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ALUMNI DONATES TALMUD

CLEVELAND—A rare and treasured set of Talmudic Law will be presented to CSU's College of Law by Rabbi David L. Genuith, of Temple Beth-El, in a brief ceremony on Sunday (August 8th).

The volumes, part of a limited edition that was presented to the United States Supreme Court several years ago, were presented to the University in the memory of the late Henry A. Rocker, a 1907 graduate of the Cleveland Law School.


Professor Howard L. Oleck, acting dean of the Law College will accept the gift for the University.

Henry A. Rocker began the practice of law in the Cleveland area upon his graduation from the Cleveland Law School in 1907 and remained active for nearly sixty years until his death in 1966. He was one of the founders of the City Club and served as president of the Jewish Welfare Federation for seven years. He received many awards for his community work including the Brotherhood Award of the United States.

Cleveland—CSU Professor Patrick J. Browne, (left), law librarian, accepts the presentation of Talmudic Law and Temple Beth-El, Rocker's son, Judge Manuel M. Rocker, judge of the Shaker Heights Municipal Court, and Rabbi David L. Genuith, (right), of Temple Beth-El.

NEW DEAN SELECTED

SYMBOL OF PROGRESS

Craig W. Christensen, Associate Professor of Law at the University of Michigan, has been appointed Dean of Cleveland State University College of Law. The appointment came down from CSU President Harold L. Enerson on July 3, 1971.

Dean Christensen, who is also Legal Advisor to the President, Office of the General Counsel of the University of Michigan, will perform his first official duties as the new Dean at the Orientation Program, September 27, at 6:15.

Prior to his post at the University of Michigan, Dean Christensen served as Director of the National Institute for Education in Law and Poverty at the Northwestern University School of Law. The institute developed and carried out a program of educational and research support service for 2,000 attorneys who then provided free legal advice for the poor throughout the United States.

In announcing the appointment, President Enerson noted that, "Professor Christensen is an excellent match for the job. He has the temperament and experience to leave him particularly well-suited to assume his responsibilities in the management of student affairs, and his drive and energy will undoubtedly contribute to the unbridled advancement this college will realize in the near future.

Professor Tabac succeeds Dean James T. Flaherty who will return to full time teaching at the college in October.

ALUMNI SELECTED

JET-SET

Dr. Ann Aldrich, Professor of law at Cleveland State University, recently conducted a seminar on the legal problems of pollution control engineers at the California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena.

The two week seminar covered various aspects of environmental law, which has been his focus teaching at CSU's College of Law for the past three years.

Calefick, through research, directed by its civil systems, has been investigating problems in the environment field. A number of techniques are available to its engineers for application to pollution control in air, water, and waste disposal.

The JPL is a research and development facility of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration operated by the California Institute of Technology.

TIGHT MONEY FOR POLLUTING CORPORATIONS

The bankers of Maine have taken a stand against pollution. All industries requesting credit will be closely scrutinized to insure that new or enlarged plant facilities don't contribute to pollution. The banks have agreed to fully cooperate with Maine's Environmental Improvement Commission. Moreover, they have agreed to cooperate with their customers to enable them to stop present pollutant practices.

GAYNOR BIDS FARWELL

To the Students of Cleveland State University College of Law:

A little less than four years ago, I became a member of the Cleveland-Marshall faculty. Three years ago, I became Dean. Now I am leaving to return to teaching at a law school which has been my home.

The road has not always been easy, and I need not detail the progress which has been made since I have been here. My predecessors and the faculty have borne the major portion of the burden in making the progress, but the student body also has done its part.

I shall cherish the friendships which I have made among the students. I extend my very best wishes to all of you for future success.

My best wishes also go to my successor. He will find a really fine group of students at this College of Law.

James K. Gaynor

Dean
Dear Editor:

With reference to your letter of May 3, this is to advise you that our Court took action this week with regard to the recommendation of our Board of Bar Examiners that the Court adopt a rule requiring all law schools to certify that Ohio bar applicants have received "comprehensive instruction" in specified subject matters. Our Court refused to adopt this recommendation. Our rule with regard to this matter remains the same as it has been in the past.

Our Court also took action to require the subject of "federal taxation" in the exam in place of the subject of "equity."

Our Court also took action to give the multistate bar examinations in the year 1972. This exam, which is multiple-choice and is prepared by the ETS of Princeton, New Jersey, will be given in contracts, torts, evidence, real property and criminal law on one of the three days of the exam. The other subjects on the bar exam will be covered by the standard essay type questions as in the past. The questions on these other subjects will cover, as in the past, two days of the exam.

Sincerely yours,

C. WILLIAM O'NEILL,
Chief Justice
Ohio Supreme Court

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A MORE RELEVANT EXAMINATION EXPERIENCE

The purpose, it is supposed, of the final examination, is to evaluate the degree of expertise that the student has endeavored to study the preceding academic period. The examinations are written, it is supposed, to provide a forum for developing the required skills such a student may communicate his acumen on the state bar examination and in practice.

With this in mind it would do well to consider the conditions prevailing under the existing examination procedure. Since each professor determines the boundaries of his particular examination, there is no "need" to complete the instruction of the full course core. A professor may finish 75 percent of the material in a given course, test only within that 75 percent covered, and no one will be the wiser.

Additionally, the nature of the questions asked of the student may be so dissimilar to the type quizzed on the bar examination, that their value, outside the immediate purpose of assigning a grade to the student is non-existent. The exposure to properly structured questions over a three or four year period may go a long way toward providing a forum for the student, a sort of "testing grounds." For the development of writing skills expected and demanded in both in practice and the bar examination.

One need not be overly observant nor overly candid to admit that the overwhelming majority of law students have an intention to practice law. It is well recognized that passing a bar examination is a pre-requisite to practice in all but five states. It is too absurd at this point for any college of law to contend that preparation for the bar examination is not a value reasonably expected and rightly so, by the student body. This preparation should at least manifest itself in qualitatively uniform examinations and methods of grading and evaluation.

**Exam Should Consist Of**

Every examination given should be representative of as much of the subject matter of a course as is practicable. The questions should be designed to present manageable issues to the student who is properly prepared and should not be unnecessarily vague and ambiguous. Each answer should be limited to a maximum number of pages to promote succinctness and discourage "shot gun" approaches. The exams for all sections of the same course should be graded on the same standard (and be the same exam) to achieve a more equitable evaluation.

**A Suggestion**

One solution is to separate the teaching function of the professor from his examination tasks, much like the teaching function of the school is separated from the examination function of the state on the bar examination. The professor as we know him is not responsible solely for teaching the course. Another group of professionals would construct an examination for each course, to be administered to all sections of that course at the same time and place. The grading of all such examinations would be done solely by the examination faculty. Evaluation of the examinations would be akin to the point system used by the bar examiners and they would provide a meaningful and legible critique of the student's writing performance.

It may be said that achieving a more relevant examination experience is impossible. It might be argued that the above idea is absurd...

"Only he who attempts the absurd... Can achieve the impossible."*

* American Association of University Women
MULTIPLE CHOICE MULTISTATE BAR EXAMINATION

"Why Multiple Choice Questions?"

1. During the last fifteen years multiple-choice testing techniques have been developed to the point where much more sophisticated intellectural processes can be measured than was the case in the past. In the Law School Admissions Test, reasoning ability, that is the ability to define and analyze problems, and to balance in one part of the test the application of legal principles, is tested. The doctors have discovered the severity of the problem. They have shown humanitarian concern in an area of crucial importance, but in an area which for a long time has gone unrecognized.

2. Objective questions allow broader coverage of the subject matter in the test.

3. In most states test results will be available more quickly and earlier admission to the bar will be possible.

4. Subjective grading, which is inherent in the use of essay questions, is not present in the NCBE test.

5. Multiple-choice questions serve to balance in one part of the test the advantage of a fluent articulate writer over the applicant who has a good command of the law, but may suffer because of inadequacies of style.

6. Machine scoring will lighten the burden of grading.

THE DRUNK DRIVER

"Look out! That crazy goddamn driver! He could kill someone!" This has probably been shouted in anger by every driver that ever lived. Today more than ever the "crazy" drivers take to the super highways. Who are they? How can they be stopped?

It is not likely that this person is incompetent. The Ohio Code requires everyone to pass the state's written and practical driving examination before they may get behind the wheel of a motor vehicle. He may be the reckless driver -- the driver who knows more about the defensive driving campaigns. But behind the wheel of every fiftieth car is a drunk. He may be a competent driver, but while intoxicated he is too incapacitated to walk, let alone drive.

"Over the past five years, the Vietnam War has killed more than 27,000 Americans. During the same period, drunk drivers on U.S. highways have killed 134,000 people." This fact is stated in detail in a book called Stop the Drunk Driver by Guy Halverston. Last year over 28,000 American lives were taken senselessly by the drunk. Yet our legislation continues to show no concern toward the tragedy that will terminate the lives of over 600 Ohioans in 1972. Drunks will be the cause of over 20,000 motor vehicle incidents on Ohio highways this year. Why can these lives be stopped in the past five years, the Vietnam War has killed more than 27,000 Americans. During the same period, drunk drivers on U.S. highways have killed 134,000 people. This fact is stated in detail in a book called Stop the Drunk Driver by Guy Halverston. Last year over 28,000 American lives were taken senselessly by the drunk. Yet our legislation continues to show no concern toward the tragedy that will terminate the lives of over 600 Ohioans in 1972. Drunks will be the cause of over 20,000 motor vehicle incidents on Ohio highways this year. Why can these lives be stopped?

In the Ohio Senate, on June 2, 1971 Senate Bill No. 2 was passed by a vote of 28 to 2. This bill reduced the blood alcohol concentration percentage from .15 percent to .10 percent as the presumptive level of intoxication. Three weeks later the Ohio House of Representatives passed this bill with some amendments by a vote of 95 to 3. So the bill traveled back to the Senate where they refused to concur with the House amendments. Now the bill lies in a state of limbo on a Committee desk.

What happened to the 97 percent total agreement among our representatives that Ohio needed stronger laws to stop this war on the highways? Why can these lives be stopped?

Ohioans need stronger laws to stop this war on the highways, and the craftsmen of the legislature have failed to meet our need. Perhaps we can blame it on our legislators, but the legal profession does not help. It can they be stopped?

Ohioans in 1972. Drunks killed 134,000 people."

The legal profession does not remain silent in its constant struggle to keep up with the many urgency of society. A crisis situation presently exists with regard to the medical profession's inability to cope with the American public in the event of a major catastrophe such as nuclear attack. The doctors have discovered in an article published in a recent issue of The New England Journal of Medicine that the lack of meaningful stockpiles of critical and strategic medical supplies at the local community level seriously compromises effective medical care of the potentially millions of civilian casualties. The Journal article, "The Medical Realities of Civil Defense," prepared by Dr. Leonard B. Greenbrey, a distinguished physician from Columbus, Ohio, points out that effective programs of medical supplies appears hampered by inadequate plans for mobilization, distribution, and application during emergency conditions. Dr. Greenbrey emphasizes that, perhaps, doctors should give serious consideration to shifting priorities in providing medical services to control pain and suffering in lieu of its high death control orientation. Thus, meaningful services by doctors would be readily available during crisis circumstances. The Journal article is more important in effect than its rather narrow title would suggest. He has shown humanitarian concern in an area of crucial importance, but in an area which for a long time has gone unrecognized.
MINORITY RECRUITMENT

By MARILYN J. SIMPSON
(Member of '74 Barba)

Typically, the law school seeks to recruit 'good' students, without looking at more than grades, test results, and letters of recommendations from known persons. In essence, the law school's message is: "We've got some money and some positions; send us some Black bodies." If that kind of transaction is completed, the recruiter is satisfied—and the greatest improvement in his final year of law school.

Bruce E. Gaynor and Byron D. Von Adler received the Sidney A. Levine Awards for submitting the two best papers in Legal Writing.

William Plesec was presented with the The Banks-Baldwin Company Award. Mr. Plesec was the graduate with the second highest cumulative average.

Ira Kane and Richard Sutter received The West Publishing Company C.J.S. Awards for making the greatest contribution to scholarship in his class.

Donald J. Ladanyi and Ranelle A. Gamble each received the Sindell Tort Competition Prizes.

Phillip Parsi earned the B.N.A. United States Law Week Award for being the graduate making the greatest improvement in his final year of law school.

Leland Cambell received the Delta Theta Phi Law Review Award for his outstanding efforts as both a Board and Team member.

4. What appears to be the "success" profile of a potential law student from this school?

5. What is your knowledge of our law program?

6. How can we involve you and/or appropriate faculty to help us with particular kinds of concerns in our program?

Discussion related to these questions could lead to a lot more than what currently exists. I honestly believe it to be an intended, derogatory, snub, when a law school sends a newly hired recruiter—or worse yet, a student, to engage in "body trading." How can mutual respect for educational colleagues be engendered via that method? Instead, I hope there is a great opportunity that exist for students at XYZ law school, why not invite competent Blacks to participate in the program?

(See Realism p. 5)

ALUMNI NEWS

Class of 1965

ROBERT CONKEL. Doing graduate work at Case Western Reserve University for his Master of Laws which he expects to receive this year.

Class of 1967

HERMAN LAMERS is a Supervisor of Labor Relations for Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation in Louisville, Ohio. His responsibilities include labor relations, employment, safety, training, plant protection and medical.

ULTRA VIRES: The most feared and deadly flu bug.

CSU STUDENT RECEIVES UNIQUE LAW AWARD

A Cleveland State University law student has received the first award ever presented to a law student by SCRIBES, the national legal writing honorary society. SCRIBES President Eugene C. Gerhart of Birmingham, New York, presented the award to Thomas C. M. Hajduk, a third year law student, with a tribute "in appreciation for the pursuit of the improbable, and the improbable in America." The award was presented at the American Bar Association's annual convention in New York City at the annual reception of SCRIBES.

Friedman, who served as National Secretary of the American Bar Association Law Student Division this past year, conceived of the establishment of national legal writing clinics conducted by outstanding legal writers. After two years of planning, clinics were launched this year throughout the country and are to be sponsored again this fall. The ABA Law Student Division has provided the money to make the greatest improvement in high school.

By TRICK: A legal development were recognized in close of the Spring quarter. At the annual awards convocation on May 27 James K. Gaynor, former dean, presented the 1970-1971 Moot Court Board with Board and Team certificates. Harvey S. Yasinow, Chairman of the Moot Court Board, transferred the school the first place trophy won at the ABA-SLS competition.

Individual academic excellence was honored at the gathering. David H. Davies received The Judge Lee H. Skel Memorial Award for attaining the highest grade in Personal Property. The 1971 Wall St. Journal Student Achievement Award went to John J. Lombardo in recognition of his academic standing in the fields of Sales, Commercial Paper, Agency and Corporations. The Chief Justice Emissary Samuel H. Silbert Award for the most outstanding writing contribution to the Cleveland State Law Review was presented to Leland Cambell.

Ernest Hume was presented with the Banks-Baldwin Company Award. Mr. Hume was the graduate with the second highest cumulative average.

Ira Kane and Richard Sutter received The West Publishing Company C.J.S. Awards for making the greatest contribution to scholarship in his class.

Donald J. Ladanyi and Ranelle A. Gamble each received the Sindell Tort Competition Prizes.

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(See Realism p. 5)
The competing advocates step into forts to obtain a writ of habeas federal district and appellate national problem revolves around a writ of certiorari. U.S. pus. The soldier was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for the theoretical case as it comes before the record in mid-July. This year's champion. Efforts are aimed at for the may be submitted for mention consideration. Should $2,500. with no additional honorable-mention awards. members of the ABA have may be considered to submit original essays on the subject published during 1971, doubled the first award. Chicago 60637.

Notes: From The Bench

By David Ross Jones

The Cleveland State University Moot Court Team has been honing its appellate skills to a fine edge in anticipation of this season's competition. The Young Lawyers Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, sponsor of the National Moot Court Competition, distributed the complete transcript of the record in mid-July. This year's national problem revolves around a U.S. Army Second Lieutenant's efforts to obtain a writ of habeas corpus. The soldier was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of 22 Vietnamese civilians. His petition was denied by both a federal district and appellate court. The competing advocates step into the theoretical case as it comes before the United States Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari.

This year's team is under the direction of Professor Alan M. Ruben who is a past National Moot Court champion. Efforts are aimed at surpassing the success enjoyed last Spring at the ABA-LSID 6th Circuit Convention in Cincinnati. The judges of that competition honored the College of Law with the first place team trophy. Individual recognition went to Mr. Thomas Baechele as "The Outstanding Advocate" of the event. Professor Hyman Cohen was last year's faculty advisor.

David R. Jones, Chairman of the Moot Court Board, reported the team's calendar of public events as follows: on October 30 the Third Annual Moot Court Night will pit the advocates for the National Competition against one another. In November the team will face off against other law schools in the regional rounds of the National Competition. In mid-December the 13 regional winners will collide in New York City for the championship. Moot Court Night is open to all—and judging from past year's crowds it will be SRO.

Your Team members are Thomas Baechele, Bruce Elfinf, Avery Friedman, Joseph Gallo, Robert Henn, Alan Hirth, David Jones, Marcy Kaye, Barry Laine, James Lowe, Charles Mathay, Alice Nickel, B. Richard Sutter, Terry Saron and Peter Zawally.

Efforts are being made by this year's Board members to institute an extra school Moot Court Bowl for the Spring of 1972.
L. Patrick Kelley received a plaque for his faithful service as Editor-in-Chief of the Gavel. With Pat ending his year as Editor-in-chief, the Gavel completed its twentieth year of service to the legal community. Today the Gavel is read nationally as well as internationally with over 5,000 readers.

Succeeding him as Editor-in-Chief will be Paul T Kirner, past Executive Editor. Paul T was Editor-in-Chief of the Business periodical at Marquette University. As Editor he has appointed Marvin E. Sable as his Executive Editor.

The laboratory’s primary responsibility is the development of un-manned space vehicles for the exploration of the solar system. Dr. Aldrich, a graduate of Columbia University, received her law degree from New York University’s School of Law. She also spent two years on a Water Quality Work Group for the Great Lakes Basin Commission Framework Study, and on CSU’s Environmental Studies Policy Committee. She has done extensive research on Outer Space Law. Dr. Aldrich joined Cleveland State’s law faculty after nine years with the Office of the General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, and some eight years in private law practice.

PROFESSIONS

(From p. 3)

Almost fully ignored.
The legal profession is now looking into areas which have been virtually ignored. Lawyers are only now starting to show responsibility as an organized force in offering much needed legal service to the poor, disadvantaged, and disenfranchised. Where much remains to be done it might be suggested that a priority shift among lawyers also be considered as Dr. Greentree has suggested to doctors.

The availability and accessibility of professional service is vital to people in critical or potentially critical circumstances. It is the responsibility of the professions to be ready, willing and able for these people.

Where is the law student who settles for mediocrity? Where is the average student who snaps out of apathy just long enough to put another nickle in his meter? Where is Craig Critic who will never be Donald Does? Where is Edgar Empty? They all went to Cleveland State University College of Law, our job is to reverse that trend and fertilize the embryo of a new legacy. If we do not, we may self-destruct in three quarters.

The Student Bar Association is once again starting the academic year with problems. Aside from the budgetary mix-up, mainly a result of the University’s archaic bookkeeping procedures, the Bar is suffering from a major loss of confidence. Part of this loss of faith stems from the elections this past March, part is due to my own failures, and a major factor is the structure of the Senate itself. With a total constituency of only seven hundred students, it is hard to believe, but the Bar has in fact lost touch with the very students it purports to represent.

The major impression that I came away with after serving on the Bar for two years was that too many of the Senators felt that the meetings were merely a forum for advanced forensic exercising. If such were the case, then there would be no need for law school student government at all. Most Court could serve the same function most adequately. But there is a need for the Student Bar, a need that can only be filled by available and progressive group of student-legislators.

While it can be expected that a great deal of rhetoric will issue from a meeting of any legislative body, it is generally expected that such speech will represent the will of the constituents of the particular representative. But such is not the case at the present time. Many special interest groups have managed to secure their own representation on the Senate. The problem is not that such cross interests exist, but that it is done at the expense of the people who elected the Senators to office, their classmates. While the Bar will never be completely free of the pressures of special interest groups, there are methods that can be employed to minimize the conflict of interests problem. One of the surest ways of keeping the Senators honest, is for more people to attend the meetings to see exactly what goes on. Not only will this have a substantial damping effect on the meandering representatives, but it will especially afford the first year students an opportunity to gain a rapid insight into the operations and problems of the Law School.

Another benefit to be derived from increased student participation in the Senate meetings is that more interest will be generated in the election coming up this November. I can only hope that the next President will be elected in an election in which more than 42 percent of the students voted. This would greatly enhance his ability to say with some firmness that he is the elected representative of the students, and to act accordingly.

There is a challenge facing this entering class, and that is to take an active, knowledgeable, and responsible attitude towards the Student Bar Association. It is my sincere hope that the fresh approach and insight of a first year class will be able to spot the many problems not yet facing the Bar, and to offer fresh new approaches for their solution. If this new class does not take an active part, then we can expect a continuation of the mediocrity and unprofessional attitude which has marked the activities of the Bar for the past year.