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Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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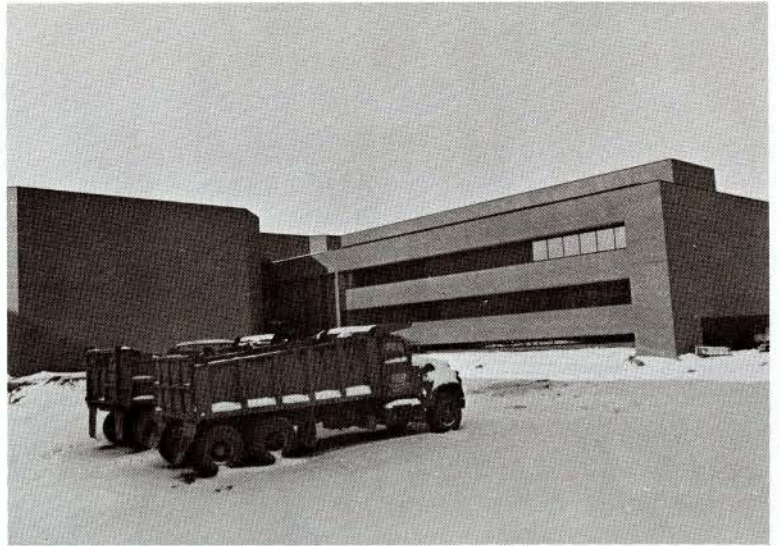


CLEVELAND - MARSHALL LAW NOTES

WINTER 1977

VOLUME 4

NUMBER 1



Construction on the Law College's new home is near completion. The building, located on the corner of East 18th Street and Euclid Avenue, will be finished this spring and will open in time for the 1977 entering class.

Dean Search Narrows

Cleveland-Marshall's seventeen month search for a Dean to fill the vacancy left by Craig W. Christensen is drawing to a close. Professor William Louis Tabac, chairman of the law school's Decanal Search Committee, expects the final selection to be made quite soon — probably in February. The office of Dean has been occupied by Interim Dean Hyman Cohen ever since Christensen's departure in August of 1975.

Five candidates have already visited the school. They met with faculty, students, and University officials during a series of interviews that lasted at least two days in each case. "We wanted to attract about five or

six top-rate candidates in order to give the faculty a wide choice in deciding who will fill the deanship," said Professor Tabac.

"We have attracted applicants whose backgrounds offer more than the traditional law professor — law scholar model," according to Tabac. "We have also considered people who have distinguished themselves in the practice of law and in government service," he added.

The five who have already visited the school are Robert L. Bogomolny, professor of law at Southern Methodist University; Joseph D. Harbaugh, associate dean of Temple University Law School; Julian Conrad Juergensmeyer, a professor of law at the University of Florida; Michael Kindred, a professor and associate dean at Ohio State University School of Law; and Cleveland attorney Gerald A. Messerman, who has recently withdrawn his name from consideration.

"The interviews have left the candidates pretty tired out by the end of their stay at the college," said Tabac. "Of course this grueling schedule is one way to test their motivation for the position," he added.

In addition to Tabac, the search committee consists of Interim Dean Cohen, law professors Lizabeth Moody, David Barnhizer, and Bardie Wolfe. Also members, are Computer Science Professor Alan Waren, Dr. Carl Wasmuth of the Law College Board of Overseers, and S.B.A. President Terry Gravens.

"I think we have done well in finding candidates," Tabac said. "Our school's rich heritage and its promise for the future have been substantial incentives in attracting them. The opportunity to begin office in the new law building is also an exciting prospect for a new Dean," Tabac concluded.

Entering Class Rich in Talent

Over 2,000 applications were received for positions in Cleveland-Marshall's 1976 entering class, but only 392 men and women survived the selection process and began classes this fall. This brings the school's total enrollment to 1,137, almost evenly divided between day and the evening programs, and continues Cleveland State's distinction as the largest law school in Ohio. One hundred and seven (27 percent) of the new students are women, bringing the number of women in the total student body to 319 (28 percent), a new high.

The entering class represents a wide range of backgrounds and experiences. They have been drawn here from 17 states and nearly 120 undergraduate institutions. Twenty-eight have already earned at least one degree

(Continued on Page 5)



from the dean

The following is excerpted from a speech delivered by Dean Cohen to the College's 1976 entering class on September 23, 1976.

The reasons for coming to law college create among students differing expectations, attitudes, and values concerning legal education. I suspect that some of you have some vague and romantic notion of what you may want to do after you graduate from law college. But on this day for sure and on the day of graduation, many of you will be uncertain about your specific career goals. For example, many of you will be unable to decide whether you want to be a law director of a city, a prosecutor, a corporate lawyer, or a criminal lawyer. Some of you may remain with the corporation in an executive position; others may remain with teaching. And, of course, there may always be a career in politics.

These questions await a resolution in the distant future—and that resolution depends upon so many unknown and unpredictable variables. Even if your specific professional goals become clearer, the *means of getting there* may be left unanswered.

Thus, the ends of a legal education create problems for many students and this, too, will affect your expectations, attitudes, and values concerning your legal education.

Some consolation can be derived from your choice of law as a profession. Unlike medicine, law does not demand "The Call"—in other words, I can assure you that a voice will not be raised if you leave the profession in three or four years to become a jazz musician, sports impresario, or even a song writer.

You come to our law school during an era when our institutions have sustained serious losses in confidence. It is no surprise, then, that legal education and the bar should be subjected to criticism both from without and within. Let me share with you a brief observation on this point. Like any other group in our nation—farmers, doctors, or laborers—most lawyers share the values, good and bad, which are current in our society. Stated differently, and this might be a sad truth, indeed, many lawyers may not be any more or less virtuous than their clients.

We assume, perhaps incorrectly, that you do not read or write very well. Of course, this is a universal gripe among law school faculty throughout the country.

Whether or not it is true, this complaint gives law schools something to do, for the training at law schools is largely a training in reading and writing. It has been said, and it might very well be close to the truth, that the only place in an American university where a student is taught to read, write, and speak is the law school. This will be quickly pointed up during the first year, when students are introduced to the case method of instruction. Students are compelled to read accurately and carefully, to state the meaning of what has been read, to criticize the reasoning of opposing cases, and to write very extended examinations in which the same standards of accuracy, care, and criticism are imposed. It is too bad that this experience is limited to very few students, and the few of you who have arrived at this stage of your education are about twenty-five years old.

If I had to state what it is that we attempt to accomplish in law school, I would agree with the former Dean of Stanford Law School, Bayless Manning, that it is to produce "an educated first-class lawyer." Along with Dean Manning, I would agree that the characteristics of an educated first-class lawyer would include: *First*, "analytical skills." By the time you have graduated from law college you should have the special capacity of a lawyer "to distinguish A from B to separate the relevant from the irrelevant." *Second*, "substantive legal knowledge." I refer to the acquisition of substantive legal knowledge so that the "good lawyer can locate himself and his client's problem" in that massive area known as law. *Third*, I would point out that the first-rate lawyer possesses "basic working skills." He must assimilate information rapidly and must be able to communicate skillfully. The good lawyer "knows how to write, how to use a library, how to be an advocate, how and when to ask questions, how to listen, how to draft, how to interrogate, and how to find out what he decides he needs to know." *Fourth*, the first-class lawyer must be "familiar with and be able to operate effectively in the institutional environment in which the problem arises." Thus, "He must be able to deal with people, to negotiate around the table, to stand on his feet in a courtroom, and to unsnarl or cut his way through the red tape of courts, administrative agencies, legislators, and other legal institutional structures." *Fifth*, "awareness of total non-legal environment." A first-class lawyer understands that the legal process is part of a vast surrounding social process. He understands that every legal problem arises "in its own unique setting of economical and political considerations, historical and psychological forces." The good lawyer knows when and how to call upon experts outside of his discipline who can help him and his client. *Sixth*, "good judgment." Good judgment is much more difficult to describe and impossible to teach, but I am sure that you and I know what is meant by the statement, "That lawyer has good judgment."

In short, we will attempt to saturate you with analysis and method. The emphasis will be on the importance of the ability to think effectively, to communicate thought, to make relevant judgments, and to discriminate among

values. I hope that your education will be exciting, agonizing, challenging, and even at times, exasperating. I hope that it will be a pedagogic triumph.

Just think for a moment what the profession would be like if in the three or four years of your "education," law school was merely the filling out of so many forms, seeking to find the right courthouse, learning to make out a tax return, or to serve a complaint. The young lawyer who cannot learn these "mundane" tasks during his first few days in practice should quit then and there.

What I am saying is that we should be preparing you to practice in the future because, quite simply, that is the time when you will be graduating from our law school. This is the one place in your professional lives where ***you are given the opportunity to cultivate high aims, develop attitudes and habits of mind that will enable you to improve life for yourselves, your children, and the rest of society. To an extent, you can play a meaningful role in that noble enterprise.

At law school you should have time to think about who you are and where you are going. It should be a time to cultivate certain values—at the very least, to have given some deep thought to them. I'm not really speaking of just knowledge of values, but commitment to them in your actions, feelings, and thoughts. Consciously and unconsciously you will be engaged in the rational study of values or ends. If, during your years at law school, you analyze only the means without taking into account the values at stake and, thus, the ends, you might be a very good technician but your work, at best, is trivial.

In that connection, I am reminded of Willy Loman, the unmitigated failure of that classic American play "Death of a Salesman." Willy clings to his faith in the freedom of the road—"riding on a smile and a shoeshine." He has spent his life trying to be another "directed organization man." He has spent his entire life not knowing from moment to moment what he believes in; except that, whatever it is, he believes in it with all his heart.

Having said more than enough, I want to wish you the best of luck!



Hyman Cohen
Dean

Israeli Judge Speaks at College

Israeli Judge Micha Lindenstrauss addressed law students and faculty during a visit to Cleveland State on Tuesday, November 2. He discussed Israeli prisons and terrorists before the Israeli bench.

"The majority of Israelis favor humane treatment of terrorists despite their reprehensible acts," said the judge, who opposes the death penalty for terrorists. In Israeli criminal courts there is no death penalty, except for Nazi war criminals, but the death penalty is permitted under Israeli military law. The prosecution never asks for death and there have been no executions in Israel save that of Adolf Eichmann in 1962. "Death punishment would only exacerbate tensions and anger," said the jurist, who believes that Arabs and Israelis must live together in the future. "Although terrorists are murderers they are still human beings," he said.

Of Israel's 4,500 prisoners, 2,500 are classified as terrorists, and 360 are sentenced to life. "Life means life, not 10 or 20 years," he said, but the imprisoned terrorists remain unconcerned, and few expect to serve their sentences. Some prisoners believe they will be freed as part of a coming peace; others believe they will be freed in an impending war and subsequent Arab victory, Lindenstrauss continued. Most of the terrorist prisoners believe their release will come with the next highjacking, said the judge.

The terrorists maintain their own organizations in prison, although this is forbidden by the Israeli authorities. They have established their own hierarchy and enforce discipline, according to Lindenstrauss. The terrorists are segregated from other prisoners. Both they and Israel prefer it that way. The prisons are crowded. The inmates receive the same food as Israeli soldiers in the area. They have access to two daily newspapers and the radio may be on all day. Family visits are permitted monthly.

Israeli law is based on English common law and modified by statute to meet local needs. The prosecution bears the burden of proof and the indigent, including terrorists, have their lawyers paid for by the government. There are no juries nor grand juries in Israel. Between one and three judges preside at court. Judge Lindenstrauss, 38, is among the youngest of Israel's 200 judges.



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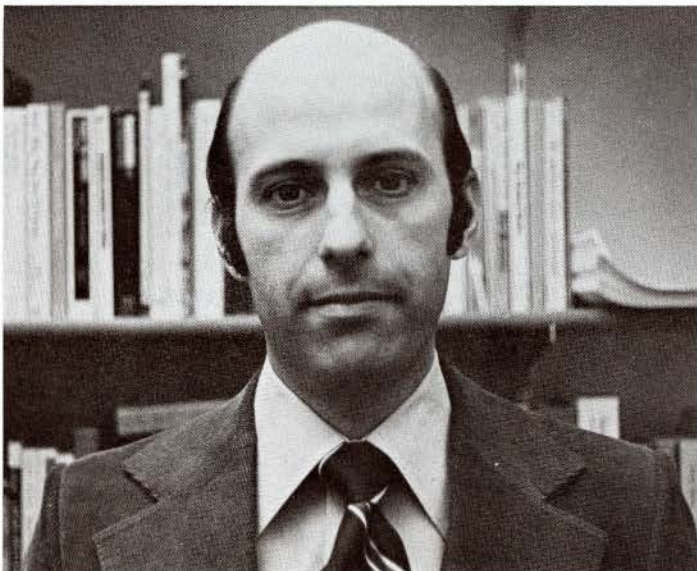
Seven Join Law Faculty



Stephen
Collingwood-Hicks

Professor Stephen Collingwood-Hicks is a visiting assistant professor who earned his LL.B. degree from Cambridge University in England in 1972. At the University of Virginia he was an LL.M. candidate in 1972 and an S.J.D. candidate since January 1973. Between 1974 and 1976 he was a visiting assistant professor of law at the University of Akron. Professor Hicks is teaching Torts.

David F. Forte earned his J.D. degree from Columbia University in 1976. He also has an A.B. degree from Harvard University (1963), an M.A. degree from Manchester College in England (1965), and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Toronto, which he received in 1974. Between 1969 and 1974 he was on the faculty of Skidmore College. Mr. Forte is the author and editor of numerous publications dealing with history, government, international affairs, and medical law. He is presently teaching Constitutional Law and International Law.



David F. Forte

Richard W. L. Howells is a visiting professor who comes to CSU from the School of Law at Polytechnic of Central London, where he is an associate dean. He has also been a faculty member at Woolwich Polytechnic in London from 1955 to 1969; a visiting scholar in labor law at New York University from 1967 to 1968; and a reader in labour law at Middlesex Polytechnic from 1970 to 1974. Mr. Howells received his LL.B. degree in 1948 from the University of Wales, the LL.M. degree in 1950, and the Ph.D. in Law in 1967 from the London School of Economics. During the 1950's he served as a legal assistant to both the Ministry of Labour and the National Coal Board in London. The author of numerous statutes, regulations, and law review articles dealing with the welfare of industrial workers, Professor Howells is an internationally respected authority in this field of law. He is teaching Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Legislative Benefits, Contracts, and Legal History.



Richard W. L. Howells



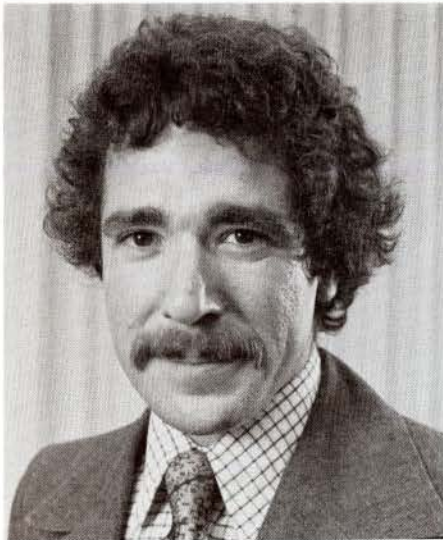
Leonard R. Jaffee

Visiting Associate Professor Leonard R. Jaffee, 36, is a graduate of Rutgers University Law School at Newark where he was editor-in-chief of the Law Review. He comes to Cleveland State from the law faculty of the University of Louisville where he has served as associate professor since 1972. Prior to that he was in private practice in New Jersey. Mr. Jaffee's publications include articles in *Rutgers Law Review* and *Natural Resources Journal*. He is teaching Civil Procedure, Property and Administrative Law.



Sidney B. Jacoby

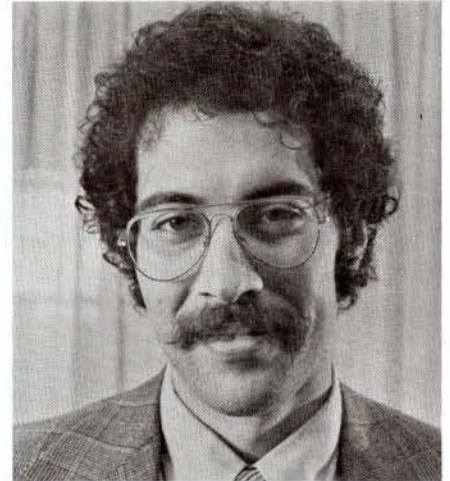
Sidney B. Jacoby, 68, is a visiting professor of law from Case Western Reserve University where he has taught since 1968. Prior to that he was a professor of law at Georgetown University for eleven years. Professor Jacoby earned a J.D. degree in 1933 from the Berlin Law School and received a LL.B. degree from Columbia University in 1939. He has been a staff attorney with the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, the Nuremberg War Criminals Prosecution, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Department of Justice. His published works include *Ohio Civil Practice, Litigation with the Federal Government*, and parts of *West's Federal Practice Manual*. Professor Jacoby is teaching Civil Procedure, Federal Jurisdiction, U.S. Government Litigation, and Comparative Law.



Martin D. Kriegel

Martin D. Kriegel, 30, joins the CSU law faculty, having served as an instructor in law at the University of Illinois during the 1975-1976 academic year. Prior to that he spent three years as a teaching and research Fellow at the State University of New York at Buffalo, where he was awarded a B.A. degree in 1969. He earned his J.D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1974 and an LL.M. in Taxation from New York University in 1976. Professor Kriegel is teaching Taxation I and Estate and Gift Taxation.

Stephan Landsman, 30, received the A.B. degree from Kenyon College in 1969 and the J.D. degree from Harvard Law School in 1972. He has been a staff attorney with the Monroe County Legal Assistance Corporation from 1972-1973. For the past three years he was a housing law litigation specialist for the Greater Upstate (New York) Law Project. Between 1974 and 1976 he was a part-time instructor at the State University College at Brockport, New York. Professor Landsman is teaching Evidence, Administrative Law, and Clinical Practice.



Stephen Landsman

Entering Class (Continued from Page 1)

beyond baccalaureate.

Reflecting the College's continuing commitment of service to the Greater Cleveland community, 60 percent of the entering class are Cuyahoga County residents and another nine percent are from the six surrounding counties. Ten percent more are from elsewhere in Ohio, and the remaining 21 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 552, and the average undergraduate cumulative average was 3.14 on a 4.00 scale. Most of our new students were admitted primarily on the basis of these scores; however, the school is committed to taking more than test scores into account in the highly competitive admissions process.

Seventy-nine students in the entering class were admitted through the College's Law Careers Opportunity Program (LCOP). The program was initiated six years ago in an attempt to better serve the Cleveland Community by providing access to legal education for persons educationally disadvantaged because of racial, economic, or other factors.

Members of the 1976 entering class were welcomed by CSU Vice President for Academic Affairs John A. Flowers, Dean Hyman Cohen, and Student Bar Association President Terrence P. Gravens at a general orientation meeting held September 23.



FACULTY HAPPENINGS

Professor Emeritus Charles Auerbach addressed the Kiwanis Club at Norwalk, Ohio on "Detante". He also compared the court decisions of *State vs. Wieder* and *State vs. Shepard* on Radio WHK November 21.

Professor Harold W. Babbitt delivered a paper entitled "Professional Liability and the Law Director" before the Cuyahoga County Law Directors Association on September 8, 1976.

Professor Joan E. Baker's article on "Free Speech and Federal Control: The U. S. Approach to Broadcasting Regulation" was published in the March 1976 issue of *England's Modern Law Review*. Her review of *The Modern Family Solicitor* by C. D. Wickenden is pending publication in the *Modern Law Review*. Professor Baker is continuing her work on a research grant from the Cleveland-Marshall Fund to study legislation that would provide for employee representation on the boards of directors of corporations in Great Britain.

Professor Edward Chitlik represented Cleveland State University at the Executive Committee meeting of the Ohio Faculty Senate on October 29, 1976 in Columbus.

Professor Ulysses S. Crockett, Jr. authored "Taxation of Indebtedness in Corporate Acquisitions: Analysis of a Congressional Response in Merger Tax Reform" which appeared in the 1976-1977 volume of *Indiana Law Review*. He also presented a paper and served as a panel member on "The Minority Teacher in the Classroom" at a Conference of Minority Administrators and Law Teachers. The conference was sponsored by the Minority Groups section of the Association of American Law Schools in Chicago this past November.

Professor David B. Goshien spoke about "Legal Aspects of Purchasing" before the final session of the Ohio Regional Group of the National Association of Educational Buyers. His speech was part of an institute co-hosted by CSU and Cuyahoga Community College on October 26, 1976. Professor Goshien also appeared on radio November 21 to discuss the Tax Reform Act of 1976 with Professors William Tabac and Martin Kriegel.

Professor Sidney Jacoby has written a supplement to *Jacoby, Ohio Civil Practice Under the Rules*, published by Banks-Baldwin Publishing Company. He has also authored two chapters in the new edition of *West's Federal Practice Manual*. Professor Jacoby addressed the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools held in December 1976 in Houston, Texas. As chairman of the AALS's section on Comparative Law, he spoke about "Lessons to be learned from

Farewell to Professor Wolfe



Professor Bardie C. Wolfe, Jr. holds the plaque presented to him by Cleveland City Council.

Professor Bardie C. Wolfe, Jr. was honored at a farewell gathering of 200 students and fellow teachers in the Law College lounge on Friday, January 14.

Professor Wolfe has left Cleveland-Marshall to become law librarian at the University of Tennessee Law School. Students presented Wolfe with a plaque — a Resolution of Congratulations enacted by the Cleveland City Council in recognition of his three-and-one-half years of service to this law school.

Before coming to CSU, Professor Wolfe served as circulation librarian and director of reader services at the Tarlton Law Library of the University of Texas and as assistant professor of law and acquisitions librarian at the University of Virginia Law Library.

Comparative Law for teaching American Civil Procedure."

Professor Stephan Landsman's book entitled *You, The Law, and The Courts* will be released by Doubleday & Co. in the fall of 1977. He co-authored the book with two political scientists from the State University College at Brockport, N.Y.

Professor Harvey Leiser's article, "The Foreign Non-Profit Corporation and the Mystique of Jurisdiction," has been published in the *Detroit College of Law Review* in issue 2 of 1976.

Professor William Louis Tabac won this year's Twyla M. Conway Award from the Radio-Television Council of Greater Cleveland. He won the award for public service programming as host of the CSU radio program, "The Law and You," aired at 11:00 p.m., Sundays on WHK.

Professor Donald J. Weidner made a presentation on "Partnership Allocations" at the William and Mary Tax Conference held in Williamsburg, Virginia on December 4. The presentation will be published as part of the proceedings of the Conference. Professor Weidner is currently on a leave-of-absence as a visiting associate professor at Florida State University Law School.

Carl Stern Addresses Alma Mater

"We put too much faith in government," Carl Stern told an audience of CSU law students and faculty in an address delivered October 22. Mr. Stern, who received his law degree from Cleveland-Marshall in 1966, is Washington legal correspondent for NBC News. Stern discussed various topics including the Congress, the Supreme Court, and the press.

Each year in the United States 150,000 new laws are passed on the federal, state, and local levels, according to Stern. "But frankly, passing laws is not the only sign of maturity in a legislative body," he told his audience. Congress gave second and third thoughts to matters such as S-1 (the criminal code recodification), the national security wiretap bill, and a proposal for a permanent special prosecutor, and they decided to hold off, said Stern. "And I do not chalk that up as failure," he added.

Stern opposes a national "shield law" to protect the confidentiality of a newsman's secret sources. "Very often when you draft a law you put so much inside the protection and so much outside the protection," said the journalist. "Where will they draw the line?" he asked.



Carl Stern, Washington legal correspondent for NBC News, considers a student's question following an address in the College's law student lounge.

Stern speculated that one of the causes for the tension between the press and the courts concerning judicial gag orders has been the training of lawyers. "We are conditioned to do things confidentially. It is difficult for many lawyers to make the leap, once their dispute has left the confines of their offices and is now being heard in a public courtroom, to realize that the forum has changed."

"One institution that has changed dramatically," according to Stern, is the Supreme Court. Only two men appointed by Democratic presidents are still on the Court. The other seven were named by Republicans, "although that does not insure that they will be unfalteringly conservative," he remarked.

Mr. Stern prefers to evaluate the Court in terms other than labels like liberal and conservative. "I ask myself,

when I look at what a justice has done, whether he has given the benefit of the doubt to the government or to the individual.

"It is my understanding," he continued, "that under our system the benefit of the doubt is to be given to the individual — that the burden is against the government." In Stern's view, "The court is there to protect the individual even in the face of the majority, even if it is not good for most people."

One change Stern has observed is in the concept of privacy fashioned by the Warren Court. The Burger Court has given the government almost unlimited power to get people's bank records or look at records they leave with an accountant, he said.

"I don't want to imply that the Court is racing back into the stone age," Stern added. He listed some unexpected decisions like those on abortion and press freedom as almost revolutionary, "although I think the Chief Justice would object to that term," he equipped. This sprinkling of unexpected decisions has made the Court difficult to classify, Mr. Stern concluded.

Carl Stern's visit was sponsored by the Student Bar Association's Distinguished Speakers Program.

Women's Caucus Holds Seminar

The Women's Law Caucus hosted a lecture series this fall, devoted to the topic "How women serve the public in the justice system." Among the speakers was Cleveland-Marshall alumna, Judge Ann McManamon, who was recently elected to the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas.

"One-third of the 30,000 misdemeanors prosecuted in the Cleveland Municipal Court in 1975 were for disorderly conduct by drunkenness," said McManamon as she described the court's inadequacy to properly treat drunks and derelicts. A judge is often required to "dispose" of 20 to 60 of these cases in a single morning.

Solicitation is also a strong competitor for court time. Judge McManamon pointed out that this has posed a difficult problem for judges because the city council has mandated a three day minimum sentence for offenders without providing adequate jail space. Women convicted are often sent 67 miles to Stark County Jail without benefit of vocational testing, medical care, or counseling. Furthermore, the courts have been given no tools to help provide for the care of dependent children during this mandatory sentence.

The judge explained the "Diversion Program," which is to provide supervision and vocational testing to those without a prior record. "You can't just sit on the bench and 'dispose' of people or 'dispose' of cases. A judge owes something to the community to make the problems clear," said Judge McManamon.



What's Happening?

C-M Law Notes wants to keep current on what's happening to Cleveland-Marshall alumni and friends. We'd like to know so we can tell others about your special accomplishments, promotions, new positions or associations, community activities, public offices, retirements, honors, etc. Please send news about yourself or others to the above address, or telephone 687-2540. Be sure to include name, address, telephone number and year of your C-M law degree. Photos can be returned.



ALUMNI HAPPENINGS



Cipollone

Joseph A. Cipollone, '55, was awarded a special commendation for his outstanding service as Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Northern District of Ohio. The award was presented by Attorney General Levi in a ceremony held in Washington, D.C. on December 14, 1976.

Ralph T. DeFranco, '72, announces the opening of his offices for the general practice of law in association with Anthony O. Calabrese, Jr. Mr. DeFranco was formerly an assistant Cuyahoga County prosecuting attorney.

Robert E. Fitz, '72, has joined Production Experts Inc. as vice president and general counsel.



Guttman

Michael A. Georgelis, '74, has opened law offices in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in partnership with Soren P. West.

Richard T. Guttman, '64, was named general patent counsel by Square D Company in November. Square D is an international manufacturer of electrical equipment, based in Chicago.

Peter E. Klein, '15, died this fall at the age of 83. He was an attorney for 61 years and a member of both the Greater Cleveland and Cuyahoga County Bar Associations. For the past three years Mr. Klein was semi-retired from the law firm of Klein and Klein which he operated with his sons.



Lick, Jr.

Fred Lick, Jr., '61, has been elected president and chief executive officer of Central Reserve Life Corporation.

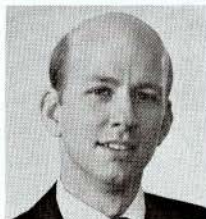
Martin R. Loftus, '69, has been appointed Staff Judge Advocate for the NATO SHAPE Support Group as of August 23, 1976. He will be located near Brussels, Belgium.

Judge Richard F. Matia, '52, died January 4, 1977 at the age of 52. He began his legal career as assistant law director in Cleveland's civil branch and later served as chief police prosecutor for the city. Judge Matia was first elected to the Cleveland Municipal Court in 1969 where he served until his death.



Matia

Judge Ann McManamon, '50, has been elected to the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga County.



Murphy

Raymond T. Murphy, '72, has been appointed attorney responsible for coordinating Travenol Laboratories' environmental law compliance program.

Karl P. Seuthe, '60, president of the Los Angeles Trial Lawyers Association, has been named Chapter President of the Year by the California Trial Lawyers Association. Mr. Seuthe has also served as a judge pro tem with Los Angeles Superior and Municipal Courts.