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Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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THE GAVEL

"You cannot commandeer
the press."

Avins v. Rutgers,
385 F.2d 151

Volume 25 Issue 12

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

May 19, 1977

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At a party held in honor of those C-M students who passed the Bar, students whose day has not yet come and the now alumni celebrated the always-long-awaited results. For those results and more photos see page 6

PARTIES COMMENT ON SWITCH

By Michael Ruppert and Douglas Wolinsky

Early this month, a memorandum was issued from the Dean's Office which came as a surprise to most at Cleveland-Marshall: effective May 10, Marlene Shettel and Barb Sper, then Assistant to the Dean and Financial Aid Administrator, respectively would switch jobs. The memo stated that the change will be in effect at least until the expiration of Dean Cohen's term in office.

Because the Gavel has received so many student inquiries regarding this admittedly sensitive matter, what follows are some of the comments of the persons involved.

When questioned by reporters for the Gavel, Ms. Shettel stated that the switch was the result of "a lack of confidence in me and an enormous personality conflict" between herself and Dean Cohen. When contacted by the Gavel, Dean Cohen would only state that it was "institutionally imperative to make the switch immediately."

Prior to appointment as Assistant to the Dean by former C-M Dean Craig W. Christenson, in 1973, Ms. Shettel was C-M's budget and accounting officer. Her responsibility there included assisting the development of the budget, a task which accompanied her transfer as Assistant to the Dean. As Assistant to the Dean she was required to be "of administrative assistance to the faculty, staff and students."

Commenting on her statement that she had been criticized for telling too many people too many things, Ms. Shettel said, "I'm sorry, but I don't believe what goes on here should be such a deep, dark secret-getting things out in the open is better than letting rumors fly around."

During the course of the interview, Ms. Shettel explained that the change should be kept in perspective. "I look at the switch as

good for several reasons. One is that I won't have to work under the constant hassle of administrative deadlines. While I had more expertise in what I did, in several months I will develop my knowledge of another phase of educational administration."

When asked if the transfers would result in a salary cut for Ms. Shettel, Dean Cohen said he did not know if that would occur and that it was an issue to be negotiated.

Apparently caught in the middle is Barb Sper. Ms. Sper stated that she is pleased by the transfer because she feels she will have a greater involvement with the law school and that it will improve the prospects of her career. Ms. Sper said she feels she can get along well with Dean Cohen. She made no further comments.

Dean Cohen stated that he feels each person would do well in their new positions.

THE GAVEL

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

EditorMichael Ruppert
Assoc. Ed.John P. Kilroy
Assoc. Ed.Rita S. Fuchsman
ProductionJaimie Swisher
Faculty Advisor.....Gale Messerman



Staff: Lee Andrews, Paul Bellamy, Terry Brennan, Mark Bryn, Bill Corvo, Susan Dolin, Cathy Harris, Ilene Klein, Carl Langer, Monica Lercher, Mitch Leventhal, Scott Mahood, Dennis McDonough, Gail Natale, Paul Newman, Estie Rappaport, Sheri Schoenberg, Larry Skolnik, Carol Vlack, Elaine Vorobel, Carol Weiss, Doug Wolinsky.



The views expressed herein are those of the newspaper or its bylined reporters or contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the student body, administration, faculty or anyone at the College of Law or Cleveland State University, unless specifically stated.



The Gavel, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio 44115. 216/687-2340.

**There is no enemy
only ignorance.**

Gavel Editorial

SAVE THE GAVEL

Although most law students were oblivious to the student government elections which took place in University Center last week, one item appeared on the ballot which may affect all present and future Cleveland-Marshall students, as well as the prestige of this law school. Among the many referendum issues, on which students were indicating a preference, was a proposal to merge *The Gavel*, *The Vindicator*, and *The Cauldron*.

Despite the fact that the results of such a referendum would be persuasive rather than binding (the Student Affairs Board and the Board of Trustees have exclusive authority), we believe that this referendum is unfair to *The Gavel* and *The Vindicator*, as well as to their respective readership.

First of all, *The Gavel* was unaware of the proposal until one of our staff members went to vote. We were denied notice as well as the opportunity to effectively campaign. The absence of notice is an egregious violation of due process.

Secondly, since the Student Bar Association (SBA), the student governing body of the law school, has separate elections, most of *The Gavel's* natural supporters did not vote in the CSU student government elections. If the continued existence of *The Gavel* is to be a matter for the ballot box, law students should at least have an equal chance to vote.

Aside from procedural problems, *The Gavel* should not be merged with *The Cauldron* because we have a unique purpose which could not be adequately served by *The Cauldron*. Not only are we a vehicle for law school news (which may or may not be of interest to the University at-large) but also we are a legal periodical, covering recent developments in the law on local, state and national levels. We serve as a law school liaison, not only to Cleveland-Marshall's alumni but also to other law schools throughout the United States.

(Despite *The Cauldron's* error filled coverage of the SBA elections, it can be assumed that *The Cauldron* could cover law school news in the absence of the *The Gavel*. However, by no stretch of the imagination can it be said that *The Cauldron* could (or should) replace *The Gavel* as a legal periodical or as a touchstone for the law school community.

Although *The Gavel* realizes that many among our administration, faculty, student body and staff have had disagreements with our editorial policies, we hope that the entire law school community can recognize the value of an independent law school newspaper. Any comments regarding the continued existence of *The Gavel* can be sent to Dr. Lewis Patterson, c/o Student Affairs Board, 301 University Center or to *The Gavel*, Chester Building 0072.

SBA Notes

After a long and controversial election, the SBA is finally sitting down to straighten out its affairs. The election did show that a lot of students at Cleveland-Marshall still care--it's up to us as officers now to earn our keep and tap the enthusiasm generated these past few weeks. With your help, I think we'll make it.

I emphasize the word **we** because, if nothing else, this administration will establish a new precedent of openness and cooperation with all the students and student organizations at C-M. The

problems we pointed to during the campaign are still with us, and we're going to need all of your efforts in order to succeed.

The worst thing an administration can do is to become isolated--we'll be continually working to make sure that doesn't happen. Complaints? Criticisms? Questions? Don't be afraid to collar one of us to find something out--that's what we're here for.

We'll be letting you know shortly about our specific goals and programs, and how you can get involved in them. For now though,

we feel it is important to establish an attitude--a perception--that this government will be truly an open one. It'll be **your** government--use it!

One more thing, on a personal note--a lot of people expended a great deal of effort on our behalf during this campaign. To those that voted, and to those who worked so hard for so long--thank you! I only hope that **we** can repay the opportunity you have given us by doing our best to make this government a good one.

Terry Brennan

R & R FOR THE ERA

By Carol Vlack

The Florida legislature's recent defeat of the ERA has sparked a new offensive. Various groups and organizations are making the passage of the ERA their number one priority.

At the recent National Conference of the National Organization for Women in Detroit, outgoing president Karen De Crow stated: "Clearly we're in trouble with the ERA, but the women's rights movement is in good shape."

The policy being advocated by Betty Freidan and other feminist leaders is to "boycott" those states which have not passed the ERA. After the Florida defeat, Ms. Freidan called for a halt of all women's conference business in non-ERA states such as Florida.

The other side of the ERA coin is the question of rescission.

Rescission and Referendum of the ERA

Charts on the ERA battleground, have two lists: ERA Ratification and ERA Rescission. Raification concerns the status of passage of the Amendment in various state legislatures. Ratification charts show a grim picture. The recent defeat in the Florida legislature means that there are still three more states needed in order to ratify the Amendment by March 1979.

Rescission concerns attempts by states which have passed the amendment to withdraw their support. The score for the recent defeats of ERA Rescission attempts is now 6 to 1. Rescission has been defeated in the following states: Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Wyoming, and South Dakota. Only Idaho voted to rescind after a change was made in their Senate votes. Rescission efforts have recently been introduced in Connecticut, Iowa, and Rhode Island. However, legal investigation shows that efforts to rescind ratification of a Constitutional Amendment is a costly and futile investment of time and money by the state legislature.

The question of legality of state

referendum as a method of ratifying or rescinding ratification of a proposed federal Constitutional Amendment was resolved by the United States Supreme Court in *Hawke v. Smith*, 253 U.S. 221. There, the Court reversed an Ohio Supreme Court ruling in favor of a referendum to support or reject the legislature's ratification of the proposed Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The Ohio Supreme Court's decision was based on the fact that the Ohio Constitution specifically provided that ratification by the Ohio legislature of proposed amendments to the federal constitution was subject to referendum.

The U.S. Supreme Court reversed this decision on the basis of the conflict between the Ohio Constitutional provision and Article V of the U.S. Constitution, the latter voiding the former. This precedent makes it clear that once a state legislature has ratified an amendment, it has exhausted the only power conferred on it by Article V of the Constitution, and may not, therefore, validly rescind such action.

The National Prohibition Cases, 253 U.S. 350, also outlaw

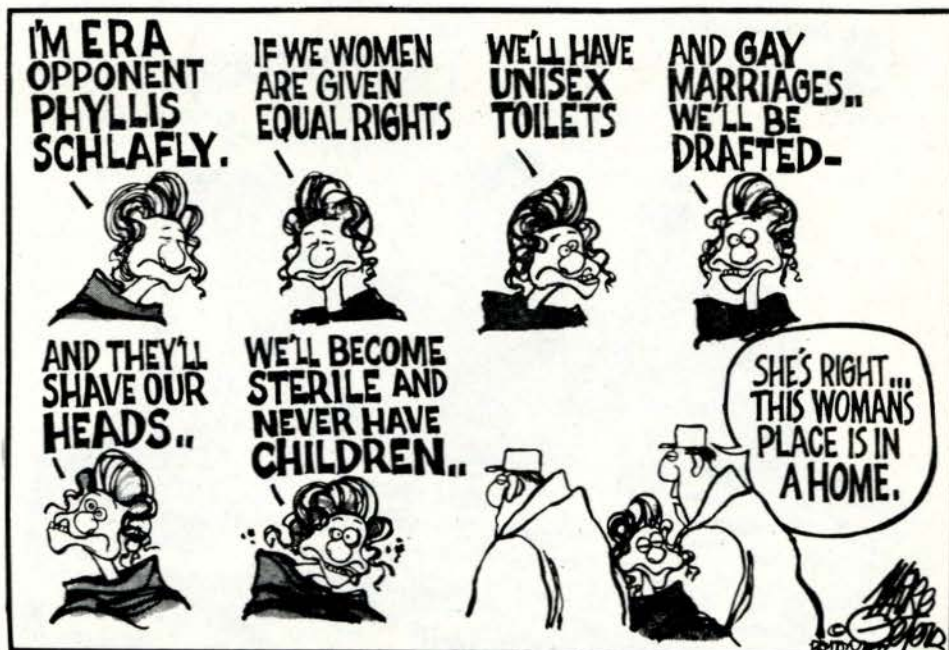
referendum proposals of state constitutions and statutes if they are applied inconsistently with the U.S. Constitution. In summarizing Supreme Court decisions on the question of referendum as a means of ratification, a Report of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, September 1971 at 28, states:

The term "legislature" as used in Article V of the Federal Constitution means deliberate, representational bodies of the type which in 1789 exercised the legislative power in several states. It does not comprehend the popular referendum which has subsequently become a part of the legislative process in many States, nor may a State validly condition ratification of a proposed Constitutional amendment on its approval by such a referendum.

Therefore, the expenditure of State funds for referendum is impermissible. Even an advisory referendum is a meaningless exercise since the results would not be binding on the legislators of the State. Also it would be a legislative procedure invalidly added to the method of ratification prescribed by Article V.

Not only is the use of referendums to ratify federal amendments unconstitutional, but also any substitutions, alterations, or

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SOLAR: A VIABLE CHOICE

By Al Rushanan

Solar energy promises to be a very important part of the world's post-fossil fuel energy budget, perhaps carrying over half the energy load shortly after the turn of the century. Solar space and hot water heating for buildings is here now, and the fast paced solar home industry already claims over 200 companies in the U.S. President Carter's goal of converting 2.5 million homes to solar by 1985 should really get the ball rolling.

As is true for any new technology, solar energy needs a push. The general public is not yet sold on solar, and is waiting for extensive proof of its economics...a vicious circle. Though solar systems for **domestic hot water** have been used in thousands of homes in southern states for over 20 years, are readily retrofitted to existing homes, and have a pay-back period (\$1500-\$2000) of about 5 years, **solar space heating** is another story. Relatively few existing homes can be economically retrofitted for solar space heating, only a few hundred solar homes have been built in the U.S. up to now (60-70 in Ohio), and the solar space heating pay-back period (\$8000-\$10,000 for new homes) is still 10 to 15 years.

Several factors will undoubtedly shorten the pay-back period. These include improvement of mass production techniques for solar collectors and components; increases in natural gas, oil, and electricity prices; and government incentives for solar.

Government incentives are being stepped up dramatically. On April 20, President Carter proposed to Congress a gradually decreasing tax break to run from 1978 through 1984. This rebate would apply to the purchase of approved solar heating equipment, and would initially amount to an astounding 40% of the first \$1000 plus 25% of the next \$6400 spent for such equipment. Thus, a person who builds a home in 1978 and spends \$7,400 for a solar heating system would get back \$2,000 or over a quarter of his investment. This savings, combined with appreciation of the value of the equipment plus savings in fuel costs (which can amount to 60-80% even in cloudy Northern Ohio) promises to make buying solar quite interesting.

Carter's solar proposals stand a very good chance of quickly being passed. Congress has become very pro-solar over the past few years, and many bills have been introduced

that provide for solar tax incentives, low-interest loans, loan guarantees, solar installations in government buildings, increases in the Energy Research & Development Administration's (ERDA) budget for R & D, reorganization of energy agencies, sunlight rights, and solar energy for agricultural purposes. All total the 95th Congress has introduced 13 Senate bills and 34 House Bills relating to solar, as of February, 1977. (Interested readers can write to the Solar Energy Industries Association, Suite 632, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C., 20036 and inquire about this group's **Solar Energy Update**.)

States have also been quite active in the solar area. As of April, 1976, there were 55 enacted solar laws in 32 states. Presently there are 161 more bills pending in 33 states. (The Environmental Law Institute puts out reports covering all state energy bills. Write to ECP, Suite 620, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036). A bill which was recently passed unanimously by the Ohio House of Representatives is typical of these proposals, which range over a wide area of solar-related activities.

House Bill 333, submitted by Rep. Sherrod Brown (D-61), is a conglomerate of most of the legislative strategies used to encourage solar. The bill as passed by the House, includes the following items:

- A property tax break. It would exempt from property taxes an amount equal to the cost of a new solar or wind energy systems (including installation materials) minus the cost of a conventional heating system for the home or building in question.
- A sales tax exemption for individual solar and wind system purchases.
- A provision for solar easements, to protect solar owners from neighbors who would infringe upon their sunshine.

The probability of the bill's passage is high, since it has 65 co-sponsors! Some feel that the bill as originally submitted was too

(continued on page)



LAWYERS CO-OP PROMOTES DISCRIMINATION

By Carol Vlack

Lawyer's Cooperative Publishing Inc. of Rochester, N.Y. is presently being sued for \$2 million in a federal sex discrimination action. The case against the company was brought by Eula Blowers and 10 other present and former Lawyer's Co-op employees. The Genessee Valley Chapter of the National Organization for Women has also joined the action. There are claims by the women that the company was trying to "brain wash" them and to put them into dead end jobs.

An article from the **Rochester Democrat and Chronicle** (4/24/77) explains that the "brainwashing" came from constant meetings between company officials and Ms. Blowers, an editorial supervisor. Several allegations were made that Ms. Blowers was responsible for things missing in the office. One of Ms. Blower's co-workers testified in the case that this technique of calling an employee responsible for missing papers was used as a method of intimidation by the company and caused several women to be in constant fear of losing their jobs.

Ms. Blowers was fired from her job, the day several women in her department rebelled at new rules limiting their coffee breaks. The women felt that the dismissal of Ms. Blowers after eleven years of good work meant the company could not have too much respect for women. One woman testified that "if we continued to express ourselves, despite their saying they encouraged it...we were intimidated."

Ms. Blower's boss, Charles Donner, claims she concocted "plots in the department." Upon firing Ms. Blowers he is reported to have demanded that she give him the names of women who complained about low pay and job status.

In the two days after Ms. Blowers was fired, Mr. Donner met individually with each of the twelve women in the department. Also a new supervisor was brought in, and the coffee break problem resolved by a new rule that breaks were to begin and end with a bell. The women complained that editing legal writing couldn't just be dropped and resumed in such a fashion. By 1973, the work of the

women in the editing department was changed. The women claim their new roles simply involved editing style and correcting punctuation and that instructions were issued against their checking information and revising. Previously, the women had done much writing and revising in their job classification of advanced reader in the editing department. The women claim these changes made the job stifling and unchallenging, and clerical rather than professional.

Ms. Blowers' testimony at trial concerned her employment record at the company. She was hired in 1960 at \$60 a week in the advance department. Eleven years later she was fired as supervisor of the department. By 1961, Ms. Blowers stated she was doing writing and research and asked for more pay. She was turned down and told the company saved money by having advance readers for editor's work. In 1968, Ms. Blowers applied for the job of manager of editorial services, the job now held by Charles Donner, her boss. Ms. Blowers relates that the Personnel Director agreed that, "I was well qualified, but he said the company would select a man for the job." In November, 1969, the supervisor had a nervous breakdown and Ms. Blowers was appointed temporary supervisor. In March, 1970, she was appointed supervisor.

Ms. Blowers was to report to Charles Donner, editorial services manager for all instructions on personnel. Ms. Blowers testified that Donner told her to keep the department all female; not to hire women who might become pregnant; to hire docile women; to refer any Black applicants to Donner; to try to downgrade older employees who were more expensive; and to consider a woman's husband's earnings when setting her salary.

Ms. Blowers filed grievances for autonomy in hiring, promotion and firing practices. She asked for information and reasons why certain women were eliminated by the company in general. In 1971, nine of the ninety supervisors at the company were women and there

were no women managers. Ms. Blowers questioned the personnel department on their statistics and was told no women were qualified. The personnel department also responded that it "was going to have a better image, it was also going to have ads with Blacks in them."

Ms. Blowers also discussed one situation where she attempted to hire a man in the editorial department in 1971. She stated that her boss was angry at this, met with the male applicant, and told him it was a dead-end job with no promotion from it. Ms. Blowers said that Donner warned her that any man might take her job. At this point, Ms. Blowers asked to resign as supervisor because she was asked to enforce a policy of discrimination. Her request was refused and she was told that she was a good supervisor who should "close her eyes a little to things like discrimination." She was told by Donner not to worry about a discrimination complaint being filed, because the company had a big legal firm to protect it. No one had filed a complaint up to 1971, as Ms. Blowers stated: "If they did, they would live to regret it."

In August, 1971, the situation led to rules being issued on a dress code for women. Ms. Blowers said it made the women feel: "Humiliated, shamed, and treated like children." In October, 1971, coffee pot rules were issued by Donner in which he said that "he would not insult a man by asking him to wash a coffee pot."

This case makes a scathing statement on how women are treated in the legal publishing community. Its impact should cause a general re-appraisal of the position of researchers and editorial assistants within the legal community.

Congratulations to Eddie Smith, President; Ben Mitchell, Vice Pres.; Barbara Burnett, Secretary; and, Margot Tillman, Treasurer, who were elected May 6 to head Balsa for next year.

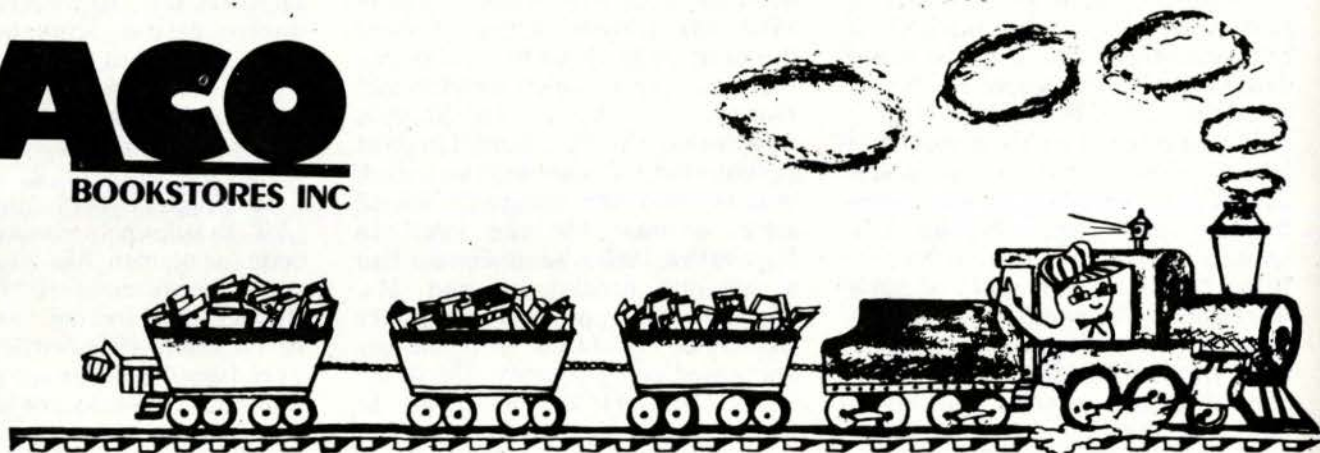


John Polito, who has poured many a drink at many a happy hour, draws a draft for one of the 63 C-M grads who passed the Feb. Bar; 92 C-M grads took the exam for the first or second time



Larry Cook and Roger Synenberg were among the 58 C-M grads taking the Bar for the first and were also among the 48 first-timers who passed, giving C-M an 83% first-time average. C-M's combined first-time and first-repeat average was 68.5%. The state-wide average was 79%.

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SUM AND SUBSTANCE

from page 3

R&R For ERA

limitations imposed by the legislators.

Recently, the Indiana Senate, in its debate on the ratification of the ERA attempted to both amend it and call for a referendum. Both motions were ruled out of order. In 1974, an effort to place a referendum on ERA ratification was initiated in Montana, but in response to an injunction to permanently restrain such a referendum, the Montana Supreme Court complied, citing *Hawke* as the mandate.

The legal precedents are clear in this matter, but still the political machinery rolls on. Ratification of a proposed federal constitutional amendment is a very narrow federal non-legislative function of a state legislature.

BOOK BUY-BACKS REVIEWED

By Sue Edwards

If you decide that your casebooks will become even more useless after finals, an obvious choice is to sell them to next year's unsuspecting.

Barnes and Noble Bookstores buy back used law books, including hornbooks, depending on the book's condition and whether that particular edition will be used next year. The condition is determined by how lightly or heavily marked the books are. When asked exactly what lightly meant, the reply was: "pretty clean, not much writing at all." If you're lucky enough to fall into the lightly marked group, you're supposed to receive one half of the book's retail price back, even if the book is not being used again. For those heavily marked, Barnes and Noble may still accept your book, but only if it's to be used again next fall (they have a quota). The price will be half the National wholesale market price, as listed in their buyback catalogue. All buybacks are subject to the manager's discretion.

At Case-Western Reserve's bookstore, 11111 Euclid Ave. the procedure is even simpler. You bring in the book, they check the catalog and tell you how much you

BOOKSTORE FENCES TEXT

By Jim Patnode

As the end of the year approaches, the incidence of book theft can be expected to increase, if past experience is any guide. One of the major incentives to commit such crimes is the ever-present opportunity to fence stolen textbooks across the street at your friendly Barnes and Noble bookstore. Typically, one can sell a used textbook back to B & N without so much as showing one's ID card. The book generally is sent to a clearing house, with the result that the true owner will generally not find his book on the B & N book shelf or be able to reclaim it.

Last Fall, the atypical case occurred, and this author found his

tax book on the Barnes & Noble shelf, being sold as a used tax book. The manager was most sympathetic. I will paraphrase the discussion as accurately as possible:

"People really have to be more careful. We get stolen books here all the time."

"So then you'll give back my book?"

"No, but I'll sell it back to you at the used book price. That's what I paid for it."

"But I've already bought a new book. I want my book back to sell it myself and recoup a part of my loss."

"I'm in business to make money, not to give away books."

When a student passes a bad check the bookstore loses money. Batman and Robin couldn't be better crimebusters than Barnes & Noble when it comes to bad checks. But when someone fences a "used book" through them, Barnes and Noble makes money. Here their law and order fervor is decidedly tempered.

B & N claims that a student loses a book must report that fact directly to the bookstore. Then B & N will know not to buy back that particular book. Of course, you must beat the theft to the store. (All thieves are hereby requested to wait at least an hour before fencing the book, in the interest of fair play). DO NOT BE FOOLED by the Security Department assurances that they will inform B & N. Go directly to B & N and raise all the hell you can. Then tell security, report the incident to me, Jim Patnode (I'm making a collection) and find your "stolen" book atop your locker where you left it. But don't tell B & N that you found your book because leaving notice with them in advance is the only way to be sure to beat the real thief who will steal your book next week. In fact, the only way to be safe is to report **all** your books stolen, whether they are or not. But they will watch for your stolen books for only two weeks, so the procedure must be repeated regularly and often. Hopefully, by thus making our feelings known, we can clean up the fencing operation across the street.

get. If the book will be used in the fall, you will probably get more. There was conflicting information on what effect the book's condition has on your chances of resale. One clerk said that it made no difference, another said that the book can't be "too bad." The manager added, "We'll decide each case individually."

Laco Bookstores, 1224 Huron Ave., doesn't care if the books are to be used again or not, but they are concerned whether they are current editions. Writing in the books doesn't count against you and the price paid will generally be a quarter of the retail price.

If the bookstore's policies (or lack of policies) doesn't suit you, Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity offers a book exchange that might. The exchange operates out of their office, Room 0075, in the basement of the Chester Building. You set the price, place it on a slip in the book, along with your name, then wait. There is a 50¢ handling charge for books priced under \$5.00, and 75¢ for those books over \$5.00. The Fraternity is currently planning to keep its office open weekdays June 6-24, 11 a.m. - 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Doctors Corvo and Schneider (juris) or How We've Learned to Live with the Bums.

By William Bein

Martin B. Schneider and Bill Corvo, two people of diverse, perverse and adverse backgrounds and temperaments have teamed up to produce, direct and act a "praise of folly."

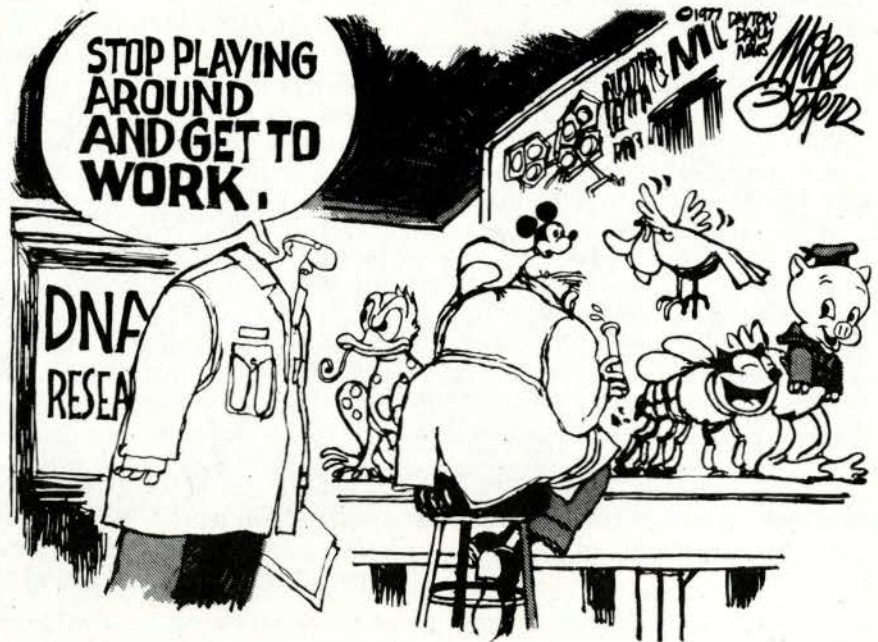
As the plentiful greens of outside attract us away from the grayish-greens of the blackboard, school seems to drag on, and a tepid production such as the SBA election usually raises little interest or discussion. The elections are over and the officers have taken office, yet we've been given a little excitement. Bill and Marty felt that a little madcap-foolery would be just the right thing and they decided to put on the whimsical farce.

With the high-pitched scream of a television audio-amplifier students were invited away from the candy machine and coffee table, yea, even the bridge tables to the couch-filled area of the student lounge. On the screen Bill Corvo and Martin B. Schneider shared the spotlight in a parody of William F. Buckley's "Firing Line." William J. (F. Buckley) Corvo points his pencil and eyebrows at General V.P. Martin B. Schneider vested in his shades, cigarette, and multifarious, nefarious, militaristic "uniform."

Bill began by asking Marty in Buckley's Bard-like manner, whether or not the "General" intended to graduate. Marty retaliated with both an answer of his intentions (prayer) to graduate and a restatement of his political platform. He cried out that he "is not a kook" and he could continue to deliver all that he had promised. As Marty stated, "I feel that it is my duty to those people that voted for me to do what I promised to do in my campaign. Absolutely Nothing!"

The players then went into a spiel discussing the source of Marty's "no apology" statement.

As I understand it, *Off The Wall* will now remain off the wall even though it had been on the wall, if the masthead states it to be off the wall. Yet, it may be on the wall if it's not "Off the Wall" if the masthead does not state off the wall. Abbot and



Costello would have said that M.B.S. and B.C. were both "off the wall."

Bill also asked Marty if he was going to continue to keep the status quo of the gang of 4 by hanging signs. Marty maintained that he hung signs **only** in order to reconcile his differences with the past Administration. At this transition point, the heretofore ridiculous became the thereafter absurd. Marty expounded that it was not his fault that the 14 people who voted against his proposal (whose names were taken down purely for invitational purposes) were killed in a bus accident.

If it has seemed that I havw forgotten Bill's role in this act of fancy you are mistaken. Bill was so Buckleyesque that one felt the rushing air from his furtive forehead. Bill's eyebrows and facial expressions during Dr. Marty Strangelove's fluoridation sequence was hilarious.

Finally, kudos must go out to the media staff for their artistic camera work as well as to Marty and Bill for providing us with a little madness, to prevent us from going in that direction.



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CSU EXPANDS SUMMER SCHOOL

By Assistant Dean Sierk

Dean Ferris Anthony, coordinator of CSU's summer programs, in a news release dated April 25, 1977, announced an expanded, varied and improved 1977 summer program.

To avoid disappointing students depending upon eleven weeks of summer quarter residency to meet the "weeks in residence" requirement for graduation, the College of Law is offering a full quarter, eleven weeks, summer program. Three six credit hour courses (Commercial Law, Evidence, and Remedies), normally spread over two or more quarters, are being offered on a "complete in one quarter" basis in the day summer program in the hope of making them attractive to both Cleveland-Marshall and transient students.

Two courses (Housing and Urban Development Seminar in the late afternoon and Correctional Law in the evening) are being offered for the first time in several years. Each is designed to have some interdisciplinary appeal. Each is to be taught by an instructor well informed and enthusiastic about the specialized field.

Since summer classes are generally smaller, they may offer an opportunity for more individual attention than is possible during the nine month academic year.

As to the financial aspects, it should be noted that credit cards may be used for the first time this summer in paying registration fees. (And the fact that tuition just might go up in the fall is worth a thought or two).

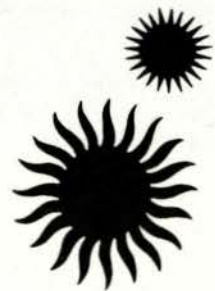
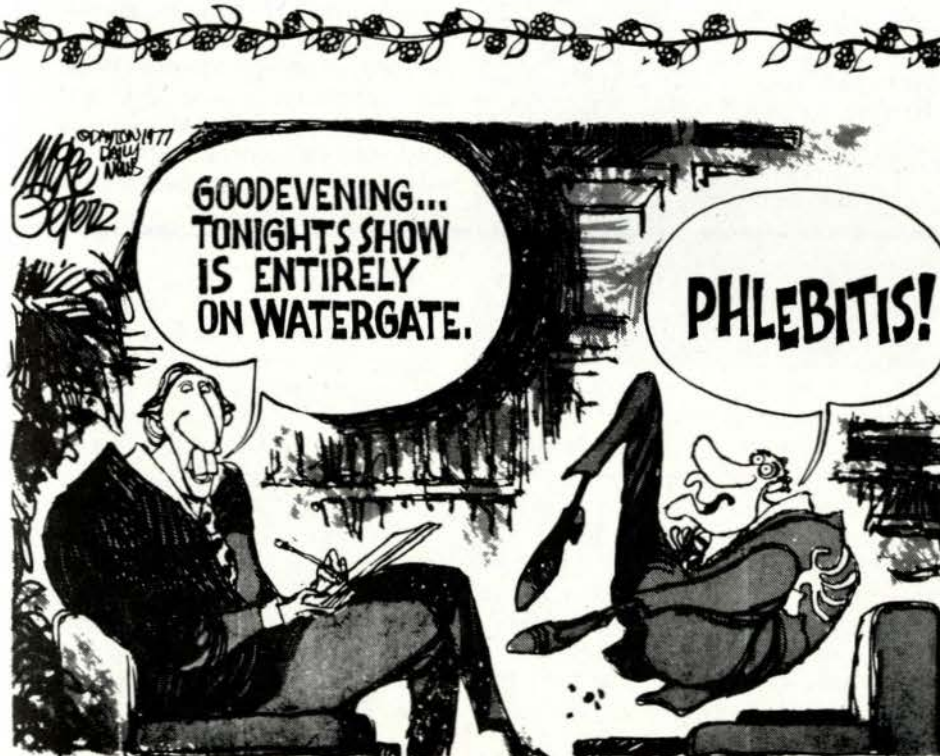
A special reason for law students to accelerate their graduation by attending summer school is avoidance of senior spring quarter panic before the July bar examinations. Typically every spring, seniors are inconvenienced by the overlap between final examinations and the beginning of bar review courses. Further, faculty delays in getting in spring quarter grades are especially frustrating to seniors.

A full range of academic services is available for summer students. In Dean Anthony's words, "Counseling and testing services, library facilities, recreation and cultural opportunities will be offered, just as they are during the other academic terms."

SOLAR LEGISLATION from page 4

comprehensive to be passed as a package, and has undergone extensive amending. (Certain parts of the bill may be shifted to other energy bills which are pending, such as a proposed energy policy and conservation act submitted by Rep. Arthur Brooks (D-14). Others contend that federal solar laws, especially President Carter's proposed legislation, would "pre-empt" H.B. 333, so that the need for solar tax breaks in Ohio is questionable.

Other solar energy considerations not adequately provided for in the bill include, development of solar building standards, which may be premature as the National Bureau of Standards, the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers, the ERDA, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development are all presently developing model codes for solar. Additionally, income and franchise tax incentives were deleted from the original H.B. 333. Finally, the bill does not adequately provide for passive solar systems, such as special "bead-walls" which let sunlight in during the day and prevent heat loss at night. (The interested reader should check out "Law and Solar Energy Systems" by R.L. Robbins in *Solar Energy*, 18(5), 1976).



But, problems or no problems, this and similar legislation will probably be enacted within the next year. Things look pretty bright for solar energy!

GAVEL GRATUITOUS GOSSIP

Starving Artists: --Students and faculty of Cleveland State University will present their wares at a two day starving artists pottery and glass sale, Friday and Saturday, June 3 and 4. The event will be held in CSU's University Hall Annex, 2506 Chester Avenue, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The public is invited.

Greene County Scholarships--The scholarship committee of the Greene County Bar Association has available a \$600 scholarship for a law student who will be entering the second or third year during the 1977-8 academic year. Applications should contain information as to the applicant's financial need, scholastic achievement and personal resume, with the applicant's Greene County address and telephone number. Applications should be mailed no later than May 31, 1977, to the attention of: Donald Weckstein, Suite One, 260 North Detroit Street, Xenia, Ohio 45385.

Tying the Knot--Congratulations to Debbie Preske, the Legal Clinic's Office Manager, on her recent wedding.

Dean Seeks Advice--Dean designate, Robert Bogomolny, recently met with a group of C-M students in order to listen to their views on what the most pressing problems are at our law school. Any students who did not have the opportunity to talk to Professor Bogomolny may mail any ideas or input to him at the following address: Professor Robert Bogomolny, Southern Methodist School of Law, Dallas Texas 75275.

Study Abroad--Cleveland, State students will have the opportunity to study at University College in London, England, this summer. One course offering that should be of particular interest to law students is History 697, The History of English Constitutional Law. The program will be held in downtown London, where students will have access to the British Museum, law libraries and local courts. Law school credit for the course will be given, pending approval by the interdisciplinary committee. / Total cost of the program is \$695, including travel, room, board and tuition. For more information, contact Timothy Runyon of the History Department, 687-3660.

ACLU Benefit--The Cleveland Quartet will stage a benefit performance for the Cleveland Civil Liberties Union on Friday, May 20 at 8 p.m. The concert will be held in Ford Auditorium in the Allen Memorial Library. Student tickets will cost \$2.00 and can be obtained by calling the ACLU at 781-6276 or by contacting Estie Rappaport.

Toilets Wanted--According to next year's Dean, Robert Bogomolny, the new law school building has a serious lack of bathrooms. At this point, there is little that can be done to rectify the situation. Perhaps urinating and defecating will be prohibited in the Code of Conduct.

Gavel Announcement

The Women's Law Caucus elections resulted in the following as Co-Coordinators:

Sue Edwards
Ellen Feinberg
Marcia Gransee
Gale Toko

Next fall, it is hoped that another co-coordinator will be elected in order to give first year women students representation. Women's Law Caucus looks forward to planning one May meeting when students can meet with the new officers and discuss plans for next fall's orientation.

The Gavel
Cleveland-Marshall College of Law
Cleveland State University
Cleveland, Ohio 44115