Graduates run for jobs.
Editor's Parting Note

Becoming a Cynic

Finishing the last sentence of the last question of the last law school exam, I closed my blue book and aimlessly stared at the rest of the class still taking the exam. Twisting my lips into a half smile, I laughed to myself. The irony, I thought, to finish law school and yet feel empty and lost. After finishing an exam, I normally would go to a bar for a double bourbon which would invariably always be chased down with one or two more — a ritual better known as anesthesia by intoxication. This time however, I could not bring myself to leave the classroom. I remained seated, my mind preoccupied with my law school experience.

Quixotic or just romantically naive, I said to myself, as I tried to suppress my urge to guffaw. I had come to law school full of idealism, full of enthusiasm to become a member of what I then considered as an honorable profession. Like so many other law students, I had envisioned law school to be somewhat of an intellectual center devoid of the pettiness and duplicity that is associated with the “real world.” How untrue. How sad it is to have come to law school splendidly romantic and after three years leave as a confined cynic full of mistrust — a Diogenes.

As I reminisced, I realized that the so-called “law school experience” was nothing more than a self-delusion replete with hypocrisy, pretentiousness and egocentrism. Perhaps reaching the end of law school had made me maudlin. Perhaps, but I think not. No, I was not drunk with self-pity nor tearfully sentimental. Of course not. Disappointed? Yes, but it was more than that. Peed, that’s right: I waspeeved from ever so grandiously deluding myself prior to entering law school. Here I had come to law school, all fired up, ready to embark on a career in a profession which prides itself for advocating for the advocates of socio-political and economic rights of the vanguards, if you wish. Little did I know that the learning institutions of this profession as well as its candidates are ethically bankrupt.

I had watched Paperchase and yes, I was moved. Naive? Perhaps, but not queer. I had expected to have one or two Kingsfields who would inspire me by their tactics of intimidation, to meet one or two Harts and Fords, and if lucky, to have a fling with some sexy daughter of a law school professor. Instead, I found egotistical professors, interested more in ego stroking than teaching. It’s what you call the law school quid pro quo, i.e., either stroke my ego, be my instrument of duplicity and be servile to me or you will be victimized by my vindictiveness. The majority of the law students are not much better. You have your mercenaries, whose academic achievements can be measured by theirupidity which is only superseded by their quest for prestige; you have your cutthroats — the laggos of law school who get their jollies off by trying to convince others into believing that they are on a constant verge of flunking an exam or dropping out of law school; and of course, you have your sycophants, acting as alter egos for professors. Sad, I thought, that I will have to deal with some of these people after law school. But then, I’ll have my guard up; they’re bound to be just as hypocritical and mercenary after they leave law school.

While these thoughts went through my mind, I came across memories worth cherishing. While in law school, I did meet professors of the highest academic caliber, worthy of praise which I have been unable to put into words. These are professors who lack an ego, do not know what selfishness is, and are incapable of treating students with the intellectual contempt that other professors so fondly boast of. And yes, I did meet students whom I consider far too superior in qualities to deserve my acquaintance. Friendships were indeed built.

Before I could finish my thoughts, I heard the professor announce that the time was up time to turn in the final blue books of the final exam. Well, I thought to myself, better go for a double bourbon, or better yet, why not make it a triple.

MICHAEL G. KARNAVAS
Departing Editor
Fran — We Love You
By Michael G. Karnavas
Just remember back to your first day at C-M. You probably got here extra early and with two things in mind; first, find the toilet because your nerves had the best of you; and second, get some coffee. Not to over-tax your memories, but do you remember getting your first cup of coffee or tea from Fran? Well, I do.

I had come to C-M around 7:30 bringing along an insatiable desire for coffee. Around 8:05 this cheerful lady came through the cafeteria carrying a small steel box with three men behind her, bearing the morning delights. Not knowing any better, I rushed to greet her as she was unlocking her snack bar door. Fran, with a look that could stop a herd of buffalo on a stampede, told me that I would have to wait until she could "set-up." Frankly, I did not understand what she meant, but too afraid to ask, I stepped back (actually got the hell out of her way) and waited for about five minutes until she was "set-up." By this time I could hardly stand up, having not had my first cup of coffee. My turn eventually came up (the three bearers of the morning delights always get served first) and having a 20 dollar bill in my hand, I asked for a large coffee. Well, I’m sure if you are a day student at C-M you know what followed next. That’s right, I went across Euclid Avenue for coffee since Fran would not change my 20 dollar bill.

Three years later, I still greet Fran around 8 a.m. and the three bearers of the morning delights still follow behind her, and yes, I do let her "set-up." Fran has been a mother to all C-M students. If you have a cold, she’ll spike your tea; if you’re sad, she’ll tell you a good joke; if you’re low on cash, she’ll help you out; and if you hand her a 20 dollar bill in the morning for a cup of coffee, you’ll end up across Euclid Avenue.

Fran has been good to all of us and that’s why we all love her.

Women’s Workshop

By Linda Kesterson
The Women’s Law Caucus at Cleveland-Marshall works to promote the full integration of women into the law profession. One of the major activities of the Caucus is sponsoring the annual Women’s Legal Rights Workshop. The Workshop provides two services: it addresses legal concerns of women in the community and it provides an opportunity for women law students to prepare and present materials relevant to those concerns. The individual workshops are designed to enable the participants to understand their rights in a wide range of situations and to feel confident about seeking legal advice when their rights are violated.

The Workshop is a day-long event consisting of a series of individual workshop sessions led primarily by law students with a few being led by experts from the Cleveland community. Over 100 people attended this year’s Workshop which was held at the law school on May 1st. Each participant had the opportunity to attend four of the twenty-one workshops — two in the morning session and two in the afternoon. This year’s topics were: Battered Women/Domestic Violence. Consumer Rights, Copyright Law for Writers and Artists, Criminal Justice, Domestic Relations, Employment Discrimination, Important Legislation: State and Federal, Lesbian Rights, Landlord/Tenant, Patient’s Rights in a Mental Hospital, The Pregnant Teenager, Property Buying, Rape, Reproductive Rights, Rights of a Surviving Spouse, Rights of the Disabled, Sex-Based Institutionalization, Student Rights, Taxation, Women’s Rights, and Women’s Self-Defense.

Between the morning and afternoon sessions a panel discussion entitled “Women’s Rights in the Eighties” was held in the Moot Court Room. The emphasis of the panel was on the continuing need for awareness and action. Eileen Roberts, Executive Director of the Cleveland American Civil Liberties Union spoke on individual rights, including the threats to individual freedom posed by the so-called Family Protection Act. Linda Batway, Executive Director of WomenSpace addressed the current problems faced by women, especially the growing numbers of poor women, in the area of social services, including child care services and employment opportunities. Susan Wilson, an organizer for Communication Workers of America, AFL-CIO stressed the problems faced by women in all areas of employment — blue, white and “pink” collar — with an emphasis on wages and economics. Mary Boyle, former State Representative, spoke of her recent experiences as a woman in Ohio politics and stressed the urgent need for more political activity by women. The audience, as well as the speakers, voiced serious concern about the large number of underemployed and unemployed women.

In addition to attending four workshops and participating in the panel discussion, each participant received a copy of the Workshop Handbook. The Handbook is a compilation of the papers prepared by the workshop leaders for their workshop presentations. The Handbook offers a wide range of useful information and provides a ready source of information on community resources.

Copies of the 1982 Handbook are available through Women’s Caucus for $5.00.

Continued on page 10

PAD and Women’s Caucus sponsored a plant sale for two days in April.
Legal Aid Society

By Kathleen Ende

According to Richard Gurbi, director of the civil division and a key administrator of Legal Aid, the pending federal budget cuts will severely limit the range of legal aid services.

"Staff members are not being replaced as they leave, which increases the case load on those that remain," he said. "Also, we are limited in the number of new clients we can accept. We have hired no new attorneys since 1980, and three of our current staff are leaving in June 1982."

This cut in services contrasts dramatically with the growing numbers of the indigent community.

The Legal Aid Society specializes in poverty law. This includes family law, housing and landlord disputes, social security, welfare and unemployment compensation disputes, financial problems such as collection, garnishment and reposition, and criminal work. Although they do not serve other administrative matters mainly dealt in basic nuts and bolts matters, they mainly deal in basic nuts and bolts legal service.

In 1981 the LAS handled 8,000 civil cases. As the federal funding provides that no federal money be spent on criminal representation, the criminal division is totally funded by non-federal money. In existence since 1963, the criminal division is headed by Roger Hurley, a well respected local trial attorney. In 1981 they handled 5,528 misdemeanors and 7,332 preliminary hearings. Funding for the criminal division includes a $44,000,000 contract with the Cuyahoga County Public Defender to handle the defense of all indigent defendants at preliminary hearings in Cleveland Municipal Court; and a $195,300.00 contract with the City of Cleveland to handle the defense of all indigent misdemeanors. Also, 42 U.S.C. §1988 provides some them some courts costs and attorney fees for cases dealing with civil rights violations.

The LAS has a healthy relationship with the Greater Cleveland Bar Association (GCBA). According to C. Lyonel Jones: "The GCBA refers many indigent clients to us, and has developed a task force to deal with our pending financial crisis. They also fund a project with us called 'The Bar Advocacy Project,' which deals with the mentally disabled confined to state hospitals and the VA hospital, in an attempt to represent the legal needs of these people."

Other projects within LAS include: "Urban Development," which represents the elderly on utility rate hikes before the Public Utilities Commission, and "Center for Cooperative Action," a non-legal unit assisting local groups in defining community problems, and in developing a community strategy to address these problems. LSC has never reauthorized, and regular funding again resumes, there will be amendments added, designed to limit the scope of legal services. One such amendment would prohibit the use of federal funds for class actions against local, state or federal government agencies. This amendment would directly affect a program within the LAS known as "Law Reform."

"Law Reform" has been successful in actions against local nursing homes and institutions (such as the juvenile detention home and the Mansfield Reformatory) in gaining corrections in the unlawful conditions within. Law Reform has contested abrupt and unanticipated changes in local welfare regulations and policies.

C. Lyonel Jones says, "Law Reforms attempts to redress the grievances of a particular class against government agencies. Class actions compromise only a part of the work done within Law Reform. Other vehicles of change include individual plaintiff cases, appeals work and special proceedings. Often results are had through negotiations spurned by the threat of impending litigation."

The LAS, and those programs like it, are an individual asset in our system of government. The cornerstone of our democracy rests on the maxim of "equal justice for all." This does not cease to apply to "all" as long as Legal Aid Societies exist.

Street Law

The Moot Court Room of C-M was an extremely busy place from April 26th to May 7th as the Street Law Program held its sixth annual Mock Trial Competition. Twenty-one teams from seventeen high schools were entered in the competition. The teams were coached by C-M students in the Street Law Program. The mock trial is one part of the Street Law instructional program offered to Cleveland and suburban high school students. This program allows class teachers to coach law students from C-M to form an instructional team in working with high school pupils.

This year's competition was won by Team No. I of Glenville High School. Approximately 600 high school students took part in the program. At the conclusion of the Street Law Course high school students are given a case to prepare. This year's case (argued at C-M and 30 other law schools across the country) involved a sex discrimination case in which a hospital administrator fired a male nurse. A panel of lawyers scored each team and its members on presentation, oral advocacy skills, and overall performance under pressure. There were 33 pupils on the winning team from Glenville, and each team in the competition argued both for and against the defendant versus opposing teams — thus each team provided its own pupils in the roles of defense attorney, prosecutor, and witnesses.

The winning team was coached by Michael Downing. Congratulations to all C-M students in the Street Law Program, who did such a fine job in coaching/teaching their respective teams.

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First and foremost the civil rights lawyer must know the basic social history that will permit him/her to avoid the mistakes of the past and profit from the triumphs of various civil rights champions that have preceded him/her. In addition to this basic knowledge the Judge spoke of the development and maintenance of free legal services for the public good. He set several goals for the civil rights lawyers of the 80's: (1) the successes of the 60's create the problems of the 80's, as only symbolic but not substantive equality has been achieved — thus the advocate must strive to achieve that equality; (2) the lawyer must hold on to the rights won in the 60's, making sure they are safeguarded in the 80's; and (3) he or she must guide the costly fight for civil rights within the pressures of our current troubled economic conditions. Thus the 80's will need a constant vigilance by the civil rights lawyers, which means, "Being in the battle on a day-to-day basis." This also means a constant redress of grievances so that past mistakes and problems aren't repeated.

Justice Henderson concluded his talk with a question and answer session, but before starting the session he spoke of "his dream." "...I have a dream that all lawyers...will also be civil rights lawyers, that is — work towards preserving the rights to which all persons are entitled to by virtue of citizenship. I have a dream that someday all lawyers will honor their ethical duty by saying — no, I will not counsel clients...across that fine line of legality that allows them to discriminate. I have a dream that the idealistic young men and women who enter our nation's law schools...do not lose their innate sense of right and wrong as they learn the skills of arguing both sides of every issue, sometimes out of both sides of their mouths. That they will march forth from these legal halls of learning to say — I will not use my skills in support of that cause for it is wrong; for I will use my skills for that cause although I get no fee, for it is right for me to do so. Those will be The Civil Rights Lawyers of the Eighties, and that is my dream."

Judging by the questions and interest of the audience as well as the speaker one can conclude that Thelton Henderson was correct in emphatically stating that the civil rights movement isn't dead; and that Judge Henderson's dream is within our grasp.

Continued on page 8
THE CLEVELAND PROSECUTOR MEDIATION PROGRAM

By Jose C. Feliciano
Chief Police Prosecutor and
Bradley M. Weiss
Mediation Coordinator

Introduction

In late January, the Cleveland Prosecutor's Office began a new dispute resolution program. The new program uses proven mediation techniques to assist Cleveland citizens in negotiating out-of-court settlements in disputes involving criminal misdemeanor charges. The program will process an estimated 15,000 citizen complaints a year. Approximately 70 to 80 percent of these complaints will be scheduled for mediation hearings.

The Mediation Program is being funded over the next three years by the Cleveland Foundation. At the end of this three year period, the responsibility of the program will rest with the City of Cleveland.

The cases scheduled for mediation will mainly involve interpersonal disputes between neighbors, friends, co-workers, family members or acquaintances. Typical charges will include minor assaults, menacing, criminal damaging, dog nuisances or similar misdemeanors. Settlements reached in mediation hearings can be expected to include repair, return or replacement of property, acceptance of social service referrals, payment of medical expenses, or agreements to modify or cease specific behavior. Below are typical cases that will be scheduled for mediation.

- John S. and David L. were roommates. They decided to go their separate ways, a disagreement arose over the ownership of a stereo and some record albums in their apartment. The argument escalated into a shoving match which resulted in David knocking over the stereo. John charged David with assault and criminal damaging.

- Donald R. and his son Michael R. were drinking in Donald's home. Michael, who had a history of drinking problems, lost his temper and threatened his father. Donald charged Michael with menacing.

- Dan C. and Judy S. are neighbors. Judy is a real estate agent and Dan is temporarily out of work. At a recent encounter, Judy scolded Dan for not looking hard enough for a job. The next morning, Judy found Dan in front of her home swearing, making obscene gestures and throwing rocks. Judy charged Dan with disorderly conduct.

The above cases have one thing in common, the disputing parties have family, social and neighborhood relationships which give them strong incentives to find ways to live peacefully with one another. These situations are not unusual in that most criminal misdemeanor complaints involve family members, neighbors, friends and people who generally know each other and have an on-going relationship.

In addition, citizen filed cases also suffer from problems of proof, resulting in a few successfully prosecuted cases. There are basically two reasons for this. First, there is insufficient evidence to "prove beyond a reasonable doubt" that the defendant has committed a crime. Second, a close personal relationship usually exists between the prosecuting witness and the defendant leading the prosecuting witness to change his or her mind about pursuing the case.

As a result of these limitations in the criminal justice system, the Prosecutor's Office began to look for alternative methods for resolving minor disputes arising in the City of Cleveland. The Prosecutor's Office, after developing a planning grant, invited the Director of the American Bar Association's Special Committee on the Resolution of Minor Disputes to examine their office operations and procedures. As a result of this visit, the Director produced two reports which recommended that the Prosecutor's Office go ahead with their plans to develop a dispute resolution program.

The Cleveland Mediation Program

The program that has been developed is modeled after two well established programs which prosecutor staff members observed in Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio. These programs are the Cincinnati Private Complaint Program and the Columbus Night Prosecutor Program. Both of these programs utilize mediation techniques to resolve citizen disputes.

The Columbus Night Prosecutor Program, which is a permanent part of their City Attorney's Office, is generally perceived as the exemplary mediation program for mediation hearings in Columbus resulting in a dramatic lessening of those cases that normally congest the criminal justice system.

The Cleveland Mediation Program, like the Columbus Night Prosecutor Program, is based on the mediation concept. Mediation is a process in which a neutral third party (mediator) aid the disputants in fashioning a mutually acceptable solution to their criminal dispute. Often the discussion of a problem conducted by a neutral third party opens up communication among the disputing parties and eventually leads to a solution. Frequently when the underlying problem is identified and resolved, there is less chance for recurrence. A mediator's goal is not to impose a solution upon the disputants, but rather to have the parties themselves arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement. There are basically two reasons why a compromise reached by the disputing parties is more likely to be successful than one imposed upon them. First, the persons involved obviously know their situation better than any outside party could. The disputants more often than not have a better grasp of their own capabilities of what is likely to work for them. Secondly, people tend to resent being told what to do and are more likely to follow through on solutions which they themselves suggested and agreed to during a mediation hearing.
Mediation is a technical skill and its use in a hearing will be as structured as any court proceeding. The hearings are confidential and are conducted in a private room in the Prosecutor's office. The mediator conducts the hearing in such a way that each party will have the opportunity to tell his or her side of the story without interruption. Once the problem is identified, the mediator evaluates and helps the parties generate possible solutions to their problem.

When an agreement has been reached, the mediator records the settlement, reads it to the parties, and asks them once again for their commitment to the solution. In concluding a hearing, the mediator advises the parties that they will be contacted in one to two weeks to determine if they are adhering to their agreement.

Citizens Benefit

One of the benefits of a Prosecutor Mediation Program is that citizens have access to the legal system to resolve their disputes at no direct cost to themselves. Furthermore, the mediation hearings are scheduled at nights and on weekends to accommodate the working public. Citizens' complaints are quickly handled in that hearings are scheduled one week to ten days after the complaint is filed with the Prosecutor's office.

The ABA's Special Committee on the Resolution of Minor Disputes has found that 80 to 85 percent of those people who have gone through a mediation hearing came out generally feeling satisfied about it came out generally feeling satisfied about the process. On the other hand, experience has shown that a large majority of those people who go through the court system feel they did not get a fair deal and leave the criminal justice system feeling nothing has been accomplished.

A Valuable Referral Service for Attorneys

The Cleveland Prosecutor Mediation Program can be a very useful referral service for area attorneys dealing with minor criminal disputes. All lawyers in private practice are form time to time presented with cases in which the difference between right and wrong is minimal. Many times it is difficult to even determine who is the aggressor as is the victim. Often attorneys are placed in compromising positions when they have to explain why the standard legal system will not effectively solve the problem at hand. Interpersonal disputes involving assault, menacing, criminal damaging, and telephone harassment are examples of cases which will be suitable for mediation. The Cleveland Prosecutor Mediation Program, with its staff of trained mediators and intake counselors, provides a viable and attractive alternative for lawyers faced with this situation.

A Cleveland Prosecutor Mediation Program is a confidential, out-of-court procedure based on the mutual cooperation of the disputants. The need for a cooperative atmosphere and confidentiality in a hearing is essential if the mediation process is to be successful. Since lawyers are trained in adversarial skills, their approach to an interpersonal dispute may sometimes not be consistent with what occurs in a mediation hearing. Because of this problem, the Cleveland Prosecutor Mediation Program will reserve the final judgment on whether a lawyer will or will not be permitted to attend the hearing.

Program Administration and Staff Training

The Cleveland Prosecutor Mediation Program will be administered by Brad Weiss. Mr. Weiss, who has advanced degrees in government and law, has trained mediators and worked extensively as a mediator with the Columbus Night Prosecutor Program. Assisting Mr. Weiss in developing a Prosecutor Mediation Program in Gail Young, an Assistant Prosecutor who is also trained in mediation techniques. Technical assistance in the implementation of this program has been provided by the Cincinnati Institute of Justice. This is the same group of advisors who developed and implemented the Cincinnati Private Complaint Program.

The training was conducted by the Program Coordinator, the Cincinnati Institute of Justice, and outside experts in the field of mediation. All staff members hired underwent intensive mediation training consisting of lectures, seminars, films, video taped role plays, and individual "in-house" training.

The City Prosecutor's Office is open from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on weekdays, with plans to extend the office hours to midnight within the next six months. The Prosecutor's Office will also be open from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturdays.

LAW SCHOOL IN A NUTSHELL

By Jack Mastros

The popular trend of late in literary circles is to write "how to" books. "How to Jog," "How to Fix Your Own Car" and "How to Make Love to a Woman" are some of the better sellers. The ease by which these literary geniuses have reaped millions of dollars has preempted my roommate to give it a shot. His book, entitled "How to Make Love to a Woman While Fixing Your Own Car and Jogging" will be on the shelves within the month. Not to be outdone, I've written my own "how to" book entitled "How to Get Through Cleveland-Marshall without letting Cleveland-Marshall get to You." Due to "priority" stories in this issue of the Gavel, I can only offer a condensed version of my book.

Rule number one is never "seriously" date a fellow C-M student. Such activity can only lead to endless questions from other C-M students curious to know if "he" or "she" can do something other than study. Besides it eliminates one person you can complain to about how tough law school is on you.

Rule number two is you must join Law Review or Moot Court to get a "good" job once you graduate. Everyone knows that the best attorneys are those who can complete law school and one of these rigorous programs.

Rule number three is quit now if you believe rule number two. You're either very naive, a future "big firm" recruiter, or a member of Law Review or Moot Court. Don't lose all hope, however, you have plenty of company.

Rule number four is never be caught studying. Violation of this rule can only lead to endless disappointment. Other might think you actually care about your future and your friends will know you must be violating rule number one.

Rule number five is never work while attending school. Such conduct may lead to shocking discoveries. It's much better to believe the world is an apprenticeship, all criminal defendants are guilty and being a member of Law Review or Moot Court will lead to the big bucks.

Well, the editor won't let me continue, but if you want a complete version of my book, contact the office of the Gavel. It's in the basement — next to the Law Review Office. Oh, I'm sorry, it's just past the T.V. set.

Note: This editor did not find the above article either informative or amusing.

M.G.K.

vacuous (vak' yoo es) adj. 1. without contents; empty 2. lacking in ideas or intelligence 3. inane; stupid 4. purposeless; idle
"After bringing order out of chaos, legal education has achieved great success and is now thriving and flourishing."

II. DEAN HAN DEPEI

"Legal Education in New China," was the topic of Dean Han Depei's talk on May 11, 1982. He is the dean and professor of law at Wuhan University (People Republic of China) as well as being the Edgar Snow Visiting Professor of Law and Fulbright Asian Scholar in Residence at the University of Missouri School of Law (Kansas City). In addition to his presentation the Dean also conducted an International Law and Human Rights Seminar with Professor Picker on the afternoon of May 10th.

Dean Depei introduced his topic by presenting the history of legal education in China as consisting of four distinct periods. These developmental periods began with the founding of the Peoples Republic of China in 1949 and continue through the present time.

The first period discussed by the Dean was from 1949 to 1956. This was a period of increased enrollment, teacher development, and research in the legal areas. "Facts have proven that legal education during this period (49-56) was basically suited to the needs of the country's legal system at that time...the students who came out of that period have become the backbone of our country in politics, law, and legal education," said Dean Depei in summarizing the impact of the first historic period. The second period was one of standstill and retrogression, and it lasted from '57 to '65. During this time there was a reduction in the number of teaching institutions, as well as a decrease in the enrollment by 50%. This was followed by a decade that did even more harm to the legal system, 1966-76. This third period was described by Han Depei as "The period of the upheaval of the 'Great Cultural Revolution' in which extensive damage was done to China's legal system."

"Legal education just like the legal system in China has passed through a long and tortuous process," Dean Depei.

The current period of legal education in China (4th: 1977-present) was by far the most enjoyable one for Dean Depei to discuss. Calling this time the "Period of Rehabilitation" the Dean proudly presented statistics which reflect the rebound of legal education in the New China: (1) Many new law departments have been started, and currently there are a total of 33 institutes or departments of political science and law in China; (2) There are 8,700 students in various stages of legal education in these schools, and this figure is double the amount engaged in legal studies in 1965 - the year preceding the 'cultural revolution'; (3) Several specialties in law are being offered for the first time - these include the medical jurisprudence and environmental specialties, each offers 42 different courses towards the completion of the law specialty (on the average about half of the 42 courses are required, the remainder are electives). According to Dean Depei, "...Not until the third session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China put forward in 1978 the policy of promoting socialist democracy, and directed the establishment of a socialist legal system - did 'spring time' arrive for the development of legal centers of learning."

Despite the positive facts and figures, Dean Depei noted that, "Our legal education lags behind the needs of the people. The development of the (legal education) system has become a top priority in the current China." He concluded by predicting that, "Legal education in our country is bound to undergo a great development through the next five or ten years, and its prospects are great!"

*For anyone interested in specific information presented at either of the two May Legal Traditions Programs or in viewing the presentations, both were recorded by IMS on videotape.
A day in court... Comes to C-M

The Ohio Court of Appeals, Eighth Appellate District, honored Cleveland-Marshall with its presence on May 17, 1982. A variety of cases were submitted to the Judges who, at different sessions, adjudicated many legal issues spanning everything from workmen's comp to felonious assault.

During the morning session, Justices Corrigan, Jackson (Senior Judge), and Patton (a Cleveland-Marshall graduate) accepted submitted briefs on State of Ohio v. Srboljub, No. 44141. Judge Patton presided over the other two cases in the morning session: (1) E. Skiba, H. Skiba v. R.A. Connor, Administrative Bureau of Worker's Compensation and New York Banking, Inc., No 44157; and (2) Corrine Khouri v. E.S. Khouri, No. 44168. The former case was argued on the error claim: "whether or not the trial court erred in not assuming jurisdiction of a workmen's compensation claim taken within 60 days of the Industrial Commission of Ohio's refusal to hear an appeal." The latter was a domestic relations case and plaintiff-wife appealed it on two error claims: (1) The trial court erred in overruling the objections to the report of referee without making independent findings of fact to support the journal entry. (2) The award of alimony and disposition of property as ordered by the trial court is manifestly against the weight of the evidence.

The Justices took their time before and after each case to give their judicial insight. In hope of shedding light on the intricacies of the appellate system in Ohio. The entire event was comprised of three separate sessions, with three cases per session, and was presented for the educational benefit of the C-M students.

Spring Sports flourish at Cleveland-Marshall

On April 10, 1982 C-M students got their first taste of sports-related activities for the Spring Quarter. Despite cold weather, one hundred C-M students attended the Indian's Opener. A pre-game "Happy Hour," sponsored by the SBA and Delta Theta Phi, insured that the students' anti-freeze level was stabilized before they challenged the harsh elements at Municipal Stadium.

Professor Cole (visiting from England) attended his first-ever baseball game. He still has some unanswered questions for baseball tutor, David "Ace" Goodwin. However, David has some questions for Tribe Skipper, Dave Garcia, concerning his coaching.

Spring Quarter was the start of intramural softball. This year the law school fielded four teams: The Slugs, Vested Remainers, Law School III, and Willie & The Poor Boys. The Slugs may qualify for the senior citizen league due to the ages of some of its experienced members from the law faculty: Professors Fred (Whizzer) White, David (Large Lenny) Forte, and Louis (The Glove) Geneva. Also on the Slugs is the invisible Book Exchange Chairman, Howard Deiner.

On May 15th, the SBA held its first annual Golf Open at Hinckley Hills Golf Course. A good time was had by all. All those who attended won prizes and enjoyed a great day of golf. Mark Mastrangelo got off to a shaky start with a golf cart collision on the first tee. Otherwise, he turned in a fine performance. Low score honors went to Mark Peskind (83), Jeff Lefkof (85), David Lambros (86), Michael Comella (86), and Gary Adams (89).

Numerous C-M students and faculty sought to demonstrate their athletic prowess by running in the Cleveland-Revco Marathon and 10,000 meter races on Sunday; May 16, 1982. Some of the students and faculty who participated were: Dean Bogomolny, Professor Landsman, Professor White, Gavel Editor Michael G. Karnavas, SBA President-Elect Blake Brewer, Jeff M. Fisher, Steve Sozio, Neal Jameson, Donna Ramsey, Nancy Herbst, Ken Brill, Joan Gibson, and several other law students.
1982-83 SBA ELECTION RESULTS

PRESIDENT:
Blake Brewer* 240 57%
Ramie Reisman 111 26%
John Spiccia 57 13%
Todd Westfall 16 4%

VICE-PRESIDENT:
James Johnson 59 16%
Spanky Margolis 142 38%
Susan Stephanoff 176 47%
Susan Stephanoff* 176 47%

TREASURER:
Kurt Kroger 74 21%
Michael Rae* 277 79%

SECRETARY:
Jodi Gerson 116 31%
Susan Hartwig 43 11%
Michele White* 216 58%

*Best wishes to the new officers for 1982-83.

Objection is raised by the Defendant, Cleveland Hts. H.S., during the Mock Trials held on May 4th. Shaker Hts. High represented the Plaintiff in this session. The Mock Trials were first organized in 1975 by Prof. E. Dreyfuss and Lora Murphy, Supervisor in the Division of Social Studies.
B y Liz Levett

Walter Cronkite says: ...and that's the way it is this 1165th day of the hostage crisis in Iran... (Jerry Moss as Walter).

Harvey Leiser Clothes
"His shirts are striped or plaid. His pants hounds tooth or checked. His jackets always sad. He's got Harvy Leiser clothes."
(Janette Chandler)

"On the Twelfth Day of Law School my professor said to me, enjoy my final...memorize your notes...outline the whole course..."
Ms. Fancy's PPR class - Romper
Room Style: "Romper, stomper, bomper, boom. Tell me, tell me, tell me do. Have all my students learned their law today?" (Ms. Fancy - Michele White; Do-Bees - Ted Dunn, Spanky Margolis, Blaine Schwartz, Tamar Kravitz, Pat Baird)

My grades are up and I'm really depressed...Hey la, hey la, her grades are up." Poodle skirt brigade - Janette Chandler, Michele White, De Chandler, Karen Leizman)

Ear Muffs? (Samurai Law Librarian - Mario deCaris)

"We will, we will, knock you. Bogomolny's dean here, Five years, no tears. Hides in his office all the time. Got guards on his floor. Watchin' his door. Keeps those students mighty sore." (Alan Sills, Dave Meyerson, Spanky Margolis, Steve Sozio, Mike Wypasek, Mike Rae)

Ms. Fancy's PPR class — Romper

Room Style: "Romper, stomper, bomper, boom. Tell me, tell me, tell me do. Have all my students learned their law today?" (Ms. Fancy - Michele White; Do-Bees - Ted Dunn, Spanky Margolis, Blaine Schwartz, Tamar Kravitz, Pat Baird)
"We would ask for your assistance in choosing the newest faculty member to be added to the Cleveland-Marshall staff — Mr. Finer, Mr. Catz or Mz. Wendy O. Williams?" — come on, Mike, it's Ms. O. Williams hands down.

Y.M.C.A.
"We go to Marshall for our law degree. We go to Marshall for our law degree. Party every night. For you know you'll enjoy. You can hang out with all the boys."

"Mr. Finer, if you could extricate yourself from memory lane and the days of your 'work' with Dr. Timothy Leary, we can continue." (Ted Dunn, Dave Meyerson, Susan Stephanoff, Mike Wypasek)

"Mens rea. You can't have the crime without the men's rae. And suddenly you find that guilty, guilty mind is there. Mens rae. That criminal intent we call mens rae. Oh happy, happy days, To find that wrongful ways exist." (Sung off key by Dave Meyerson to Susan Stephanoff)
Parting Shots of This...&...That.

Hunter Havens, first year students, announces a new summer legal externship "Out West and in THE BAY."

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