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Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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THE GAVEL

Volume 26, Issue 4

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

December 9, 1977

Judge Motley visits Marshall

by Lee Andrews

Federal Court Judge Constance Baker Motley, unquestionably moved by her own experiences, emphasized last week that the business of government is to establish justice. She came to the University to take part in the Visiting Scholars Program.

Noteworthy during her visit here were three remarks:

- Black professional students cannot expect to gain enrollment over more qualified white students.
- America's preoccupation with litigation can be traced to the success of black litigants.
- The new challenge facing America is to provide justice to the poor and to juveniles.

Judge Motley joined the staff of the NAACP legal defense fund while she was a senior at Columbia law school. She remained with the NAACP for 20 years, and fought the Civil Rights battles of the 60's. In the early 60's she argued 10 cases before the Supreme Court and won nine. She has been a federal court judge since 1966, when she was appointed to the bench for the Southeastern District of New York by President Johnson.

Judge Motley never defined "justice" during her speeches at the university. One gathered from her remarks that she was concerned with the government promoting equal treatment and equal representation, so that all would have the opportunity to "get ahead"

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Judge Constance Baker Motley at her recent Marshall Fund Lecture.

Gavel poll reveals study habits

by Marty Nadorlik

There can be little doubt that a common problem faced by first year law students is to analyze and organize a virtual avalanche of materials. These problems are compounded by undecipherable cases, inquisitorial professors, and a nagging sense of uncertainty that culminate in the initial moment of truth--the exam. The substance of what the student has learned during the course theoretically will be reflected on the test. Unfortunately, this is not always true. While exams do test degrees of knowledge in a given area, they also test one's ability to take exams, to write organized, logical prose in a pressure situation. This is why an orderly preparation strategy is essential for optimal performance.

Following the Civil Procedure Final this past June, a group of students descended on a local bar to celebrate the end of first year law studies. One friend of mine lamented that various pieces of advice given to him during the course of the year had been all

wrong. Realizing that first year students are often given conflicting advice, the *Gavel* recently conducted an informal survey of ninety upper division student to determine what exam methods work best for them. Preparation procedures and writing styles are highly individualized. Methods that work for some people may prove disastrous for others. This survey seeks not to advise, but to inform, and readers are free to draw their own conclusions from the data presented. Hopefully, this exposure to what avenues are available will be of some help. The percentages indicate the preferences of those responding.

- 1.) In preparing for an exam, on which of the following do you rely most heavily?
 - a. the case book 9.5%
 - b. your own notes & briefs . . . 35.7%
 - c. commercial materials 29.8%
 - d. a personal outline 25.0%
 - e. law review articles 0%
2. If you have used commercially prepared materials, can you state a

- general preference as to quality?
- a. Casenote Legal Briefs 5.7%
 - b. Coif 4.2%
 - c. Gilberts 57.2%
 - d. Bar Notes 8.6%
 - e. Smith's Review 24.3%

3. Do you find it helpful to refer to individual professor's past exams?
 - Yes 87.5%
 - No 12.5%

Most final exams are on reserve in the library. Referring to them familiarizes the student with the professor's writing style, and helps anticipate the type of question that may be asked.

4. Have you ever been involved in a study group, and if so did you find it helpful?
 - a. Yes, and it was helpful 57.7%
 - b. Yes, and it was not helpful . 16.7%
 - c. Never in study group 25.6%

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THE GAVEL

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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

Happy holidays from the Gavel

Since this will be our last publication of the quarter, *The Gavel* would like to extend the following good wishes for the holiday season. To the law library: One million dollars to spend on books. To Dean Robert Bogomolny: a qualified librarian who can spend the million. To the users of the library: adequate lighting so that they can read the books as well as a bathroom or two which they can utilize. To Professor Sam Sonenfield: \$500. To the janitor, Bill Stokes: may law students stop putting cigarettes out on newly buffed floors. To Terry Brennan and the SBA: more meetings conducted in a rational manner and many more successful happy hours. To the 37 students who will graduate this fall: Congratulations and may you all find jobs. To all of Cleveland-Marshall's students: Good luck on exams. To everybody at Cleveland-Marshall: Happy Holidays (exams notwithstanding) and we'll see you in January.

HELP WANTED

Earn \$3.50/Hour--How? Helping a handicapped student in the library. Work consists of legal research in connection with brief writing. Opportunities to do your own work, too. **Contact:** Placement officer, Room 125, or Marlene Shettel, Room 123. Work Study **not** a prerequisite.

MOOT COURT

The editors and staff of *The Gavel* wish to congratulate the following individuals who have qualified as Moot Court Team Members: Annette Abramczyk, David Brown, Janet Birney, Louise Cavanaugh, Christine Covey, Sue Edwards, John Haley, Steve Holtzman, Rande Horvath, Mark K. Kalivoda, Ron Kaplan, J. Terry Kennedy, Carlton Langer, Steve LaTourette, Steve Lesser, Ken Liffman, Alice Lucan, Karen Milks, Gary Moreland, Norm Nichols, Kurt Olsen, Judith St. Ledger-Roty, Joyce Sandy, William Schonberg, Wayne Strunk, Marcella Thompson, Margot Tillman, Greg Victoroff, James Violand, Brian Urban, Ann Wirsching, and Gary Zwick.

KUHLMAN PRAISED

To the Editor:

Your "Houdini" article ridiculing George Kuhlman was irresponsible, uncalled for, and unworthy of even a student publication. Mr. Kuhlman has worked long and hard for all of us. Last year he offered us his services as SBA President. Rightly or wrongly, we rejected his offer. It is insensitive at best for us to expect him to remain eager to serve us coffee and doughnuts now. If George has found other ways to use his talents, we should thank him for all he has done and wish him well. He has done more in two years here than most of us do in three. George Kuhlman is an honorable man. The *Gavel* should be so honorable.

James Patnode 3D



Rape attitudes exposed

by Mary Jo Kilroy

Feminism and feminist thought have been important forces in America society. The last ten years, especially, have seen advances made in the area of the legal status and legal rights of women.

One such advancement in consciousness has been made in the handling of rape cases. The courts and the police have come under attack for the way they have mistreated victims. Rape crisis centers have been organized to provide support for women. A judge in Wisconsin was recalled for his insensitive and inappropriate remarks. Yet the problem has not been totally eradicated. Institutions remain male dominated and the effects of the conditioning process and the dominant culture's view of women remain.

Law schools have been traditionally institutions run by, and attended by males. Cleveland-Marshall is proud of the number of women enrolled, and rightly so, yet even this school is mostly male. For Cleveland-Marshall's commitment to affirmative action and women students to become more than tokenism, *sexism* needs to be confronted in the classroom as well as the admissions office.

This has not happened. For instance, first year criminal law classes are often called upon to discuss rape cases. These discussions are frequently accompanied by laughter. There is no laughter when murder or burglary cases are discussed.

Discussion of *mens rea* in arson cases are treated with seriousness. *Mens rea* and rape, however, provokes smirks and giggling. The "last act" test of an attempted scheme to defraud is treated to finely drawn distinctions. The "last act" of an attempted rape is treated as a joke.

It is important for students and faculty members to realize the supportive effect this behavior has on the prevailing philosophy that women invite rape. Although the



instructor does not always make overtly sexist remarks, the phrasing of questions, the tone of voice, and the acceptance of the laughter indicate at best a crude thoughtlessness and at worst an acknowledgement that although overt sexism would not be tolerated, the point can be made implicitly. We are all "good old boys" here.

Students must carry the burden for ending this type of behavior. Student laughter encourages similar remarks. Students must analyze their own attitudes as well as those of the faculty member. Awareness of the problem is step one. Acting on it, the next. The non-tolerance of the laughter surrounding discussions of rape would improve others' awareness of sexism and contribute to its eradication. Attitudes changed here or formed here will carry over into our practices. Let us hope that C-M does not produce the Judge Archie Simonsons and insensitive prosecutors of the future.

To the Editor:

We the undersigned wish to congratulate Connie Haake and Bob Poklar on their graduation from Cleveland-Marshall. It was an intense two and one half years. Good luck.

Connie Haake
Bob Poklar

Letter

Professor Sonenfield's 'tactics', which the *Gavel* has called "self-serving...immature...childish and ill-conceived", should be judged in light of the place of salaries in the life of an institution or community.

First, status and worth are measured in this world primarily in terms of remuneration. As a member of the lowest paid class of professionals in this society, I have observed the low self-image of clergy and their inability to even "ask" that some of their legitimate needs be met by the institution which they serve. Women and minorities have also suffered a lousy self-image by not receiving "equal pay for equal work" or being denied access to more lucrative jobs. To allow one's self to be paid lower than a just salary is to encourage negative self-image.

Second, in the life of a community--be it a law school, church, or city, there should be room for differences and disagreements. To recognize Sam's differences, to disagree with him on policy, are part of the healthy life of a community and are accepted by him as well as most of us. But when these differences become the basis of denying a fair salary to a person, then the message that is heard is "we do not want him in this place." I believe that is the message delivered by some faculty members to Sam Sonenfield and he has heard them.

The attendant hurt and sense of rejection which he has felt and acted upon are not childish but part of what I believe it means to be human. I hope that as a law student that I am neither so smug or insensitive nor just plain naive about money, power, self-image, and community, that I fail in being so human, or so childish.

Michael Jupin, 2E
Sam's Property Class member

"We do brain surgery here...You come in with a skullful of mush and you go out thinking like a lawyer."
--Professor Kingsfield (Contracts)
The Paper Chase

from page 1 **MOTLEY**

in America.

While speaking to a group of BALSAs students, the Judge said Affirmative Action was necessary, but argued that college administrators in charge of A.A. programs have misplaced their emphasis. Students admitted under these programs, she said, have had problems staying in schools because administrators had bypassed black middle class students in favor of black students from the ghetto who do not have the same academic background." A better approach, Motley said, would be to develop a program that would enable blacks to start training early for professions, "just as whites do." She suggested that machinery be established at the college level to identify black students who could succeed in professional school and advise them on the courses they would need to compete. A final step, she said, would be to provide the financial aid middle class black students need to attend professional school.

Motley obviously drew upon her own background for this approach. The daughter of a chef and a housewife, she told the audience she could not afford to attend college after high school. While working in a youth program funded during the Depression, she impressed a white philanthropist who provided her not only with the money she needed to attend school, but also with advice on course selection. In summarizing her position, she emphasized that justice in education requires only that blacks be given the opportunity to compete as equal. "I don't believe blacks are any different than white. Blacks can't expect that they can get in over more qualified white students."

In her Marshall Fund Lectures entitled "New Perspectives on Justice", the Judge said that since the courts decided to enforce the paper rights offered earlier to blacks in the 13, 14, and 15 amendments, Blacks have made it in America.

She noted the emergence of a sizable black middle class. In turn, the successful use of the courts by Blacks, she said, has encouraged women, prisoners, welfare

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DAVTON DAILY NEWS 11/7/76
Mike
Sotter



Manos writes obscenity law

by Gail Gianasi Natale

Judge John M. Manos, a C-M alumnus, has written what may be the last word on obscenity for the foreseeable future in his decision in *Sovereign News Co. v. Falke*.

Judge Manos declared Ohio's obscenity statutes unconstitutionally overbroad and vague and warned that their impact on First Amendment rights is substantial and the "chilling effect is multiplied by the large number of persons caught in the statute's web."

Although the decision was limited to enjoining Cleveland and Cuyahoga County authorities from prosecuting the *Sovereign News Co.*, a book and magazine distributor, under R.C. Sec. 2907.01 and 2907.32, most court observers feel Judge Manos' decision will have impact throughout Ohio and will eventually come before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Judge Manos also tread where few judicial authorities have dared, offering a definition of "hardcore pornography."

The first 118 pages of his 147-page opinion (available from the Federal Clerk of Courts for \$75) are primarily concerned with procedural matters. In the remaining 28 pages he evaluates Ohio's obscenity laws finding they fail to meet the "conjunctive" three-part test set forth by the Supreme Court in 1973 in *Miller v. California*.

Miller mandates that to be obscene, a work taken as a whole,

appeals to prurient interest; that it contain patently offensive sexual conduct specifically defined by state law; and that the work taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

He then explained that the test can only be applied to "hardcore" material. The line between hardcore pornography, subject to restriction, and unrestricted illustrations of sexual conduct "depends on the amount of physical activity which is connected with the sexual depiction or description. If the human subjectis engaged in sexual action whether by himself or herself, or with another, then the material is 'hardcore' sexual conduct, as the Supreme Court used the term..."

Although to declare a state statute unconstitutional is "manifestly strong medicine," Judge Manos admitted, he held that the "degree of impact on First Amendment rights is substantial because of the extent of the overbreadth."

Ohio Rev. Code Sec. 2907.01(F) decrees that material is "obscene" if any of several elements exists and is thus invalid because all parts of the Miller test must be satisfied before the material may be found obscene.

The judge went on to say that Constitutional protection was restricted by the Ohio statute "and, though the form of expression may not be appealing, it may not be censored under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the First Amendment.

SONENFIELD MOURNED

To the Editor:

With the resignation of Professor Sam Sonenfield, one cannot help but stop and pause to consider the magnitude of the loss being suffered by this institution. To merely say that the loss is a great one is to do Professor Sonenfield, and reality, a great disservice.

Professor Sonenfield's resignation, it becomes evident, signals the near end of an era, of a genre of academicians and scholars to whom a great debt is owed. It would be surely unfair to say that at all times, to all students, Sam Sonenfield was the most popular member of this Law School's faculty. It would be even more unfair to say that that was his goal, or indeed, that it should have been. Lack of popularity is often a consequence of lack of understanding and it is only at a later point, once it is possible to remove oneself to the status of an observer of that which, one was, at one time an active participant, does a true appreciation of that which one, when a participant was afforded and exposed to, come and the utility and transcendence of which is recognized.

The intricate manipulations and governmental compulsions to which are currently being resorted in the effort to answer the demands of the current generation have reduced the true intellectuals in our academic communities to an embattled few. Only strong professors can resist the temptation to vitiate their learning,

to relax their discipline, and to repudiate the exacting requirements of their specialty.

"What we are we shall teach, not voluntarily, but involuntarily", said Ralph Waldo Emerson. Nevertheless, true scholars now in America's institutions of higher education are expected to beat a supplicating path to the offices of new university bureaucrats who are charged with promoting "innovative" and "affirmatively active" programs. Faced by firing squads of student pressure groups, these scholars and academicians are often forced to squander their learning in attempts to accommodate the titles and descriptions of their academic courses to the newspaper headlines and to the imperatives of newly publicized minorities. Happily, some do not. Happily, some fight attempts to infiltrate these institutions with those somehow believing in some sort of "right" to such training--to infiltrate with the aid and assistance of a governmental bureaucracy and police power originally formulated to provide a forum for the impartial adjudication of these acts of force. Happily, some fight attempts to infuse the Rule of Law with heavy doses of the subjective and with the idea of the separability of personal freedom from the Rule of Law.

Under pressure applied largely by political forces and blatantly self-conscious minority groups, colleges and universities have accepted growing student involvement in

academic decisions, lowered standards for students and faculty and modernized curricula by revising them downward. They have succumbed to a deplorable humbuggery, offering specious courses of instruction, indulging in fly by night educational schemes, and promoting a sensationalism that is based on the principle that, as stated by William Graham Sumner almost a century ago, "seeming is as good as being". Its sponsors have cheapened the whole educational process by holding out the hope of a "royal road to learning, when, in fact, the only way to learn is by labor of the mind in observing, comparing, and generalizing, and any patent method which avoids this irksome labor produces sham results and fails of producing the mental power and discipline of which education consists". Happily, some have resisted--not always prevailing--but resisting nonetheless.

Professor Sonenfield and a few others on our faculty represent a dying breed: a breed having dedicated themselves to scholarship and who have had the presence of mind, and the strength of their convictions in the face of adversity to refuse to lower themselves to the merely popular, to the half truth, to the approximate, to the almost. To him, and to them we owe thanks, but more importantly, to him, to them, and to ourselves, we owe emulation.

Luke Brown

White collar crime examined

CLEVELAND--Most crimes are not committed by poor, unemployed and deprived persons, says a Cleveland State University expert. Most crimes occur not on the street, but in the offices of corporations, public agencies and other institutions.

Dr. Vijay K. Mathur, professor of economics at CSU, believes society provides powerful economic incentives to commit so-called "white collar" crime because the risks are few and the payoffs can be enormous.

"The President's Crime

Commission estimated in 1967 that the loss to the public annually through securities fraud alone is somewhere in the range of \$500 million to \$1 billion," said Dr. Mathur. That figure is at least as high as the nation's losses from robbery, burglary, larceny of \$50 or more, and auto theft combined, he added.

Since the Crime Commission's report, developing computer technology has turned into a new paradise for white collar criminals, said Dr. Mathur. Few computer criminals are caught and many

prosper.

Contrary to what many people believe, Dr. Mathur said, most criminals are not irrational or "sick" personalities. Being rational persons, they respond to society's strong incentives to commit crime.

White collar criminals, said Dr. Mathur, actually try to avoid risks by combining legitimate work with part-time crime.

As long as their chances of being detected and convicted are slight they continue their double existence. If society is to cut down

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Study habits revealed

from page 1

A positive factor about study groups is that they divide the workload evenly among several students, thereby enabling time allocation to other areas. Detractors claim that they fail when one person does a shoddy job in preparing his segment, or, conversely, when a prima donna attempts to dominate the group.

5. Did you find that a good night's rest enabled you to write a good paper, or was cramming a better approach?

- a. Good night's rest 62.8%
b. Cramming 37.2%

Cramming is more conducive to eleventh hour preparation, or to nervous types who feel that they must keep plugging away until the bitter end. Those who advocate the

rest and relaxation approach say that an all night cram is more likely to leave one exhausted rather than informed.

6. Do you read the entire exam before beginning to write your answers?

- a. Yes 76.4%
b. No 23.6%

7. Do you ordinarily outline exam questions before answering them?

- a. Yes 70.6%
b. No 29.4%

8. If you have not read the material for any given course, what is the best method for catching up?

- a. Hornbooks 32.9%
b. Commercial outlines 50.0%
c. Amphetamines 7.9%
d. Other (specify) 9.2%

This question is not to be construed as an endorsement of amphetamines; it was asked solely to determine the prevalence of their use. In fact, one professor related a story of how he had to fail a student who freaked out on an exam.

Most responses under the "other" category indicated that reading the material was the best solution.

9. Briefly, what other words of advice would you offer?

To paraphrase the most often repeated responses, you should be nervous but not panicky. Excessive nerves will severely hamper your performance. Try not to fall behind during the course; periodically review and outline material already covered. Pay attention to key words and phrases the professor used during the course and utilize them on the exam. Lastly, don't rule out prayer.

Waetjen discusses law school

by Jack Kilroy

Cleveland State University President Walter Waetjen held a "press conference" on Friday morning, December 2 in his Fenn Tower office for editors of CSU student publications. In what was more of an informal discussion over coffee and doughnuts than a press conference, Waetjen predictably presented positive aspects of recent developments at CSU.

Reading from a prepared agenda, Waetjen highlighted the increased budget allocation due to a rise in student enrollment; the current faculty vote on switching from the Public Employees Retirement System to the State Teachers Retirement System; the ongoing public relations campaign in the Cleveland area; and the upcoming evaluation of the College of Business graduate programs for accreditation purposes. Waetjen also spoke with enthusiasm about recent developments in the College of Law.

Foremost in Waetjen's discussion of the law school was the start of the million dollar fundraising campaign for the law library. The president termed the campaign "an opportunity to make a quantum jump" in the quality of the library.

President Waetjen is optimistic about the possibility of reaching the million dollar goal and explained the expected sources of the money. The university expects to be granted \$200,000 from the Cleveland Foundation; a goal of \$300,000 has been set for donations from alumni, law firms, corporations and faculty. The state legislature has already allocated \$100,000 in the capital expenditure budget; and the balance is to be received from other foundations. To date, a gift of \$45,000 from the Eaton Corporation is the largest private donation.

Mr. Melvin C. Arnold, executive vice president of law and corporate relations at Eaton Corporation has

been appointed chairman of the campaign. Waetjen said that Mr. Arnold has already devoted "a shocking amount of time and hard work" to the campaign. Anthony Garofoli is in charge of the alumni portion of the campaign and Professor Hyman Cohen is organizing the faculty donations. A question was asked about the propriety of soliciting law school secretarial and clerical workers for donations. President Waetjen said that he did not know if that had occurred.

Waetjen briefly announced a law school reception for judges which will be part of the dedication of the new building. This portion of the dedication will be open to students at date to be announced in the future.

As the meeting concluded, Waetjen said that when downtown lawyers ask him about CSU he tells them, "hire some of our law students and see for yourself."

Crime

from page 5

on white collar crime, it must increase the certainty and severity of punishment, with the emphasis on the certainty, he contends.

Dr. Mathur is careful to draw distinctions between the chances of being arrested and the chances of being punished.

"A myth among the general population is that if we put enough policemen on the streets, the crime rate will drop significantly," he said.

"Pouring money into police departments without giving attention to the operation of the judicial system is not going to make much of a dent in crime rates."

He noted that the case overloads, legal technicalities, plea bargaining and current probation and parole practices decrease the likelihood of punishment.

Dr. Mathur added that just because the severity of punishment is a deterrent to crime does not mean that if judges and juries simply start meting out harsher punishment, the

crime rate will drop, as some have claimed.

"First of all, the punishment has to suit the crime," Dr. Mathur said. "Second, it must be understood that harsher punishment will not make much headway in reducing crime if the punishment is not certain."

Dr. Mathur and others have completed studies which show that the certainty of punishment is a greater deterrent to crime than the severity of punishment.

In fact, increasing the severity of punishment across the board may even lessen the chances that a person will be punished at all, Dr. Mathur found in a just-completed study of crime in large urban areas.

"This may indicate that judges are reluctant to award harsher punishment if the punishment is given, and juries will find criminals guilty of a lesser offense if the punishment is severe for a particular offense," he said.

One solution to this dilemma may be mandatory sentencing for various crimes, particularly serious ones, the economist said.

from page 4 **MOTLEY**

recipients, and indeed all Americans to take their claims to court.

Motley argued that America today faces the challenge of providing justice to the poor and to juveniles. The poor, black and white, are trapped in inferior city schools. The next issue facing the courts, Motley predicts, is arbitrary state action allowing unequal allotments to education. Motley said, in an SBA coffee hour, that America is losing millions of blue collar jobs a day, which increases the importance of having a good education. *Rodriguez* is a barrier to equal school appropriations, she admits, but she notes that it was a 5-4 decision.

Meanwhile, she argues that our system of law is in jeopardy if we do not accord juveniles justice. She states that a major problem in America is lack of respect for the law. One reason for the problem is that juveniles are turned off by their first encounters with the criminal justice morass. She argues that law and order in the streets will not come until the rights of juveniles are respected.

Judge Motley concluded her speech by noting that the other branches of government have not always shared the court's burden of promoting justice in this country. She urged individuals to elect public officials who will demand justice. She also urged individuals to maintain an independent voice.

**HAPPY HOLIDAYS
FROM THE GAVEL**

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GAVEL CALLED A RAG**To the Editor:**

My God!, how far will you push us? I sat silently through the now-famous Kilroy-Prince Charles episode, as I firmly believe that strongly felt views should be given intelligent conversation. A slight smirk even crossed my lips when I read that the incident was praised by Kilroy's ex-roomie. After all, some of my former roommates have nice things to say about me too. However, your 'First Annual Houdini Award' (Vol. 26, I. 3) transgressed the bounds of decency and good taste. First, even if George Kuhlman's reasons for devoting less time with the student body are self-serving, I would volunteer that his past service to the C-M community far outweighs any that your 'rag' pretends to offer. Second, it just might be that outside interests or problems have necessitated a reduction in the time that George can spend at school. If so, your public ridicule be ill-advised. Although my grandfather long ago warned me of the danger of engaging in a pissing fight with a skunk, I would encourage you to alter your editorial policy. In the future, why not go directly to the horse's mouth for your information before spewing it out the poor animal's more famous orifice?

Steve LaTourette

SAM'S PRINCIPLED**To the Editor:**

With regard to your *Gavel* Editorial: Sonenfield Right and Wrong: Since when does a fight over an issue of principle, one of "professional self-respect" as quoted from your published letter by Prof. Sonenfield (see page 7 of your last *Gal* issue), become "childish and ill conceived"???? The professor is *not* resigning over a mere "issue of salaries" but, in his own words, over a gross inequality and shabby treatment meted out to him on his every attempt at seeking fairness. He is not the sole recipient of such treatment. Your editorial itself cites the fact that "a number of qualified faculty members have left Cleveland-Marshall in the past three years". That Professor Sonenfield has decided to leave also is not "childish and ill conceived". It seems no one will listen to him other than the students who know and respect him as a truly great and talented teacher. What is childish and ill conceived is the selfish outlook of your editorial: i.e. that the professor

must forget about his self-respect as a lawyer and law professor and remain in a position that galls his very sense of justice and fair play just because "the task of first year property students will be made greater" if he follows his principles and resigns.

Mary Charvat

Addendum: I hope that you will not be reduced to Noting that: "The letter above is reproduced in the same form as it was received. ... (including the typing) errors as appeared in the original letter." as was very visibly noted on the letter to the editor by M. Miller of your last issue. I would find it grossly embarrassing to find that typing errors are equated with spelling and grammatical errors which, by strong implication in your Note, indicate a mind that is incapable of thinking or forming opinions because it cannot show a polished control over the English language in aspects such as spelling and proper punctuation.

Emergency procedures

For your general information, please consider the following procedure should you encounter someone who becomes seriously ill in the building: Call Campus Security on Extension 2111 immediately. We are informed that

a Security Officer will administer assistance within two minutes. Campus Security, in turn, will contact the City's Emergency Rescue Unit for assistance usually within five minutes.