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Dear Sir or Ms.:

Cleveland-Marshall's current low passing record on Bar Examinations continues an old tradition, mainly for the same reasons now as in the past.

(1) The Evening Session pits tired, impetuous, ambitious, part-time students against affluent, socially "select," full-time students.

(2) The C-M tradition always did (and still does) admit many minority students who lack the preliminary quality education that produces high LSAT scores. That is a calculated public service (affirmative action), rendered with full knowledge of the risks for C-M's statistical record, not its superb public-service record.

(3) The Day Session also pits harried "commuters," many of them also part-time wage-earners, against the full-time sports-car set of gilded youth. An open-society, here.

(4) The huge CSU numbers, that produce big budgets and big administrative jungles, mean less one-to-one faculty/staff-to-student work. The individual gets less, as the system gets more. But there are so many "common people" to be helped!

(5) Night school teaching is dreaded by many top professors, and relished by few. Another handicap, consciously accepted, though unloved.

(6) Writing, writing, and writing—The key to quality law—understanding—rarely is insisted upon by teachers who themselves do little or no writing. The law is a literary profession. "Publish or perish" is hard to swallow, but most nourishing. How many productive writers are there at C-M?

One could add more items, but these may suffice to explain why I say: "Why are Y'all so surprised? You are getting what is to be expected."

If you want to live by your high socio-moral code, take your lumps and keep on doing the right thing rather than the easy thing. It takes no greatness of soul or mind to run a school for a few lace-collar dilettantes. Stay with it, Cleveland-Marshall! Democracy is not dead yet!

Affectionately yours,

Howard L. Oleck
CSU Distinguished Professor of Law, Emeritus

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**THE GAVEL**

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**TYPESETTER**
Edith M. Pazurik

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The Insanity Defense

by Mario deCaris

In the realm of criminal justice, people are sometimes led to believe that laws are devoid of sensitivity, compassion, and fairness. They believe laws are more similar to machines, incapable of understanding the human condition. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The proclivity to subscribe to this belief, albeit persuasive at times, is perpetuated by misconception. This misconception is spawned by ignorance which so often is petu­mented for which we are not qualified or knowledgeable enough to do.

As in other situations in life, there are those people who are too far removed from an issue. This distance impedes any kind of understanding of the particular issue which would allow them to be more analytical in their opinions.

To illustrate, a volatile area of law is the insanity defense for those charged with murder. Several feelings toward this defense exist. There are proponents for the belief that it should remain, that it should be abolished and, finally, that it should be refined.

One thing for certain, it is a very complex and emotionally explosive issue. An approach to understanding the defense and its necessity is first to understand its existence.

The insanity defense has its roots in Anglo-American law. It is a fundamental notion in our criminal justice system that we punish those people who are blame­worthy and culpable. In order to be blame­worthy, a person must have the requisite mens rea, i.e. criminal intent. And from this premise, one can infer that without the required criminal intent, it would be unfair and cruel to punish people who are not truly responsible for their actions. Perhaps a better remedy would be some kind of treatment rather than punishment.

To accept the idea that the insanity defense should be abolished would begin to decay the theoretical underpinnings upon which our jurisprudence rests. It would totally frustrate its social purpose. Punishment should be commensurate with an individual's personal responsibility and moral guilt. The focus must remain on a person's culpability. If sensitivity, compassion, and fairness are to continue to play an important part in our criminal justice system, then we can ill afford to throw away the fundamental notion that only the blameworthy should be punished.

Recently there has emerged in some jurisdictions the acceptance of a new type of verdict: "guilty, but mentally ill." The defendant is found guilty, but mentally ill, and is to be confined for psychiatric treatment. When the person recovers, he/she is transferred to a prison to serve the remaining period. This kind of verdict abandons the most basic doctrines embedded in our jurisprudence. We would be punishing a person who is thought to be blameless. Psychiatric evaluation and treatment is hardly a perfect science. The factual determination of guilt or innocence, sanity or insanity, should ultimately reside with the trier of fact.

Certainly, change in our criminal justice system may be in order. However, changes described above cannot be justified or tolerated. Change may be the handmaiden of progress, but without careful consideration of this issue, sensitivity, compassion, and fairness will not endure.

Mouse-hunting with a howitzer

by M. C. Pastoret

Only a dedicated masochist or an overachiever could work on estate and gift tax or business associations while lying wretched with flu. Belonging to neither tribe, I studied the insides of my eyelids, enjoyed a little dying-breath melodrama, and mused how I would treat any other mortal who behaved as tediously as I. Doubtless I would tell the sickbed Bernhardt to quit his role-playing and mouse-hunting for being in deadly earnest, I should find in his behavior an out-of-touch absurdity that was almost... quixotic.

Both these situations, in fact, properly belong to the "silly season." The newspapers recognized the silly season years ago as that time that fell roughly in late August and September—a time when nothing much else went on, which in itself seemed to inspire the darnedest things. But there is an important consideration in all this that should not be lost. That is the tendency for individuals and corporations to go to court over matters that have no business in court. One must ask whether law is the appropriate institution for dealing with corporate one-upmanship, or personal inconvenience. Why does McDonald's not resort to counter-advertising? Advertising can be so much more subtle, even than the law; it would seem the ideal response. And why does that three-dollar ticket mean so very much to our Mr. Kirtz?

Litigation has become a growth industry in this country. That bodes well for your future careers in a tight market. But is that what law is all about—providing the most opportunities to employ the most law school graduates? If the legal process is not to become mired in this cross of spurious claims, the responsibility falls on the lawyers to counsel and advise would-be litigants, to show them that society affords other ways and other styles for solving problems—better ways, perhaps, and less costly than the courtroom.
Editorial

On hating lawyers

by Fedele DeSantis

As you grope for reasons to remain in law school consider this rather unsettling characterization: lawyers as unscrupulous, money-grubbing vultures. In the event that you should receive your just reward (desecration into the ranks of the unemployed) don't expect anyone to offer you a sympathetic shoulder to cry on—and please bring your own Kleenex.

The assault on lawyers as a class is age-old and relentless. Ponder these choice remarks:

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers."—William Shakespeare

"God works wonders now and then; Behold! A lawyer, an honest man."—Benjamin Franklin

"A lawyer is a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it itself."—Lord Henry Brougham

"The penalty for laughing in a courtroom is six months; if it were not for this penalty the jury would never hear the evidence."—H. L. Mencken

Don't expect anyone to offer you a crony for reasons to remain in law school. A lawyer, an honest man...

In the interests of procuring the most up-to-date "hate-your-lawyer" barbs, the Gavel conducted an exclusive survey and solicited responses that confirm a suspicion lingering in the minds of many a scapegoat to be—that the masses steadfastly believe lawyers to be for everything woeful up to and including the current recession/depression. Try digesting these trenchant utterances:

From a bowling alley in Parma, a stout middle-aged woman with stern jowls and billowy triceps: "Shoot 'em! Because of those bastards its not safe to walk the streets."

From a bar in Brookpark, an oversized riveter in his favorite flannel shirt while spraying his favorite beer in my face: "Crush 'em! Dice 'em up! Polverize 'em! And sprinkle 'em on my cornflakes! Burp!!"

From a bookstore on Prospect Ave., a merchant peddling her wares: "How come its legal for 'em to charge $100 for an hour's worth of work?"

From an alley off of Murray Hill, a cranky old man gnawing at a week old cigar butt: "Lawyers! I doesn't much about liars, but I'll tell ya about those rotten law students. The young punks make a landlord miserable. They're always bitchin' about the water pressure or the heat, and they never pay their rent on time! Hey kid! Don I know ya from somewhere?"

From a shopping center in Beachwood, a cosmopolitan facelift adorned with marble-sized diamond earrings: "My ex-husband is a lawyer and that &%$*%&?"

Needless to say the troops are restless and spoiling for a good old-fashioned hanging. But why are attorneys so hated? And why, despite this fervent hatred, do many attorneys (not all mind you) continue to prosper?

Aside from the usual economic effects of capitalism, the answer to the latter question may lie in the cultural components of our society. Ours is a nation of mongrels lacking in the finer, civilized, and mature means of constructive co-existence. The "melting pot" is fragmented and fraught with a hodge-podge of subcultures, ethnic and racial divergencies and clusters of interest groups bent on lunging at each other's throats.

If Americans are adversarial in temperament, they're every bit as impulsive in custom. Action without serious thought as to consequence was once considered a neurotic malaise, but today it's the manifestation of a credo—the live today, forget about tomorrow mentality. The urge is to plunder all the temple graneries now; to get married quick and divorced; to buy on time and go bankrupt; to engage in rampant sex and spread herpes; to dine and dash, hopefully unhindered, and if you're caught—so what! In short, the populace loves to screw up, and someone has to stand by to untangle the mess—enter the dastardly lawyer.

In other, more sophisticated, societies lawyers enjoy the status of second-rate accountants and are hardly as influential as are their American counterparts. In a number of European countries it is not uncommon for one to comfortably live his or her entire life without ever having to employ the services of an attorney.

As to why attorneys are so hated, three factors should be taken into consideration:

Ignorance: The average plebe, let alone the average law student, knows very little about the everyday workings of our system of justice; very few really understand the object of our constitution, and even fewer are familiar with its contents. In fact, most of us would rather wait for the whimsical purchase of goodies on easy credit—suffer from the delusion that a high school grad fastening bolts at GM or Ford should live alongside the lawyer. To excel and acquire wealth is to be suspect; never mind the effort put in, or the differences in talent or qualification, the results should be identical. In the long run the sedentary in disposition wish they were attorneys but lack the ambition to endure the discomfort of attaining such a status.

At the risk of being misunderstood and mistaken for a proponent of the "hug-your-lawyer" movement, let it be said that to hate one's lawyer is to hate oneself; the prey is no more righteous than the predator in the natural order of things. At any rate, heed this warning: Come the revolution, when the Reds roll in and the populace scurries about for sacrificial lambs to be had, the first thing they'll probably do is kill all the lawyers!

They call it the Halls of Justice because the only place you get justice is in the halls.

Lenny Bruce
Legal Clinic

by Kathleen Ende

The Cleveland-Marshall Legal Clinic is an option open to second and third year students seeking real-life lawyering skills. Operating on the theory that representation such as interviewing, negotiating, drafting and in-court advocacy are best learned by representing clients on actual cases under experienced supervision, the Clinic gives students genuine responsibility for a portion of the Clinic's caseload. In conjunction with a faculty supervisor who acts as a senior co-counsel, the student is challenged to make the most of the legal issues in each case. And as cases are selected by the Clinic on the basis of their pedagogical value, this presents a rich learning experience.

Under rules of the Ohio Supreme Court, law students who have earned at least 84 credit hours including one hour in Ethics are qualified to become “Legal Interns.” This certification allows those students to appear in court on behalf of clients in both civil and criminal cases. This status also entitles students to plead in the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, one of only about 10% of the ninety-six federal district courts which extend this privilege.

On November 2, 1982, Cleveland-Marshall Legal Clinic students under the supervision of Professor Mark Shenfield represented three petitioners in habeas corpus proceedings. United States Magistrate James Carr of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, one of only about 10% of the ninety-six federal district courts which extend this privilege.

To sustain a habeas action, the petitioner must assert and prove a substantial constitutional defect in his conviction or sentence. Habeas cases provide the clinical student with insight into state and federal substantive and procedural criminal law, as well as experience with the federal civil procedure and those procedures particular to federal post-conviction relief.

David Wetta, a third year law student, represented petitioner Milauskas in the evidentiary hearing in the case of Milauskas v. Perini. Mr. Wetta interviewed and prepared all the witnesses for the hearing and conducted the hearing himself at the district courthouse. The question at issue was whether the dual representation that took place in Petitioner trial deprived him of his right to the effective assistance of counsel.

Paul Schumacher presented oral arguments on behalf of petitioner Wernert in the case of Wernert v. Arn. Mr. Schumacher pressed an argument for summary judgement as a matter of law, asserting petitioner's murder convictions are invalid because, among other things, a co-defendant's confession was introduced against her without an opportunity to cross-examine that co-defendant, and that the perjured testimony of a police officer tainted her conviction.

Mark Kondas represented petitioner Hall in Hall v. Perini, presenting an oral argument that evidence seized in violation of fourth amendment was used to obtain a rape conviction. The issue was whether the warrantless entry to arrest the petitioner was unreasonable or whether it was justified by exigent circumstances.

In all of these cases, the State was represented by Ohio Assistant Attorney General David Drake and Karen Komaec.

The experience and the knowledge acquired by these students as a result of their effort is invaluable. Magistrate Carr is himself a former clinical faculty member from the University of Toledo Law School. That role developed the tolerant sensitivity he showed in making this a real learning experience. His careful and extensive questioning of Mr. Schumacher and Mr. Kondas called for them to demonstrate thoroughly their knowledge of their respective questions of law. This educational experience became a direct benefit to the respective petitioners in that each question of law was thoroughly and completely presented to the Magistrate. This allows the appropriate decision to be made in accordance with the law.

Enrollment in the Clinic is limited to approximately 20 students per quarter. Advance admission slips must be picked up in the Clinic before registration.

The C-M Legal Clinic is structured to provide a student with 14 credit hours of clinical practice over two quarters. Clinic students attend a weekly seminar which focuses on case preparation, development and strategy. Each student is assigned from one to three clients in either civil or criminal law.

The Clinic faculty consists of Robert S. Catz (Director), Jack A. Guttenberg, Mark Shenfield, Steven H. Steinglass, and James G. Wilson.

As a final note, it is remarkable that few educational experiences within the law school environment receive consistent praise and gratitude from former students. Clinic is an exception. Clinic alumni will admit to “burning the midnight oil” on occasion, referring to the marathons that seem to always accompany pre-trial preparation—and often at an inopportune time in one’s personal schedule. But they will also admit it was worth it.

What I Did On My Summer Vacation

by Michael Downing

Before entering law school, “what to do with one's summer vacation” was an easy decision. One either did nothing and enjoyed the sunshine, or one worked enough hours to cover gas money and other less practical matters.

But now that we are engaged in the pursuit of a professional degree, we are expected to put our summer to a better use. This summer if you can’t land that job at Jones & Day, and if you aren’t inclined to ruin your summer by sitting in Wills and Trusts, I have a suggestion that is neither as expensive nor as remote a possibility as it seems. Go to China.

If you don’t like the suggestion of China, consider London, or Nice (very nice in the summer), or Tokyo, or Accra in Ghana, or Moscow, or any number of odd places throughout the world. There are numerous American law schools that sponsor summer programs abroad, and with a little advance effort you can find one that fits your interests and your budget. Yes, summer school need not be as boring as Professor Buckley can make it.

Last spring, faced with the aforementioned alternatives, I chose to get as far away from this place as possible—12 time zones to be exact—and I opted for 2 months in Hong Kong. The first step in the process that culminated in my landing on June 21, 1982 at Kai Tak airport, quite literally in the middle of Hong Kong harbor, was to determine what country to go to.

There really is no one at the law school who has much information on these programs. The burden is on the individual student to seek out information on the available programs. Look for posters that appear on three bulletin boards throughout the school. One is by the Xerox room on the main floor. The other two are the placement office board, and the reverse of that board, facing the common room. An even more fruitful bulletin board can be found at the CWRU Law School.

These posters will reveal mailing addresses to which you may write seeking further details.

Once you have found an agreeable place to spend your summer, you may begin to question more seriously what you will actually gain by this experience. Obviously, it is a chance to get away and see something of the world. Once overseas, even the most mundane of chores becomes (continued on page 8)
Fall Activities at C-M

by Roman O. Mironovich
and Blake O. Brewer

First year students enjoy Happy Hour.

Awh, come on Paula! The SBA Cider Concoction can't be that bad!!

HALLOWEEN HAPPY HOUR

As a warm up for the Halloween party weekend, the SBA kicked things off with liquid refreshment and munchies in the Atrium of the Law Building on Friday, Oct. 29th. To this day some individuals are still trying to ascertain the mixology that was behind the SBA Special Halloween Cider Concoction consumed at this festive gathering.

TGIF! SBA Halloween Happy Hour Oct. 29th... More Happy Hours and other SBA events still to come throughout the school year, check the bulletin boards and SBA calendar of events for further information.
POLL REVEALS MOST FANS DON'T MISS NFL GAMES, New York (AP) 10/15/82;
BUT THE FANS WANTED TO SEE THE BEST OF C-M FOOTBALL
& THE GAVEL BRINGS YOU THESE EXCLUSIVE HIGHLIGHTS:

Jerald Moss takes the snap from center.

...and gets excellent protection from his line in action at the Delta Theta Phi Clambake on Oct. 9th.

A strategically placed keg helped to ameliorate the cold gusty winds at the "Barrister's Bowl" on Oct. 16th.

"BARRISTER'S BOWL"
Despite weather that was better suited to ice hockey than touch football, more than 50 students turned out for the C-M & CWRU "Barrister's Bowl" on October 16th. While snow flakes and leaves were blown about by gusting autumn winds, two touch football games were played simultaneously. One game involved a re-match of C-M v. CWRU and was won by C-M's finest, four touchdowns to zero. The other game had mixed teams of students from each school. See photos for more details on the fiery competition.

Laura Henry and Mario deCaris (center) give "high fives" after Laura caught a crucial TD pass at the C-M-CWRU "Barrister's Bowl." Looking on are, from left, Mark Pavrone, Mike Vaselaney, and David Lambros.

Some quarterbacks had an easy time picking out receivers...
...while others had to survive a ferocious pass rush.
WHAT I DID ON MY SUMMER VACATION
(continued from page 5)

an adventure. For instance, imagine attempting to direct a cab driver who doesn't speak English to a night club that you've never been to, and haven't the vaguest idea where it is? Or ordering dinner in a crowded restaurant by pointing to what looks good around you—only to be startled when your food arrives by a young cat who jumps on your table to say goodbye to its mother.

The real beauty of studying law abroad is the chance to spend some time in one place, rather than a quick trip through a country. There are comfortable dormitories that are not too expensive. Living therein, one is free to explore the surroundings. Explore... like climbing a hill to get a better view of the area, and suddenly realizing that the heavy smell of incense burning is actually the odor of a massive crematorium... and that all those pictures of folks on the walls are photos of people IN the walls.

All distractions to the contrary, don't be surprised if you learn a considerable bit of law through these programs. For instance, concepts like a "Dutch Sandwich", which is a corporate tax shelter based on the Netherlands Antillies Tax Treaty. Or, that the British lease of Hong Kong that we read about in the newspapers isn't a lease, and doesn't cover Hong Kong.

Now it's probable that the law you learn abroad will not show up on the bar exam. But it is guaranteed to be a lot more interesting than Wills and Trusts. And a year later you will probably remember considerably more of it.

The course work varies with the program and the location. Obviously, you are not likely to study the roots of the common law in Tokyo, or international business law in Moscow. But if you have an interest in a particular location, the subjects you study there will most likely interest you too.

Finally, there is the question of cost. If you have to work this summer to pay for next fall's tuition, you probably haven't even read this far. But if you have some money tucked away, it really isn't as expensive as you might think.

Air fare naturally will depend on where you are going, and advance arrangements often net some reasonable rates. The cost of tuition is fairly standard. But remember that credit is given for these programs, thereby saving some money next year.

Living expenses vary considerably, and staying in a dormitory is a definite cost saver. Extra living expenses will depend on your tastes and habits.

The country you chose will be the most significant variable in estimating your costs. For example, Japan is expensive to get to and expensive to live in. England is inexpensive to get to and reasonably priced to live in. Hong Kong was expensive to get to, but dirt cheap to live in. Besides, I saved about one thousand dollars on all my lawyers clothes by having them made there.

If you see any loose threads on my suits, please don’t pull them.

Archibald Cox

Archibald Cox, the twenty-fifth Cleveland-Marshall Fund Visiting Scholar, spoke to a gathering of approximately 350 people in the Moot Courtroom on October 29th. The near-capacity turnout was the largest in the recent memory of the lecture series, which was established in 1974 by the Trustees of CSU upon the recommendation of the faculty of C-M.

Archibald Cox has been a Professor of Law at Harvard University since 1945, as well as being a private practitioner. He is most well known as the Special Watergate Prosecutor.

The formal title of Professor Cox's lecture was: "Money and Elections: The Regulation of Campaign Finance Under the First Amendment."

The lecture focused on two areas: the evolution of election finances, and the constitutional issues involved in campaign spending.

Professor Cox discussed the evolution in money and elections from the time of Nicholas Biddle to the present. The genesis of our present campaign finance system developed out of a number of post-Watergate reforms. The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974 limited campaign contributions by individuals and multi-candidate committees; it also put ceilings on certain campaign expenditures. However, the reforms did open up another dimension in campaign contributions, because the Act (of 1974) permitted the formation of political action committees (PACS). The increased activity of the PACS, as Professor Cox explained, can best be demonstrated by their proportionally faster growth as compared to the overall growth in campaign expenditures since 1974.

Another important development in the modern evolution of campaign expenditures materialized when the Supreme Court dedicated the Buckley v. Valeo case in 1976. The decision repudiated a number of spending ceilings instituted by the Federal Campaign Act of 1974. Restrictions on individual contributions and spending ceilings were found to be unconstitutional, because they interfered with the core First Amendment right of free speech.

"With the ceilings on the candidate's total expenditures removed, the campaign spending skyrocketed," said Professor Cox. "Once the ceilings were off, total campaign spending went from 71 million in 1973, to 300 million on 1980."

Referring to current campaign spending, Professor Cox said: "There is a lot of money and damn little speech." He was concerned over the constitutional protection given to increased campaign spending by Buckley v. Valeo, and he questioned the extension of the First Amendment to purely repetitious campaign advertising. This, to Professor Cox, was not true speech, and therefore not deserving of First Amendment protection. "If liberty means the opportunity of the individual to express him or herself—which I suggest principally on merit—then it would seem to me that increasing the relative influence of the organization and shrinking the influence of the individual voice really means a net loss in human freedom," said Professor Cox.

In summation, Professor Cox mentioned that differences in wealth give a distinct advantage to some candidates, normally surfacing in the form of repeated slogans. Also, the increased campaign spending undermines public confidence by discouraging citizen involvement.

THE CAVEL

PAGE 8
SBA: Results of Student Poll

In order to improve service and activities, the Student Bar Association polled the student body by conducting a survey asking questions in four areas: food services, social activities, parking, and evaluation of faculty members. The questionnaire was placed in the mailboxes of students over the summer of 1982, then those filling out the form returned it to the Student Bar Association offices. This method of polling therefore did not include the incoming class for 1982, and most of the recent graduates also did not get a chance to respond.

Food Services

Fifty-eight percent of those who answered the questionnaire felt the food service was adequate, but that question covered both the vending machine service and the Servomation coffee shop. For the machines alone, only forty-eight percent felt the service was satisfactory. Among the suggestions for improvements were that the company add a second microwave to handle the crowd during peak class hours, along with added offerings of hot foods, natural and vegetarian foods, fresh lemons or lemon substitute for tea and the usual suggestion—lower prices.

Happy Hours

Eighty-one percent of those responding felt the biweekly happy hours should be continued, with another fifty-nine percent indicating they would be willing to attend a happy hour on Thursday evenings.

Faculty Evaluations

Responding to the question, “Do you read the faculty evaluations which are on file in the library basement?” a fifty-eight percent majority said no. Only sixteen percent indicated they chose professors on the basis of those evaluations. In addition, sixty-eight percent of the students responded that they would like a chance to grade instructors and have the results of those grades posted after their (students') grades are posted.

Parking

As one might expect, the parking situation brought the most gripes from the law student body. Students are very unhappy with the parking situation, and suggested the use of tokens, quarterly passes, and exclusive law student parking areas as some solutions.

Activities and Services

In response to question eight of the survey, “What activities and services should SBA provide?,” there were a variety of responses, from the feasible to the obviously fanciful, improving the book exchange, organized snowball fights, an investigation into why the bar passage rates are so low, more faculty interaction, more activities with Case's law school, student counseling services, meetings with professors after grades are posted, an open forum with the Dean, more SBA newsletters, more activities for evening students, encouraging specialized speakers, legal seminars, extended library hours, Christmas and New Year's parties.

The SBA officers appreciate the interest shown in responding to the survey. Some of the proposals indicated have already been attempted, and we are doing our best to bring all of them into being.

ABA—Student Association

Blake O. Brewer and Susan M. Stephanoﬀ, President and Vice-President of the Student Bar Association (SBA), attended the Fall Roundtable of the ABA/Law Student Division 6th Circuit in Louisville, Kentucky, the weekend of October 8, 9, and 10.

The conference, hosted by student leaders from the University of Louisville School of Law, provided a forum for law schools, in Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan. The agenda included such notable speakers as Chief Justice John S. Palmore of the Kentucky Supreme Court, Judge William Gant of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, H. Rothberger, Jr., Chairman of the Kentucky Parole Board, and standout Louisville attorneys Larry Franklin and Thomas E. Clay. In our opinion:

Best Speaker: Larry Franklin, Esq., “Preparation and Presentation of a Personal Injury Lawsuit.” Mr. Franklin gave an excellent, concise talk on the finer points of client contact, courtroom conduct and strategy. His emphasis was on solid preparation and documentation.

Sixth Circuit Business: The circuit was addressed by Barnes F. Lovelace, President of the National Association of Student Bar Associations. Mr. Lovelace, a senior at the Cumberland School of Law in Atlanta, Ga., spoke of the import of national communication among student bar associations and encouraged membership in NASABA.

Additionally, schools gave progress reports on various ABA/LSD programs, including the Volunteer Income Tax Assist-
Placement Office

by Laura Fallon

Woudn't it be nice if the job market was thirsty for lawyers, if each one of us could be assured of walking into a job upon graduation? This is the dream of every law student in America, "wouldn't it be nice if..." Unfortunately, the economic reality is that it is very difficult to find employment today.

We are all familiar with the law firms' version of the "Dear John" letter—"It was a pleasure to talk with you... Your credentials are quite impressive..." Then, if they are considerate, they try to console you by giving a short explanation of the hard economic times before slashing the letter with the infamous line: "We wish you continued success in your legal career."

Well, what can we do about this dilemma?

"Finding a job takes a lot of time and a lot of guts. You have to be creative in this economy. You may have to do some things that you might not have had to do a few years ago. And you might not be comfortable doing them, but you have to work to get a job."

This is the advice given to our students by Nancy Goldman, the C-M Placement Director. Ms. Goldman offers guidance and assistance in the structuring of a job hunt campaign.

The Placement Office does organize interviewing sessions and does try to list legal and business positions that are available for the C-M student and graduate. But they cannot place us... I feel we have to be creative in this economy."

"We are planning an extensive campaign of its own to develop new channels of opportunity for the students. Nancy Goldman and Theresa Arsham will soon be spending a great deal more of their time outside of the office, out in the community trying to uncover new opportunities."

"Instead of limiting themselves to the traditional law firms, corporations and banks, the office is looking for new areas for graduates: corporate management executive training programs, hospitals, trade associations, and estate planning through insurance agencies."

"Nancy Goldman explains: "We are going to expand into every area that we can think of that might be able to use an attorney... I feel we have to be creative in this economy."

Now, how to find a job? Plan your strategy, work hard, be positive about yourself, and by all means take advantage of the Placement Office's services and materials.

July Bar 1982

Congratulations to all those who passed the July 1982 bar! Their efforts and success herald good news to those of us in line behind them. 76.7% of the first-time test takers passed.

However, the class average was brought down by the repeating test takers, 49 out of 64 whom did not pass. This brought the C-M pass rate down to 63%. This is consistent with the 63% that passed last July, and a bit better than the 60% that passed in February. We at C-M are now equal to the University of Toledo passage rate, and higher than the lowest passage rate held by Ohio Northern.

A committee of faculty members, headed by Professor David R. Barnhizer and consisting of Professor Hyman Cohen, Professor Stephen Landsman, Assistant Dean Jean B. Lifter, and Professor Stephen J. Werber have produced a seven page report combining their recommendations and discussion on the bar passage rate. This report will be translated into specific proposals and submitted to the full faculty in January. Representing the students' viewpoint is Richard F. Schwartz, who will begin meeting with the faculty committee when they next convene.

Women's Law Caucus

We, the 1982-1983 co-ordinators of the Women's Law Caucus (WLC), would like to welcome all students, both female and male, to participate in the activities and events our organization is scheduling for the upcoming school year. Event's sponsored in the past by WLC have included: the Study Aid Sale, Box Lunch Lectures, and the annual Women's Legal Rights Workshop. It is likely these and similar events will be held this year.

In addition to traditional WLC programs, we will be sponsoring new and different types of events this year, in an attempt to interest male law student participation as well as their female counterparts.

We will post dates and times of all upcoming events.

Anyone interested in joining WLC is encouraged to make these suggestions known to us, the undersigned:

Mary Cibella
Jill Marcus
Chris Menke
Mary Groth
Margaret Babington

FIRST LAW OF APPLIED TERROR:
Every instructor assumes that you have nothing else to do except study for that instructor's course.
DELTA THETA PHI: CLAMBAKE
The Annual Alumni & Student Clambake put on by Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity on Saturday, October 9th, was a huge success. The weatherman cooperated by providing balmy breezes and plenty of sunshine, and the revelry lasted late into the evening. All alumni and students in attendance had their fill of clams and steaks as well as copious quantities of spiritsus fermenti. Thanks to a great organizational job by Kathleen Sutula and the other officers of Delta Theta Phi, one and all had a grand time at the Red Wing Cabin of the scenic Cleveland Metropark Hinckley Reservation.

There were plenty of clams to serve all who turned out for the Delta Theta Phi Clambake on October 9th.

MARATHON
Three students from Cleveland-Marshall were among the more than 650 distance runners who participated in the first Heights Six Cities Marathon on Sunday, October 31st.

The race, beginning at 9 a.m., traced through the eastern suburbs of Lyndhurst, South Euclid, Cleveland, Heights, University Heights, Shaker Heights, and Beachwood.

The first Marshall student across the line was Walter C. Danison, Jr., an evening student from Mentor. Danison turned in an unofficial 3.05.59. Finishing among the top five women competitors was Annette Power Johnson with 3.38.54. Johnson is a part-time student from Lakewood.

Completing his first marathon was Christopher A. Kalis, an evening student living in Lakewood. Kalis, who will graduate at the end of Fall Quarter, completed the 26.2 mile course in 4.03.00.

LSCRRC
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, Inc.

18 years of providing summer internships in public interest, civil rights, and poverty law.

Last summer your classmates, Joyce Dodrill, Verna Lanham, Marilyn T. Sobel, Mark Wassell, and Cordelia Glenn worked for such groups as Legal Aid, Housing Advocates, Cleveland Tenants Organization and the Women's Law Fund under LSCRRC grants.

Maybe you can next summer? For further information contact your classmates, or Bill Talley, Case-Western, or Robert Perry, Program Director, LSCRRC, 132 W. 43rd, N.Y., NY 10036, (216) 944-8386.

NORD
Bar Review Course

For complete information, contact one of the C-M student representatives named below:

Kathleen Ende
Teresan Gilbert
Karen Leizman
Tom McGinnis
Jim Rokakis
Steve Sozio
Rich Stovisky
Diana Stall

Or call the following toll free number:

1-800-521-1916

Of the 1982 C-M graduates who completed the Nord course, 82% passed.
LEGAL TRADITIONS PROGRAM:

Nov. 17th: Lecture on “Law Practice to Effect Social Change” was delivered by Atty. Carl Stokes, former mayor of Cleveland.


Feb. 17, 1983: the Honorable William Thomas of the U.S. Courthouse in Cleveland, Ohio will speak.

TWENTY-SIXTH CLEVELAND-MARSHALL FUND LECTURE:


Note: All lectures will take place in the Moot Court Room of the Law Building.

SBA FOOD DRIVE

The Cleveland-Marshall Student Bar Association is sponsoring a Thanksgiving Food Drive to help meet the needs of jobless and struggling greater Clevelanders.

Donations of canned and boxed non-perishable food items can be dropped off in the marked boxes in the law school cafeteria from Weds., Nov. 17 to Tues., Nov. 23 until 9 p.m., and on Weds., Nov. 24 until 3 p.m.

All food will be brought to the Greater Cleveland Community Foodbank for distribution. Students, Faculty, and Staff are asked to lend their support to this worthy cause.

For further information, contact the SBA at 687-2339. OR call Brenda L. Tedeschi at 261-8549.

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

Barrister’s Ball, a dinner dance sponsored by the student bar association, will be held at Mather Mansion on January 29, 1983, in Mather Mansion (University Hall). Tickets, which will go on sale in January, will be $13.25 per person, $26.50 per couple, and will cover a full dinner, open bar and band. The event is open to all students, alumni, faculty and their guests.

Senior Pictures

We will be announcing the times for seniors to have their pictures taken for our class composite soon. Watch the bulletin boards for details.