Moot Court Places Second

Two C-M Moot Court teams placed second in the prestigious Niagara and Jessup international law competitions. The Niagara team, composed of second year students Bob Hicks and Terry Brennan, placed second in a field of nine law schools, losing to St. John’s University of New York, the host school by an eighth of a point in the final round. The team also lost the best brief award by two points, and the best oralist award by one point. The C-M team defeated the University of Toronto and crosstown rival Case Western Reserve University en route to the final round.

The Jessup team, composed of second year students Gary Javore, Sue Dolin and Mark Baserman, also placed second in a field of 15 teams. In addition, Mark Baserman won the top oralist award. The C-M team defeated Ohio State, the University of Tennessee and Emory University, before losing to the University of Toledo. Wayne State won the overall competition.

The teams, coached by Prof. Ann Aldrich and Jeff Olson, are to be congratulated for their fine efforts and a most successful season.

Tenant Organizer Speaks at C-M

By Dennis Luttenauer

In the first of a series of informal discussion sessions to be sponsored by the National Lawyer’s Guild, Philip Star, an attorney and Director of the Cleveland Tenants Organization (C.T.O.), spoke about the urban housing crisis, and the attendant need to educate and organize residents with regard to their housing rights.

Mr. Star explained that the C.T.O. came into existence following Ohio’s enactment in 1974 of its reform Landlord-Tenant law (O.R.C. 5321.01-5321.19), for the purpose of protecting the rights of tenants under the new act, and also of informing tenants and citizens of their housing rights in general. “Most tenants,” he said, “are still afraid that if they say anything to their landlord (about housing conditions) they will be out on the street.”

The root of the problem, he went on, is the urban housing crisis, which is very evident in Cleveland. In illustrations of this, Mr. Star gave some statistics, such as the following:

- of approximately 150,000 residential buildings in the City of Cleveland, over 86,000, or more than 1 out of 2 are substandard.
- more than 40% of the population of the City receive some form of public assistance.
- 110,000 people within the City are eligible for public housing, but Cleveland has only 12,000 public housing units.

As a result, many families with low incomes are forced to use an excessively large portion of their incomes for housing which is often substandard, and are thus deprived. Continued on page 9
SBA Notes

By Terry Gravens

In case you haven't seen the campaign signs and literature decorating the walls of the Chester Building, it is my duty to inform you that the elections for S.B.A. officers will be held April 12, 13, and 14. An election committee of Jack Waldeck, Elaine Vorobel, and Rich Humphreys is doing all it can to get the electorate to the polls.

I strongly encourage all students to vote in the election. The coming year is a most significant one in the history of Cleveland-Marshall. The newly-elected officers will have the responsibilities of working with a new Dean and of participating in the transition to the new building.

Since some students have asked for the opinion of the current SBA officers regarding the candidates, the following endorsements are made: For the office of President, the current officers support the candidacy of George Kuhlman. The reason for this support is as follows:

During the past year, the officers called upon many individuals to perform various tasks. George Kuhlman responded with a full effort each and every time he was called upon. As one of the chairmen of the Orientation Committee, George displayed excellent organizational abilities. With the publication of the Student Directory, George showed that he has the ability to get other students actively involved in SBA projects. As Chairman of the Law Day Committee, George is demonstrating an appreciation of the role the Law College must play in the community. Finally, as a worker on the Coffee-Doughnut Program, George has shown that he is willing to do the hard work that is needed to make such projects successful.

Moreover, the current officers view George Kuhlman as an individual who will responsibly and effectively

Letters to the Editor

To: The editor

It has come to my attention that a number of students have accused Arlene Federman and Leslie Brumbach of representing only the interests of the present senior class in connection with their presentation to the Academic Standards Committee and the faculty regarding graduation honors. Such a charge is utterly and completely without foundation. At all times both Ms. Federman and Ms. Brumbach argued as effectively as possible for relief for all students presently enrolled in the College of Law. The faculty, including this writer, was not amenable to such a suggestion and there was

considerable sentiment against any relief whatsoever. Indeed, the relief given extended beyond that which I personally believe that the faculty would go. The final vote in the faculty was extremely narrow and I fully believe that if a posture of "all or nothing" was taken the result would have been a flat rejection of relief. Rather than criticize Ms. Brumbach and Ms. Federman the student body of the College of Law should thank them for undertaking an enormously difficult and consuming task on behalf of all of them. Frankly, I am appalled at this absurd student reaction.

Stephen J. Werber

Continued on page 9
LEHMAN SEeks More Prisons

By Lee Andrews

State Representative Harry Lehman from Shaker Heights, a man who would like to be Ohio's next Attorney General, is currently spearheading a cause that would not seem to offer much political mileage. Lehman wants to build more prisons in Ohio.

We thought it interesting that Lehman, considered a moderate to liberal on social issues, would want to build more prison cells. In an interview with The Gavel Lehman discussed his prison bond bill, HJR 15, the state of Ohio's prisons, his correctional philosophy and his thoughts on rehabilitation of criminals. Lehman offered these insights:

- Prison overcrowding makes corrections an area of critical need for capital improvements. If the legislature does not act to alleviate the problem the courts may intervene.
- Rehabilitation of criminals is a government objective, not a citizen expectation of the criminal justice system.
- H.J.R. 15 would not foreclose community correction alternatives to incarceration.

H.J.R. 15 calls for a 275 million dollar bond levy to provide better housing for those in the custody of the state. Of that total, 200 million would be spent in the area of adult corrections. The measure would be paid for by a tax on alcohol and cigarettes. All new buildings paid for by the bill would have to be completed by 1985. Lehman proposed the same bill last year but it never got out of committee. Last week a Cleveland Press Editorial criticized the bill for offering "only a brick and mortar approach to a very complex problem."

Rep. Lehman was firm in his stand that Ohio's prison overcrowding requires more construction. In stating his correctional philosophy, Lehman said his number one duty as a legislator "is to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing for those in the custody of the state." He cited notes from a recent trip to the Mansfield Reformatory where he saw prisoners "caged like animals."

"What are we going to do," he said, "keep throwing them on top of one another?"

Ohio's prisons are overcrowded, Lehman said, because there is no state corrections lobby. "When we had hearings on welfare allocations last week, 150 people came to testify. When we discuss corrections appropriations only the department of corrections is present." Because corrections lacks a vocal interest group, Lehman said, it lags far behind Education and Welfare in the totem pole of state appropriations.

Lehman is pushing for new prison housing now, because conditions have reached the point, he says, where either the legislature must respond, or "all hell will break loose and the courts will intervene."

Lehman cited a recent Alabama Supreme Court decision, where the court ruled that conditions in Alabama prisons were violative of prisoners constitutional rights. Lehman's feeling is that if the legislature does not act now, he feels the courts are going to force the state to build more prisons, a far more expensive alternative. Lehman's stand is resolute despite criticism in his own district caucus that H.J.R. 15 is just another Rhodes construction boondoggle-not a kind appellation for a Democrat's legislation.

While one way of dealing with prison overcrowding is to build more prisons, an alternative is to let non-violent offenders out. The latter approach to Ohio's prison crisis was offered in a release published by the Catholic Bishops of Ohio. The bishops called for the closing of the

Continued on page 7
CRIME IN CLEVELAND

By Michael Ruppert

In the brief span of a decade, crime has risen to the status of a major national issue. Yet, for all the concern crime has generated among the public and all the pledges voters have elicited from politicians, the threat of crime remains unacceptably high. This conclusion is not new. The problem has been brought to the public's attention for years. The question is not whether crime is a problem, but what is to be done about it. The public is increasingly aware that crime is a social problem and properly the concern of all law-abiding citizens.

Crime is a social problem and properly the concern of all law- abiding citizens. Putting aside the concept of morality as a function of free will (i.e., a person chooses to do "good" or "bad"), sensible people realize that crime is caused by a myriad of social, economic and psychological factors which influence a law breaker's behavior. Because we do not know, or do not have the commitment to determine, how these factors influence a particular individual's propensity to commit crime, we delegate crime control to a system of police, courts and corrections. The predominant activity of this system is to determine fault and impose punishment; it deals with crime after the fact.

This system's capacity to control crime must be viewed in light of the workloads faced by the system, the methods employed and the resources they consumed. Such an overview is essential to a rational evaluation of how well the system performs its tasks and whether new approaches are required.

We know that over 93,000 felonies were reported to the police of Cuyahoga County in 1975. That figure represents 38% of the estimated actual felonies committed. We know that the police arrested more than 16,000 adults and juveniles in connection with those crimes; to perform this task, among others, the police spent $91 million (or 73% of the $124 million allocated to the criminal justice system in this county). As a result of those arrests, approximately 14,000 arrestees were turned over to the courts for prosecution; in turn, the courts settled more than 13,000 adult and juvenile felony-level cases (as well as 166,000 traffic cases and 46,000 misdemeanor cases.) 5,000 persons were placed on probation and more than 2,000 were incarcerated. In short, it is estimated that our local justice system convicts 4 persons for every 100 crimes committed, according to Profile III: Overview of Crime and Criminal Justice in Greater Cleveland, 1977.

It is against this background that we must address questions regarding our approaches to controlling crime. For example, the number of crimes reported in Cleveland last year declined by 8% from the number reported in 1975. Is this because of the relatively large proportion of the justice dollar spent on police, improving economic conditions or changing demographic factors? Will the decline continue? We don't know. Another example: this year the Justice Center opened, and five new judgeships were added to the Common Pleas Court. If a result of this is that more defendants can be tried and, consequently, convicted should we build more prisons or hire more probation and parole officers? While we know that incarceration is ten times more expensive than probation, the burden of financing probation falls most heavily on the county, whereas the burden of funding prisons falls more heavily on the state.

The point is that our after-the-fact approach to crime control can go on and on and will, unless we decide the capital is more advantageously invested in other sectors of the economy. But the question remains: are there viable alternatives to our heavy emphasis on the justice system, per se?

The answer is yes. The alternatives are so obvious that they are obscured by our obsession with more police, more equipment, more facilities and more control. The alternatives are preventative--before-the-fact approaches.

One approach is community organizing. People--neighbors--can and have formed block watches, neighborhood patrols and transportation pools. Not merely out of fear, rather people have determined that they are not going to be run from their homes and neighborhoods. The fact is that throughout our history the safety of the community was not left solely in the hands of Daniel Boones, Matt Dillons and the Calvary. Similarly, we cannot expect the police and prison guards to provide our sole protection against crime today.

Through individual and organized effort citizens can reduce reliance on the criminal justice system, achieve better results and use the money saved for other things. For example, consciousness about environmental design (better locks and lighting) can minimize criminal opportunities; volunteer probation and parole assistance programs can provide the one-on-one counselling of offenders that prisons and over-worked probation officers cannot. Community corrections (considered the trend of the future), utilizing half-way houses and prison furlough programs, for example, is an approach, long overdue, which manifests the realization that we cannot give up on rehabilitation._

Continued on page 9
WOMEN HELPING WOMEN THROUGH LAW

Law School Women in Madison

By Carol Vlack

Eighteen students from Cleveland Marshall, together with twenty eight students from Case Western Reserve attended the eighth national Conference on Women and the Law in Madison, Wisconsin, from March 24 to 27. A chartered bus arranged by the joint Women's Law Caucuses carried the Cleveland contingent to Madison, Wisconsin. Over 3000 women law students and women attorneys were gathered to discuss "Women Helping Women Through Law." A variety of workshop topics were offered covering the gambit from "ERA Theoretical Directions" to "Marriage Contracts" to "Women in Institutions" to "Sterilization Abuse" to "Affirmative Actions, Seniority and Lay off" and "Lovers, Friends, and Law School Stress."

The national conference was organized and run by University of Wisconsin women law students and was designed primarily for the benefit of law students. The goal of the conference is to promote the equality of women through educational workshops and to provide opportunities for women to develop and exchange technical and litigational skills. Yet another goal is to develop a nationwide support network of skilled practitioners in the field of sex discrimination law.

It was apparent from the workshops that the number of practicing lawyers who are women has dramatically increased in the past few years. An important feature of the conference was that the workshop speakers represented a wide cross-section of women attorneys for law students to meet. Clearly, there were an abundance of role models for women law students who are in the process of determining their own career goals and life styles.

CORRECTION: A recent Gavel item, quoting a C-M Phd. on law school women, should read, "The problem with this school is too many women like Cathy Harris." The federal amendment is unwarranted from today's perspective in time. This would include implementation of the state's ERA where one has been passed (10 states - not Ohio) the politically unobjectionable but tedious maneuver of substituting she/he where the statutes refer only to the masculine gender, and the push for new non-discriminatory state legislation.

Continued on page (8

Women Fight Back

By Ilene Klein

Over 3000 women (and some men) from all over the country recently converged on Madison, Wisconsin for the Eighth National Women and the Law Conference. They met to exchange ideas and teach each other about areas of major concern to women such as lesbian rights, victimization of women, health care, employment discrimination, women in institutions and the economics of being a woman.

In addition to the numerous workshops that were offered, other highlights of the conference included keynote speakers Elaine Nobel, state representative from Boston, and New York Congressperson Elizabeth Holtzman. Various caucuses and parties gave the participants the chance to discuss work being done to help women all over the country. The most enthusiastic response at the Conference, however, was for Margie Adams, feminist singer and writer who performed for two hours, recapturing through her music and wit the intensity and dynamic vibrations which characterized the conference.

A workshop this reporter found particularly interesting dealt with the problems women face when, confronted with violence, they fight back instead of remaining passive. A consequence of fighting back, the panel discussion pointed out, is that an increasing number of women are being prosecuted for murder and other violent crimes (as evidenced...
EQUAL RIGHTS

By Cathy Harris and Rita S. Fuchsman

"Women all over the country are doing what you are doing here this weekend," feminist songwriter Margie Adams told a packed house Saturday night at the Eighth National Women and the Law Conference. She was referring to the strong national unity of women as evidenced by this and other similar conferences being held by women in the other professions.

The theme of the Conference, "women helping women through the law," was carried out in workshops which emphasized defects in approaches taken by the traditional white male attorney to problems peculiar to women.

This traditional approach fails to take into account the sexism of the legal system and standards forced on women by white male judges. The female attorney, in order to help women assert and win their rights, has to reevaluate the old standards in light of a feminist perspective. By taking this approach, women attorneys have recently forged successful new legal arguments in several major areas. Victories have been won in changing traditional standards of self-defense; strategies have been formulated for winning lesbian custody cases; and techniques have been developed to ferret out sexist jurors during voir dire.

While all this is very exciting, we cannot get too carried away by these victories because what the law giveth, the law taketh away. An example of this is the Hyde Amendment which would greatly limit the Supreme Court's favorable abortion decisions by prohibiting the use of federal funds for abortions. As is so often the case, poor and third world women would be most adversely affected by this legislation.

Women left the Conference encouraged by the number of women in law, yet recognizing that the struggle for equal rights is a continuing one which will not be won in the courts alone.

In Sex Discrimination Cases

TITLE VII ALTERNATIVES EXAMINED

By Carol Vlack

It is clear that with a backlog of 137,000 cases filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, that other stop-gap measures must be utilized to deal with sex discrimination in employment. The long process involved in a Title VII case provides the problems of expense and time-consumption that most private attorneys can not handle and survive financially.

There is a need for using non Title VII strategies to provide for timely relief. Such strategies are available through the use of labor law techniques, negotiating non-discrimination clauses in union contracts, or the use of grievance and arbitration procedures. Also, litigation based on municipal ordinances or state laws prohibiting discrimination based on sex are alternative paths which would create the needed changes in less lengthy and expensive forms.

A workshop entitled "Recent Title VII Cases" focused on the lack of logical direction of the Supreme Court as evidenced by the recent Gilbert v. G.E. and Washington v. Davis decisions. Many specialists in the area of employment discrimination expressed their concern and disappointment in the way these cases alter the complexion of Title VII. Also, Title VII provides only equitable remedies in the form of back pay, compensatory damages for unequal working conditions and updated seniority. It is evident that other tactics are needed to provide punitive damage relief in situations where there has been harassment on the job, retaliation, or mental suffering inflicted on the employee.

Other workshops dealt with the problems facing universities and colleges which voluntarily developed minority admissions programs. (Bakke case). An alternate workshop focused on discriminatory employment practices against gays. It revealed that the next discrimination frontier will be to legislate against discrimination on the basis of sexual preference. Since discrimination against gays cannot be "on sight" as it is with women and blacks, traditional civil rights law misses the mark for want of a well defined target.

TURNPIKE TOGETHERNESS: The Cleveland contingent stops to rest on the way home from the Women and the Law Conference.
ancient Mansfield Reformatory, and argued that non-violent offenders should be placed in community corrections settings, and violent offenders housed in dwellings of smaller capacity. The bishops offered two reasons for their position: 1) Prisons are destructive; they make prisoners more antisocial, and 2) There are less expensive means of adequate supervision in the community which also offer better opportunities for rehabilitation. Among the community alternatives offered by the bishops were parole houses, halfway houses, and increased probation services. As an alternative to punishment by incarceration, the bishops proposed the increased use of fines.

It was pointed out to Lehman that in the Alabama case he cited, Alabama's solution to its overcrowding problem was to release prisoners; the University of Alabama officials determined that 40 per cent of the inmates incarcerated did not need to be in prison. Lehman distinguished the Alabama situation from that of Ohio, on the basis of conditions and corrections mentality. (One inferred that in a less progressive state there would be a greater chance that people who didn't need to be behind bars would be incarcerated.)

Lehman also said that the legislature would never consider releasing prisoners to the community. "It is like desegregation," he said, "legislators will always push for desegregation—in Mobile, Alabama. Legislators will push for halfway houses, but not in their district." Given the political constraints in arguing for community alternatives, Lehman sees no alternative to prison overcrowding other than building more prisons. Moreover, he asserts that conditions are not going to get any better. He says that the population may level off, because offender age (18-25) population is declining. But in the meantime he says, more offenses, better enforcement, and mandatory incarceration will keep the convicts coming. Right now, for a penny a cigarette and a penny a shot, Lehman is offering the citizens a chance to deal with the problem of prison overcrowding.

In an interesting aside, Lehman noted that "it wasn't liberals that defeated the bill last year. "The bill did not get out of committee because the legislators felt that the people would refuse to pay more taxes. Last year the construction was to be funded out of the general revenue. This year Lehman proposed the cigarette and liquor "nuisance" tax. Lehman's assessment of the populace indicates that the Catholic bishops may be running against public sentiment in pushing for alternatives to incarceration that would better rehabilitate. Lehman said in the interview, "rehabilitation of prisoners is a government objective, not a citizen expectation. The citizens don't expect that they (felons) won't return (to jail) after they come out of prison." He added, when asked, that even if his constituents could be shown that non-violent offenders could be rehabilitated in the community at a price ten times less (it cost approximately $7000 per year to put people in prison, and $700 for probation) they still wouldn't back community alternatives.

Lehman, himself, believes in rehabilitation "less than I used to." He believes that the two chief functions of the criminal justice system should be punishment and deterrence. And he cites current correctional philosophy as stating that the only way to deter crime is to give offenders certain fixed penalties for their crimes.

Lehman did say, however, that Ohio corrections officials do not advocate the determinate sentences used by some states: "determinate sentencing leads to longer sentences, and correctional officials say that you can't do it, because you can't pay for it.” Lehman favors fixed sentences, along with an authority to review sentencing given that every judge has a different philosophy.

Lehman maintains that H.J.R. 15 will not foreclose community alternatives. "There is nothing in the bill," he said, "that would prevent the corrections department from using the money to build halfway houses in the community." When asked whether he would support the use of some of the money for community alternatives, Lehman said "I'll offer a paddle (through the legislature), if I'm still there."

Rep. Harry Lehman is a confident man. He discounts the Cleveland Press editorial, as stating only that it was opposed to the bill in its present form. He cites favorable editorials from The Plain Dealer, and other papers throughout the state. He believes in the importance of incarceration as a source of punishment and deterrence—even for the non-violent offenders. And, he says, the people of the state agree with him. Thus, in his view, building more prisons is the only way to deal with prison overcrowding in Ohio.

(Next issue: A Reply?)
Women Fight Back from page 5

by the recent trials of Joanne Little, Inez Garcia and Yvonne Wanrow. The decision to prosecute these women is especially sexist and racist, according to Liz Schneider, panelist and attorney for Yvonne Wanrow, since prosecutors have the discretion to determine who will be prosecuted and often charge only poor and third world women. Ms. Schneider pointed out that men who commit so-called 'heat of passion' crimes (such as shooting a man if they find him in bed with their wife) are seldom prosecuted since it is considered socially acceptable for a man to protect his property - his wife. It is not acceptable, however, for a woman to protect her property - herself - and when she does fight back, she may be confronted with a first degree murder charge.

It is a difficult task to defend women who defend themselves, says Ms. Schneider, since these women do not conform to the traditional stereotypes of women. For example, a woman committing an act of violence often does not react in the hysterical manner most people associate with women during times of stress although she may very well be hysterical. Evidence introduced to demonstrate a woman was not hysterical immediately after the occurrence (aside from playing upon the incorrect stereotypes of the way a woman reacts when upset) may convince a jury that a woman was not really in fear of her life and therefore was not acting in self defense. It is very important, states Ms. Schneider, to educate the judge and jury as to a woman's lack of choice when confronted with the fear of attack as well as to rebut the sex stereotyped presumptions that a woman must react hysterically in order to be afraid.

The panel discussion emphasized that an important role of self defense teams in defending these cases is to force the law to develop a standard of self defense broad enough to encompass both men's and women's perceptions. The circumstances which may make a woman think she is in danger may not threaten a man at all since he is usually bigger and stronger and has been taught since he was small how to fight back. It is about time, Ms. Schneider concluded, that the law recognize that women also are being forced to fight back and should not be punished for protecting the most valuable thing she has - herself.

**SUMMER WORK-STUDY RULE**

Students enrolled in summer school who are also employed under work-study are limited to enrollment in one class if they work full time because of the new Educational Amendments of 1976. Students enrolled for more may work full-time between the end of summer school and the beginning of fall quarter. If you have questions, see Ms Sper, Dir. of Financial Aid.
CRIME  
from page 4
when the offending group continues to grow.
The first step in changing the system involves understanding it. Watching Kojac, Starsky and Hutch or Hawaii Five-O will not do. 
Ed. note: Copies of Profile III: Overview of Crime and Criminal Justice in Greater Cleveland, 1977, upon which this Series was based, can be obtained from the Criminal Justice Public Information Center. Call (216) 381-1803 for more information.

SBA Notes  
from page 2
represent the students in relation to the faculty, the Dean, and the Alumni. As for the office of Vice-President, the current officers support Bruce Marks. Without going into detail, their reasoning is as follows: Bruce has shown a strong interest in working for the school through his work on the Coffee-Doughnut program and the Admissions Committee. As a night student, he understands the problems of that constituency and would therefore enhance the ability of the next administration to serve that too often forgotten segment of the Law College. Finally, Bruce also possesses the maturity and personality to responsibly and effectively represent the student body. As for the other offices, the current officers have no endorsement in that they feel they are not adequately aware of the abilities and personalities of the candidates for those offices.

Turning to another note, on behalf of the S.B.A., I would like to thank Mitzi Federman and Leslie Brumbach for their efforts in representing all students of the petition to the faculty regarding the changes in honor requirements.

To conclude, I would like to personally thank everyone who has supported this administration in the past year. Whatever endeavors that can be labeled successful can only be so labeled because of the contributions of many. I would especially like to thank Dean Hyman Cohen and the Faculty for the cooperation and good faith they have shown. As a final note, my heartiest thanks to Ditt, Mike, Carol, Pat and John.

TENANT ORGANIZER  
from page 1
of other vital needs. Further contributing to the problem are skyrocketing utility costs, over which the consumer has little or no control.

The process, he said, is one of progressive economic decline in the communities, in which lending and other financial institutions follow a policy of refusal to back investments, which results in local business failures, loss of tax base, and flight to the suburbs. Cleveland, he said, is typical.

People are unable individually to deal effectively with such overwhelming forces. Thus, attempts to cope with the problem have taken several forms, of which neighborhood revitalization, as pursued by the Ohio City Corporation, is one example. Another example can be seen in "Community Congresses" wherein residents of a particular neighborhood have banded together and pooled their resources, refusing to succumb to the otherwise compelling economic situation.

It is more along the lines of the latter example that the C.T.O.'s efforts are directed. Mr. Star said that his organization works to teach residents the law, and encourage tenants to band together to strengthen their position vis-a-vis the landlord. The Landlord-Tenant law ostensibly protects this right of the tenant; O.R.C. 5321.02(A)(3) protects tenants from retaliation if they have joined with other tenants for the purpose of dealing collectively with the landlord.

Mr. Star, however, feels the courts have been reluctant to find "retaliation"; this results in a denial of attorney's fees to tenants asserting their rights. While 5321.05 (Tenants' Obligations) permit a landlord to sue and recover attorney fees, there is no such provision in 5321.04 (Landlords' Obligations), except in subsection (13), which refers only to the question of landlord entry. Thus, tenants in need of an attorney to help protect their rights are faced with an additional financial burden, and justice is accompanied by "a big dollar sign." The tenants' recourse is to organize and pool their resources, and this is a primary objective of C.T.O.

On the federal level, he said, the major legislative effort to resolve the problems of communities is embodied in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. This combined several previously existing grant programs under one "block grant" program. The intent was to give communities greater leeway in identifying local problems and deciding how best to use the federal funds to which they were entitled by encouraging citizen participation in the development of the block grant application, see 24 C.F.R. 3570.900 (d)(1). While the Act lists a wide range of eligible activities, priority is to be given to activities which will benefit low or moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. Furthermore, each community must develop a Housing Assistance Plan (HAP) which accurately assesses housing needs, and plans activities which will meet those needs, 24 C.F.R. 3570.303. But, said Mr. Star, the reluctance of communities to comply with citizen participation requirements, and the refusal of HUD to demand compliance, often results in the funds being used for purposes other than the crucial housing needs of low income residents.

Mr. Star indicated that in the face of such a situation, the need for tenants and other community residents to organize for the purpose of asserting their rights is all the more compelling.

Anyone interested should contact C.T.O. (216) 621-0540.
Summer Work-Study awards only will be mailed around the 15th of April. All other financial aid for the 1977-78 academic year will be awarded after spring quarter grades are in—this is usually toward the end of July. If you are not eligible for financial aid, you will be notified immediately so that you might seek other means to finance your education for the coming year.

If you have specific questions regarding your application, please set up an appointment to see Barb Sper.

* * * * *

THE OTHER ELECTIONS -- for next year's Gavel editors, that is—will be held April 20 and 21 for editor-in-chief and April 27 and 28 for associate editors. By staff vote, April 11 at 12 noon was set as the cut-off for becoming a voting staff member.

* * * * *

Gavel sought worldwide. Back issues of the Gavel were recently requested by the Waseda University Institute of Comparative Law, Tokyo, Japan.

* * * * *

Alums Fight for Free Press. C-M alumni Ted Meckler ('74), Jeffrey Dworkin ('76), Chris Stanley ('75), and Roger Heller ('75) successfully appealed the original gag order imposed by Judge Sawicki in State of Ohio v. Ashby Leach.

You can go home again... Prof. Migliore recently informed Interim Dean Cohen that he will not be returning to C-M this fall, as originally anticipated. Migliore, one of four professors to leave C-M for Syracuse University, is leaving that school in April to take a position with a Connecticut corporation.

* * * * *

Editor Elected: Third year student and Gavel staffer, Rita Fuchsman was recently elevated to the position of Gavel Associate Editor. Ms. Fuchsman called the editorship "the culmination of a long journalistic career" which she began as a reporter for the H.W. Smith Jr. Hilitas.

* * * * *

Law Review Meeting for First Year Students. There will be a short informational meeting for all first year students and second year night students interested in participating in Law Review. The meeting will be held in Room 1089 at 1 p.m., Saturday April 23. This will be the only opportunity for members of these classes to become members of the Law Review staff and all interested people are urged to attend.

* * * * *

Lawson helps runaways. Former SBA President John Lawson ('76) is currently serving as director of Safe Space Station, a Cleveland center for runaways.

Professors in Print: Joan E. Baker's article "Free Speech and Federal Control: The U.S. Approach to Broadcasting Regulation" was published in England's Modern Law Review... "The Foreign Non-Profit Corporation and the Mystique of Jurisdiction," an article by Harvey Leiser, was published in the Detroit College of Law Review...J. Patrick Brown's article on "Contribution Among Tortfeasors: A Comment on Amended Ohio House Bill 531" appeared in the most recent issue (Vol. 25, No. 2) of Cleveland State Law Review..."The Law and the Courts," a book by Stephen Landsman, will be released by Doubleday & Co. in fall 1977. He co-authored the book with two political scientists from the State University College at Brockport, N.Y....Sidney Jacoby has written a supplemental to "Jacoby, Ohio Civil Practice under the Rules," published by Banks-Baldwin Publishing Co. He also has authored two chapters in the new edition of West's "Federal Practice Manual."