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Dear Fellow Alumni:

Now that the millennium furor has subsided and everyday life is pretty much back to normal, it is reassuring to realize that some things never change. Two such Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association traditions that will always be unchanged are the Annual Recognition Luncheon and Student Scholarship Program.

Each year at the Annual Recognition Luncheon, we recognize two alumni whose legal contributions warrant special acknowledgement. This year, the Association will honor the Honorable Francis E. Sweeney and the Honorable Ralph J. Perk. I have appeared before Justice Sweeney, and as Magistrate worked closely with Judge Perk. They are both excellent Judges and most worthy of this prestigious honor. I hope that you plan to support this event to be held on May 25th at the Renaissance Hotel.

The Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Student Scholarship Program was established in 1990 to assist outstanding Cleveland-Marshall College of Law students who have completed their first year. Funded by the Life Members of the Association, the Program awards a maximum of ten scholarships of up to $500 annually. The following are some of the criteria the Committee considers in the selection process: scholastic achievement in law school; participation in law school organizations/activities; participation in community activities/organizations; unique life experiences; financial need and employment. Recently, the scholarship Committee convened and selected ten exceptional recipients.

The above are two examples of the rewarding activities of the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association. My term is drawing to an end. It has been a privilege to serve the Association. I would like to thank all of you who gave your time and effort in support of our mission. Remember, those of you not yet involved, it is never too late to join, participate and enjoy.

Very truly yours,

Laura Ann Williams
Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni
Association News-Spring 2000


Background picture: Mary Grossman '12

Cover artist: William Szilagyi

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SAVE THIS DATE!
Practical Legal Education
by Dean Steven H. Steinglass

In the days before the creation of law schools, the traditional manner of preparing for the legal profession was to "read law" in the office of a veteran practitioner. In many ways this apprenticeship tradition survives in clinical legal education, externships, and other programs that remove students from the classroom and place them in a number of real-world settings. There, under the supervision of faculty and practicing attorneys, Cleveland-Marshall students "practice" law.

The Strategic Plan commits the law school to providing students with a rigorous professional education. In addition to recent curricular changes that expand and strengthen the Legal Writing and Research Program, that add more skills and simulation courses, and that provide the opportunity for more drafting and critical review in first-year courses, the Plan provides students with more real world experience. This column focuses on practical legal education and describes some of the settings in which our students learn the law while also learning the importance of serving the community.

Real-World Law: the Clinics

Many Cleveland-Marshall graduates today are grateful for the insights they gained and the skills they developed as students in the law school's five clinics: the Employment Law Clinic, the Fair Housing Clinic, the Environmental Law Clinic, the Law & Public Policy Clinic, and the Community Advocacy Clinic. Of these, the oldest is the Employment Law Clinic. Founded in 1972 by Professor Jane Picker as the Sex Discrimination in Employment Clinic, the Employment Law Clinic has a remarkable record of serving the residents of Northeast Ohio. Through this clinic, with the guidance of Assistant Director Ken Kowalski and clinical faculty member Gordon Beggs, students represent clients alleging employment discrimination based on race, national origin, exercise of First Amendment guarantees, age, religion, color, protected immigration status, and physical or mental disability. Recently, students have begun to provide representation in cases involving pension and benefit claims, overtime compensation, and workers' compensation retaliation.

In 1991 Professor David Barnhizer founded the law school's Environmental Law Clinic, and under the direction of David and co-director Professor Heidi Gorovitz Robertson, students provide legal support on environmental issues to private citizens, organizations, legislators, and other government officials. In this clinic, Cleveland-Marshall students have worked with the Chagrin River Watershed Partners and local government officials to develop a model zoning ordinance to protect the quality of the Chagrin River from harmful spillage and development projects menacing the quality of river water. Students emerge from the Clinic with a greater understanding of the fragility of the earth as well as with an ability to use their legal training to protect the environment.

Professor Stephen R. Lazarus supervises students in the Fair Housing Clinic in their work for Housing Advocates, Inc., a public interest law firm that seeks to resolve landlord-tenant disputes and other housing law matters. As with all clinical education, students' involvement with clients is personal and immediate, and, because the clients are generally unable to afford private legal counsel, our students are sensitized to the needs of a vulnerable segment of our community.

Under the direction of Professor Alan Weinstein, who has joint appointments at Cleveland-Marshall and at the Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs of Cleveland State University, the Law & Public Policy Clinic provides students with an exceptional clinical experience. This Clinic, which is an extension of the Law & Public Policy Program, functions like a "think tank," and students perform research and policy analysis for citizens groups, non-profit agencies, and state and local governments. Students have worked directly on a study of "ethics in government" legislation in other states, made recommendations for the Ohio Ethics Commission, and analyzed minority set-aside programs for local governments.

The Community Advocacy Clinic, another extension of the Law & Public Policy Program, is also

Continued on page 51
On May 25, the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association salutes two of Ohio's most capable jurists: the Honorable Francis E. Sweeney Sr. '63, Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court and the Honorable Ralph J. Perk Jr. '83, Judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court. Both graduates are inheritors of the law school's record as the principal educator of the state's judiciary, and both are representative of the law school's legacy as Northeast Ohio's primary educator of the children and grandchildren of immigrants. Our honorees' histories are intimate with the history of Cleveland and with the city's rich cultural heritage.
The path the Honorable Francis E. Sweeney Sr. has followed to the state's highest court was one well worn by Cleveland's new Irish American citizens in the first decades of the past century: The road begins on Achill Island in County Mayo on Ireland's west coast, the rugged, impoverished, and dazzlingly beautiful region from which so many Irish immigrants departed for Cleveland and their new homes and new jobs in the city's foundries, factories, and mills or on the huge iron-ore barges navigating the twisting Cuyahoga. Others, men only of course, new to America, found work on the police force, for in Cleveland, as elsewhere in the states, the Irish cop was an institution. James Sweeney, the father of Francis Sweeney, was a Cleveland policeman—the first of the Sweeney public servants. When he was well settled, he sent for his sweetheart, Mary Joyce. The couple married, had five children, and raised their three boys and two girls on Delora Street in Old Brooklyn. The Justice's two sisters, Margaret Kleinpell and Mary Sweeney, still live in the family home; his two brothers, Michael and James, are deceased. Francis was the fifth and last child.

A church on a hillock in Old Brooklyn, Our Lady of Good Counsel—by local standards an enormous church with an unconquerable echo—was built and adorned by immigrant artisans at the turn of the century. In the school attached the youngest Sweeney began his school days; in the church he served as an altar boy. From there he entered St. Ignatius High School, the school run by Jesuit fathers that had been a school of opportunity for generations of immigrants' sons. "My father was determined that I would study with the Jesuits. It was the best experience," says the Justice. St. Ignatius's football teams have historically been the best in the city, and Francis, a tackle, became one of the school's football heroes. Graduating in 1952, he won a football scholarship to yet another Jesuit stronghold, Xavier University in Cincinnati. "I had eight years with the Jesuits," he says. "They formed my thinking: their philosophy, their logic." Sweeney graduated from Xavier in 1956 with a degree in business. But he did not turn toward a career in business. One of his former football coaches was in Canada and induced him to Ottawa to play professional football with the Ottawa Rough Riders. Sweeney was perhaps the only Jesuit-trained football lineman in all of Canada! In 1957 he was drafted by the U.S. Army and found himself again on the football field, this time playing for the U.S. Army. He recalls that because of the military draft a number of professional players or former college stars played with military teams. "It was almost a semipro league," he says. "The caliber of football was really that good." In 1958 he returned to Ottawa and finished the season.

But "I decided there had to be a better way to make a living," the Justice recalls. There was a better way, his brother Michael, a graduate of the law school at Case Western Reserve University, assured him: There were the tantalizing promises of a career in law. Michael Sweeney was at that time a partner in the firm of Kilbane, McDonald and Sweeney, practicing with James Kilbane and Daniel McDonald. Eventually Michael Sweeney would serve in the Ohio House and on the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas bench.

By 1958 there was another powerful incentive for relinquishing his career in professional football. Francis had met a young Ursuline College school teacher, Lee Yezbak, on a blind date. They married that year, and Francis went to work in the legal department of Allstate Insurance Company. The following year he began his legal studies at the old Cleveland-Marshall Law School under Dean Wilson Stapleton '34.

"I worked all day at Allstate and three nights a week came downtown to the law school. Everybody was in the same boat," says Justice Sweeney. "We all had separate work. There was the kind of camaraderie you have when all come from the same background—all of us working to get ahead and get an education." The Sweeney's had two children by then: Francis E. Sweeney Jr. '89 and Susan Sweeney. Two other sons, Terrence and John, followed.

In the meantime, at Allstate, he was having educational experiences...
Justice has had an unsullied record of public service, and often even in the hostile climate of Ohio politics, he has yet to find an opponent who can register a genuine complaint against him.

Not that he doesn’t have his detractors. Take for instance the fury aroused by the court’s 1997 ruling in *DeRolph v. State of Ohio*, which found that Ohio’s school funding formula, in its heavy reliance on revenues from property taxes, had created vast inequities between rich and poor schools. The case split the court’s Republican majority and found Republican Justices Paul Pfeifer and Andy Douglas siding with Democratic Justices Alice Robie Resnick and Sweeney. Justice Sweeney, who wrote the majority opinion, considers his part in the decision one of his “proudest moments because it did the greatest good for the greatest number of people.”

What moved Justice Sweeney and the concurring Justices were such disquieting data as the following, taken from excerpts of the Justice’s opinion: one-half of Ohio’s school buildings were 50 years old or older, and though a little over half of these buildings contained adequate electrical systems, only 17 percent of the heating systems and 31 percent of the roofs were satisfactory. In Buckeye Local, Belmont County, 300 students were hospitalized when carbon monoxide leaked from heaters and furnaces; another school was sliding down a hill at a rate of an inch per month. In the Dawson-Bryant School system, students were breathing coal dust emitted from a coal heating system, and they returned each day to find their desks coated with a film of coal dust. Apart from these indecencies in the physical plants, students in poorer school districts often had to rely on outdated text books; in other schools there were lotteries for books, and in yet others there were no textbooks at all. None. Poorer schools, moreover, were often unable to offer advanced-placement or honors courses that help students qualify for college scholarships. In short, as the Justice stated in his opinion, many Ohio schools were “starved for money.” And, when the Justice says the *DeRolph* decision affected “the greatest number of people,” he was speaking of over one million Ohio school children, the poorest of whom were starving for education.

Despite the acrimonious reaction *DeRolph* provoked, Justice Sweeney was handily reelected to his second term on the high court in 1999.

In 1999 the unpredictable bi-partisan Sweeney, Resnick, Douglas, and Pfeifer coalition once again brought down upon themselves the wrath of Republican legislators and influential segments of the public when, in *Ohio Academy of Trial Lawyers v. Sheward*, they outnumbered the three remaining Justices in voting to strike down 1997 tort

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The future Justice Sweeney, Assistant County Prosecutor

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His decisions reflect an apolitical regard for the working classes that were his first neighbors and family and an attentiveness to the needs of the voiceless—the poor and their children.
reform legislation that would have limited damage awards against companies. Supported by labor and the trial attorney bar, the concurring Justices were criticized for allegedly overstepping the court's authority by business leaders, the insurance lobby, and legislators. Said Victor Schwartz, general counsel of the pro-business American Tort Reform Association, when interviewed by Michael Hawthorne of the Cincinnati Enquirer on August 22 of last year, "This court completely disemboweled the fundamental principles of constitutional law." But, in the same article, Cleveland-Marshall Professor Kevin O'Neill pronounced such criticism ill-founded: "Part of the blistering tone you see in the tort decision," said O'Neill, "reflects the frustration of justices forced to clean up the mess knowingly left by the legislature working on behalf of those groups."

In spite of the Justices' sometimes virulent philosophical clashes, Sweeney says that his fellow Justices are "all really great people," and, he points out that no matter how intense the discourse may be in the afternoon, they frequently sit down together in the evening and enjoy a conflict-free dinner. In fact, it is difficult to believe that his colleagues could harbor for long much enmity toward this good-spirited and amiable Justice.

Now, at the turning of the century, Francis E. Sweeney Sr. has dedicated almost half of his 66 years to serving the people of Ohio conscientiously as lawyer, assistant prosecutor, Judge and Justice. He once remarked "I am not a politician. I am a judge," and he wears the cloak of seasoned jurist well. His decisions reflect an apolitical regard for the working classes that were his first neighbors and family and an attentiveness to the needs of the voiceless—the poor and their children. And in the records of his law alma mater, he is representative of the post-war generations who attended the old law school on Ontario and Lakeside, a class of men and women whose lives were not cushioned by any resources other than their own stamina and commitment. These men and women helped rebuild the troubled city and state of the 1960s and 1970s. Justice Sweeney ranks high among those remarkable servants of the public good.

Ralph Perk Jr.

He is indisputably his father's son: The Honorable Ralph J. Perk Jr. looks, talks and speaks like his father, the late Ralph J. Perk, three-term Mayor of Cleveland, and like his father he is a product of Cleveland's rich ethnic heritage, the son of a Czech father and an Italian mother, Lucille Gagliardi Perk. He has lived his entire life in the predominantly Czech and Polish neighborhood bounded by East 55th Street and Broadway where his grandparents settled, where his parents grew up, met, married, and raised their daughter and six sons. He has, as well, his father's deep commitments to community service. Most evenings, leaving his office in the Justice Center, Judge Perk heads out across the city to attend a meeting of any of the 30 or so community and professional organizations that have seated him on their boards or solicited his membership, or he may well turn up at a political rally or charitable benefit, or perhaps on a Wednesday, he may stop at Carlin Hall, the cultural center of the Czech community, for an evening of music and dancing. It might be his evening for the Knights of Columbus or the Italian Sons and Daughters of America. And then there is his long involvement with Our Lady of Lourdes on East 53rd Street, where he received his primary and secondary education—13 years in the same parish school, in the church where he was an altar boy, where he still attends Mass, and where he chairs the parish's Finance Committee. In Cleveland the maxim "all politics is local" has its own resonance, and the Perk family and son are its truest expression; politics became the family business.

Ralph J. Perk Sr. dropped out of high school to take a job as the area ice man. According to longtime family friend Karin Mika '89, Perk was drafted into Republican politics by Joseph Dolesh, a Cleveland Councilman. Dolesh was impressed with the genial icereman's rapport with his customers. Perk's brother, George, was also inclined toward politics, but he became a Democrat at the urging of Democratic politi
cian and future U.S. Congressman Charles Vanik. “Not the typical history for what’s become one of the best known Republican families in the area,” says Karin.

Ralph Sr. worked his way through the Republican ranks, from precinct committeeman to the staff of the Ohio Attorney General to Cleveland City Council member to Cuyahoga County Auditor to three-term Mayor of Cleveland, all along mindful of the ethnic community that nourished him and his family. “Was it hard to be without a father so much of the time?” I ask him. “Politics was just our way of life,” the Judge recalls. “We all knew that.”

After high school, Ralph Perk Jr. enrolled at Ohio State and majored in accounting. “I am very good in math,” he says, but as it turned out, “I didn’t like accounting.” That is not hard to understand given the rough and tumble allure of the political world where his father’s career was ascendant: In 1962, he had been elected County Auditor. In Ralph Jr.’s last year of college, the dissatisfied accountant ran for and won a seat on Cleveland City Council representing Cleveland’s 15th ward, the same blue collar ethnic ward where he had grown up and whose residents his father had previously represented on the Council.

Returning to Cleveland following his graduation, Ralph Jr. enlisted in the Army Reserve and enrolled in Cleveland-Marshall, but his life was quickly consumed by the demands of the Council, for his years in City Hall coincided with some of the most tumultuous Councils in Cleveland history. Carl Stokes ’56, Cleveland’s and America’s first African American Mayor, struggled to govern a city wracked with racial strife, contention over the education of its black children, and major financial problems, and the City Council, under the direction of its flamboyant, outspo-

President of the Cleveland School Board and Stokes’s own pick for the job, and Democratic candidate James Carney. And thus the family business found both father and son working together in the same shop.

“It was terrible,” says the son, “trying to separate family responsibilities from city responsibilities. We (i.e father and son) never clashed but it was difficult being an advocate if it had anything to do with being negative to the administration.” Despite his personal struggle, Judge Perk is proud of his accomplishments. As representative of a ward that encompassed a portion of the industrial flats and a large residential segment on the west side, “I worked on two major air pollution code revisions, really forward-thinking revisions. I worked on updating the zoning—from 1929 statutes—to have the zoning reflect what was happening in the community, and I worked on cleaning up the ward and coordinating city services to help in the clean up.” But his work on the Council, the constant bickering of its members, and public pressure of his constituents and the media took their toll on his law studies. “I was working too hard,” he remembers, and he withdrew from school to devote himself full time to serving his constituents.

In 1979 Ralph Perk was defeated in his bid for a fourth term in the Mayor’s office, and his son was defeated in his bid for a sixth term on the Council. “It was a brutal year,” he recalls.

And it was a brutal race, pitting scrappy Council member Dennis Kucinich, a Democrat, against the Republican Mayor he had helped elect. The men had clashed bitterly over Perk’s attempt to sell the city’s failing Municipal Power Plant to the giant CEI in order to alleviate the city’s growing debts. Kucinich was vicious in his opposition to Perk and spared no words in condemning his rival. Says the former Mayor’s son about the man who defeated his father: “To give him the benefit of the doubt, he was just too young, too rash.” The two men have long since made peace, and when Mayor Perk died in 1999, Kucinich, now U. S. Representative from the 10th Congressional District, eulogized the man he had defeated 22 years earlier and spoke of Mayor Perk’s work on behalf of the ethnic and minority communities: “The world could use the message of his life... For generations he led us in celebrating the beautiful mosaic that is our inheritance in greater Cleveland.”

After his departure from the Council, the younger Perk returned to private life, working first as an administrative auditor for the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services and then as a Hearing Officer for the Cuyahoga County Board of Revision, the agency that rules on challenges to property taxes. And in 1980 he returned to Cleveland-Marshall as a part-time law student. He graduated in 1983, remained with the Board of Revisions and set up a private practice with Mark Miller ’83 “It was a natural pro-

He has lived his entire life in the predominantly Czech and Polish neighborhood bounded by East 55th Street and Broadway where his grandparents settled, where his parents grew up, met, married, and raised their daughter and five sons.
gression," he says.

But politics was still thick in his blood, and in 1983 he won a seat on the Cleveland Board of Education. In 1983 there was perhaps no city's board of education so politically charged and so at odds with itself as Cleveland's; Perk's move from the City Council to the Board was a leap from the frying pan into a major conflagration, a bonfire, in fact!

In 1976 U.S. District Court Judge for the Northern District of Ohio Frank J. Battisti had found the Board of Education guilty of de facto and de jure segregation and had subsequently issued the historic order that created the Department of School Desegregation Relations and initiated cross-town busing of the city's youngsters. Parents from both sides of town began picketing the Board and the schools to which their students were assigned and holding sit-ins at the Board's headquarters. Its long-time Superintendent, Paul Briggs, an opponent of busing, resigned in 1978, and a new Superintendent, Peter Carlin, was appointed with great fanfare; four years later the Board refused to renew his contract.

Perk arrived on the Board a year after the arrival of yet another Superintendent: Frederick Holliday. Holliday, an African American, appeared to be precisely the person to implement Judge Battisti's ruling and to pour oil on the troubled waters engulfing the city's schools. Two years later, an embittered Holliday killed himself with a gunshot to the head in a hallway of Aviation High School, leaving behind a letter critical of the "fighting among school board members and... petty politics." It was a hard time to serve a Board, which, by rights, should have been a model of deportment for the children entrusted to its care.

"I did not think the busing of children away from their homes was right," recalls the Judge, who today resides with his mother in the home where he was raised, in walking distance to the school he attended for 13 years. "But we could not defy the court order, and we would never be free of it unless we implemented it."

The Judge recalls that despite the difficulty of "getting seven persons to agree on any policy and then translating it into the classroom through the bureaucracy," he had much personal satisfaction during his seven years there, including the two years, 1985 and 1989, when he served as its President. He is proud of his participation in negotiating two labor contracts with relatively little teacher-staff unrest and of his work on the Board's Legal Affairs Committee. Moreover, Perk, the uncle of 16 nieces and nephews and the father of one, says that anything that had to do with the district's children directly was wonderful. As a member of the Curriculum Committee, he went every month into a different grade to observe the children's response to their teachers and their assignments. What he discovered, he says, was "astonishing. The teachers were great, the curriculum was great, the children were great, but they weren't learning." His conclusion? The parents had to be integrated into their children's educational program, and he proposed the Board produce videos instructing parents how to help their children become successful students and future citizens. His proposal was not supported by the administration.

In 1991 Governor George V. Voinovich appointed Perk to fill a vacated seat on the Cleveland Municipal Court. He was elected to the court at the end of the year and reelected in 1997. On the court he is a rarity: the only Republican among 13 Muny Judges. The court's case load is notoriously onerous with jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters, but it is a job the Judge finds "immensely rewarding. It is rewarding," he explains, "when you fashion a sentence or disposition on a case-and of course you do it believing it will assist both parties-and you find, especially in a criminal case, you help them move in a more responsible direction. The relationship is personal. I know they can be positively influenced because I run into people all the time who are thankful. People...

And what does he like best about the job? "Performing marriages. Marrying people. I believe in the family unit so it's a privilege to be a part of a new life."

Continued on page 52
CONGRATULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

YES. I would like to reserve space in the 2000 Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association Annual Recognition Program!

Honoring
Alumni of the Year

Honorable Ralph J. Perk, Jr. '83
Justice Francis E. Sweeney '63

The Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association Annual Recognition Luncheon will be held on Thursday, May 25, 2000 • 11:30 A.M. at the Renaissance Cleveland Hotel

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The Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association cordially invites you to attend its

Annual Recognition Luncheon

honoring
Alumni of the Year
Judge Ralph J. Perk, Jr. '63 and Justice Francis E. Sweeney '63
Thursday, May 25, 2000
11:30 a.m.
Renaissance Cleveland Hotel
The Grand Ballroom
24 Public Square
Cleveland, Ohio
Cash Bar Reception
Luncheon: $30 per person

Laura A. Williams '82
President, Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association
Howard D. Mishkind '80
Luncheon Chairman
Steven H. Steinglass
Dean, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

The Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association
Annual Recognition Luncheon
Thursday, May 25, 2000
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National Advisory Council Helps Forge the Future Of Cleveland-Marshall

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law is the foundation of the legal community in Northeast Ohio. Its graduates dominate the area's judiciary, figure prominently in Cleveland's legal community, and occupy high positions in the world of business, government, and nonprofit organizations. In this part of the country the law school's reputation is sound. It is a mistake, however, to think of Cleveland-Marshall as exclusively a regional law school. For it is a law school to which students now come from over 100 undergraduate colleges and universities yearly, whose faculty publishes articles and books on the nation's most pressing legal issues, and whose graduates, spread throughout the United States, are bringing distinction to themselves and their alma mater. In short, having been a formidable regional presence for over 100 years, Cleveland-Marshall has, in its second century, a well-regarded national presence as well.

During the 1998 strategic planning process the law school reformulated its mission, reexamined its curriculum, and rededicated itself to the traditional, core values of legal education. Among goals set by the faculty, staff, students, and alumni involved in the process was a commitment to assert forcibly its national presence. With this in mind, Dean Steven H. Steinglass last year created the Cleveland-Marshall National Advisory Council from Cleveland alumni and from alumni throughout the country. Its purpose is to provide counsel on the law school's direction in this new and challenging century as well as to emphasize our school's national presence.

The National Advisory Council is chaired by James A. Thomas '63, Chief Executive Officer of the Thomas Properties Group, a major investment builder that specializes in the development of corporate headquarters and mixed-use commercial properties. Born in Pembroke, North Carolina, he grew up in Cleveland and earned his BA with honors from Baldwin-Wallace College. He is a magna cum laude alumnus of Cleveland-Marshall. Thomas's community and civic commitments disclose a devotion to the arts and to improving the quality of life in metropolitan Los Angeles. He serves on the Board of Governors of the Music Center of Los Angeles County and was Chair of the Board of Governors for the 1992-93 term. He also served as Chair of the L.A. 2000 Regional Partnership, a diverse committee devoted to addressing regional urban issues in Southern California.

By March of this year, the National Advisory Council included 37 of the school's most influential graduates and friends. From the judiciary, Dean Steinglass invited United States District Court of the Northern District of Ohio Senior Judges Ann Aldrich, former Cleveland-Marshall Professor of Law, and John M. Manos '50; United States District Court of the Northern District of Ohio retired Chief Judge George White '55, now Director of the Cleveland Browns Foundation; United States District Court, Northern District of Ohio Judge Dan A. Polster; United States Court of Federal Claims Judges Francis M. Allegra '81 and Bohdan Futey '68; Ohio Supreme Court Justice Francis E. Sweeney '63.

Members who have served or are serving in state and federal government include United States Representative Steven LaTourette '79; former United States Representatives Louis Stokes '53, now with the Washington, D.C., office of Squire Sanders & Dempsey, and Dennis Eckart '74, now with the Washington, D.C. firm of Bakes & Hostetler; Ohio Lieutenant Governor Maureen O'Connor '80 and Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr., '73, former Ohio Attorney General, now a member of Dinsmore & Shohl in Columbus. Robert T. Bennett '67, Chair of the Ohio Republican Party, is also a member of the law school's National Advisory Council.

The Council includes members who are well known to many law school faculty, staff and alumni: former Cleveland-Marshall Dean Robert L. Bogomolny, now General Counsel at G.D. Searle & Co.; former Cleveland-Marshall Interim Dean and Professor of Law Elizabeth A. Moody, Dean Emerita of Stetson Law School; Tulane Law Professor and former Cleveland-Marshall Professor Marjorie Kornhauser '79; and former Cleveland-Marshall Professor Janice Toran, now attorney at G.D. Searle & Co.

James A. Thomas
The Council has three journalists of note: Tim Russert '76, Senior Vice President, NBC News Washington Bureau, is moderator of "Meet the Press:" Carl Stern '66, former spokesperson for Attorney General Janet Reno, now teaches in the School of Media and Public Affairs at George Washington University, while Gary Hengstler '83 is editor and publisher of the ABA Journal in Chicago.

A majority of the Council members are in corporate or private practice: William L. Bransford '75, partner in the Washington, D.C., firm of Shaw, Bransford & O'Rourke; David Paul Burke '81, partner in the Tampa firm of Carlton, Fields, Ward, Emmanuel, Smith & Cutler; Thomas E. Downey '74, partner in the Denver firm of Downey & Knickrehm; Thomas O. Gorman '73, partner in the Washington, D.C., office of Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur; Ronald E. Hurst '87, partner in the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker, & Rhoads, LLP; Leonard Kleinman '70, partner in the Tampa firm of Holland & Knight, LLP; Daniel R. McCarthy '54, partner in the Cleveland firm of McCarthy, Lebit, Crystal & Haiman; Thomas L. Peterson '81, partner in the Washington, D.C., firm of Banner & Witcoff LTD; William E. Powers '68, partner in the Tallahassee firm of Powers, Quaschnick, Tischler, Evans & Dietzen; John J. Sutula '53, partner in the Cleveland firm of Chattman, Gaines & Stern; David C. Weiner, partner in the Cleveland firm of Hahn Loeser & Parks; Margaret Wong, partner in the Cleveland law firm of Margaret Wong & Associates Co. LPA; and B. Casey Yim '75, partner in the Los Angeles firm of Pivo, Halbreicht, Cahill & Yim.

And, finally, Council member Robert Goldberg '65 is President of the Ohio Savings Bank; Steven Percy '79 is former CEO of BP America; Jack Staph '73 is former Senior VP Secretary and General Counsel of Revco; Leonard Young '74 is General Counsel and Assistant Secretary of Ferro Corp; and the Council's most recent graduate, Oscar Romero '93, is Core Legal Process Manager of Motorola Inc in Chicago.

In 1897 when Judge Vickery opened his small proprietary night law school, he could not have imagined the large university-affiliated College of Law that has outlasted over ten decades of unpredictable economic and political shifts. The law school has prospered, in part, because it has always been able to rely on a coalition of alumni, friends, and community leaders who powerfully advocated its cause and its future. The new Cleveland-Marshall National Advisory Council members, with their vast expertise and years of service to the profession, are the inheritors of that tradition of generous men and women who guided the law school steadily through the last century and prepared the foundation for the work that must be accomplished in the first decades of the new century.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Life Members</th>
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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Paul J. Hribar</td>
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<td>1942</td>
<td>Hon. August Pryatel, J. David Horsfall, Theodore R. Klammer, Leslie J. Spisak, Lucian Rego</td>
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<td>1949</td>
<td>Richard J. Moriarty, Robert W. Haskins, Bert Tomon, John C. Kikol, Judge C. Ellen Connally</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>Bernard Mosesson, Charles Ipavec, Walter A. Rodgers, Stephen J. Brown, Harry Greenfield</td>
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<td>1951</td>
<td>Dr. Bernice G. Miller, Hon. Eugene M. Fellmeth, Arthur R. FitzGerald, Leon G. Nagler</td>
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<td>1952</td>
<td>Paul J. Hribar, Hon. Edwin T. Hofstetter, Joseph A. Zingales, Philip R. Brodsky</td>
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<td>1953</td>
<td>John J. Sutula, William T. Monroe, Walter L. Greene, Olga Tsiilacos, Phillip J. Braff</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>Charles F. Sweeney, Marvin H. Hersch, George J. Frantz, Hon. George W. White, Robert E. Feighan</td>
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<td>1958</td>
<td>Charles R. Emrick, Jr., James Patrick Conway, Aaron Jacobson, Julian Kahan</td>
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<td>1959</td>
<td>Hon. Hans R. Veit, Don C. Iler, Donald L. Guarnieri, Donald M. Colasurdi</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Joseph A. Coviello, Lester T. Tolt, Thomas J. Scanlon, Thomas W. Gray, Robert W. Haskins</td>
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<td>1964</td>
<td>Harry L. Griffith, Howard M. Rossen, Joseph A. Coviello, Lester T. Tolt, Thomas J. Scanlon</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>Raymond J. Schmidlin, David S. Lake, June W. Wiener, Edward T. Haggins, David S. Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Blaise C. Giusto, Joseph H. Weiss, Jr., Kenneth A. Bossin, Robert J. Sindyla, William A. Wortman</td>
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Life Members

Michael E. Murman
James F. Szaller
Joseph Jerome
Alan L. Zmija
Alan J. Ross
1976
Charles G. Deeb
David Ross
Keith E. Belkin
Michael J. Nath
Steven H. Slive
Deborah R. Akers
Patrick Bianconi
Harold W. Fuson, Jr.
1977
Charles T. Simon
Jack W. Bradley
Lawrence J. Cook
Robert M. Wilson
Roger M. Synenberg
Anne L. Kilbane
Kathleen M. Carrick
Linda M. Rich
Rita S. Fuchsman
Sumner E. Nichols II
Harvey Berman
John D. Wheeler
1978
David M. Paris
Ronald F. Wayne
Elisabeth T. Dreyfuss
Sally M. Edwards
Mary Llamas Courtney
1979
LaVerne Nichols Boyd
Hon. Janet Burney
Louis C. Damiani
Sheryl King Benford
William J. Day
Maria Quinn
H. Jeffrey Schwartz
1980
Culver F. Eyman III
Geoffrey M. Schumer
Gerald R. Walton
Howard Mishkind
Richard C. Akire
Susan L. Gragel
Phillip E. Thomas
Kemper Arnold
Kenneth R. Roll
James H. Hewitt III
Floyd J. Miller
Lynn Arko Kelley
1981
David Paul Burke
Hermine G. Eisen
Louise P. Dempsey
Sandra J. Kerber
Vincent T. Lombardo
Dennis R. Lansdowne
Frederick N. Widen
Michael V. Kelley
Sherrie Noble
1982
James Lee Reed
K. Ronald Bailey
Laura A. Williams
1983
John L. Habat
Paul Brickner
Peter Marmaros
Donna J. Taylor-Kolis
Elizabeth Haque
Kevin J.M. Senich
Frank Aveni
Susan J. Becker
Anthony P. Dapore
1984
Carl F. Asseff
Joseph G. Stafford
M. Elizabeth Monihan
Carol Rogers Hilliard
Michelle L. Paris
1985
Laurie F. Starr
Tina Ellen Weckslar
Joseph R. Giotto
1986
James E. Tavens
Laura J. Gentilcore
Jane B. Marciniszyn
1987
Gary Lichtenstein
John T. Hawkins
Scott C. Finerman
Barbara Silver Rosenthal
Mary D. Maloney
Schuyler Cook
Thomas L. Feher
Michael P. Harvey
1988
Melody J. Stewart
Judith Arcoria DeLeonibus
John P. Luskine
Christopher Malumphy
1989
Raymond Gurnick
Scott Spero
Sheila McCarthy
Barbara Tyler
Karin Mika
Diane Homolak
Sheila M. Brennan
Lori White Laisure
Anthony A. Logue
1990
Sonia Winner
Carol A. Roe
Brian G. Ruschel
1992
Kevin P. Foley
Lillian B. Earl
1993
Gloria S. Gruhin
Peter A. Russell
1994
Jean M. Hillman
Marc D. Rossen
Matthew V. Crawford
Megan Hensley Bhatia
Lisa Ann Meyer
Shawn P. Martin
1997
Anthony T. Nici
Sam Thomas III
Stacey L. McKinley
1998
Tonya Eippert
N/A
John Makdisi
Marshall Nurenberg
Maurice L. Heller
Stephen J. Werber
Victoria Plata
Stephen R. Lazarus
Steven R. Smith
Louise F. Mooney
Hon. Solomon Oliver, Jr.
Frederic P. White, Jr.
Paul Carrington
Steven H. Steinglass
Louis B. Geneva
Lloyd B. Snyder
James G. Wilson
Earl M. Curry, Jr.
David Barnhizer
David Goshien
Joel Finer
Jack Guttenberg
Carol Barresi
Mary McKenna
Laverne Carter

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Thomas L. Aries '71
Phillip J. Braff '53
Tonya Eippert '98
Shawn P. Martin '94
Stacey L. McKinley '97
Lisa Ann Meyer '94
Ronald H. Mills '72
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Law Notes
Timothy (Tim) W. Hughes, cum laude '73, is Senior Vice President, Administration of Cox Enterprises, a privately held media company based in Atlanta, Georgia. In this position he is responsible for a number of departments and functions, including legal, human resources, corporate security, materials management, corporate services, fleet, corporate travel, and the administration of the company’s foundations. He began his career with the Olin Corporation and held positions of increasing responsibility in labor relations, human resources, and labor law with Mobil Corporation, The Sherwin Williams Company, and Wells Fargo. Mr. Hughes is admitted to the Bars of Ohio and Georgia and is a member of the Labor Law Sections of the Georgia and American bar Associations. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Labor Policy Association and the Washington-based Corporate Health Care Coalition. He also serves on the American Press Institute's General Management Advisory Committee and on the Newspaper Association of America's Human Resources Committee.

Mr. Hughes serves on the Executive Committee of the Atlanta Chapter and the National Resolutions Committee of the American Red Cross, where he has also served as Atlanta Chapter Chair and Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Hughes is also a member of the Boards of Visitors of Emory University and Clark Atlanta University and a member of the Board of the Kentucky Society of Georgia. He also serves on the Advisory Counsel of the State of Georgia's Intellectual Capital Partnership Program.

Mr. Hughes is married to the former Gail Coutcher, a CPA who is an executive search consultant specializing in financial management. They live in Atlanta, Georgia.

Phillip J. Braff graduated from Cleveland-Marshall in 1953. He has had a distinguished career as a builder and developer. He is a Past President of the Home Builders Association of Greater Cleveland and a Past President and Life Director of the Ohio Home Builders Association. He serves on the Governor's Housing Commission and is a Senior Life Director of the National Association of Home Builders and a member of its Executive Committee. Mr. Braff is also a member of many civic and charitable organizations and boards including the Mobile Home Advisory Commission of HUD. He and his wife live in Gates Mills and have three children and seven grandchildren.

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The Law Alumni Association honored its life members and members of the mentor program at the ninth Annual Holiday Reception at the College of Law in December. Professional Opportunities Co-Chairmen Dick Ambrose '87 and Vince Lombardo '81 extended their sincere thanks to the following attorneys for lending their time and expertise to the Cleveland-Marshall students:

Kenneth A. Affeldt
Frances F. Allington
Donna M. Andrew
Mark S. Bennett
Edward Brice
John C. Bucalo
Stephen Bucha
Brent M. Buckley
Charlett R. Bundy

Hon. Janet E. Burney
Hon. Anthony O. Calabrese, Jr.
Henry Chamberlain
Robert Chernett
Mary L. Cibella
Gregory F. Clifford
Cassandra Collier-Williams
Michael Corrigan
Ann D'Amico

William Day
Jeffrey Duber
David Dvorin
Virginia Egan Fisher
Nicole L. Farone
Hon. Peggy Foley Jones
Douglas R. Fouts
John B. Gibbons
Kristin Going

Dick Ambrose and Prof. Lou Geneva

Christina Hronek, Vince Lombardo and Erin Sheehan

Weldon Rice, Mike O'Neil, Tom O'Donnell, and George Maloof

Dick Ambrose, Bill Day, Steven Steinglass, Fred Widen and Dennis Lansdowne
Kelly Grigsby  
Michael P. Harvey  
W. Andrew Hoffman, III  
Elizabeth Howe  
Richard Jablonski  
Joseph B. Jerome  
Lenore Kleinman  
Richard S. Koblentz  
Janice Konya-Gross  
Frederick J. Kreiner  
Trish D. Lazich  
John Lombardo  
Stephen G. Macek  
Ryan Magnus  
Colleen Majeski  
Susan Majka  
Sheila McCarthy  
Shannon McEaneney  
Jennifer Lynn McKeegan  
James L. Miller  
Howard D. Mishkind  
Daniel L. Montenaro  
Suzanne M. Nigro  
Thomas O'Donnell  
Herbert Palkovitz  
William Plesec  
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Ann Ramsey  
Irene Holyk Rennillo  
Nicholas G. Rennillo  
Stephen Rowan  
Hon. Nancy Margaret Russo  
Kate Ryan  
Joe Saponaro  
Thomas J. Scanlon  
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David J. Skrabec  
Jack Starkoff  
Stanley E. Stein  
Melody J. Stewart  
John Sutula  
Kelley Sweeney  
Ellen B. Tamulewicz  
James R. Tanner  
Randy L. Taylor  
Heather L. Tonsig  
Nancy Q. Walker  
Robert S. Walker  
Stephen Walker  
Jodi M. Wallace  
Gerald R. Walton  
Lori White Laisure  
Frederick Widen  
Laura Williams  
Robert Willis  
Leonard D. Young  
Michael J. Zidar  
Greg Clifford and Kristie Sosnowski  
Mentor Co-chairs Dick Ambrose and Vince Lombardo
Distinguished historian and Alva O. Way Brown University Professor Gordon S. Wood delivered the Sixty-Ninth Cleveland-Marshall Visiting Scholar lecture in October in the Moot Court Room of the law school. He was welcomed to the podium by Professor David Goshien, Chair of the Cleveland-Marshall Enrichment Fund Program. Professor Goshien, the originator of the lecture series, has supervised the program for over a quarter of a century.

Professor Wood, who teaches and writes on American colonial history, the era of the American Revolution and the formation of the Constitution, and the early years of the Republic, spoke on "The Origins of the American Democracy or How the People Became Judges in Their Own Causes." His address focused on the emergence of our contemporary model of democratic politics from the Jeffersonian ideal of disinterested leadership.

According to Professor Wood, Federalists such as Jefferson and Madison envisioned a patrician republic ruled by men whose self-interests would not cloud their obligations to act always for the public good. Their model presumed a government not of and by the people but a government of educated and virtuous gentry-men, such men who, in Madison's phrase, would never act as "judges in their own causes." According to Professor Wood, the Federalist vision excluded "ordinary middling sorts—artisans, traders, commercial farmers, businessmen," who would, the Federalists believed, be incapable of setting aside private interests in order to govern dispassionately.

Anti-Federalists challenged the notion that a class of disinterested men who could feel "sympathetically the wants of the people" was at all possible. As we know, the Anti-Federalists were right. For, as Professor Wood reasons, "[h]owever liberally educated and elevated such independent gentry might be they were no more free of the lures and interests of the marketplace than anyone else." And it was precisely those "ordinary middling sorts" who were to become the most effective legislators in the model of democratic government practiced today.

"One of the crucial moments in the history of American politics—maybe the crucial moment," according to Wood—occurred in the Pennsylvania Assembly of 1786 during a debate on the re-chartering of the bank, when William Findley, an ordinary self-educated Scots Irish weaver, pointed out that the genteel men arguing for the charter—Robert Morris, for one—were members of the bank's board or stockholders, and thus..."
their partisanship was compromised by self-interest. Surprisingly, Findley did not take the men to task for “acting as judges in their own cause”—he threw the patrician Madison’s words at them—but for posing as disinterested parties. Findley understood that delegates were elected on the

strengths of their advocacy of their constituents’ interests, not as representatives of the Jeffersonian “classic tradition of disinterested public leadership.” Findley, Wood believes, “set forth a rationale for competitive democratic politics that has never been bettered,” one that anticipates “all of the political developments of

the succeeding generation, what we came to know as democracy: the increased electioneering and competitive politics, the open promotion of interests in legislation,... the emergence of political parties,” and the extension of representation in government to religious and racial minorities. Finally, Wood argues that the Jeffersonian republican model of a government uncluttered by private interests exists today in the “presumably disinterested judiciary.”

Professor Wood’s doctoral degree in history is from Harvard. He has taught at Brown University since 1967. His 1993 Pulitzer Prize in History was for Radicalism of the American Revolution (1992), Other works include The Making of the American Constitution (1987) and numerous other books and articles.

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I am deeply gratified that this story will now be brought to public attention. The achievements of women in the legal profession (a pin-stripe fraternity which took far too long to grow up to the reality of the generative intelligence of women) were memorable to a youngster who grew up in a world filled with lawyer 'aunts.'

James T. Maher, son of Anna Marie Ryan Maher '23

The Honorable Genevieve Cline '21
In the last issue of Law Notes in preparation for a gala Women’s History Month Celebration in March, we printed a list of the women we believe were our first 100 alumnae and we asked our readers for any information they might have about the lives and careers of these pioneering women attorneys. Subsequently, the story was picked up by The Plain Dealer. The response was overwhelming. Daughters, sons, brothers, sisters, grandchildren, friends, and neighbors contacted us, and we learned a lot about the women and the pride of their descendants. In addition, law librarians Marie Rehmar and Laura Ray searched the city’s archives to find more information about our first alumnae. The librarians had several obstacles: Maiden names inhibited the search when the alumnae had married after graduation; moreover, like Portia, women often sought to disguise their gender, usually by replacing their first names with initials. The editors of Law Notes are grateful to Marie and Laura and to all those who contacted us.

For some of these women we have only bits and pieces of information. Nevertheless, we include these fragments because our alumnae, however incompletely we know them, were important to our law school, to the legal profession, and to the larger history of the American woman asserting her right to a place in the world of her male peers. Someday the pieces may be gathered into a whole. That is our hope.

In 1897 American women could not vote, hold public office, or serve on a jury; often they did not have equal property rights or joint custodianship of their children, and in many banks they could not open a checking or savings account without the approval of their husbands or fathers. There was one place, however, where Ohio women were equal with men: the classrooms of the Cleveland Law School.

Our predecessor law school, the Cleveland Law School, founded in 1897, was the first law school in Ohio to admit women, and during the first decades of the 20th century most of the region’s prominent women attorneys were its graduates. And what an exemplary group of women they were! In Cleveland, as elsewhere in the country, neither the public nor the courts wholeheartedly welcomed women, and the environment in which they practiced was often hostile. Yet these pioneering women persevered: They practiced law, led the suffrage movement, won seats on the judiciary, entered government and business, created and headed charitable and rehabilitative organizations, and often married and raised children as well. More important, despite cultural, gender, and racial prejudice, they enriched and diversified the profession and changed for all times the ways men and women regarded one another.

The first alumna we can identify positively is 1908 graduate Elizabeth Williams, the only attorney with a recognizable female name in the 1909 Cleveland phone book! Like many of our early alumnae, she was active in the National Women Lawyers’ Association, and during the first decades of the century, her name appears among the Association’s list of Ohio representatives. Williams joined the law firm of Smith, Taft, and Arter and in 1915 married the firm’s senior partner, J.A. Smith. She died in 1920.

Among early graduates, Gertrude Handrick overcame family opposition and tragedy to establish herself as one of the city’s first women attorneys. The daughter of Common Pleas Judge and U.S. Congressman Martin A. Foran, Gertrude was graduated in 1899 from Georgetown Visitation Convent in Washington, D.C. She married at 28, was widowed at 30, and at 36 suffered the death of her seven-year-old daughter, Martha. Left on her own, she defied her father who opposed her desire to become a lawyer and secretly enrolled at the Cleveland Law School, graduating in 1911—the only woman in a class of 37. Writing in the Women Lawyers Journal in 1917, she remarked that a
female attorney must “be a psychologist; must be a hard worker, and above all have the courage to encounter defeat without losing heart.” Gertrude Handrick did not lose heart. A successful practitioner, she was also active in the suffrage movement, serving as a ward captain in the campaigns and parades in Cleveland and Columbus in 1912 and 1914. She chaired the Business Women’s Suffrage League, the Wage Earners’ League, and the Women’s and Girls’ Protective League. She was the first woman admitted into the Cleveland Bar Association. She died in 1937, age 66.

Contemporary sources tell us that by 1915 there were 18 women attorneys in Cleveland; we do not know who they were or if they were all our graduates. We do know, however, that by 1915 the law school had graduated precisely that number. Lillian M. Westropp, Eva Leah Jaffa, Meta Marie Brueggemann, and Harriet Jean Willis were members of the 1915 graduating class. Eva Jaffa went right from Lincoln High School to law school and in 1915 became the youngest practicing attorney in Cleveland. Three years after her graduation, she was joined in practice by her sister Mariam Jaffa, Class of 1918.

Eva and Mariam Jaffa were two of the ten children of Meyer C. and Sarah K. Jaffa, and, according to an early history of Cleveland’s community leaders (Cleveland and Its Environ (1918)), the women were the only practicing attorney-sisters in Cleveland and possibly in the U.S.

Mariam Jaffa married Dr. Alfred Fingerhut, and Eva married John Arthur Fitzmartin. Eva’s son, Arthur Fitzmartin, recalls that Cuyahoga County prosecutor Edward Stanton, great uncle of former U.S. Congressman James Stanton ’63, hired Mrs. Fitzmartin, perhaps the first woman to serve in the prosecutor’s office. Stanton allowed her the unprecedented opportunity—for a woman—to take part in the murder trial of husband-killer Eva Kaber, whom Cleveland historian John Bellamy has dubbed “Lakewood’s Lady Borgia.” The trial was one of the most sensational in Cleveland history, overshadowed only in the 1950s by the Sheppard trial.

Active in the Republican party, Mrs. Fitzmartin was chosen in 1920 to second the nomination of Warren G. Harding as the Party’s Presidential candidate during its national convention. Two younger brothers, Moses Jaffa ’21 and Samuel Jaffa ’25, followed their sisters to law school and into the profession. Mrs. Fitzmartin died in 1948, age 55.

Meta Marie Brueggemann, class of 1915, was born in Cleveland in 1890. According to her nephew, Reverend Eugene V. Brueggemann, she entered law school after completing her undergraduate degree at Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University in 1913. She did not actively practice law but worked in the County court system until 1932 when the Democrats swept into office. She never married and died in 1971, age 81.
Lillian M. Westropp was among the rarest of pioneering women, boldly asserting herself in the male-dominated worlds of both law and business. Lillian and her younger sister, Clara, were the daughters of Clevelanders Thomas and Clara Stoockel Westropp. A graduate of Dyke School of Commerce and a magna cum laude alumna of the Cleveland Law School, Lillian specialized in real estate and finance law. She was an early member of the Cleveland Bar Association and the first woman elected to serve on its executive committee. In 1931 she was appointed to the Cleveland Municipal Court and was continually reelected until her 1957 retirement. She was an innovative jurist who in 1938 attached a psychiatric clinic to her court. In 1922 she, Clara, and other professional women founded the Women's Savings and Loan Co. (later the Women's Federal Savings Bank), the first bank founded and operated by women. Lillian was Chairwoman and Clara was President of the bank.

Law Notes received a copy of a letter from Carol Strawn who worked at the bank as mortgage loan processing supervisor during the 1970s. The letter, sent to her father during that time, details the history of the women's association and recalls conversations with Thomas Westropp, nephew of the Westropp sisters and eventually the bank's CEO.

Ms. Strawn writes “Knowing nothing about banks except she'd never seen a woman in one, suffragette Lillian was convinced by a stock salesman to start a savings and loan company.” Moreover, Ms. Strawn continues, when the sisters founded the bank, “banks were starting and failing with some manner of regularity,” and according to Lillian, in raising capital for the bank, “We had to sell ourselves twice—once as an organization and again as women.”

When a salesman was unable to sell the company's stock, Clara sold the stock herself—almost a million dollars worth. The sisters reluctantly agreed that the bank would be better received if there were men on its board, but when only one man appeared at a meeting, the Westroppss dismissed the Board and began again with 15 women—homemakers and professional women. Ms. Strawn quotes Lillian: “Our object . . . was not to declare a prejudice toward men . . . but to prove to women their equality with men.” Ms. Strawn notes that during the Depression, the Women's Savings and Loan Company “paid 100 cents on every dollar.” By 1979 the Women's Federal Savings and Loan bank's assets totaled $534,808,458.

Both sisters were community activists. Lillian helped organize the Women Lawyers' Club of Cleveland, the Women's City Club, and the League of Women Voters. Unlike most of the suffragists, she was a Democrat and served on the executive committee of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Club. She died in 1968, age 84.

Among the ancestors of 1915 graduate Harriet J. Willis was Charles Willis, one of the daring dissidents who threw tea into Boston Harbor in 1773. Such a lineage boded well for a woman who would brazenly enter the dominantly male sphere of lawyering. Born in Ashland, Ohio, Harriet Jean Willis attended local schools and the Euclid Avenue Business College. She had established herself as a stenographer and a newspaper reporter and was already heading two court-reporting offices before beginning her legal studies at the Cleveland Law School. According to a 1918 history of prominent Clevelanders, (CLEVELAND AND ITS ENVIRONS), she was “a woman of indomitable energy and mental and will power . . . who ‘exemplified the possibilities of the legal profession as a factor in social services.' She was apparently a woman of wide-ranging interests as well: She spent several years learning Esperanto and studying at the Chataqua School of Expression. The excitable author of CLEVELAND AND ITS ENVIRONS mentions that she was “offered a chair at the University of Dakota and an important position in the United States Civil Service at Honolulu, Hawaii.” He also notes that she once won a memory contest in which for two hours she was required to recite “instantly any passage of Scripture called for.” Miss Willis never married and continued to practice law in Cleveland. We last hear of her in a 1949 Cleveland Press column as one of reporter Joe Collier's “Cleveland Personalities.” Collier describes her as “a shy little white-haired lady” fussing over an antiquated typewriter in “an artlessly cluttered office in the Perry-Payne Building.”

Lillian M. Westropp '15
Sanford Cone, nephew of Rose Cone '16, reports that his aunt's parents emigrated from Hungary and that of their ten children Rose Cone was the "brightest and most intelligent. Prejudice being what it was" says Mr. Cone, "no firm would hire a woman." Instead, Miss Cone found work as the office manager of Arter & Hadden for several years. She never married and lived most of her life with her three maiden sisters, where, her nephew recalls, she was the undisputed "ruler of the roost." She died in March of 1988, age 98.

About the life of Miriam Strasbourger '17 we have only one reference: L.M. Deery's Digest of Women Lawyers and Judges (1949) notes that she was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1896, the daughter of Edward N. and Ernestine Kahn Strasbourger. She was a member of the Ohio State Bar Association, League of Women Voters, Women Lawyers of Cleveland, the Portia Club and Chair of the Taxpayers party in Euclid, Ohio, in a successful political reform campaign. In 1924 she conducted a survey of institutions in Ohio for the "feeble minded" on behalf of the child welfare division of the Federation of Women's Clubs in Cleveland.

Law Notes was contacted by Mrs. Robert Forchheimer, the daughter of Rachel Shapiro '18. Mrs. Forchheimer tells a story of a woman who was a model of independence and perseverance. One of the five children of a hardware merchant who later became involved in real estate, Rachel Shapiro grew up in the Woodland Avenue area of Cleveland. "My grandmother was sickly," Mrs. Forchheimer recalls, "so, by the time my mother was ten, she was doing all the washing and ironing for a house full of children." Rachel graduated at the top of her class from Cleveland's famed Central High School. Though her parents had paid their son Ruben Shapiro's tuition at Columbia Law School, they were not sympathetic when their daughter expressed her desire to study law. After all, it was unbecoming for a woman to intrude upon a man's profession. "My mother was ahead of her times," says Mrs. Forchheimer. "She put herself through the Cleveland Law School." And eventually she married another lawyer, Maurice Gelfand, with whom she practiced general and real estate law in the firm of Gelfand & Gelfand.

"The Depression was hard on lawyers, hard on everybody," says Mrs. Forchheimer. There were now five chil-
Of Bertha Askenas, Class of 1918, her daughter Lois Bruck reports that “my mother’s name does not come up often, and I was thrilled to see it in The Plain Dealer.” Her mother was born in Austria and came as a baby to Cleveland. She put herself through law school and her sister through normal school. She married Samuel Feierman, who had also come as a baby to America from Hungary, and the couple had two daughters, Mrs. Bruck and her sister Frances Polit. Though their mother never practiced law, she was active within the community and often spoke publicly on behalf of world peace. “When the horror in Europe began,” recalls Mrs. Bruck, her mother joined an effort begun by comedian Eddie Cantor to raise money to bring Jewish children to America. Bertha Askenas Feierman died in 1940, age 42.

As a young woman Bell Greve, perhaps Cleveland’s most highly regarded humanitarian and international social-services reformer, hoped to become a missionary, but following a summer internship at Hiram House settlement, she determined on a career in social services and earned her undergraduate degree from Case Western Reserve University. Her first job was as a charity visitor in Cleveland’s red-light district. She graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1918. On the day she took the lawyer’s oath of office, she was hired by the state to inspect children’s institutions. In 1921, in the devastating aftermath of the Great War, she was sent by the Red Cross to Czechoslovakia to establish child health centers and to Armenia to head an orphanage responsible for the lives of 2,000 children. In 1924 Ohio Governor Vic Donahue appointed her superintendent of the Ohio Division of Charities, and in the depression-haunted 1930s she headed the Cleveland Rehabilitation Center. In an age in which the country’s most unfortunate citizens were warehoused in orphanages, poorhouses, and workhouses, Bell Greve initiated some of the rehabilitative sciences most innovative reforms, including a workshop for disabled adults and a Curative Playroom for disabled preschoolers, and she gathered the work of several social service agencies under one roof. In addition to her responsibilities at the Cleveland Rehabilitation Center, she simultaneously directed the Cuyahoga County Relief Bureau, establishing the county’s first nursing home for the aged. In 1953, when Cleveland Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze appointed her Director of the city’s Department of Health and Welfare, she became the first woman city cabinet member in 20 years. The corrections system was also a concern of hers; she was instrumental in raising $2.4 million for a new correctional facility. Greve’s reputation was international: She participated in the establishment of rehabilitative and relief agencies in the West Indies, Mexico, and Greece. She died in 1957, age 63, leaving behind a legacy of compassionate concern for the disabled and zealous advocacy on behalf of children, the elderly, and all those whom wars and natural disasters had robbed of their homes and families. The Bell Greve wing of MetroHealth Hospitals and the Bell Greve Award of the National Rehabilitation Association honor her memory.

By 1919 the law school had graduated 35 females. Those 35 could enter a court of law but could not vote for the judge before whom they practiced. Once enfranchised, many of these women began to vote for themselves: Among those who were the first to seek public office was Mary Grossman ’12. One of nine children of Hungarian Jews, she was advocating the rights of women as a member of the League of Women’s Suffrage and working as a stenographer in her cousin’s law office when she had the novel idea that she was as smart as the men she worked for. Smarter, in fact. Entering the Cleveland Law School, she was graduated in 1912. In 1918, two years before the ratification of the 19th amendment, she became one of the first two women admitted into the ABA.
women lawyers, quotes Grossman reminiscing on her participation in the emancipation movement: "I was on so many committees and our campaigning took up a great deal of our time, but we felt that we were citizens subject to the laws of society and it wasn't right to be denied a voice because we were women... All of us suffragettes were so happy, so delighted that the fight for the vote was finally won. It was a great day for women. We all went right down to register."

In 1923 Mary Grossman became the first woman in America elected to a municipal court. She quickly distinguished herself as a no-nonsense judge, feared especially by those who came before her on criminal charges, for, as one writer described her style, "A trip to her courtroom was rued as a certain ticket to the Big House." Criminals called her "Hard-Boiled Mary"; but voters called her Judge—re-electing her again and again for 36 years to the bench of the Cleveland Municipal Court. She retired reluctantly in 1959 at the age of 80 and died in 1977, age 98.

Another Cleveland-Marshall woman challenging the limitations imposed on her sex was ardent feminist, suffragist, and prohibitionist Genevieve Cline, the first woman ever appointed to a federal court in America. Born in Warren, Ohio, and raised in Cleveland, she attended Oberlin College and was graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1921. In 1922 President Harding appointed her U.S. Appraiser of Merchandise to the port of Cleveland, the first woman in America to have been a federal appraiser. Her nomination seems not to have aroused male indignation, in part because it was reasoned that some of the items she would be appraising were female undergarments! Six years later, however, when President Coolidge nominated her to the United States Customs Court in New York, the New York Customs Bar was outraged. Ohio Senators Simeon Fess and Frank J. Willis rose to her defense, and in 1928 she became America's first woman federal judge.

On July 5, 1928, Ohio Court of Appeals Judge John J. Sullivan administered the oath of office to Judge Cline before a large crowd of well-wishers that included Mary Grossman and Ohio Supreme Court Justice Florence Allen, who would in 1934 become the first woman appointed to a United States Court of Appeals. At that time Ohio was the only state in the union with three women judges.

Later that evening at a dinner at the Allerton Hotel, Justice Cline acknowledged her two predecessor women judges and remarked, "Had it not been for the high standards set by Judge Florence Allen and Judge Mary Grossman, it would not have been possible for a woman to have gone this far. This is not Genevieve Cline's honor. It is our honor. It is given in recognition of woman and woman's right to participate in public office."

Cline was a member of the Women's Suffrage Party in East Cleveland, President of the Women's Republican League, President of the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs, a member of the Women's City Club and the National Women Lawyers' Association. She retired from the court in 1953, returned to Cleveland, and died in 1959, age 82.

Cleveland's first African American school principal Hazel Mountain Walker had already earned a bachelor's and a master's degree from Case Western Reserve University and was teaching third graders at Mayflower Elementary School when she graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1919. Walker never practiced law. She served as the principal first of Rutherford B. Hayes Elementary School and later of George Washington Carver Elementary School. Alvin Anthony was a second or third-grade pupil at Rutherford B. Hayes Elementary school when Hazel Walker was principal. He remembers her as a tall, "stately woman of great strength and dignity." Another caller, Olivia Scott, who is now 86, reports that Hazel Walker taught her algebra at Quincy School summer school. Another former student at the Rutherford B. Hayes school, Isabelle Hendricks, recalled being sent to Mrs. Walker's office for discipline and remembers the principal's delight to discover her pupil was not frightened of her. And Ione Biggs, whose aunt taught with Mrs. Walker and who was a close family friend, disputes the Dictionary of Cleveland Biography's statement that Mrs. Walker never wanted to practice law—only to prove that a black woman could earn a law degree. "Hazel had her heart set on joining the Cleveland Law Department. They wouldn't have her," says Ms. Biggs.

Mrs. Walker's niece, Mrs. Clemence Elizabeth Wright, sent us an interview from a 1979 issue of the Call and Post. Though Mrs. Walker's kindness was legendary, the interviewer hailed her as "a militant powerful leader" as well, who, in response to Brown v. Board of Education, announced that "abolishing separate schools without abolishing slums and ghettos will not usher in the millennium." Later
she commented on the historic Cleveland busing order: "It is fantastic to think that school boards will provide buses to transport white and colored children beyond their geographic boundaries." Instead, she advocated "housing and redevelopment of our cities. Housing must be interracial so that schools and other community facilities will become interracial by evolution rather than by legislation."

In 1961 Hazel Walker was elected to the Ohio Board of Education. In her private life, she was an ardent supporter of the arts and an actor and singer in the Playhouse Settlement's Gilpin Players, later Karamu House, which she is reported to have named. She was the first black woman accepted into the Women's City Club; she served on the Executive Committee of the Cuyahoga County Republican Party and was a member of the NAACP and the Urban League, which honored her in 1958. She outlived two husbands, both mailmen, both named Walker. She died in Cleveland in 1980, age 81. Mrs. Wright and her sisters, Mrs. Elsie Voorhies and Mrs. Alice Hurse, "all of us 80 and over" survive their aunt.

Anna Kumin '20 was born in Kovno, Lithuania, and came as a child to Cleveland. She grew up in an observant Jewish household with her parents, two sisters, and a brother. "My aunt had a very strong sense of family duty," her niece, Ruth Kumin Lamm, remembers, "and she and her younger brother, Harry Kumin, who became a physician, rushed through school in order to complete their studies and help their family." Anna worked her way through high school and law school as a stenographer. In 1921 she and Evelyn Cohen of the class of 1921 began practicing law together.

In the 1960s and 70s Miss Kumin was an observer for the International Federation of Women Lawyers at sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. In this capacity she attended meetings in New York and Geneva. In a 1970 column in The Cleveland Press by Bob Seltzer, Anna Kumin describes the Federation's concerns as "equality in the administration of justice, racial discrimination, violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and apartheid." How welcome would be her services in this troubled new century. Miss Kumin practiced law for 70 years and died in 1996, age 96.

Rosalind V. Goldberg emerges tantalizingly from newspaper clippings in The Cleveland Press archives at Cleveland State. What we find is that she was born in 1899, graduated from law school in 1920, became the first woman assistant police prosecutor in Cleveland and ran unsuccessfully for municipal court judge in 1929. She was also a violinist of some accomplishment and, perhaps most intriguing, the archives has a picture of her in the pilot's seat of a small airplane. She is wearing an aviator's hat. What became of her we have been unable to discover.
According to Carol Lucic, niece of Frances Tetlak '21, and Mrs. Lucic's mother, Mary Warren, Frances Tetlak was the oldest of the four children of Catherine and Joseph Tetlak, who had met and married in Poland before immigrating to the Tremont area of Cleveland. Joseph and his brother Stanley owned the Joseph and Stanley Hardware Store in Tremont, and eventually the family established the Joseph, Frances, and Violet Steamship Travel Agency, also in Tremont. Mr. Tetlak was instrumental in arranging passage to America from Poland for many families wishing to immigrate. According to Mrs. Lucic, her grandfather acted as an informal banker for the area's new Polish Americans citizens. He held money in trust until they had saved enough to bring family members from Poland to this country. Frances graduated from Lincoln High School and received first a degree in library science from Flora Stone Mather College and then, in 1921, a law degree from the Cleveland Law School. Like her father she was entrepreneurial, and before she earned her law degree, she operated the Frances Tetlak Insurance Company. After law school she continued working at the Scranton-Clark branch of the Cleveland Public Library, while practicing law part time on Professor Street in Tremont. Mrs. Lucic recalls, "She spoke fluent Polish and carried on her father's profession of helping Polish immigrants bring their family members to Cleveland. She would handle the legal immigration and transportation matters." Eventually Miss Tetlak moved her office to her home on Scranton Road, where she specialized in wills, estates, and probate work. She died in 1976, age 82, and was buried from St. John Cantius Roman Catholic Church in Tremont where she had spent almost her entire life. She never married and left her estate of $240,000 to Marymount Hospital, which was operated by a Polish order of nuns.

Louise Johnson Pridgeon '22 was born in 1891 in Gallipolis, Ohio. She attended high school in Springfield, Ohio, and in 1913 came to Cleveland to work as a bookkeeper. Though she would eventually earn a law degree and distinguish herself as the city's first African American woman lawyer, she began her professional life as a social worker. In 1917 she enrolled in a special social science course offered by Western Reserve University; she then continued her studies at Northwestern University and Ohio University and returned to Cleveland to work at two venerable Cleveland community organizations: the Goodrich-Gannett Settlement and Karamu House. Later she volunteered with the Women's Protective Association and worked as a probation officer at the Central Police Station. According to the Dictionary of Cleveland Biography, she served as a field worker in the U.S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board during World War I. Perhaps it was a growing awareness of the needs of city residents that social service organizations could not meet or perhaps it was a heightened awareness of the plight of African Americans following the Great War that persuaded her to study law at the Cleveland Law School. She began her legal studies in 1919 and graduated in 1922 at the age of 31. During the 1920s and 30s, as a partner in the law firm of Frey and Pridgeon, she established a federal practice with Thomas Frey, a well-known black activist, founder of the Harlan Law Club, the predecessor organization of the Norman Minor Bar. In 1931 she ran unsuccessfully for Cleveland City Council in Spring 2000.
Council. Though she lost the election, she was not without influential advocates: An October 12, 1931, letter from Fred D. Roseb to Louis Seltzer, Editor of The Cleveland Press, praising her candidacy, notes that "she has been practicing law in all the courts of this district and stands high in the respect of the Bench and Bar. She specializes in Federal Court practice." The letter continues, "She is president of the Harlan Law Club, composed of fifty colored lawyers, a member of the Cleveland Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and supporter of the Phillis Wheatley Association and member of St. Andrews Episcopal Church." Louise Pridgeon died the following year, age 40.

According to Judith Nacey Rapp, daughter of 1923 alumna Helen Chew, "My mother was totally brilliant." Born in Martins Ferry, Ohio, Helen graduated magna cum laude in political science from Flora Stone Mather College in 1918. Mrs. Rapp reports that her mother had also served as an army nurse—perhaps after her college graduation—but returned to Martins Ferry at the outbreak of the Spanish Influenza epidemic.

We know from her Cleveland Law School transcript sent to us by her daughter that Helen Chew's law school record, with an average grade of 90.5, was as distinguished as her undergraduate record. She passed the bar the year of her graduation and received a letter from the clerk of the Ohio Supreme Court notifying her of her success and of arrangements in three cities where the oath of office would be administered. The Clerk advises that "Each applicant has the privilege of choosing which one of these places he will attend to receive the oath and his certificate of admission to the bar" (italics added). Helen married classmate James H. Nacey and the couple had six children. According to Mrs. Rapp, her mother was discouraged in her efforts to find a job in law but worked for the Cleveland Foundation at one time. She died in 1974, age 80.

Frances B. Montgomery, granddaughter of class of 1923 alumna Frances M. Smith, responded to our request for information. Mrs. Montgomery noted that her grandmother was the daughter of Christian Latrobe Motley, reported to be the first African American doctor in Cleveland. Mrs. Montgomery recalls, "My grandmother never practiced law as her purpose was to administer her father's estate, which involved a great deal of property. My grandmother had left home at an early age, and I expect she wanted to prove to her college-educated sisters (teachers) that she was a capable intelligent woman and not just a wife and mother." She graduated from law school the same week that her daughter graduated from high school. Mrs. Montgomery, who is named for her grandmother, continues, "I am very proud of her accomplishments, but most of all I am glad she was my grandmother."

From New York City James T. Maher wrote to us about the woman of valor who was his mother: Anna Marie Ryan Maher '23.

James Maher went to work as a sports writer for the Plain Dealer on June 1, 1934, one day after his graduation from Lakewood High School; later he worked as a Public Service Director for the "big ten" Western Conference in college athletics. Following service with the Army in World War II, he settled in New York as head of Public Relations for Texaco. He left the "world of PR" in 1958 and for 22 years free-lanced for Saudi Arabian oil businesses and the Saudi government. He has written documentary films, short stories, and books, including The Twilight of Splendor: Chronicles of the American Palaces, for which he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship in architectural history, and The Distant Music of Summer, a novel, loosely based on his and his mother's life, for which he received an American Association of University Women award.

Mr. Maher writes that though the recollection of some of the difficulties his mother faced in pursuit of a legal career and during the Depression were unsettling, the "payoff was a carillon of memories that rang from the names in the Plain Dealer." He recalls: "Wilma Bachman ('23)—a small woman, petite really; always with a hat and never without her gloves. And Mary Grossman, a childhood icon of ours."

From Mr. Maher's work notes and chronology, we have these details from the life of his mother. Born in Wellsville, Ohio, in 1881, Anna Marie Ryan was the first of the nine children of Michael and Elizabeth Ryan. She was graduated from Wellsville High School in 1899, and in 1903 she moved with her family to Cleveland where
she worked in the business department of the *Cleveland Daily World*. In 1904 she married James T. Maher, Secretary of his father's Maher Wheel & Foundry Company. An ardent supporter of Cleveland's Progressive Mayor Tom Johnson, Maher was appointed by Johnson an Inspector in the Cleveland Department of Safety, Department of Buildings.

Anna Maher was not without her own ardent passions, chief among which was her dedication to the suffrage movement. Mr. Maher notes that in 1914 she and other suffragists held a reception "with speeches in Bohemian, Hungarian, and English." Another news report announces "Suffragists Hold Open House: 150 Converted" and another clipping places her among the "Homemakers Division" as "Part of the White and Yellow Line Marching on Euclid Avenue" during the city's great suffrage parade on October 18, 1914.

But Mrs. Maher's days in the "homemaker division" were numbered. In 1917 her husband was stricken with brain cancer and died, leaving her with four children; the youngest, seven-month-old James, was the future writer, novelist, and chronicler of his mother's life. In 1919, at the age of 37, Anna Maher began her brave new life, working during the day as an assistant housekeeper at the Statler Hotel and studying law during the night as a student at the John Marshall School of Law.

On January 25, 1924, Mrs. Maher and her law partner, Nana McQuade '21, announced the opening of their office in the Schofield Building, and Mrs. Maher began her long association with the County Democratic Party. Two years later she joined the law firm of Holliday, Grossman & McAfee as its office manager. In 1929, Mr. Maher writes, City Prosecutor Ray T. Miller, after being boozed by 200 women at a 1928 campaign rally, appointed Mrs. Maher to the prosecutor's office. She was assigned to work under Assistant County Prosecutor Lee A. Leighly. Three months later, Miller fired Mrs. Maher in a fit of rage, shouting, "One thing we don't need around here is another woman lawyer!" For Anna Maher, her son reports, "it was a devastating blow both professionally and financially. She then undertook for several years to sell insurance as the Depression deepened. How she brought us through those exceedingly rough times I'll never know. She lost her house to the bank and had her wages garnisheed."

Yet she persisted: In 1934, following an unsuccessful campaign for a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, she was appointed first a Deputy Clerk of the Cuyahoga County Probate Court and several years later a Referee. By 1939 Anna Maher had become a fixture in Democratic ward politics and late in her career was a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee. In 1943 she was invited by Eleanor Roosevelt with other Party women to tea at the White House. For James Maher, the memory of his mother's invitation to the White House evoked the long-ago story of his great grandmother's visit to the White House at the close of the War Between the States, when "she got a hand-written pass from Lincoln to visit . . . a hospital, claim her husband's body, and take it home. She sat on his coffin on a flat car on the way back into Washington."

Anna Maher remained with the Court for the next 22 years, retiring in 1956. She died the following year, age 76. Her involvement with women's issues was life long. In addition to her work in the suffrage movement, in 1916 she was a founding member of the Women's City Club; in 1923 she was a founding member of Ohio's Alpha Alpha Chapter of Kappa Beta Pi, the supportive legal sorority that was to figure greatly in the lives of the women graduates of the law school for the next four decades; and she was a founder of the Portias, an informal but influential group of women attorneys.

Leona Marie Esch, according to her cousin Sue McKinley and her nephew Ed Esch, was born in Cleveland on March 29, 1893, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William J. Esch. She graduated from East High School, took a business course and was working in Chicago as a secretary when she began the study of law. She returned to Cleveland, enrolled in the Cleveland Law School and graduated in 1924. Two years before her graduation, however, she was already distinguishing herself in a very unwomanly workplace as the office manager for the Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice; in 1927 she was named the organization's Executive Director. In that post she dedicated herself to the reform of the criminal justice system and was instrumental in establishing
the criminal records bureau of the Court of Common Pleas, in installing two-way radios in police cars, in passing the Juvenile Court Act, and in creating both the Bureau of Criminal Investigation in the Police Department and the Psychiatric Clinic attached to the Common Pleas Court. According to her April 22, 1954, obituary in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "at the height of her powers she was simultaneously working on a penal history of Ohio, delivering about 100 speeches and lectures a year, and personally following the city's 9000 criminal cases annually from start of finish." Moreover, she was a harsh critic of the parole system which she dubbed a "racket," and she did not hesitate to fire away at the City Council, police chiefs, and any other public officials she believed to be derelict in their duties. In 1937 she quit her post to marry Price Russell, an insurance executive and one-time Democratic floor leader in the Ohio House of Representatives. The couple met when Russell served as the Chairman of the Ohio Board of Clemency. Mr. Russell died only a few months after the wedding.

A caller to Law Notes with fond memories of Leona Marie Esch Russell is Henry Dietrich. He met her when he was a paperboy and later worked part time in her office. He recalls she used to worry about him when he worked late at night and would send him home in a cab.

Mrs. Russell remained in the public eye after her husband's death and in 1953 published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer an impressive series of op-eds on Great Lakes water levels. She died of a stroke in 1954, age 61.

Sue Hall contacted us about her great aunt Grace Berger '25. In 1908 Miss Berger went to work as a deputy county clerk in the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas. When the court created the Department of Domestic Relations, she was named assistant chief to the director, according to a December 1958 clipping from The Plain Dealer. Working at the court throughout the day, she studied law by night at the John Marshall School of Law. The PD article continues, "That (her LL.B.) qualified her to begin hearing a good share of troubles that afflict marriages that are on the rocks attempting to work out custody and financial details before the cases get into court." In 1954 she was honored for her 45 years of service to the court by the Cuyahoga County Court Bar Association at its annual public servant testimonial luncheon. Miss Berger retired in 1958. In a book of testimonials from her retirement party, some of the great names of the Cleveland Bar hailed her. Judge Samuel Silbert '06 wrote, "You have been one of the most efficient public servants the Domestic Relations Department of the Cuyahoga County ever had. You have by your conduct, judgment and wisdom earned the respect of the judiciary, the Bar Associations, and the public you served so long, so well and so capably." And William K. Thomas of the County bench, later of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Ohio, wrote, "How you have heard so many people's problems and yet kept a balanced view of life is a testimonial to you and living evidence of your devoted qualities as a public servant of real merit and worth." Miss Berger died in 1974, age 91.

According to Barbara Winters, grand niece of Lillian Goldenbogen, both graduated in the class of 1923. In 1926, a mere six years after the enfranchisement of women, Mrs. Goldenbogen entered the political arena and became the first woman City Council President of Lakewood, at that time Cleveland's largest suburb. "You know," she is quoted in an October 30, 1926, Plain Dealer article, "women are 200 years behind men in politics, but it won't take us 200 years to catch up." Outspoken and aggressive, she relentlessly harangued the Mayor and councilmen surrounding her, accusing them of dubious politics and ineptitude. It is perhaps for this reason that her campaign for the Mayor's job failed miserably. Thereafter, we find no more.
According to Bert and M.A. Chernin, the sons of Esther A. Brown, Cleveland Law School class of 1925, their mother was born of Jewish parents in Russia and emigrated with her widowed mother and six brothers and sisters to St. Paul, Minnesota, early in the last century. Following her graduation from high school, the family moved to Cleveland. Under the influence of an English teacher who had instructed her to become a lawyer so "no one could take advantage of her," Esther Brown was determined to study law and, over the opposition of her mother, enrolled in the Cleveland Law School. Studying law at night, she joined her brothers by day in their produce concession at the West Side Market, sometimes even driving the truck for them. At law school she met Joseph Chernin '23, her future husband, also a child of the Jewish emigration from Russia. They began their honeymoon in Columbus the day before she was to take, and pass, the bar. Under the name of E.A. Brown and Joseph Chernin, the couple practiced together in the Schofield Building for over 50 years, specializing in real estate, investments, and acquisitions. Mrs. Chernin died in 1992, age 89.

Information about Florence Johanna Dicker '25 comes to us from her niece, Jean M. Manary, who recalls that following Miss Dicker's graduation from law school, she "worked for the Diocese of Cleveland for several years. When she left there, she opened an office on Broadway in Bedford." She retired reluctantly at the age of approximately 80, "not that she wanted to, but because she had two health problems that took her out of the office for extended periods." Miss Dicker never married and died at her niece's home in 1994, age 92.

Sadie Joan Gelb's sister, Judith Marks, contacted Law Notes from her home in Los Angeles. According to Mrs. Marks, the Gelb sisters were two of a family of ten children living on Earl Avenue in Cleveland when Sadie Gelb graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1925. In 1928 the new lawyer moved to Los Angeles where she met her husband, Harry A. Mier, also a transplanted Clevelander. Adopting her middle name, Joan Gelb Mier practiced with the Los Angeles firm of Chenowith & Whitehead. It is, however, for her involvement in charitable and community organizations that she is best remembered. Through the non-profit Joan and Harry Mier Foundation, she and her husband established Camp Hess Kramer, with a mission to encourage citizenship and enrich the values of California youth, on 110 acres near Malibu. In 1960 the Miers founded Camp Joan Mier, another oceanside camp. Camp Joan Mier is a low-altitude haven designed for crippled children further handicapped by cardiac and respiratory conditions. The Miers donated the camp to the Crippled Children's Society of Los Angeles. Joan Mier was the first woman president of the Society.

The Miers had no children, but in 1976, the Helping Hand of Los Angeles Inc., which helps support the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, honored her as "Mother of the Year."

Sadie Joan Gelb '25

Joan and Harry Mier were world travelers and in later years wrote several books together, including IF THE SHOE FITS, BUILDING OUR OWN RAINBOWS, HAPPINESS BEGINS BEFORE BREAKFAST, YOU TOO CAN WORK WONDERS, and THE POWER YOU HAVE. Joan Mier died in 1989, age 85.

Like Bell Greve, Jane Edna Harris Hunter was a social services pioneer. Only Jane Hunter was an African American woman born in 1882 to a South Carolina sharecropper. She was educated as a nurse at the Hampton Institute in Virginia. Following her graduation in 1905, she traveled to Cleveland where she held several nursing jobs. In 1911 she founded the Working Girls' Association, an organization providing safe living quarters for African American girls and women. She later renamed the organization the Phillis Wheatley Association after America's slave poet Phillis Wheatley.

Law Notes received an affectionate testimonial from one of Miss Hunter's "girls" Katherine Gilbert Chavers, who is "almost 94" and retired from a 35-year career in teaching. Mrs. Chavers recalls, "A great deal of my life was spent with Miss Hunter at the Phillis Wheatley Association. I really grew up in the daily activities there and Miss Hunter was my mentor during my Central High School years. After I graduated from Kent State she gave me my first job." Later, Mrs. Chavers's two children participated in Wheatley activities, while their mother remained active in the Association, sometimes playing the piano or speaking at annual meetings.

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Miss Hunter's byline often appeared in the editorial pages of the Call and Post. The image that emerges from those editorials is of a woman fashioned somewhat in the Booker T. Washington mold (Washington was also a graduate of the Hampton Institute). In the midst of the Depression, she writes, "Let us within our own race seek to help each other; let those of us who are more fortunate reach down and help the . . . laboring classes. . . . This is a chance for those who have the mental ability and the moral courage to step out and make an opportunity that will give these people a better chance than they have had during the past four years. Let each of us think less of ourselves and more of the fellow who is farther down the ladder and who carries the burden of our cause." Miss Hunter's writing often discloses an inclination toward the socialistic movements of the day. She was especially concerned with black women working in domestic service, and she spilled much ink exhorting them to unionize.

Jane Edna Hunter received her law degree from the Cleveland Law School in 1925 and held honorary degrees from Fisk University in Tennessee, Allen University in South Carolina, and Central State University in Ohio. She founded the Women's Civic League and was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and vice-president and executive committee member of the National Association of Colored Women. In 1940 she published her autobiography, A Nickel and a Prayer. Doris James, Miss Hunter's first cousin once removed, called Law Notes to share this recollection: "I proofread her book," says Mrs. James. "She wanted me to be a lawyer. I became a school teacher and principal instead," which must have pleased Hazel Mountain Walker whom Mrs. James also knew. "Hazel taught me to cook!" says Mrs. James.

The Phillis Wheatley Association survives today as a music school, an elder care facility, and a children's day care center. The Jane Edna Hunter Social Services Building on Euclid Avenue honors Miss Hunter's memory. She died in 1971, age 88.

According to Marleen Rippner Brown, the daughter of Ethel Kest Rippner '25, her mother earned her law degree in order to assist her lawyer father Samuel Kest '20 in his law practice. "He adored her and always wanted her with him," says Mrs. Brown. The Rippner family history is intimate with the history of Cleveland-Marshall: Ethel Kest Rippner graduated in June from law school and married classmate William C. Rippner. William was the brother of Natwin Rippner '23 and long-time Cleveland-Marshall Law School professor Ellis Rippner '29. Ethel and William Rippner's son, Louis Rippner, is also a Cleveland-Marshall alumnus. Ethel Rippner died in 1980, age 79.
According to Carmen Farina Koch, daughter of Eleanor Farina '25, her mother's life was far from ordinary: She was the first woman deputy sheriff in Cuyahoga County, perhaps in the state. And for a woman, she probably had one of the state's most dangerous jobs when in the 1930s she worked in the office of the Cleveland Police Prosecutor during the Elliot Ness days and was assigned to issue warrants for bootleg-raids on members of the Capone gang. Police Prosecutors are seldom out of reach of the media, and so it is not surprising that she would meet and marry a young reporter, A. C. "Tony" DeCola, who at that time worked for the Cleveland News. According to her obituary in the Albuquerque Tribune, in 1934 she was appointed a special attorney general of Ohio and handled bank liquidation cases in Cleveland during President Roosevelt's bank holiday period.

In 1940 the couple moved to Albuquerque; the following year Mrs. DeCola was admitted to the New Mexico Bar. Tony DeCola was the Albuquerque Tribune's political editor and editorial page editor for 31 years. Eleanor DeCola was a judge for 44 years: In 1950 she served as Bernadillo County Probate Judge, and in 1957 she was appointed by Governor Edwin L. Mechem to serve a full term as Small Claims Court Judge. Mrs. DeCola, according to her daughter, "loved her work, but she made sure she was involved in community service work. She was cited for her work with the Albuquerque USO a number of times. She also assisted in the United Fund for the 10 years that Tony served on the Board of Directors. She was a charter member of the Albuquerque Lawyers Club and later served as its president." In 1975 the couple returned to the Cleveland area to be with their family. Mrs. DeCola was 83 when she died.

A 1925 headline in The Cleveland Press announces "Courageous Lass, Injured in Theater Collapse, Makes Record Grade." The courageous 'lass' was Grace Bernardina Doering, a woman who doubtless would have preferred to be called just that: a woman. In 1925 she graduated from the Cleveland Law School with "the highest grade (a gpa of 99.25) ever made by any student at the school for the entire course." And she had done it for the most part flat on her back wearing a brace to correct a spinal injury. A brother, Roy Doering, had graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1918 and another brother, Milan Doering '25, studied law alongside his sister, bringing home her assignments while she lay in bed. This was no ordinary lass.

Barbara C. Megery, the daughter of Grace Doering's cousin, writes, "She was an exceptional woman: a pioneer in women's rights in the first half of the last century." As we shall see.

Grace Doering was born in Cleveland, attended Central High School, and was a 1911 Phi Beta Kappa grad-
ual of Western Reserve University. Following her college graduation she taught for several years in Ohio high schools and subsequently pursued a career in journalism. In 1920, while working in New Mexico with Carl Magee, the editor who exposed the Teapot Dome scandal, she was attending a play at a theater at the University of New Mexico when the ceiling collapsed and seriously injured her back. Returning to Cleveland, she determined on a career in law.

For the next three decades, she was seldom out of the local limelight. She began her legal career as an assistant in the office of Ohio Court of Appeals Judge Willis Vickery, principal founder and second dean of the Cleveland Law School. Of his former student the Judge noted, "She has one of the best legal minds in Ohio." After earning her LL.B., Doering returned twice to her alma mater, first in 1927 as a student in the school's new LL.M. program, and then in 1933 as the first woman law professor in Ohio. From 1935-42 she served as a City of Cleveland Assistant Law Director. During World War II she was a regional attorney for the office of Price Administration, and afterwards she practiced law with her brothers in the firm of Doering, Doering, and Doering. In 1957 she became the first woman elected to the American Bar Association's House of Delegates; in 1958 she was elected President of the National Association of Women Lawyers (NAWL).

Grace Doering was not content to let the country rest on the laurels of the 19th Amendment: For women she demanded much more from the laws of the land. In a 1958 Plain Dealer article by Marilynn Swanton, Doering took state governments to task, accusing them of having the same regard for women as they did for "dogs, slaughterhouses, and chickens." Next she boxed the ears of the U.S. Supreme Court, claiming that the Court's rulings "repeatedly declared that women are not reasonable persons."

In summer 1957, Doering traveled to London to be installed as the NAWL President and, surprisingly, to marry 77-year-old Jack McCord, a wealthy Alaskan farmer and miner, the model for one of the characters in mystery writer Rex Beach's novels. McCord had been courting Doering for 41 years, making the 10,000 mile journey from Alaska to Ohio each year since 1917 to ask for Grace's hand in marriage. Her wedding picture appeared in the August 5, 1957, edition of Life magazine—she in flowing white and he in a top hat and cutaway and both flanked by an honor guard of U. S. Marines.

Grace Doering McCord's nephew, Dr. Richard Doering, a retired university Professor of Clinical Psychology from Riverside, California, writes that his Aunt Grace helped a nephew of Jack McCord's write a book about Jack, titled McCORD OF ALASKA. And Dr. Doering gives us this fetching memory: "Aunt Grace dressed up and played Santa Claus for me when I was a tot growing up in Cleveland in the 1940s."

Grace Doering McCord died in East Cleveland in 1983, age 93.

It is a bit of serendipity to be able to close with Grace and Jack McCord's 41-year-long courtship. For how does one end a story so full of the courage and triumphs of so many women? Perhaps Anna Maher's son, James Maher, has provided the answer: He writes of "the generative intelligence of women." Not only their generative intelligence but their acts of generative boldness and their generative confidence in their own worth are their legacy to the succeeding generations of women who aspired to study law. This fall the Dean of Admissions admitted 120 women into the beginning class, more than half the total first-year enrollment. They are the descendants of Cleveland-Marshall's first alumnae and of the generative intelligence of the women who knew, like Genevieve Cline, that no triumph by a woman was a single triumph.

In addition to all those relatives and friends whose names appear above, Law Notes wishes to thank these correspondents who wrote, phoned, or e-mailed about our alumnae: William Batchelder Sr. who called about Mabel Miller '16; Barbara Renstrom who called about Mary Grossman; Thomas Jacobs who called about Lillian Orloff; Ruth Wortzel who called about Sadie Gelb, her husband's aunt; Lillian Turjanick who called about Bell Greve and Jane Edna Hunter; Lois Applegate who called about Grace Doering; Mary Bethel whose father was a classmate of Mary Grossman; Sanford Silverman, who called about Rachel Shapiro, his mother-in-law; Ben Bonanno who called about Bell Greve; Stuart Nelson who, as a child in Rocky River, lived next door to Bessie Wolf; Ruth Fulgenzi who knew Helen Acres '20; Helen Sillia who called about Bell Greve; Phillip Rowell who called about his aunt Anna Maher; Mrs. Charles Clark who knew Mary Anderson '25; Jim Nemet who called about Bell Greve; Marilyn Clark Bartliewicz who wrote to say her mother, Mrs. Charles Clark, was a cousin of Mary Anderson '25, who was killed in an automobile accident in April 1978.

Law Notes thanks CSU Librarian William Barrow and CSU Archivist William Becker for photographs from the archives of the Cleveland Press.
CLEVELAND-MARSHALL COLLEGE OF LAW RANKS HIGH IN NUMBERS OF GENERAL COUNSEL

A recent Supplement to the Aspen Directory of Corporate Counsel ranked the top 57 law schools according to the numbers of graduates who became general counsel. The editors found that 22 law schools dominated the list with 41 percent of the country’s general counsel. They were not surprised to learn that Harvard and New York University have superior numbers, but they were surprised to discover that a handful of “less well known” schools had a significant presence; moreover, the school holding the 21st place among the 57 contenders was Cleveland-Marshall College of Law!

Below are the names of alumni who we believe are now serving as general counsel. If you know of others or have corrections, please notify Mary McKenna at the law school (1801 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio 44115) or e-mail her at mary.mckenna@law.csuohio.edu

Mr. Steven L. Baden ’84
General Counsel
The Suarez Corporation Industries
North Canton, OH

Mr. Joseph A. Balog ’76
General Counsel
Dalad Group
Independence, OH

Mr. Charles A. Bittenbender ’79
Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary
NACCO Industries, Inc.
Mayfield Heights, OH

Mr. Alvin Brouman ’84
President & General Counsel
Brouman’s, Inc.
Pepper Pike, OH

Mr. Ernest A. Carpenter ’65
Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Tippins Incorporated
Pittsburgh, PA

Mr. Richard M. Cozart ’76
Vice President & General Counsel
Chrysler Capital Corporation
Stamford, CT

Mr. Dale E. Creech, Jr. ’78
Senior Vice President & General Counsel
Miami Valley Hospital
Dayton, OH

Mr. William Judson Cull ’54
Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary
Picker International, Inc.
Highland Heights, OH

Mr. Jeffrey L. Dean, CAE ’80
Executive Director and General Counsel International Society of Explosives Engineers
Cleveland, OH

Mr. Mark S. Feldheim ’73
General Counsel
JMW Settlements
Washington, DC

Mr. Robert Gandal ’54
Vice President, Corporate Counsel & Secretary
CDI Corporation
Philadelphia, PA

Ms. J. Julie Jason ’74
Managing Director & General Counsel
Jackson, Grant & Co.
Stamford, CT

Ms. Debbie Kackley ’90
Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary
Scott Technologies, Inc.
Cleveland, OH

Mr. Joseph M. Kraus ’80
Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel
Central Vermont Public Service Corporation
Rutland, VT

Mr. Loren J. Margolis ’81
General Counsel
M. Weingold & Co.
Cleveland, OH

Mr. James J. McMonagle ’70
Vice President and General Counsel
University Hospitals of Cleveland
Cleveland, OH

Mr. Peter D. Miller ’78
General Counsel
Dairy Mart Convenience Stores, Inc.
Hudson, OH

Mr. John D. Moran ’83
General Counsel
Corpro Companies, Inc.
Medina, OH

Mr. Robert J. Peterson ’81
Vice President & General Counsel
Park Corporation
Cleveland, OH

Ms. Patricia W. Pribisko ’79
Vice President, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary
LESCO, Inc.
Rocky River, OH

Ms. Shawn Rae Russell ’86
General Counsel, Credit Card Services
Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc.
Akron, OH

Mr. Gregory I. Ruttan ’69
Vice President, General Counsel, Secretary & Assistant Treasurer
The Geon Company
Avon Lake, OH

Mr. Michael J. Scott ’78
VP, General Counsel & Secretary
OM Group, Inc.
Cleveland, OH

Mr. David J. Sherriff ’70
Secretary and General Counsel
Cole Vision Corporation
Cleveland, OH

Mr. David J. Skrabec ’75
Vice President, & General Counsel
Ettech Systems Corp.
Chardon, OH

Mr. Martin J. Strobel ’66
Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary
Dana Corporation
Toledo, OH

Mr. Raymond E. Theiss ’85
Executive Vice President & General Counsel
Transcat Industries, Inc.
Cleveland, OH

Mr. P. Kelly Tompkins ’81
Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary
RPM, Inc.
Medina, OH

Mr. Raymond A. Varchio ’84
Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary
National Auto Credit, Inc.
Solon, OH

Mr. Michael F. Watwood ’71
Executive Vice President & General Counsel
Midland Title Security Inc.
Cleveland, OH

Mr. Mark D. Weller ’81
General Counsel
AGA Gas, Inc.
Cleveland, OH

Mr. Lawrence H. Wilhite ’80
General Counsel
Lansing Board of Water and Light
Lansing, MI

Mr. Leonard D. Young ’74
General Counsel and Assistant Secretary
Ferro Corporation
Cleveland, OH
Students, faculty, and members of the bar have had an opportunity this year to hear some of the country’s leading experts in criminal law address issues confronting social workers, law enforcement officers, psychologists, scholars and practitioners of criminal law in a series of programs focused on these issues. The Criminal Justice Forums were organized by Cleveland-Marshall Criminal Law Professors Phyllis L. Crocker, Patricia J. Falk, Joel J. Finer, Peter D. Garlock, Lolita Buckner Inniss, Adam Thurschwell, and Associate Dean Jack Guttenberg, with the support of the Student Criminal Law Society and Dean Steven H. Steinglass.

In early October, a panel of speakers involved in the trial of Terry Nichols presented “Trying a High-Profile Death Penalty Case: Lessons from the Oklahoma City Bombing Trial of Terry Nichols.” Panelists describing the challenges unique to litigating under pressure of intense media scrutiny included Edward Killam, founder and manager of Alliance Services of Boulder, Colorado, the investigative firm hired by the Terry Nichols defense team; Geoffrey S. Mearns, partner in the Cleveland law firm of Thompson, Hine & Flory and special prosecuting
attorney to the United States Attorney General in the Nichols trial; and Adam Thurschwell, Professor of Law and member of the Nichols defense team.

A second Criminal Justice Forum in late October, sponsored by the Cuyahoga County Bar Association and organized by Adjunct Professor Gordon Friedman, partner in Friedman & Gilbert, presented "Circle the Wagon Trains: Criminal Defense in the New Millennium," a symposium considering various aspects of criminal defense work.

Cleveland-Marshall Professor Phyllis Crocker, former Staff Attorney at the Texas Resource Center, a federally funded death penalty resource agency, spoke on "Childhood Abuse, Capital Punishment, and the Cycle of Violence." Psychologist, Dr. Deborah A. Koricke, Vice President of the Center for Effective Living, Inc., spoke on "Stalking: Is There a Defense?" while Cleveland criminal defense attorney Gerald A. Messerman spoke on "Representing Lawyers and Other Professionals." Virginia attorney Marvin D. Miller has specialized in criminal defense for over a quarter of a century and is a founding member of the Virginia College of Criminal Defense Attorneys. His topic was "Criminal Ethics or Ethically Criminal." William Rittenberg, a veteran civil and criminal law practitioner and President-elect of the Louisiana Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, discussed "Juvenile Justice: An Oxymoron." And Caroline M. Roberto, who has a wide-ranging practice in Pennsylvania representing clients in both federal and state courts on matters ranging from criminal RICO, homicide, and death penalty to narcotics and theft, spoke on "Preparing the Client to Testify."

In February, Georgetown University Law Center Professor David Cole commanded a large audience for his address on "Racial Profiling and Class Injustice: How Our Criminal Justice System Depends Upon Inequality." Professor Cole is a volunteer staff attorney and member of the board of the Center for Constitutional Rights and is the legal affairs commentator for NPR's "All Things Considered." He is the author of No EQUAL JUSTICE (1999) and numerous other articles and books.

The final Criminal Law Forum of the year occurred in April when former Cleveland-Marshall Professor Lynne Henderson spoke on "Gender and Victims' Rights." Professor Henderson is now on the faculty of the University of Indiana at Bloomington School of Law. She has published widely on the law of rape, victims' rights, and feminist jurisprudence. In 1997 she testified on the proposed victims' rights amendment before the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary. 

Sarah Pillard, David Cole, Adam and Walter Thurschwell

Jack Guttenberg and Judge Daniel Polster

Prof. Phyllis Crocker

Judge Jose Villanueva

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My ProBar Experience

By Ann Vaughn

Over winter break from law school, I participated in the Pro Bono Asylum Representation (ProBAR) Project in Harlingen, Texas. ProBAR is funded through the American Bar Association, the Texas Bar Association, and the American Immigration Lawyers Association. I, 2L Linda Griffin, 2L Donald Amirault, 3L Oscar Rodriguez, and Cleveland-Marshall Professor Beverly Blair '85 all spent one week working at the ProBAR offices processing applications and doing whatever was necessary to aid refugees seeking political asylum in the United States.

This experience was significant for me in a number of ways. First, it allowed me to beat a retreat from the harsh Ohio winters to the south of Texas where the weather is unbelievably warm to the point of being almost surreal. Second, this was the first time that I actually left the law offices and courtroom of “L.A.Law” and “Ally McBeal” and journeyed into an actual law office where I saw real live breathing clients! From what Professor Blair tells me, however, these law offices were not representative of a typical traditional law firm. Last, I was able to put my first year and a half of legal training to actual use helping people gain legitimate and lawful entry into the United States.

During the orientation to the program in the weeks preceding my actual trip, I learned that ProBAR was dealing heavily with orphaned minors from Central America who were escaping gang recruitment and seeking asylum in the U.S. through the political asylum process. Since Spanish was the native language of these refugees, I prepared by brushing up on my Spanish and familiarizing myself with immigration law and the political asylum process in general. One of the first clients I encountered was a young boy about fourteen years of age who was escaping a harsh existence in El Salvador. He traveled of his own initiative up Central America through Mexico and into the U.S. where Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) detained him. Listening to his story about being an orphan and escaping gang recruitment was both heartbreaking and simply astounding. I could not help but contrast what I was doing at the age of fourteen in comparison with all that this young boy had gone through. In addition, I vowed never again to complain about having to walk too far anywhere.

I also worked with a Russian couple escaping ethnic cleansing and rampant discrimination that was occurring in their native countries of Uzbekistan and Russia. This portion of my experience was particularly meaningful as I had spent the previous summer in St. Petersburg, Russia, studying international law. I was so happy to practice my Russian again and wax nostalgic about my Russian experience. I was quite dismayed, however, to hear of all this couple went through because the side of Russia that they described was a side that I never really saw or experienced during my five weeks abroad. I was astounded that the ethnic cleansing this couple was escaping was occurring at the very time that I was enjoying the white nights and culture of Russia. It was very disheartening and I vowed never again to take for granted the freedom that America offers. Listening to their story and completing their personal declaration taught me a great deal about displaying patience with clients who just want to get their story out replete with irrelevant details. I also learned from our many hours together about the dynamics of real Russian life. In addition, I developed a basic understanding about Russian law which is currently of great use in my studies in law school. Not only am I enrolled in a Russian Law course and Russian language lessons this semester but I am also focusing on their claim for political asylum as the topic of an impending paper.

The last clients that I helped with the political asylum process were two men from Pakistan who were escaping political persecution and the military government that has taken over their country since the coup in Pakistan in October 1999. This experience was also quite meaningful as I am Indian by birth. To help my own people (granted Indians and Pakistanis are officially mortal enemies but to me we are all the same) even if in some small way made my whole trip worthwhile.

While I worked some very long hours and endured some very stressful and emotional moments during my week in Harlingen, I did manage a trip to Matamoros, Mexico, ironically travelling the same route but in the opposite direction that two of my clients traveled illegally in gaining entry into the U.S. And in addition to the nice weather, I also enjoyed superb Tex-Mex cuisine and margaritas unmatched by any restaurant in Northeast Ohio. Overall, my experience with ProBAR has reinvigorated me in my law school studies. I plan to volunteer this summer with the Immigration Services Center in Cleveland, as immigration law has, not surprisingly, become a possible area of practice for me when I finally become a lawyer.

Note: Ann Vaughn is a second-year law student.
Congratulations to the following alumni who were successful applicants to the July 1999 Bar Exam:

Genevieve Adamo  
Terese Adomaites  
James Balazs  
David Bartos  
Christopher Blake  
Todd Bobka  
Tammy Bogdanski  
Pamela Bolton  
Linda Bosu  
Julia Bourdeau  
Anne Brigham  
Andrei Calciu  
Ryan Callender  
Rebecca Chrostowski  
James Colabianchi, Jr.  
Patrick Condon  
Victoria Corrigan  
Stacy Cozart  
Melissa Day  
Melissa Dean  
Nicholas DeBaltzo, Jr.  
Brian Deckert  
Matthew DeVicchio  
Raymond Dugger  
Nicole Ellis  
Mark Engling  
Danielle Fekete  
Jeanine Fisher  
Antonio Franceschini  
David Freeburg  
Richard Geiger  
Christopher George  
Matthew Golish  
Sarah Graham  
Carol Grasgreen  
David Gray II  
Angelique Hartzell  
Joseph Hatina  
Robert Hicks  
Pamela Houston  
Kelly Hunt  
Michele Jakubs  
Robert Jambois  
Susan Jankite  
William Johnston  
Vickie Jones  
Andrea Julian  
Rebecca Kelley  
Patricia Kidd  
Lisa Klammer  
William Kline III  
Darci Knight  
Paul Kocsis  
Paula Kuhn  
Laszlo Kulin  
Antionette Kwiatkowski  
Mary Lindenmuth  
Kristen Lusni  
John Lysenko  
Matthew Madzy  
Rebecca Maggiano  
Mary Matheney  
Timothy Mayle  
Allison McCallum  
Michael Menefee  
Lilia Merecicky  
Mark Miller  
Michael Morgan  
Jeanne Murphy  
Gregory Neddenriep  
Andrea Nelson  
Jeffrey Neville  
Benjamin Neylon  
Matthew Norman  
Jenifer Novak  
Kelly O'Neil  
Linda O'Toole  
Nancy Oliver  
Kevin Ondrey  
Matthew Palmer  
Katrina Parker  
Donald Pashayan  
Robert Pelunis  
Jeffrey Peters  
Jennifer Peters  
Mary Poland  
Therese Powers  
Julie Price  
Maia Puryear  
Patrick Quallch  
Nicole Quathamer  
John Regginello  
Kathryn Regnery-Vadas  
Jennifer Ricer  
Jennifer Riester  
Patrick Roche  
Robert Rohrbaugh II  
Heather Ross  
Andrea Russo  
Gena Russo  
Christopher Sammarone  
Joseph Saponaro  
James Scharville  
Courtney Schmidt  
Angela Scott  
Douglas Sergent  
William Sheehan  
James Sheridan  
Zinaida Shulman  
Salvatore Sidoti  
Samantha Snyder  
Danielle Somrak  
Marylouise Stevens-Walther  
Sean Sweeney  
Harsh Tandon  
Kenya Taylot  
Elizabeth Thomarios  
Alicia Torrado  
Deborah Turner  
Gary Vick, Jr.  
Jeffrey Wade  
Verne Waldow, Jr.  
David Weilbacher  
Jennifer Whitney  
Christine Yoon  
Robert Zulandt III
In October the 1999 Joseph C. Hostetler-Baker & Hostetler Visiting Professor Ratna Kapur, Director of the Centre for Feminist Legal Research in New Delhi, India, spoke on "The Fundamentalist Face of Secularism and Its Impact on Women's Rights in India." Professor Kapur is a leading figure in the struggle for equal gender rights in her native India and she has a growing international reputation in the larger struggle for human rights among the nations' disenfranchised peoples.

According to Professor Kapur, the greatest hindrance to equal civil, gender, and religious rights in India is the political dominance of the Hindu Right and its insidious dismissal from the body politic of minorities and women through the discourse of secularism. According to Professor Kapur, the model for secularism since Indian independence was proclaimed in 1947 has been Ghandi's concept of secularism as a policy of equality for all. Through the interpretive contortions of the Hindu Right, equality for all religions has been transformed into a policy of treating all religious communities the same regardless of their minority status or of any historical legacy of persecution. Any "protection of the rights of religious minorities is cast as appeasement and a violation of the 'true spirit' of secularism," according to Professor Kapur; as a consequence, secularism is "no longer about protecting the rights of minorities but, rather, about the assimilation of minorities." For beneath "the surface of the discourse of equality and secularism is an unapologetic appeal to brute majoritarianism and an assault on the very legitimacy of minority rights."

Professor Kapur's B.A. and M.A. in law are from Cambridge University; her LL.M. is from Harvard Law School. She has worked as a practicing lawyer in India and has been a Visiting Professor at the National Law School in India. She is co-author of Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements with Law (with B. Cossman 1996) and Secularism's Last Sigh? Hindutva and the (Mis)Rule of Law (with B. Cossman 1999).

Apart from her scholarly accomplishments, Professor Kapur is an engaging and gracious personality, much admired by her students and her faculty colleagues.

The Joseph C. Hostetler-Baker & Hostetler Chair at the law school was created in 1988 by John Deaver Drinko, Senior Advisor to the Policy Committee at Baker & Hostetler, and by friends and alumni at the firm.
Remembering
Violet Tarcai '43
(1917-2000)

The first time I met Violet Tarcai, she marched into the office of her sister Elsie Tarcai '42, slammed her briefcase down on a desk and declared, "There is no justice." I liked her immediately.

In fact, I liked and admired both sisters immensely, for they shared an irresistible history, a history that was intimate with the great historical movements of their times. Their highly politicized parents, Louis and Mary Tarcai, had met on a picket line in Hungary, married, and emigrated with Elsie, first to New York, then Philadelphia, Chicago and finally to Cleveland's Buckeye Road neighborhood, where they operated an influential Hungarian newspaper, Az Ujság. Violet was born in America. Both girls helped in the press, and their father's influence was such that they met many of the local political heroes of the day-men like Frank Lausche '21 whom they idealized—who came courting their father's endorsement.

Following their graduation from law school, the sisters were unable to find legal employment and both held jobs on factory assembly lines. Elsie was fired from her factory job when employees began organizing a union because, it was reasoned, she was the likely instigator of the union movement. Elsie went on to establish a successful practice; Violet, however, stayed with the labor force and for a time did indeed work for the union.

In size, manner, and dress, the two sisters were polar opposites. Diminutive Elsie, the first time I met her and ever after, was neat as a pin; Violet, in rumpled dungarees and wrinkled blouse, roared like a locomotive into the room. Violet was not diminutive; she was short but she was substantial. In that respect she was ill named. Yet both women's names belonged to the fashion of the last century's first decades when their parents crossed the ocean to America, and both names seem to me to bespeak their confidence in the generosity of their new home, in a welcoming assimilation in the land of the free.

I did not know until I read Violet's obituary by Alana Baranick in the Plain Dealer on February 29, 2000, that their reception in the new world was not always welcoming. In 1962, perhaps due to her involvement in many peace and civil rights demonstrations in the 1960s, Violet was labeled a Communist by an FBI informant and called before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington. Could anyone have doubted that Senator McCarthy was any match for Violet Tarcai whose understanding of the guarantees of the Constitution was far more prescient than his? "I don't have to state my beliefs and my religion," she told a reporter. "I'm an attorney and I believe in the Constitution." Hooray for Violet.

And I also did not know about Violet's passionate concern for the rights of animals, but I am not surprised.

In 1963, undeterred by her summons before the committee that Truman had scorned as a "Red Hearing," she boldly served as a delegate to the Women's Peace Conference in Moscow and in 1964, according to her obituary, "took part in the civil rights demonstrations at the Cleveland Board of Education Building."

In recent years, she and Elsie lived together. I believe, when I met her, that Violet's union years were long past, and the two sisters were practicing together. Elsie died two years ago; Violet lived to see the new century and the new millennium. I regret we did not have an opportunity to remark on the passage of the era. I would have liked to ask this remarkable woman who had seen and lived through so much of the past century's political upheavals whether this was to be the century which would call forth justice. Louise Mooney

MOOT COURT TRIUMPH!

Professor Stephen J. Werber, Faculty Advisor to the C-M Moot Court Board of Governors, and Legal Writing Instructor Sandra Kerber '81 are pleased to announce the results of the Nova Southeastern University Round Robin National Moot Court Competition, which was held in Ft. Lauderdale in early February. The C-M team of Marvin Fete and Matthew Senra won the competition, while the team of Jon Pinney and Carrie Saylor placed second.

Yes, Cleveland-Marshall faced Cleveland-Marshall in the final round! Competition director Michael Richmond claims this was either the first or second time in the 14-year history of the Competition that a school placed both of its teams in the final round. In the Northeast Regional Competition of the ABA National Appellate Advocacy Competition held in late February, the C-M teams of Maria A. Citeroni, James B. Kenney, John A. Mugnano, Victor D. Radel, Lauren P. Smith, and Kelly L. Summers advanced to the fifth round, but were eliminated by margins of approximately two points or less.

Congratulations to all on a job well done!
Peter Fitzpatrick on "Life, Death and the Law—and why capital punishment is legally insupportable"

In February, the law school's Spring 2000 Joseph C. Hostetler-Baker & Hostetler Visiting Professor Peter Fitzpatrick delivered an academically toned, well-reasoned and well-wrought lecture on the death penalty.

Law, says Professor Fitzpatrick, in an allusion to Sevigny, is life-affirming; its "existential imperative" is "an integral commitment to life." And thus when called upon to "deal death," law inevitably manifests a "fundamental dissonance, even a terminal incoherence," and the law must be neither dissonant nor incoherent. Yet such, according to Professor Fitzpatrick, is the discourse surrounding the death penalty in the United States.

Law, he continues, must, even in the Hobbesian model, pay equal tribute to antithetical paradigms of inflexibility and responsiveness. The death penalty confounds both paradigms. It cannot be rendered with complete certainty or objectivity: "[T]he scene of legal judgment ... is inevitably arbitrary," ... "inevitably discriminatory"; a judgment is ever a matter of individual discretion that might always be other than what it is. Moreover, Professor Fitzpatrick asserts that arguments of death penalty abolitionists invoking the compassionate responsiveness of law are complicit with the arguments of death penalty advocates: Once claims of mental incapacity, youth, defective legal representation, corrupt procedures, or racial discrimination are dismissed, the death penalty remains intact and inviolate.

A sentence of death, according to Professor Fitzpatrick, denies "the protean promise held out by the rule of law," and thus he proposes "advancing law as a putative settlement of the space in-between these dimensions" of law's self-sufficient autonomy and its expansive dependence on society and history and psychology. But capital punishment cannot accomplish such a settlement; it cannot navigate the "space in-between." And since the justness of the death penalty is "ultimately unknowable, ... inevitably partial and arbitrary" and cannot accommodate with certainty the claims to equal protection of the 'other,' it should be abandoned as legally insupportable.

Peter Fitzpatrick

Peter Fitzpatrick is a member of the faculty of laws of the University of London's Queen Mary and Westfield College. His LL.B. is from the University of Queensland, Australia, and his LL.M. is from University College, the University of London. A scholar of international renown, Professor Fitzpatrick has lectured throughout the world on such issues as postcolonialism, nationalism, racism, and the rule of law.
Re-Orienting Law and Sexuality: A Cleveland-Marshall Seminar

In the past three decades the law of the land has increasingly been called upon to address legal issues arising from alternative sexuality and family structures: Sexual orientation, gender-identity discrimination, hate speech, adoption and custody of children, punitive sex laws, and reproductive technologies are among the provocative issues challenging domestic and international legal systems. Affected communities have sought redress through human rights mechanisms, the courts, legislatures and ballot initiatives. In October, "Re-orienting Sexuality and the Law," a conference organized by Cleveland-Marshall Professors Susan J. Becker '83, April L. Cherry, Patricia J. Falk, Ratna Kapur, Kevin J. O'Neill, and Conference Coordinator Professor Tayyab Mahmud brought together legal scholars, practitioners and activists to evaluate these legal strategies and propose fair and equitable solutions to some of contemporary society's most troubling questions.

Rebecca Isaacs, Political Director of the National Gay & Lesbian Task Force in Washington, D.C., opened the seminar with a keynote address on "The Beltway and Beyond: The Struggle for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Identity." Ratna Kapur, the 1999 Joseph C. Hostetler-Baker & Hostetler Visiting Professor and Director of the Centre for Feminist Legal Research in New Delhi, India, presented "Law and the Sexual Subaltern: A Comparative Perspective." University of Utah College of Law Professor Karen J. Engle, Professor Kevin O'Neill, and University of Toledo Professor of Law Robert S. Salem formed a panel on "Local Human Rights Initiatives: Prospects and Perils," which considered various human rights initiatives challenging discriminatory ordinances, rules, and practices.

Professors Susan Becker and Patricia Falk discussed the law's response to family units that do not fit the dominant heterosexual paradigm in a panel on "Reconstructing Families: Adoption of Children by Same-Sex Partners," while Dr. Amalia Lucia Cabezas of the Humanities Research Institute at the University of California, Irvine, and Professor April Cherry examined the continuing debate on the criminalization, voluntariness, and trafficking in prostitution or sex work in an examination of "Legal Challenges to/by Sex Workers/Prostitutes." Finally, in "Revisiting Legal Victories: Gains and Losses," University of Michigan School of Law Professor Martha M. Ertman and Ms. Isaacs summarized and evaluated the legal reforms and litigation strategies pursued on behalf of sexual minorities.

April Cherry

Robert Salem, Karen Engle and Patricia Falk

Joyce Dove, Susan Becker, Tayyab Mahmud and Patricia Falk
Dear Editor:

In the Fall 1999 issue of LAW NOTES, there appear a couple of items relating to the Christiansen Deanship at Cleveland-Marshall—one in “Centennial Feature: Cleveland-Marshall in the 70’s”, the other in “Faculty Profile: David Goshien”—which suggest to me that more about the era needs to be said either by Professor Tabac or by me. Professor Tabac has suggested that I write first. I of course welcome any additions or corrections he may care to add.

Late in the spring of 1971, Dean James K. Gaynor, advancing in years and in poor health, resigned. The next fall he was replaced by Craig W. Christensen, who while bright and energetic, was also young, impatient, and inexperienced in law college administration. The day division at Cleveland-Marshall had opened in 1967, at the time of the break-off from Baldwin Wallace, but the night division would continue to be considerably larger for many years. During Gaynor's administration, it was essentially a night law school with a local orientation, and Gaynor himself was inclined to go along with the status quo.

Assistant Dean James Flaherty had proceeded with the established approach to 1971-2 scheduling. As with the night school, the day courses were arranged to accommodate those students who were working their way through law school. The times were almost ideal for working students, their employers, and (incidentally) moonlighting law faculty. Dean Christiansen, however, noted that both ABA and AALS rules required that full-time law students and full-time law faculty should devote substantially full-time to their respective obligations, and that school class schedules should further these ends. As a result, he fired Flaherty as Assistant Dean almost immediately. Since Flaherty was popular, this did not make any friends for the new young dean. To compound matters, after conferring not with the whole faculty, but only a few like-minded associates, the impatient Christiansen then decided that the schedules should be radically changed as soon as possible, effective winter quarter, 1972. This affected not only working students and their employers, but also the plans of some moonlighting and part-time faculty whose class meeting times were changed.

It should have come as no surprise that there would be some sort of protest at the January 14, 1972, faculty meeting. The surprise was that it took the extreme form it did. Personally, I was ready to support a motion letting the Dean know that his faculty was unhappy with the way he was running things, but not one that would, in effect, take his job away from him. My mild support of the Dean got me named Assistant Dean. I believe I was most helpful in helping make peace with the self-proclaimed “loyal opposition.”

To be fair to both sides, we could say that that one was looking back to the glory days of the good old local night law school; the other forward to the great, new—and predominately day—national law college that was just beginning.

Today at Cleveland-Marshall with our very diverse faculty and courses we do have it both ways. About 20 years after Christiansen, Steve Smith became Dean of Cleveland-Marshall, and he too found changes necessary in order to bring policies and schedules in line with ABA and AALS requirements. The big difference was patience. Smith did not find it necessary to act immediately, let alone fire anyone. Instead, over the course of two years, he persuaded his faculty and staff to make the needed changes.

Carroll Sierk
Senior Trustee
The William H. Thomas Foundation of Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity, Inc.

Note: Retired Cleveland-Marshall Associate Dean Carroll Sierk taught at the law school from 1968 until 1996.
Farewell to the League of Ohio Law Schools

This year the League of Ohio Law Schools was disbanded by its remaining members. During the early critical years following its founding in 1934, the League fulfilled an important need as an accrediting agency for law schools, such as our parent schools the Cleveland Law School and the John Marshall School of Law, which were not accepted into membership of the Association of American Law Schools or accredited by the American Bar Association.

Although both the ABA and the AALS regarded the part-time legal education programs of proprietary law schools as inferior, in Cleveland these programs were fortunate in the advocacy of many prominent attorneys, judges, and politicians who had earned their law degrees in night law schools. Furthermore, according to Cleveland-Marshall Dean Steven H. Steinglass, “Part-time programs, with their greater accessibility to working men and women, were considered law schools of the people,” that is, more egalitarian in nature than the university-affiliated and private not-for-profit law schools. And, in fact, during the first decades of the 20th century the Cleveland Law School and the John Marshall School of Law were the primary educators of the area’s women and minority attorneys.

By 1934, in Cleveland and elsewhere in the state, the status and effectiveness of part-time legal education had sparked a heated debate among lawyers on both sides of the issue. The conflict was resolved when the deans of several of the AALS schools and several of the deans of part-time law schools formed the League of Ohio Law Schools. Its objectives as stated in its first article were “improvement of legal education in the State of Ohio” and “cooperation with its duly qualified bar.”

In the case of the Cleveland-Marshall Law School, formed in 1946 by the union of the Cleveland Law School and the John Marshall School of Law, the League’s accreditation was an important factor in establishing the law school’s credibility within the profession.

Charter members of the League included the Cleveland Law School, the Cincinnati YMCA Evening Law School, Columbus College of Law, Ohio Northern University College of Law, Ohio State University College of Law, University of Cincinnati College of Law, Western Reserve University School of Law, Canton-McKinley School of Law, and Youngstown College of Law. Later, the John Marshall School of Law joined the League.

The League established minimum standards for admission to and graduation from law schools, conducted inspections, and worked to reform the Ohio Bar Examination in order to test what was actually taught in law schools rather than what was better learned as a clerk or a practitioner. And the League was successful in encouraging collegiality among the faculties of Ohio’s law schools. In the case of the Cleveland-Marshall Law School, formed in 1946 by the union of the Cleveland Law School and the John Marshall School of Law, the League’s accreditation was an important factor in strengthening the law school’s credibility within the profession.

The Cleveland-Marshall faculty played a significant role in the life of the League. According to retired Associate Dean Carroll Sierk, “Going back to about 1960, Interim Dean Howard Oleck and Professors Sam Sonenfield, Kevin Sheard, and I each served on the League Executive Committee for several years, each being President at one time.” Dean Sierk recalls that “Kevin conducted the last meaningful LOLS law school inspection that of the reopened University of Dayton.”

Other Cleveland-Marshall personnel who represented the law school in various League activities were former Financial Aid Administrator Marlene Shettel and Professor Stephen Werber.

A press release issued by Paul Richert (University of Akron), Hugh Ross (Case Western Reserve University), Lance Tibbles (Capital), William Evans (Ohio Northern), Sanford Caust-Ellenbogen (Ohio State) and Cleveland-Marshall’s Dean Sierk states that, “By 1984 all Ohio law schools had obtained membership in the Association of American Law Schools, and the League was no longer needed as an accrediting agency. The Ohio Supreme Court ceased to require that Ohio law schools be members of the League. While the League continued to sponsor a few regional lectures and seminars on legal subjects their usefulness was perhaps too limited and too obvious.”

The release concludes, “So after 66 years the League passes into Ohio Legal history as a long chapter rather than as a mere footnote. Well done.”

The papers and correspondence of the League of Ohio Law Schools are housed in the law library of the University of Akron.
Each issue, I'll be providing a few words about the Law Library's recent acquisitions that may interest practitioners. All titles are available in the Cleveland-Marshall Law Library. You are welcome and encouraged to come by and use our collection.

**Contracts for the Film & Television Industry**, 2nd ed. Mark Litwak. Los Angeles, CA: Silman-James Press, c1998. KF 4302 .I58 1998. Like all books written by attorneys, the first thing you read is a disclaimer page. Yes, the book is unavailable through the standard form. Unless you're a California entertainment attorney who also teaches at Loyola of LA. So how can this book be useful to our alumni here in Cleveland? We do have an entertainment industry and a media market. This item partially fills the virtual absence of sample contracts and releases that have been heretofore unavailable through the standard form.

**Caring for the Dead.** Lisa Carlson. Hinesburg, VT: Upper Access, Inc., c1998. GT 3203 .C36 1998. On the off-chance that general probate and estate planning attorneys get questions about funeral laws such as, "Couldn't we just bury Uncle Mortimer in the back yard? It's really what he wanted," this item makes a good starting point. Everything and more than you want to know about dealing with dead bodies appears to be included here. It even includes a breakdown by state (also D.C.).

**NAFTA in a Nutshell.** Ralph H. Folsom. St. Paul, MN: West Group, c1999. KDZ 944 .F653 1999. To the extent that attorneys in Cleveland, Ohio, represent clients whose businesses are, or could be, affected by NAFTA, this secondary source provides a logical starting point. The work provides some historical background and some analysis of the treaty. Further, the NAFTA treaty is contained in one of the three Appendices. Like most recent editions of the Nutshell series, ask for this item at the Law Library's Circulation Desk.

**The Lawyer's Guide to Balancing Life and Work, Taking the Stress Out of Success.** George W. Kaufman. Chicago, IL: Law Practice Management Section, American Bar Association, c1999. RA 785 .K38 1999. This item encourages attorneys to step back from the day-to-day grind and focus on the broader picture of their lives as well as their careers. The author attempts to put forward some strategies to deal with everyday pressures because, as he writes in his introduction, I was drawn to create my own work because too many books on the market accurately describe the overwork syndrome common in our culture without providing alternatives by which we can teach ourselves to be well. We all may need this author's advice.

**Punitive Damages and Business Torts, A Practitioner's Handbook.** Thomas J. Collin, Editor. Chicago, IL: Section of Antitrust Law, American Bar Association, c1998. KF 3195 .Z9 P86 1998. The preface to this title explains that the origins of the book stem from the interrelationship of antitrust laws' treble damages and punitive damages. The focus is on business litigation, and the intended audience includes judges as well as litigators. As an aside, the foreword contains a thank you to the secretarial and word processing staff at the Cleveland office of Thompson Hine & Flory.

**Customer Satisfaction is Worthless, Customer Loyalty is Priceless.** Jeffrey Gitomer. Austin, TX: Bard Press, 1998. HF 5415.525 .G58 1998. This title challenges us to be good to those we serve. We call them clients; the book calls them customers, but the difference is only semantic. For those of you who never answer your own phone at work, this work may seem beneath you. For those of you who do, the phone, you will have a greater appreciation for the importance of interpersonal contact and will probably recognize a greater benefit from these pages.

**Ohio School Finance, a Practitioner's Guide, 2nd ed.** Richard E. Maxwell, Dale Baughman & Donald E. Overly. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing Co., c1996. KFO 2826 .O3 O55 1996. Though published prior to the DeRolph decision, this overview of the law is extremely helpful to understand the state of financing before DeRolph and to sort out what has and has not been addressed by the Ohio Supreme Court. Specific chapters cover funding from the various levels of government. It also contains specific sections of the Ohio Administrative Code for easier reference.

directed by Professor Weinstein along with Assistant Director Kermit Lind '84 and Staff Attorney Pamela Daiker Middaugh '88. Students in this clinic serve as legal counsel to community organizations and non-profit agencies. A recent project involved a project with our alumna, the Honorable Lillian W. Burke '51. Judge Burke lives in a co-op built at the turn of the century in an area designated by the Cleveland Landmarks Commission as the East Boulevard Historic District and listed on the National Register of Historic Buildings. Clinic students worked with Judge Burke and residents of the co-op where she lives to convert the homes into condominiuums. Their efforts included several meetings with co-op residents in order to explain the legal benefits of the conversion to them and their heirs.

Learning the Law in the Offices and Courts of Law

For several years, we have placed our students as externs in a variety of governmental, judicial, and community settings: The law school currently offers a U.S. Attorney Externship, a Judicial Externship, a Public Interest Externship, and an Independent Externship. Each of these external placements is challenging, and each dramatically supplements the classroom experience.

Students electing externships in the U.S. Attorney's Office are assigned to the criminal division during the fall semester or the civil division during the spring semester. Students participating in Judicial Externships work for 24 hours a week for federal and appellate court judges. Students in the Public Interest Externship program may work for a range of legal organizations, including the Federal Public Defender, the Legal Office of University Hospitals, the Cleveland Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union of Ohio, the Ashtabula County Public Defender, Cleveland Works, and the U.S. Bankruptcy Trustees. Finally, a creative student may develop, with the approval of the faculty committee, an independent externship with a non-profit or public organization.

Doing Good Deeds for the Good of the Law

Pamela Daiker Middaugh of the Community Advocacy Clinic also serves as Coordinator of the law school's highly successful Pro Bono Program. Large numbers of students understand that community and pro bono service are an important part of their law school education and have responded enthusiastically to the opportunity to provide legal and other services to underrepresented groups, individuals, and organizations. In the last academic year more than 150 students and faculty members volunteered approximately 8,000 hours of services to agencies such as Habitat for Humanity, Cleveland Public Schools, the Women's Re-entry Program, and other organizations. In the last academic year more than 150 students and faculty members volunteered approximately 8,000 hours of services to agencies such as Habitat for Humanity, Cleveland Public Schools, the Women's Re-entry Program, and other organizations. Students do not receive academic credit for their pro bono work, but they develop a commitment to service that will be a component of their careers throughout their professional lives. Our students' pro bono and other community services are acknowledged each spring during the annual Academic Awards Convocation, and students with outstanding pro bono service records are eligible to receive one of the Dean's Community Service Awards.

The generosity of our students and their willingness to apply the lessons of the classroom to others are gratifying to all of us who care about the future of the profession. For the past two years, Legal Writing Instructor Beverly Blair '75 has traveled with students to Harlingen, Texas, where, under the auspices of the South Texas Pro Bono Asylum Representation Project, a project of the ABA, the State Bar of Texas and the American Immigration Lawyers, she and her students have provided legal counsel and representation to immigrants and asylum applicants detained by the INS at the South Texas Valley borders. Elsewhere in this issue of Law Notes, Ann Vaughn, a second-year student, describes her experiences this spring as a member of the ProBar team.

Parting Words

In all these programs the law ceases to be theoretical or abstract; the lessons our apprentice lawyers learn are immediate and intimate and involve them in the world where their future begins. In these settings, they learn the skills and ethics upon which the profession depends.

DID YOU KNOW...

That Felix De Weldon, the sculptor who sculpted the statue of the U.S. Marines hoisting the American flag on Iwo Jima and the bust of John F. Kennedy in Boston's Kennedy Library, is also the sculptor who created the law school's bust of Justice John Marshall?
Recognition Lunch from page 9

listen to a judge when they're in front of him. And then it's rewarding too if you find you can't help someone and you have the authority to put him where he can't hurt anyone else. That's what jails are for."

"Are you a stern judge?" I ask him, but I know the answer. "If it's requiring everyone to act in a proper manner in court or life, I'm very stern. If it's sending people to jail, when I review the numbers, I find I'm average or a little above."

And what does he like best about the job? "Performing marriages. Marrying people. I believe in the family unit so it's a privilege to be a part of a new life. It's also a privilege to be in the place where the average citizen is exposed to the justice system. My responsibility is therefore to see that they get a fair deal in their only appearance in court."

In the Judge's chambers, stacks of photographs are piled on the tables, and many are of the couples he has married. For taking pictures is a consuming interest of his, the closest thing to a hobby he allows himself, and that is what he likes to do on his vacations. Visiting his daughter, Victoria Perk, a mass transportation specialist living in St. Petersburg, Florida, and watching the Indians in spring training are also high on his list of ways to spend his free time.

But the truth of the matter is that this Judge doesn't have a great deal of spare time. In the Perk family code, politics is not a part-time business: It doesn't begin or end in the Judge's courtroom. Beyond the Justice Center is that great community of need he has been taught to serve, the multiple civic, professional, and charitable organizations and the individuals whose stewardship he has inherited from his father.

Because he is such a dedicated public servant and because he is everywhere and because he is his father's look-alike, he is one of the city's most recognizable public officials. According to Karin Mika, "I have never gone anywhere with him without a half-dozen people stopping to say hello. This includes mounted police officers coming by at traffic lights, people in any restaurant, and people who wave from inside buildings. Any time of the day or night. Never once has he been less than gracious."

That geniality of person and openness to his fellow citizens are part of his father's legacy. "And what about his father?" I ask the Judge. His valedictory? "He didn't have a mean bone in his body," replies the Judge simply. Now that's the way to raise a son and school a judge.
1952
Hon. Joseph A. Zingales completed his sixth and final six-year term as a municipal court judge in Bedford.

1953
Former U.S. Congressman Louis Stokes was the keynote speaker for Columbus, Ohio's 15th Annual King Birthday Breakfast at the Greater Columbus Convention Center.

Marcus Gleisser celebrated his 50th anniversary as a reporter for The Plain Dealer.

1958
CMLAA Life Member James P. Conway received the Honorary Alumnus Award from Case Western Reserve Frances Payne Bolton School of Nursing.

1961
CMLAA Life Member Judge Anthony O. Calabrese Jr. and his wife, Denise, are the proud parents of a baby boy, Orlando, born in December. Judge Calabrese was profiled as a cornerstone of the community in “Cleveland’s Italian-Americans: The New Century,” the Italian American Cultural Foundation’s supplement to Cleveland Magazine.

Albert P. Sharpe III was awarded the highest honor an Eagle Scout can receive: the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award.

1963
Henry Hentemann joined the Cleveland law firm of Davis & Young as a principal. Mr. Hentemann practices insurance law, including uninsured motorist coverage and bad-faith claims.

1967
Correction: Charles B. Donahue II has not retired from the practice of law as reported in the last issue of Law Notes. Mr. Donahue’s office is located at 827 Brick Mill Run Rd., Westlake, Ohio 44145. He can be reached at 440-331-3232 and his fax is 440-331-5656. Law Notes apologizes for the error.

Theodore R. Kowalski is currently serving his third two-year term on the Fairview Park City Council. Mr. Kowalski has been the chair of the finance committee each term.

CMLAA Life Member Stanley Morganstern was certified as a specialist in Family Law and retained by West Publishing as the General Editor of The Domestic Relations Journal of Ohio.

Hon. Kenneth D. Stern is a judge in Palm Beach County Court, Florida.

1968
CMLAA Honorary Trustee Hon. Ann Dyke was named Administrative Judge of the Ohio Eighth District Court of Appeals for the year 2000.

CMLAA Life Member Hon. Bohdan A. Futey delivered “Political Questions: Non-Justiciable Issues for the Courts to Decide” at the Supreme Court of Ukraine’s International Foundation for Election Systems Conference in Kyiv. Judge Futey was also a lecturer on “The Rule of Law and the Judiciary in Ukraine” at the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies Series, presented by the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University.

Robert D. Monnin is head of the product liability group in the Cleveland firm of Thompson Hine & Flory. Mr. Monnin’s practice focuses on product liability, commercial law, and representation of businesses and corporations in contract disputes.

1970
Robert M. Phillips joined the Cleveland law firm of Faulkner, Sackett & Muskovitz as a partner.

1971
Dennis Dowdell joined The Longaberger Co. as vice president of human resources.

CMLAA Board member John J. Lombardo joined the firm of Joseph B. Jerome and Associates as Of Counsel. Mr. Lombardo will practice in the areas of title policy claims and real estate matters.

1972
Basil Russo was featured in “Cleveland’s Italian-Americans: The New Century,” the Italian American Cultural Foundation’s supplement to Cleveland Magazine.

Keith A. Savidge was appointed director of the litigation division in the Cleveland law firm of Seeley, Savidge & Ebert.

1973
Andrew Bemer of the Cleveland law firm of Seeley, Savidge & Ebert was elected President of the Rocky River Board of Education for 2000. He also serves as the Board’s Legislative Liaison to the Ohio School Board Association.

1974
Former U.S. Congressman Dennis E. Eckart joined the Baker & Hostetler law firm as a partner in its Washington, D.C., and Ohio offices.

William L. Evans joined the law firm of Vinson & Elkins as Director of Administration of its Dallas, Texas, office.

1975
Gary A. Ebert was appointed director of the land use, governmental
Alumni Happenings

and public law division in the Cleveland law firm of Seeley, Savidge & Ebert Co.

CMLAA Honorary Trustee José C. Feliciano was honored by the American Nationalities Movement for his civic, community and professional achievements.

1976
The Commerce Group Inc., the Webster, Massachusetts-based parent company of property and casualty insurer Commerce Insurance Co., named Thomas D. Jungeberg senior counsel in its legal department.

Eugene A. Kratus joined the Cleveland firm of Spieth, Bell, McCurdy & Newell as a partner practicing estate planning, probate, tax, and corporate law.

Frank J. Kundrat opened a new office in St. Cloud, Minnesota, for the general practice of law, with a concentration in labor, employment, municipal and business law.

Deborah Sesek was named Woman of the Year from St. Hilary Parish in Fairlawn, Ohio, at the Summit Regional Council of the National Council of Catholic Women’s Annual Christmas Luncheon.

1977
Chardon attorney Paul Newman was featured in the Metro section of The Plain Dealer for his landscape photography.

Jana Sigars-Malina is Of Counsel in the Miami, Florida, law firm of Sandler, Travis & Rosenberg.

Patricia Vail is the statewide director of pro bono services for Florida Legal Services and the Florida Bar Foundation based in Jacksonville.

1978
Leslie J. Croland is a partner with the law firm of Steel Hector & Davis in Miami, Florida, where he practices international securities law.

Randee S. Schatz was appointed to the Palm Beach County Health Care District’s Board by Governor Jeb Bush. Ms. Schatz is the second woman to serve on the seven-member Board.

1979
Jennifer Weiler was sworn in as a Garfield Heights Municipal Court Judge in January.

1980
Terrance R. Ahern was appointed to the Board of Directors of Developers Diversified Realty Corp.

Carl J. Dyczek joined the Cleveland office of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue as a staff attorney.

1981
CMLAA Vice President and Life Member Dennis Lansdowne’s article “Arguments for Tort Reform Just Don’t Hold Up” was published in Grain’s Cleveland Business.

Margaret E. Stanard announced the opening of her new law practice, Stanard & Corsi, with offices at 55 Public Square.

1982
Karen L. Greco was elected a principal in the law firm of Brouse & McDowell where she practices estate planning and probate law.

Stephen G. Macek joined Metropolitan Bank & Trust as assistant vice president and associate counsel.

1983
Linda S. Glassman joined the toxic tort practice of the Cleveland law firm of Buckley King & Bluso in the asbestos litigation defense area.

Michael D. Pokorny is the Administrative Counsel to the Cuyahoga County Board of Health, and a Councilman in the city of Parma Heights.

Stephen G. Sozio joined the Cleveland law firm of Jones Day Reavis & Pogue in the corporate criminal investigation section of the litigation group.

1984
Former Cleveland Press environmental reporter Betty Klaric was inducted into the Press Club of Cleveland’s Journalism Hall of Fame. Ms. Klaric is credited with making the Cuyahoga River and Lake Erie symbols of the degradation of America’s waters.

Robert E. Kmiecik joined the Cleveland law firm of Kaman, Ott & Cusimano where he will practice in the area of condominium covenant enforcement, developer construction and contractual disputes.

Michael Stinn was appointed manager of the Insurance Defense Group of the Cleveland law firm of Seeley, Savidge & Ebert.

1985
J. Michael Creagan joined the Cleveland law firm of Davis & Young where he will practice insurance law and insurance coverage.

Richard G. Witkowski is a member of the Pittsburgh based law firm of Doepken Keevican & Weiss in its Cleveland office. Mr. Witkowski’s practice is concentrated in accounting and legal malpractice, insurance
coverage, general business, and liability defense litigation.

M. Patricia Culler

M. Patricia Culler, Of Counsel with the Cleveland firm of Hahn Loeser & Parks, was elected a Fellow of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel.

Paul Janis was appointed the chief city prosecutor for Toledo.

Susan H. Lefferts joined the Cleveland law firm of Buckley King & Bluso where she will practice asbestos litigation defense, health care, hospital law and medical malpractice defense.

Charles G. Pona, a partner at the Cleveland law firm of Weltman, Weinberg & Reis, was re-elected to a third term as a vice president of the National Association of Retail Collection Attorneys (NARCA). Mr. Pona was also re-elected president of Mayfield Heights City Council.

1987

Mary Kaye Bozza was elected a judge in the Lyndhurst Municipal Court.

Sherry A. Croyle is an associate with the Cleveland law firm of Janik & Forbes.

CMLAA Life Member Thomas Feher was featured in the Cuyahoga County Bar Association's Law & Fact magazine for his volunteer work as Chair of the Make A Wish Charity Committee.

And then there were FIVE! CMLAA Life Member and Past President Scott C. Finerman and his wife, Laurie, are the proud parents of triplets, Brooke Ashley, Brittney Lauren, and Brett Tyler, born on February 2.

C-M Adjunct Professor and CMLAA Life Member Michael P. Harvey's article "Essential E-Law: Electronic Mail Creates New Legal Issues in the Workplace" was published in Ohio Lawyer, Vol. 13, No. 6.

Christopher Holecek was appointed to the city of Twinsburg’s Planning Commission.

Eric M. Simon joined the Akron law firm of Buckingham, Doolittle & Burroughs, where his practice will focus on health law.

The Cuyahoga County Board of Commissioners appointed Craig Tame as permanent director in the Department of Justice Affairs.

Thomas M. Wilson joined the Cleveland law firm of Kelley & Ferraro, where he will practice asbestos, tobacco, and commercial real estate litigation.

1988

Allan G. Churchmack is associated with the Cleveland law firm of Nischwitz, Pembridge & Chriszt, where he practices in the areas of employment law and real estate.

Cleveland State University’s Chief of Police David R. Moughan is retiring and will pursue other areas of interest.

1989

CMLAA Trustee Ellen M. McCarthy was named a principal in the Cleveland firm of Nurenberg, Plevin, Heller & McCarthy.

Paul Psota was named a principal in the Cleveland law firm of Buckley King & Bluso.
Randi Marie Ostry

Assistant Cuyahoga County
Prosecuting Attorney Randi Marie
Ostry is a candidate for Judge of the
Cuyahoga County Court of
Common Pleas.

1990

Kirk R. Henrikson became a partner
in the Cleveland firm of Rademaker,
Matty, McClelland & Greve, where
he concentrates his practice on
worker's compensation law.

Patrick J. Leddy was named a part­
der in the law firm of Jones Day
Reavis & Pogue, where he practices
in mergers and acquisitions, securi­
ties and general corporate law.

Michael McPhillips is a new mem­
ber of the Euclid School Board.

Cornelius J. O'Sullivan is an associ­
ate with the Cleveland law firm of
Davis & Young.

1991

Lois J. Cole was elected a partner in
the Cleveland law office of Arter &
Haden. Ms. Cole practices in the
areas of product liability, drug and
medical devices, medical malpractice
and general litigation.

Dennis R. Fogarty has rejoined the
Cleveland law firm of Davis &
Young.

Philip J. Germani has joined the
employee benefits group of the
Cleveland law firm of Ulmer &
Berne.

1992

Gregory S. Costabile and his wife,
Carmel, celebrated the birth of a
daughter, Gabriella Rose, on
November 8. Mr. Costabile, an asso­
ciate attorney with Phillips & Mille,
was also elected to the Mayfield Hts.
City Council.

David J. Finnerty was appointed to
the office of Magistrate of Seven
Hills.

Laura Mimura joined the public
relations and investor relations firm
of Dix & Eaton as an account execu­
tive in the media relations group.

Robin J. Peterson was named a prin­
cipal in the Cleveland law firm of
Nurenberg, Plevin, Heller &
McCarthy, where he chairs the workers' compensation department.

Daniel A. Richards, a partner in the
Cleveland law firm of Weston Hurd
Fallon Paisley & Howley, was
appointed chairman of the firm's
appellate practice.

James L. Tierney II was named a
corporate vice president, general
counsel, and assistant secretary of
Tremco, Inc., a construction seals and roofing materials manufacturer.

Scott T. Wakeman was elected a part­
er in the Arlington, Virginia intellec­
tual property firm of Dennison,
Scheiner, Schultz & Wakeman.

1993

Adam E. Carr and his wife, Valerie
Wax Carr, are proud to announce the
birth of their first child, Colin James,
born on December 25 at Akron
General Hospital.

William LaMarca joined the
Solicitor's Office as an associate solic­
itor for the U.S. Patent and
Trademark Office. Mr. LaMarca previ­
ously served as a Patent Examiner in
the examining corps. Mr. LaMarca
was commissioned as a U.S. Naval
Officer in 1993 and currently serves
in the USNR Engineering Duty
Officer Program supporting Naval
Sea Systems Command in Arlington,
Virginia. After earning his J.D. from
Cleveland-Marshall, Mr. LaMarca
received an LL.M. in Patent and
Intellectual Property Law from the
George Washington University
National Law Center.

1994

Mark Avsec was named a Justice-For­
All Volunteer of the Month by the
Cleveland Bar Association.

Lisa S. Friedman joined the civil litiga­
tion law firm of Krantz, Powers &
Friedman as of counsel concentrat­
ing in premises-liability litigation.

David H. Gunning II was elected
President of the Board of Trustees for
the Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood
Center in Cleveland.

CMLAA Trustee Michelle Sheehan
and her husband, Brendan '93
and big sister, Erin, announce the
birth of Makayla, born on November
24 at nine pounds.
1995
Suzanne M. Conroy joined the Cleveland office of Arter & Hadden as an associate in the real estate practice group.

Wendy West Feinstein is an associate in the Cleveland office of Doepken Keevican & Weiss where she will focus on litigation matters.

Stephen P. O'Keefe is a partner at Reminger & Reminger in Cincinnati where his practice focuses on medical malpractice and professional liability.

1996
Robert C. Psaropoulos joined the Cleveland office of Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff as an associate in the litigation practice group.

Daniel A. Romaine joined the Cleveland Law firm of Sindell, Young, Guidubaldi & Sucher, where he will practice in the areas of personal injury and general civil litigation.

1997
Scott S. Allen practices labor and employment law with the Miami, Florida, law firm of Muller, Mintz, Kornreich, Caldwell, Casey, Crosland & Brannick.

Megan J. Corsi announces the opening of her new law practice, Stanard & Corsi, at 55 Public Square.

William R. Hanna joined the Cleveland law firm of Walter & Haverfield as an associate practicing in the public law and telecommunications groups.

Chip Joseph was featured in a Plain Dealer commentary column as the 1999 Local Unsung Good Guy of the Year for his work as executive director of Y-Haven, a residential facility for homeless men that stresses extensive alcohol and drug rehabilitation and life-skills training.

1998
Mark S. Abood is practicing estate and business planning, corporate and real estate law in the Broadview Hts. firm of O'Kear, Ruffa & Abood.

James Doran is an associate in the Cleveland law firm of Weltman, Weinberg & Reis in the credit union services department.

1999
Christopher S. W. Blake is an associate in the Cleveland firm of Hahn Loeser & Parks, practicing business and corporate law.

Danielle Fekete Swisher is an associate in the Cleveland law firm of Koblentz & Koblentz.

John D. Goodman is an associate in the health care practice group at the Cleveland law firm of Ulmer & Berne.

Sarah S. Graham joined the Cleveland firm of Krantz, Powers & Friedman.

David E. Gray II joined the Cleveland law firm of Rademaker, Matty, McClelland & Greve as an associate practicing workers' compensation defense, municipal law, and general civil litigation.

M. Terrell Menefee joined the Cleveland law office of Thompson Hine & Flory as an associate.

Melanie W. Mohar was named an associate at the Cleveland firm of Millisor & Nobil, where she practices in the areas of employment litigation, labor relations, and human resources management.

Jennifer E. Novak is a staff attorney in the business litigation practice of the Cleveland firm of Thompson Hine & Flory.

Nancy A. Oliver is an associate with the Cleveland firm of Hahn Loeser & Parks, where she practices in the litigation area.
Alumni Happenings

Therese M. Powers joined the Cleveland firm of Rademaker, Matty, McClelland & Greve as an associate practicing in the areas of workers’ compensation defense, municipal law, and general civil litigation.

Jennifer A. Riester is an associate with the Cleveland firm of Weston Hurd Fallon Paisley & Howley.

Patrick M. Roche is an associate with the Cleveland law firm of Davis & Young.

Eric Rothgery is the safety service director for the city of Elyria.

Gena M. Russo is an associate member of the litigation practice group in the Cleveland office of Buckingham Doolittle & Burroughs.

Douglas R. Sergent is an associate in the Cleveland office of Baker & Hostetler.

Jason R. Sussman and Gary A. Vick, Jr. are associates with the Cleveland law firm of Weston Hurd Fallon Paisley & Howley.

A WORD OF THANKS... The Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association wishes to acknowledge and thank William E. Powers ’68 for his generous contributions to the Law Alumni Association.
Linda L. Ammons published "What's God Got to Do with It? Church and State Collaboration in the Subordination of Women and Domestic Violence" in *Rutgers Law Review*. Professor Ammons presented "Visions: Following the Light, An African-American Photographic Journey" as part of the CSU Black Studies Program Curtis Wilson Colloquium Series. Three of her photos were selected in juried competitions in Cleveland and Columbus. The CSU Art Gallery hosted the Woman’s Invitational Show, which included four pieces by Professor Ammons. She chaired the Ohio Supreme Court Futures Commission Public Hearing in the Moot Courtroom, taught Advanced Administrative Law at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, and delivered a keynote address on Domestic Violence at LaSierra University in Riverside, California. Professor Ammons was appointed to the Advisory Board of the Ohio Justice Institute for the Legal Profession and to the AALS Committee on Bar Admission and Lawyer Performance.

David Barnhizer traveled to Thailand where he presented "Codes of Conduct for Responsible Aquaculture" at a meeting organized by ISA Net and "Creating Effective Regulatory Systems for Sustainable Coastal Zone Aquaculture in Shrimp Producing Countries" at the NACA/FAO Conference on Aquaculture in the Third Millennium.

Dena S. Davis served on a Religion and Bioethics panel at the Association for Practical and Professional Ethics Annual Meeting.

Patricia Falk accepted a visiting appointment at the University of Westminster in London for Spring 2000.


Deborah Geier was appointed Chair of the AALS Tax Section for 2000.

A CSU graduate with a B.A. in Philosophy, Aaron Germ accepted the position of Circulation Assistant in the Law Library.

The Faculty Enrichment Program, organized by Jack Guttenberg, included presentations by Peter Fitzpatrick on "Enacted in the Destiny of Sedentary Peoples: Racism, Discovery and the Grounds of the Law"; Arthur Landever on "Constitutional Law—A Legal Methods Approach"; Kunal Parker on "Citizenship, Property and Territory: Legal Construction of Immigrants in Ante-bellum Massachusetts," and James Wilson on "The Evolution of Equal Citizenship with America's Imperial Republic."

Mary Ann Jarochovic, formerly Word Processing Specialist, has moved up to the position of Administrative Secretary in the Department of History at CSU.

Stephen Lazarus taught an American Politics and Government class at Willoughby South High School, a U. S. History and American Government class at Southview High School in Lorain and a Civil Rights class at St. Ignatius High School in Cleveland. He lectured on "Ethical Issues in Labor Law Practice" at a Region 8 Labor Law CLE Seminar for the National Labor Relations Board and Ohio State Bar Association in Cleveland, and on the "Historical Bases for Immigration Law and Ethical Issues Regarding the Representation of Aliens in Criminal Cases" for the Garfield Heights Municipal Court and Cuyahoga County Bar Association in Independence.

Tayyab Mahmud published "Postcolonial Imaginaries: Alternative Development or Alternatives to Development?" in *Transnational Law & Contemporary Problems*. This essay is a response to the papers presented at the session on Law, Race & International Development at the Critical Race Theory Conference at Yale University in 1997 and forms part of a Symposium issue of the journal. Public Radio WORT, Madison, Wisconsin, broadcast two detailed interviews with Professor Mahmud regarding the coup de etat in Pakistan and its national, regional and international implications.

Patricia McCoy accepted a visiting appointment at the University of Connecticut College of Law for Spring 2000.

In December Louise Mooney and Ohio State University Professor of Slavic Languages George Kalbouss were facilitators for a CLE law and literature program, "Booked for the Day," jointly sponsored by the Ohio Humanities Council and the Ohio State Bar Association.

Kevin F. O’Neill was interviewed by *Time Magazine* regarding the Fourth Amendment implications of "zero tolerance" policies that public schools have been adopting in the wake of the Columbine shootings. Professor O’Neill and Rebecca Zirm spoke to the Pre-Law Society at Mount Union College in Alliance, Ohio. After Ms. Zirm gave a brief overview of the admissions process, Professor O’Neill spoke to the students about his involvement in the ACLU’s challenge to an Ohio prison system regulation prohibiting the utterance of "last words" by death row inmates prior to execution.

Marie Rehmar published "Law Dictionary Reborn—Black's 7th," a review of *BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY*, in *Ohio Lawyers Weekly*.

Heidi Gorovitz Robertson published Chapter 15: Controlling Existing Facilities in *The Law of Environmental..."
JUSTICE THEORIES & PROCEDURE TO ADDRESS DISPROPORTIONATE RISKS (ABA) and also "One Piece of the Puzzle: Why State Brownfields Programs Can't Lure Businesses to the Urban Cores without Finding the Missing Pieces" in Rutgers Law Review. Professor Robertson chaired a panel on "Economic Development: Brownfields Project" at the Conference on Sustaining Neighborhoods: An Antidote to Urban Sprawl, presented by the Countywide Financial Institutions Advisory Committee and co-sponsored by the law school.

Alan Miles Ruben was appointed Editor-in-Chief for the 6th edition of HOW ARBITRATION WORKS at the Mid-Winter meeting of the ABA Committee on Alternative Dispute Resolution of the Section on Labor and Employment Law.

The spring Faculty Speaker Series, organized by Michael J. Slinger, included presentations by Susan J. Becker on "Sexual Orientation and the Law: An Overview," April Cherry on "Race, Gestational Surrogacy and the Ideology of Motherhood," David Snyder on "Trial by Combat and Other Tales of the Common Law," and David Forte on "Islamic Law: It's not what you think."


Steven H. Steinglass received an Outstanding Contributions Award from the Ohio Hispanic Bar Association at its First Annual Scholarship Benefit Luncheon.

WCPN broadcast April Baer's interview of Alan Weinstein regarding the future of the I-X Center and Hopkins expansion.

Frederic White was the main speaker at a panel discussion on "Decend and Administrative Opportunities in the New Millennium—Roundtable II" at the 6th Annual Mid-Atlantic People of Color Scholarship Conference at Widener University School of Law. Dean White was also a panelist for "The New Debate Over Standardized Tests" at the National Bar Association Wiley Branton Symposium in Atlanta. He served on the University of Arkansas School of Law site evaluation team.

YOU KNOW...

That U.S. Administrative Law Judge Paul Brickner '83 (LL.M.), Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Judges Carolyn B. Friedland ’78 and Eileen T. Gallagher '87 attended a program on France's Civil Law System, conducted by the National Judicial College in May 1999.

YOU DO NOW!
Please keep us informed for Alumni Happenings (and correct mailing address)

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Class of: ________________________________________

Address: _________________________________________

City:_________ State:_______ Zip:________

Phone: __________________________________________

News, comments, interests, births, weddings, hobbies: __________________________

________________________________________

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Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association
1801 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Anticipated opening for □ third, □ second, □ first year law students, or □ graduate attorney

Date position(s) available: __________________________

Employer's name: __________________________________

Address: _________________________________________

City:_________ State:_______ Zip:________

Phone: __________________________________________

Person to contact: __________________________________

Requirements/Comments: __________________________

□ I am willing to serve as a resource or contact person in my area for law school students

□ I am interested in interviewing students at the law school for possible placement

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