus.

The center of the new building will be a large forum lobby with two levels of classrooms constructed around a large open space where students and faculty may congregate between classes. The main-level and second-level balcony will be connected by an imposing open stairway. The skylight ceiling of the forum will be of reflective glass which will naturally light the area during the day. The glass is specially angled to reflect harsh sun rays, yet catch the soft rays on the north side of the building, thus conserving energy by lifting the burden on air conditioning and air circulation. Building architect Richard A. Van Auken believes the building will be one of the most efficient in the state university system in terms of space utilization and energy conservation.

Occupying approximately two-fifths of the new building’s 106,000 square feet will be the law library, which will accommodate nearly 200,000 hard-bound volumes. Modern library technology, such as microform equipment and computerized legal research systems, will be employed to conserve space while providing the materials necessary for an outstanding legal research collection. Study carrels and microform readers will be placed in and around the shelves, rather than segregating them as is often done in law libraries.

The moot court auditorium will have a seating capacity of 400. Its focal point will be the ornate hand-carved bench which for many years graced the courtroom of the Supreme Court of Ohio. The bench, first used in 1910, was secured for the new building through the efforts of Supreme Court Justice Frank D. Celebrezze, C-M Class of 1956, when the Court moved to new quarters last summer.

The student lounge of the new law center will receive special attention. Since many students will be commuting from jobs to school, consideration had to be given to the special needs of the modern urban student, according to W. Byron Ireland, building design consultant. The lounge has been designed with a “greenhouse” type structure projecting from the brick wall on East 18th Street, and a small outdoor patio for warm-weather dining is included. “Many of these students will be running from places of employment to classes and will need a hot meal. They should have a pleasant place to eat and relax,” Ireland said, and added, “Too often the student lounge is stuck away in the basement of the building like a drab hideaway. We have it on the ground level. Plants and trees will be grown in the greenhouse.”

Another special feature of the building will be a suite for the school’s clinical legal education program with separate outside entrance. Designed to emulate the professional atmosphere of a law firm office, the suite will include student and faculty offices, interview rooms and videotape equipment to be employed in the instructional program of the Legal Clinic.
Seven Join CSU Law Faculty

David R. Culp, 32, joins the CSU law faculty after three years as an assistant professor at the University of Kansas School of Law. He earned the B.S. and J.D. degrees at Kansas, serving as an editor of the Kansas Law Review and graduating fourth in his law school class. After law school, Mr. Culp practiced with the Kansas City firm of Morrison, Hecker, Cozad, Morrison and Curtis. He also received the LL.M. degree from Columbia University Law School. At CSU, Professor Culp is teaching Torts, Constitutional Law, Law and Poverty and Legal Brief Writing.

Donald J. Weidner, 29, a graduate of the University of Texas Law School, comes to Cleveland State from the law faculty of the University of South Carolina. He has also taught at the University of Chicago Law School as a Bigelow Fellow and practiced in New York with the Wall Street firm of Wiltkie, Farr & Gallagher. He received the B.S. degree from Fordham College and was an editor of the Texas Law Review. He is also a member of the Order of the Coif. Professor Weidner's courses at CSU include Property, Real Estate Finance, Land Use Control and Legal Brief Writing.

Richard B. Kuhns, 32, is a history and law graduate of Stanford University. He also holds the LL.M. degree from the University of Michigan Law School. His law teaching career includes one year as a Stanford teaching fellow and four on the University of North Dakota law faculty. He has also practiced law with the Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County, California. His teaching subjects at CSU include Evidence, Family Law, Legal Ethics, and several Criminal Law courses.

From the University of Colorado Law School comes visiting professor David Engdahl, teaching Evidence, Legislation and Constitutional Law. Mr. Engdahl holds the S.J.D. degree from the University of Michigan where he also taught as a visiting law faculty member. He was awarded the A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Kansas in 1961 and 1964, respectively. He was an editor of the Law Review and graduated sixth in his class. Professor Engdahl has served on the Colorado law faculty for four years, two as Director of the Colorado Law Revision Center. He has also published extensively in the leading law journals in the United States.

Barbara H. Mitchell, 27, and Susie R. Powell, 32, come to Cleveland State as Clinical Lecturers in Law and Legal Clinic Staff Attorneys. Both are exclusively involved in teaching students in the law school's extensive clinical practice programs.

Ms. Mitchell holds an A.B. degree in History from the University of Michigan and the J.D. from Boston University Law School. She has worked with the City of Seattle Consumer Protection Office, the Boston Legal Assistance Project and the Boston University Center for Law and Health Sciences.

Ms. Powell is a graduate of Case Western Reserve University School of Law. She also holds the A.B. degree in English from Bennett College and the M.A. from Smith College. She has served as Program Director of the Southeastern Vermont Community Action Program and worked with the New York-Vermont Youth Project and Georgia Indigent Legal Services. Most recently before coming to CSU, Ms. Powell was a staff attorney for the Cleveland Legal Aid Society.
Earl M. Curry, Jr., 41, joins the CSU faculty after six years teaching Property, Wills, Trusts and Probate at the law schools of the University of Richmond and the University of Akron. He holds an M.B.A. degree from the University of Pittsburgh and an LL.M. from New York University. His bachelor's and law degrees were from West Virginia University where he was an editor of the Law Review. In addition to law teaching, Mr. Curry has been in private business and taught business law at West Virginia and at the University of Omaha.

Enrichment Program

(continued from page 1)

joint teaching of courses with members of the law faculty and to do research and writing on subjects related to legal study. Scholars in such fields as economics, psychology, business administration and criminology will be invited to participate in the interdisciplinary program.

The law school presently offers courses in such subjects as Law and Psychiatry, Business Planning, and Law, Economics and Regulated Industries. The latter course is taught jointly by a law professor and a member of the CSU Department of Economics faculty. Another program nearing final approval will permit some students to enroll simultaneously in the University's Colleges of Law and Business Administration. Such students will be able to earn both the J.D. and M.B.A. degrees in substantially less time than if they took both degree programs separately.

The third aspect of the Enrichment Program is known as the Research Program. It will provide for the support of scholarly research and writing by members of the law faculty and for student research under the supervision of faculty members. Grants will be available for research assistance, necessary travel and other support services as well as modest direct cash stipends to be made during periods when faculty members are not under full-time contract, such as in the summer months.

The Research Program represents a commitment by the College to the dual concept that good teaching is often a function of scholarly research, and that the products of scholarship may contribute significantly to the legal profession and the greater community.

Gellhorn Visits Cleveland State

"Social justice demands major reforms in occupational licensing practices," Professor Walter Gellhorn told an audience of CSU law students, faculty and local attorneys in an address delivered December 3. Mr. Gellhorn's speech, the first in a series of Cleveland-Marshall Fund Lectures, marked the beginning of a broad-ranging Visiting Scholars and Enrichment Program recently established at the law school. During his two-day visit at CSU, Mr. Gellhorn also met with students and faculty in informal discussion seminars and conducted several law classes.

Speaking on "How to Become Learned Without Really Trying", Gellhorn, who is University Professor Emeritus at Columbia University and a leading national authority on administrative law, told his lecture audience that he knows of only two ways to become learned: "Become a member of an already established learned profession," he said, "or persuade the legislature to transform your present occupation into a learned one. The latter is accomplished by requiring a license which is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain for anyone desiring to enter your occupation."

Some states license over 200 occupations, Gellhorn said. He added that Ohio licenses only 80, but he attributed this comparatively low figure to the fact that much licensing is done by municipalities in Ohio.

"All this licensing has resulted in a very marked restriction on the freedom to work," Gellhorn said. He related the story of a Wisconsin woman who claimed her son could no longer aspire to be a watchmaker because of extraordinary licensing requirements, although he could still aspire to be President of the United States. "It is indeed easier to become President than it is to enter some professions," he said.

"Licensing often is sought after by members of a trade to protect incumbents from competition rather than to actually protect the public from incompetents," Gellhorn claimed. He cited many examples. Connecticut requires a license for all "Hypertricologists", whose practice involves removing hair from women's legs, and three states license the occupation of "Drainage Technology", which is the cleaning of cesspools, Gellhorn said.

"What has occupational licensing achieved?" he asked. By way of answer, he cited higher costs, the narrowing of opportunities for young people, proliferation of administrative bodies and the systematic discouragement of ethnic minorities through licensing fees and tests formulated only for those with English-speaking backgrounds.

Gellhorn urged his audience to consider working for reform in occupational licensing. "Thomas Jefferson said 'The ground of liberty must be won by inches! It must also be defended by inches,'" he concluded.
FACULTY HAPPENINGS

Professor J. Patrick Browne's article on "Voluntary Dismissals and the Savings Statute: Has Rule 41(A) Changed the Law?" appeared in the Spring 1974 issues of the Cleveland State Law Review.

Professor Thomas D. Buckley, Jr., has served as a volunteer arbitrator in the Better Business Bureau's new consumer arbitration program. Under the program, disputes between consumers and business firms which cannot be mediated by the Bureau are submitted to voluntary arbitration.

Professor Edward Chitlik was recently elected to the Board of Trustees of the Cuyahoga County Bar Foundation Fund and is serving as Secretary-Treasurer of the Foundation.

Dean Craig W. Christensen addressed faculty, students and alumni of the University of Maryland School of Law on November 6 on "Legal Education: The View from the Catbird Seat." He has been appointed by Chief Justice C. William O'Neill to the Ohio Supreme Court advisory committee on the legal rights of the mentally handicapped. He also participated in workshops of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar at the August meeting of the American Bar Association in Honolulu.


Professors James T. Flaherty and Kevin Sheard have co-authored an article entitled, "Defunis, The Equal Protection Dilemma: Affirmative Action and Quotas" which appeared in the Summer 1974 issue of the Duquesne Law Review.

Professor Gordon Friedman has been selected by the Cleveland Chapter of the American Jewish Committee to participate in an intensive two-week seminar in Israel to carry on a dialogue with members of Israel's academic, political and social communities. He has also been elected chairman of the Criminal Justice Subcommittee of the Governor's Drug Coordinating Council. On September 18 he spoke before the Junior League at a Criminal Jury Law Seminar on the Role of the Defense Attorney. He also has recently published two articles: "Free Clinics and the Law," in the Journal of Social Issues of the American Psychological Association, and "The New Public Anarchy" in the Alliance News.

Professor Gary Kelder participated in a month-long trial advocacy clinic this summer at the University of Colorado under a fellowship from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility. He has recently been named chairman of the litigation committee of the Greater Cleveland ACLU.


Professor Lizabeth Moody participated in workshops of the sections on Tax Law, Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law, Corporation, Banking and Business Law, Anti-Trust, and Individuals Rights and Responsibilities at the 1974 Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association in Honolulu.

Professor Jane M. Picker served recently as a panelist for the conference on "Women and Policing" sponsored by the Police Foundation in Washington, D.C. She spoke on "Sex Discrimination Litigation in Cleveland" at the Intown Club on October 7; and on October 16 she addressed the Cleveland Chapter of the National Association of Accountants on "Women in Business."

Professor Alan Miles Ruben will lead a team of CSU faculty and Cleveland attorneys participating in the ABA Section on Litigation's annual National Institute on February 6 and 7 in New York. The theme of the program will be "The Litigator in a Technological Age" and will focus on the use of computers in legal proceedings.


Professor William Louis Tabac has contracted with West Publishing Company to co-author a treatise on Ohio commercial and consumer law. The three-volume work will be written in collaboration with Professor John Finan of the University of Akron Law School.

Professor Donald J. Weidner addressed the Practice and Procedure Clinic of the Greater Cleveland Bar Association on current issues in real estate tax shelter partnerships on November 7.

Professor Bardie C. Wolfe, Jr., Law Librarian, has been appointed to the Law Library Committee of the ABA Section of Economics of Law Practice.

7 Local Attorneys Join Adjunct Faculty

Seven local attorneys are joining the CSU adjunct law faculty this year for the first time. Three of them are teaching a new course in Legal Ethics and Professional Responsibility. They include Jason L. Blackford, a 1963 graduate of Yale University who is a partner in the Cleveland firm of Weston, Hurd, Fallon, Sullivan & Paisley; Samuel T. Gaines, former Cleveland Bar Association president and partner in the Cleveland firm of Metzenbaum, Gaines, Finely & Stern; and Presiding Judge Multon D. Holmes of the Rocky River Municipal Court, who received his law degree from Western Reserve University in 1950 and has served on the municipal bench for the past 14 years.

Edward F. Marek is instructing a course in Grand Jury Law. Marek, presently a Federal public defender, was admitted to the bar in 1965 and has since been a trial attorney both in private practice and with government and public service agencies.

Bringing over 30 years legal experience to CSU is Ralph C. Rudd who will teach Federal Jurisdiction. Rudd, a 1942 graduate of Yale University, is presently a partner in the Cleveland firm of Rudd, Karl, Sheere, Lybarger and Campbell.

Marvin S. Zelman is teaching Federal Income Taxation. Zelman, a partner in the Cleveland firm of Burke, Haber & Berick, has also served as lecturer and section chairman for Cleveland Bar Association tax institutes.

Barbara K. Besser, a 1973 CSU law graduate, will teach a course in Brief Writing and Advocacy. Ms. Besser currently is working as staff attorney for the Women's Law Fund, engaged in litigation involving sex discrimination in employment.
C-M Grads Describe Job Market

"The market for lawyers is in very bad shape!" This statement by a 1973 CSU law graduate seemed to represent the feelings of most who responded to an alumni employment questionnaire sent out recently by Law Placement Director Walter Greenwood, Jr.

The questionnaire was mailed to all of the 197 students awarded the J.D. degree at the June 1973 Commencement.

"I attempted to find employment with small law firms. I sent out a substantial number of resumes and answered numerous ads, but I was still unable to locate a job in private practice," said one respondent. "I found the job market poor and salaries low, so I went with the Federal government," wrote another.

Thirty of those questioned said they obtained employment immediately, seven said they waited two to three months, for 17 it took from four to eight months, and seven more said they had to wait from nine months to a year before finding a suitable position.

Most of those surveyed, 31, found employment through direct applications. Six said they obtained their positions as a result of work-study employment while still in school, and seven reported that they located positions through the law placement office and on-campus recruiting. Twenty-two respondents said they found jobs through other channels.

The mean annual starting salary for those who responded was $13,510, which is typical of nationwide figures, Greenwood said. Four began with annual salaries less than $10,000, and 11 received more than $16,000 annually.

Nineteen people were required to relocate for employment. One commented, "I found the employment situation in Ohio to be very, very tight. I would recommend that the Placement Office strenuously advocate probable relocation and mobility to entering students right from the start; I would have appreciated knowing back then." Another wrote, "I wanted to enter patent law but there were no prospects in Cleveland. Therefore, I sought and found a position in a Chicago patent law firm."

Other comments typical of those received were: "Sent out 30 resumes to law firms and only got two interviews"; "Received present job through interview and being at the right place at the right time"; "Students had better have either exceptionally high grades and other honors or good work experience and guts"; "I probably work an average of 60-75 hours per week."

If the 1973 graduates are accurate in their perceptions, the employment situation for new lawyers the next few years may have been summed up by another of the respondents. "It is my sincere belief," he wrote, "that the legal job market in the greater Cleveland area is very nearly saturated."

Bailey Addresses CSU Law Students

"Your practice of law for the first few years will be exactly that -- practice. Lamentably, there are no cadavers available for law students as there are for those in the medical schools," said F. Lee Bailey to an audience of more than 250 CSU law students November 5. Bailey was the second speaker in the 1974-75 Student Bar Association Lecture Series.

Much of Bailey's speech dealt with the importance of an attorney's ability to cross-examine. "Cross-examination is a delicate art and the most effective weapon, including those nuclear, in governing day-to-day life," he said.

"The alleged purpose of having trials is to find the truth, but don't be disillusioned into believing that is what you will always find," Bailey cautioned. "Lying is, and always has been, a fashionable tactic to win law suits."

The famed trial attorney warned his student audience that to get the truth from a witness, a lawyer must control and stay ahead of him. He likened this aspect of cross-examination to flying an airplane. "You must stay constantly ahead of it; if you just try to stay even, it will take control and kill you."

In dealing with a hostile witness, Bailey explained that "his ability to stay ahead of you is determined by the amount of time you give him to think. Don't give him a minute's rest -- keep at him -- but at the same time don't overeat like a kid in a candy store." He pointed out that a good lawyer must know when to stop.

"The first rule of cross-examination is 'don't'. When I see a lawyer saying time after time 'no questions', I know I'm up against an expert," Bailey said.

"Any default in effort or technique at the trial can be absolutely fatal and almost impossible to resurrect," Bailey said. "You should lose cases when the evidence is against you," he concluded, "but not because you make mistakes. Too many are lost for the latter reason."
from the alumni

This Is Still Our School

The first issue of this publication appeared just one year ago. Appropriately, the lead story announced and described the new home which then was being planned for our law school. That new home is now about to become a reality. Although a physical plant is but one of the many factors which establish the character of a law school, the new building does symbolize the rapid change and growth that has occurred since the merger of Cleveland-Marshall Law School with The Cleveland State University.

Some of us whose memories and experiences relate more readily to the old building on Ontario Street might, in fact, look upon the law school in its new location as an entity with little, if any, meaning to us. The departure of many of the former administrative and faculty members somehow strengthens this feeling of alienation.

In reality, however, little of true meaning has changed. Your law school remains as one of the few schools in the country which continues to provide a superb legal education for both day and night students and continues to make the opportunity to obtain a legal education available to all who meet the appropriate requirements.

In part because of the dedication of your fellow alumni, it is one of the few law schools which supplements the LSAT and grade point average numbers game with personal interviews. It is as you remember it, a school with a dedicated and understanding faculty and an administration eager to meet the needs of the community which it serves. The names and places have changed. The goals and accomplishments have not.

Your alumni association has been a meaningful force in the development of the law school. It can continue to be such a force only if it adequately reflects your collective beliefs. The time has come for all of us to renew our dedication to our law school.

Albert J. Knopp, President
Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association

Entering Class Reflects Diversity

Nearly 2,200 applications were received for positions in Cleveland-Marshall's 1974 entering class, but only 367 men and women survived the selection process and were on hand when classes began. The 367 new students bring the school's total enrollment to 1,086, almost equally divided between the day and evening programs, and continuing Cleveland State's distinction as the largest law school in Ohio. Ninety-one of the new students are women, bringing the number of women in the total student body to a record twenty percent.

The new entering class represents a wide range of backgrounds and experiences. One of every six has already earned at least one graduate degree beyond the baccalaureate, including two Ph.D.'s and three M.D.'s. They come from 19 states and one foreign country, and they attended 122 different undergraduate colleges and universities.

Reflecting the College's continuing commitment of service to the Greater Cleveland community, 58 percent of the entering class are Cuyahoga County residents and another nine percent come from the six surrounding counties. Seven percent more are from elsewhere in Ohio, and the remaining 25 percent are from out of state, helping to contribute breadth and diversity to the College's academic programs.

The average LSAT score for the entering class was 590, a decline from the previous year, reflecting the school's commitment to take more than test scores into account in the highly competitive admissions process. The average undergraduate grade score was 3.08, equivalent to a "B" on a 4.0 scale. Most of the new students were admitted primarily on the basis of LSAT scores and undergraduate grade averages, but about a quarter of the class was admitted largely because of attributes and achievements not usually considered in the traditional law admissions process.

A special admission program initiated at Cleveland State in 1973 was continued this year. It is based on the theory that college grades and test scores don't always predict what kind of lawyer an applicant will become. Over 200 applicants were interviewed by a team of faculty, alumni and students. Personal essays and letters of reference were considered with the cooperation of the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association. Approximately 60 Cleveland-Marshall graduates helped conduct the interviews. Seventy-nine students were admitted through this program.

Members of the 1974 entering class were welcomed by CSU President Walter B. Waetjen, Dean Craig W. Christensen and Student Bar Association President David Swain at a general orientation meeting held October 1.
ALUMNI HAPPENINGS

Henry L. Jollay, '14, an attorney practicing in Winter Haven, Florida, requests information regarding members of his graduating class.

Frank E. Boldizar, '17, died June 19 at age 78. His law career began as an assistant county prosecutor and spanned more than 40 years. He was a past president of the Magyar Club of Cleveland.

James L. Russell, '25, has retired from the practice of law after 49 years.

U. A. Whittaker, '35, has been selected to receive the Distinguished Achievement Award of the Alumni Association of Carnegie-Mellon University.

Franklin A. Polk, '39, for the second time represented the Cuyahoga County Bar Association as delegate to the Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association held in Honolulu in August. He is a former president of the county bar group.

Leo A. Jackson, '50, and John M. Manos, '50, were re-elected to the Ohio Court of Appeals in November.

Jack E. Ornstein, '51, has moved to Tucson, Arizona, in semi-retirement after 22 years of law practice. He is presently law office administrator for the law firm of Bilby, Thompson, Shoenthal & Warnock, P. C.

George W. VanPelt, '51, recently spoke on "Arbitration – The Modern Way to Settle Disputes" before the West Side Kiwanis Club.

Louis Stokes, '53, was re-elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the 21st District in the November election.

Carol G. Emerling, '55, has resigned as Regional Director of the Federal Trade Commission in Cleveland to accept a similar position in the FTC Los Angeles office with jurisdiction over the Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California areas. Ms. Emerling was president of the C-M Law Alumni Association in 1973-74.

Charles T. Wochna, '58, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association.

John T. Patton, '58, and James F. Kilcoyne, '62, have been re-elected to the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas.

Chief Justice Richard M. Brennan, '59, of the Cleveland Municipal Court has been appointed to the Executive Committee of the Ohio Municipal Judges Association.

James V. Stanton, '61, was re-elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the 20th District in November.

Donald C. Haley, '63, has been elected assistant controller of the Standard Oil Company (Ohio) by its board of directors.

J. Ross Haffey, Jr., '64, was recently named Grand Jury Foreman for Cuyahoga County.

Howard M. Rosser, '64, and Wilton S. Sogg, a former member of the C-M adjunct faculty, have co-authored revised volumes of Smith's Review Legal Gem Series, published by West Publishing Company. Rossen also has been elected first Vice-President of the Jewish Big Brother Association.

Paul L. Csank, '67, has been named secretary and general counsel of Broadway Financial and its subsidiary, the Broadway Savings & Loan Co.

Robert M. Phillips, '70, has become a partner with the firm of Landskroner & Weaver Co., L.P.A.

Joyce E. Barrett, '71, Alice K. Henry, '65, and Ranelle A. Ganble, '72, have been elected president, vice-president and corresponding secretary, respectively, of the Cleveland Women Lawyers Association for 1974-75.

Robert F. Frijouf, '73, was awarded the fourth national prize in the 1973 Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers for his paper entitled "Simultaneous Copyright and Patent Protection." The paper will be published in the ASCAP Copyright Symposium Number Twenty-Three. Frijouf is now a patent attorney with the law firm of Woodling, Krost, Granger & Rust.

Marius J. Jason, '74, won first prize in the 1974 CSU Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition for his paper entitled "Survey of Federal and State Laws on Record Piracy."

John T. Doheny, '74, has been appointed law clerk to Judge Alvin I. Krenzler of the Ohio Court of Appeals.

Alumni Award Scholarships

Michael Barkus and John Polito have been named recipients of the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association Scholarships for the 1974-75 academic year. Each year, the Alumni Association awards tuition scholarships to two first-year students, one each in the day and evening programs. The scholarship recipients are selected on the basis of financial need and academic achievement by the Faculty Committee on Financial Aid. The Alumni Association also provides $5,000 per year in financial aid for students working in the Law College clinical legal education programs.

Mr. Barkus, age 28, this year's evening student recipient, graduated with a B.A. degree in English and History from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in 1968. He served for two years as a Peace Corps Volunteer in the Dominican Republic in a program designed to increase the educational attainments of rural primary school teachers. Mr. Barkus is currently employed with the Lorain County Welfare Department as a social worker and is a resident of Lorain.

Mr. Polito, age 22, is a full-time day student. He graduated summa cum laude with a B.A. degree in History from Xavier University in 1974. While at Xavier, Mr. Polito served as Senior Class President, member of the commencement committee, student member of the Alumni Board of Governors, and member of the St. Thomas More Pre-Law Society. He also worked 40 to 50 hours per week as trainer for Xavier athletic teams to support his education.
Joseph W. Bartunek, a 1955 Cleveland-Marshall graduate, was recently honored with Cleveland State University's most prestigious distinguished service award, the Viking Shield. The presentation was made by Joseph E. Cole, chairman of the CSU Board of Trustees, at the University's June commencement. Bartunek, currently in his second term as a University trustee, served as board chairman from 1970 to 1973.

Previous recipients of the Viking shield include former Governor James A. Rhodes; Cleveland businessman James J. Nance, first chairman of the CSU Board of Trustees; and Harold L. Enarson, CSU's first president.

Bartunek's career of public and community service began in 1948. On the day he graduated from Western Reserve University, he filed as a candidate for the Ohio Senate, and at the age of 25 he became the youngest state senator ever elected. He spent 14 years in the Ohio Senate, from 1949 to 1958 and from 1961 to 1964. He was a strong backer of the bill which created CSU in 1964 and was later instrumental in the merger of Cleveland-Marshall and CSU in 1969.

Bartunek served on the bench of the Cuyahoga County Probate Court from 1965 until his resignation in 1970, when he became chairman of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Party, a position he has since resigned. He was chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee for an Alternative Form of Government and a member of the Cuyahoga County Charter Commission.

Bartunek has served on the boards of St. Luke's Hospital, the Greater Cleveland Hospital Association, Catholic Charities Corporation, Cleveland Community Chest and the Legal Aid Society. He was also a member of the Mental Health Task Force, Cleveland Mental Health Association and the Citizen's League.

Dale D. Powers, a 1960 Cleveland-Marshall graduate long active in alumni affairs, has been elected president of The Cleveland State University General Alumni Association. His one-year term will run through June 1975.

Powers is a former president of the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association and has served as chairman of the General Alumni Committee on Governmental Relations, chairman of the annual University Fund and has been a director of the General Alumni Association for the past two years.

After graduating from Kent State University in 1956 with a degree in business administration, Powers worked days as an Internal Revenue Service agent and attended Cleveland-Marshall at night. Upon receiving his J.D. degree, he opened a law office in downtown Cleveland, where he is currently in general practice.

Powers is presently a trustee of the Greater Cleveland Bar Association and a member of the Ohio State Bar Association. He has served as chairman of the Juvenile Court Committee and the Law School-Liaison Committee of the Cleveland Bar and is presently serving as a member of the Advisory Committee to the Ohio Supreme Court for the preparation of Rules of Procedure for Juvenile Courts.

He is also a board member of Pant Rhei, Inc., a nonprofit corporation which acts as a half-way house for emotionally disturbed persons leaving Cleveland State Hospital. He is a former board member of the West Side YMCA and the Community United Head Start and Day Care, Inc. During the administration of Cleveland Mayor Carl B. Stokes, Powers served as chairman of the Mayor's Action Council, a committee of 140 suburban volunteers who assisted the mayor in problems not specifically related to government.