ALUMNI Awardees Announced

JUDGE DANIEL H. WASSERMAN

LAW REVIEW:

A NEW IMAGE

by Lila Daum

The fall issue of the Cleveland State Law Review will represent a change in substance and a difference in approach, according to Law Review Editor Peter Zawaly. The symposium topic chosen by Mr. Zawaly and approved by the editorial board centers on the legal issues arising from the events at Kent State University in May of 1970.

Articles from attorneys involved in some of the current litigation connected with the Kent State tragedy are now being solicited by the editor. Mr. Zawaly feels that Cleveland State University has a rare advantage in the respect that many of these attorneys are members of the Cleveland legal community. Steven Sindell, a partner in the Cleveland law firm, Sindell, Sindell, Bourne, Markus, Stern and Spero, and a member of the part-time faculty staff at this law school, has already agreed to do an article for the September issue of the Law Review. His article will deal with sovereign immunity and civil remedies for military abuse. Mr. Sindell is counsel for Arthur Krause, father of one of the students killed at Kent State, whose action against the state is now pending in the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Other topics which will be treated in the September issue of the Law Review will cover the duty of the governor and the head of the National Guard for military abuse, Fourteenth Amendment implications in suits against the state in federal courts, an examination of the relative merits of the grand jury system, and the civil rights of the National Guardsmen in emergency situations.

LSCRRC seeks summer interns

LSCRRC announces that it will seek applications from students for its Summer Intern Program. The forms are available in the LSCRRC office on the fourth floor.

Bruce Elfvin said that two types of applications are available. One is for the national program, and the other is for the local program. The national Intern would be for a subsistence wage and would perhaps mean working in an area other than Cleveland. The local Intern could be a work-study candidate or could be on a subsistence wage. In either case, the Intern would be working in an area that would stress the pro bono aspects of law.

Fifteen students from this school participated in the program last year and found it to be a worthwhile and educating experience. The program was written up in the October 1971 issue of the Cleveland Bar Journal.

LAW STUDENTS PRODUCE CRIME

by Arthur L. Kraut

Four Cleveland State University law students, having a common interest in the criminal justice system, responded to a research opportunity placed on the law school bulletin board by Assistant Dean William Tabae. The opportunity offered turned out to be the production of a half-hour segment for WKFB Channel 61's Crisis in the Cities television series.

Steven Madson (1st year), John Kasprisin (2nd year), Ronald Adrine (3rd year) and Robert Henn (4th year) are presently in the final stages of production of a half-hour program dealing with the court system in the Cleveland Metropolitan Area. The students, through their professional and individual lives, have exemplified the finest contributions a lawyer can make in serving his profession and the community.

(Please see CRIME p. 5)
Three years ago an article appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer which was entitled “Marshall Blazes Two Law Trails”. The article praised the school for the innovation in adopting the federal work-study program. At that time it was one way to give the students training which was tantamount to a clinical experience, while providing a maximum income of $3,480 a year to each student in the program. Professor Flaherty was credited with applying to the federal government for the work-study funds—a program never before used in a law school. Truly, the faculty was the force that supported the program and made it successful. One summer alone brought to CSU law school about $140,000 for SO students. The students worked in legal positions of their choice with non-profit organizations or government agencies such as, the Cleveland Bar Association, the City of Cleveland Law Department, Legal Aids Society, American Civil Liberties Union, Juvenile Court, The Internal Revenue Service, the Defense Supply Agency and many other employers.

The article stated, “This helps bridge the gap in legal education between theory and reality as well as give students the financial aid they need to stay in school.”

But where is the program today? How many first year students are in this program or wish they could be in such a program? Let it be known that this program has been phased out—eliminated to make room for the Clinical Legal Education Professional Responsibility program (CLEPR). Where the work-study program offered a student year round employment this program is limited to a very narrow portion of the law. The students devote full time to the preparation of Municipal Court cases and representing indigent clients.

Furthermore it is limited to a very small portion of the DAY students, 12 each quarter. Such a program virtually eliminates the majority of day students and all night students from participation in this program, but more dramatically there has been the wedge to phase out the Work-study program that has been effectively used by over 200 students at our law school.

At the CSU Alumni Community Forum the Dean, Craig W. Christensen, said, “Our average entering student at Cleveland-Marshall last fall was in the upper quarter of those nationally taking the law admissions test; this year we will move into the top 10 percent nationally.” At the Open Forum at the law school early this month, the dean was quoted, “Full time legal education demands the full attention, work and preparation on courses that come every half hour.”

The weight of this metamorphic situation can in one sense be praise-worthy in raising our standards and quality of students to the best in the nation. But one question works out in the minds of men who view the past in the light of the present, and who view the present with an eye toward the future. This question is: Are we moving into a “Brave New World” at Cleveland-Marshall where both night and day education will become limited to the academic, social and economic elite who rank in the top 10 percent nationally and who can afford the cost of a night or day legal education without working?

The latest news on the “proposed” interim law building is that there are “two or three” CSU law schools instead of one. The administration’s overall plan to wage a successful battle against the serious national problem of drug abuse. The other offices involved include the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, the Cabinet Committee on International Control and the expanded drug treatment and rehabilitation programs administered by the Defense Department and the Veterans Administration.

Bar Exam

To the Editor:

I must take exception with your article “Implementing the Bar Examination and its relationship to the academic standing of Cleveland State University Law School. The article, in my interpretation, stands for the proposition that Cleveland State University Law School should upgrade its academic standards because of the poor showing of its alumni in recent years in the Ohio Bar Examination. To me this proposition is preposterous for two reasons. First, the Bar

Letters to The Editor

Honor Code

Dear Editor,

In the last issue of the Gavel, there was an article on page 2, entitled “An Honor Code.” The thrust of the article concerned with the establishment of an honor code for CSU Law School. Balderdash! The Gavel is not only on the wrong track, but has also missed the train. Incidentally, the Gavel has also missed the last caper of the Ontario Street Outlaw. Last week he stood on a board with a brand new Civil Procedure book, which he took from a student who left his seat in the library to get a drink of water. It cannot be so optimistic to say that it will be the last book stolen from the library, or as a prediction of the case of a student who left his outside readings briefs in room 102 for ten minutes, to return to find them gone? Or, the student who had his jacket stolen? Need I go on?

The views expressed herein are those of the newspaper or its by-lined reporters and contributors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the student body, administration, or faculty of the College of Law or The Cleveland State University unless otherwise specifically stated.

Moving too Soon

GUEST EDITORIAL

The views expressed herein are those of the newspaper or its by-lined reporters and contributors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the student body, administration, or faculty of the College of Law or The Cleveland State University unless otherwise specifically stated.
Examination is not indicative of whatso­ever of how good a professional the applicant will be. Secondly, a Bar Examination course tries to preceed the examination. As any examination given by the bar lessens list of elements and definitions. It is difficult to imagine how they could be given precedence over the law school. Thirdly, the examination given by the bar examiner to outweigh everything a student has done in law school is an anomaly. Why should the results of three days ever tip the scales against the merits of three years?
Avery H. Fromet Alumnus June 1971
The Moot Court Board has been criticized severely in the past for its failure to sponsor a more objective, fair, and reasonable selection process of Team Members. The present Moot Court Board is working diligently in an effort to resolve that problem. The present curriculum changes presently being considered will greatly facilitate the creation of a full scale Moot Court Program. The Moot Court Board is studying program formulae of other law schools in aid of drafting a full scale Moot Court Program best suited for Cleveland State University College of Law.

Without the benefit of such curriculum changes and such a full scale program for this year's selection process, there remains a gap that must be filled in order to assure an objective selection. In an effort to fill the gap, the Moot Court Board is presenting this Spring Invitational Competition. The competition will comprise the most important criterion and requisite for selection of 1972-73 team members and will be open to all day and evening students except graduating seniors.

The Board has obtained the approval and assistance of some of those professors presently teaching Brief Writing classes. This will greatly assist the Board in the administration of the competition, in that they will participate in the grading of the Briefs and the judging of the oral arguments.

Interested students are advised to consult the Moot Court Bulletin Board in the basement of the Law School for further details of the Spring Competition. It is presently contemplated that the problem will be distributed before the Spring Break.

In the future, if the proposed curriculum change, suggesting that the new separate Legal Bibliography and Brief Writing courses be combined into one course wherein the Moot Court Board shall share the responsibility of hearing oral arguments of students, is adopted, the major criterion for administering the competition through the courses, will then be satisfied. In other words, since the course work itself will insure that each registered student will participate in oral argument, the Board will be free to make the Spring Competition purely invitational, choosing invitees from the best of those students having participated in the required course rounds of oral argument.

To insure a necessary and added incentive, there will be cash awards presented to the top advocates and brief writers of the Spring Competition. The Moot Court Bulletin Board in the basement should be consulted as the details of these awards are not yet finalized.

An echoing cry for prison reform was heard during a panel discussion, open forum at the law school on February 21. The program, sponsored by the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, brought the students and faculty an insight into some of the problems that are seldom discussed in the halls of academia.

Two of the panel members were Gary Pettinger and Jonathon Rosen, cast members of "The Cage". "The Cage" is a play produced by ex-inmates Pettinger and Rosen, whose involvement in prison reform was a member of the panel was Cleveland Councilman John Barnes. Councilman Barnes' interest and involvement in prison reform was a welcome element along the lines of communication which were established by the program.

An alternative to imprisonment was suggested by the ex-inmates that appeared to obtain support from those present. Offered was a three fold program revolving around the three main types of crime from the books. A restitution program was suggested for crimes against property. This would consist of a supervised situation where in the convicted person would hold a job with earning being used to repay the individual against whose property the crime occurred. The guilty person, they proposed, need not be taken from his family and placed in a strange community, prison. In the instance of crimes against persons, Pettinger and Rosen believed that since those individuals were "sick" treatment, medical and psychological, was called for. Since these individuals were part of society they could best be treated while remaining a part of that society.

While participating in discussion of the pros and cons of the discussion on alternatives, Councilman Barnes recounted to the assembled of recent investigations being made in the city workhouse and jail facilities. Barnes asked that prison reformers and those really interested turn from "theoretical attempts at reform" to "real, nitty-gritty attempts".

As a good turnout at the LSCRC forum was an indication that law students are interested in becoming aware of issues and perhaps channeling their extra time in such directions. It is to be hoped that more forums exposing students to all phases of legal concern will be forthcoming. Any individual or group interested in presenting a forum or participating in the Sheriff's Office of the City has a free opportunity to contact this reporter c/o The Gavel.
ALUMNI AWARDS

Judge Joseph H. Silbert, a lifetime resident of the Cleveland area, was graduated of the Class of 1922 and was admitted to the Ohio Bar in the same year. His professional career has been dedicated to public service in every branch of the government of the State of Ohio. In 1933 and 1934, he was an elected member of the Ohio Legislature. In the years 1934 and 1935, he served as the Administrative Department of the Government of the State of Ohio as a Special Assistant Attorney General. During the same period Judge Wasserman was the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Police and Firemen’s Pension Fund.

Judge Silbert’s distinguished career as a member of the Judiciary of this State has expanded over a period of 36 years. His career started in 1936 as a Municipal Judge and he continued in that position 20 years, until 1956. In 1956, Judge Silbert was elected as a Judge of the Common Pleas Court and continued as a member of that Court until 1962. His fellow judges of the Court of Appeals of Ohio have designated him as Secretary of the Court of Appeals Judges of Ohio. Judge Silbert has been an active member of the local and state bar associations. His entire professional career has demonstrated the public service which may be rendered by a lawyer dedicated to service to his community.

Throughout his career in public life, Judge Silbert has graciously and actively assisted numerous public organizations. Currently he is the President of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, the Jewish Community Federation,use, for projects effective immediately.

CRIME OF OUR COURTS

Robert Henn, in reporting the progress of the production crew, has stated that the most difficult part of a play is the production itself. He has interviewed so as to meet production deadlines. The airing date for the production itself is the 17th of March, which probably will be during the first week in May (by coincidence the week of Law Day). The program will have to be on the air by the end of March. As the four students have exams during the coming month, they will have to make adjustments in their schedule. However, Mr. Henn reported that most of the statistical data has been gathered, but the film and work has now begun on the obtaining of interviews and editing of the material collected. At this point it is too late for other students to apply for places on the production staff, but members of the staff will gladly discuss their experiences with interested students.

ATTENTION NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS

The nation’s state universities and colleges face the loss of millions of dollars in tuition fees because of a Kansas court ruling involving 18-year-old’s right to vote.

The court ruled that students who register to vote in a college town become residents of that town. This means the out-of-state student who registers is no longer entitled to payment for additional tuition fees.

“Every state faces the same problem,” explained Max Bickfor, dean of the Kansas City Law College. He said Kansas would lose $3 million a year because of the ruling.

Bickford, using the Kansas figure, projected that the nation as a whole would lose $15 million, and some states may face an influx of students from states where educational standards are low.

HUMANITIES PROJECT

Washington, D.C. — The National Endowment for the Humanities has begun a program of grants for support of humanities projects by schools and conducted by young people. NEH thereby becomes one of the few public agencies that will support projects by students. Announcement of the new program was made by Dr. Ronald S. Berman, the Endowment’s Chairman, who said that NEH is encouraging proposals for projects effective immediately.

Created in line with a recommendation made last year by the National Council on the Humanities, the new program is called “Youthgrants in the Humanities” and will consider applications from both students and young persons out of school. In announcing the program, Mr. Berman described it as “an important new thrust in the Endowment’s continuing efforts to interest and involve all sectors of the population in the humanities.” The program offers the opportunity to translate their educational and ethical concerns into concrete projects, and to reflect critically on their own beliefs and values as well as those held by the larger society.

March 17th has been set as the first deadline for “Youthgrants” and the new opportunity to begin during the summer or fall of 1972. Proposals will be evaluated comparatively by a panel of young people prior to submission to the National Council on the Humanities, which makes final recommendations on all applications for Endowment grants.

Further information about the program, including eligibility, application procedures, and specified requirements is contained in a brochure available without charge from: Youthgrants in the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506.
Dean Craig W. Christensen made his first public speech February 16, 1972 before the Alumni Association Community Forum. The speech was entitled “Law & Social Change in the Seventies.” “The Law is growing,” said the dean before a crowd of 200, “it is becoming more pervasive, it is more profoundly affecting people in their day-to-day affairs.”

While society grows the law schools must grow with it. “Today there are approximately 343,000 of us in the United States; one lawyer for every 606 men, women, and children in the population. It is estimated that this number will more than double by 1985.” “The dean then stated that in the 60’s the enrollment in U.S. law schools has increased 128 percent, from 42,000 to 96,000 students.

There are only 35,000 places for entering students and 138,000 college grads will be competing for those places.” Last year, Cleveland-Marshall was able to admit one of every four applicants,” said Dean Christensen. “This year, it appears we will have from 10,000 to 15,000 applicants, and that we will be able to admit one of every seven, or one of every eight.” These students will be from the top 5% or even 10% of those who take the Law Admission Test nationally.

Yesterday’s world had lawyers devoted either to the preservation of the wealth of the rich or the responsibility of defending big business. Tomorrow’s world will develop a “new class of consumers of legal service – the poor” and a new breed of lawyers to render this service.

The poor will produce approximately 5 to 15 million cases. But “there are only enough lawyers for the poor to handle about 1/4 million cases.” And so the demand will be there, now it is up to the law schools to turn out the lawyers skilled and prepared to handle this burden.

The question and answer period after the Dean’s speech was basically this. First in the law school moving into a world that is limited to the student who is academically superior? Second, is the law school’s destiny in the 70’s to become a computer assembly line age of education?

Dean Craig W. Christensen Addresses the Cleveland State Univ. Community Forum.

1972 LECTURE SERIES

The lectures, which are open to the public, have been reset for the main auditorium of CSU’s Main Classroom Building, 1899 E. 22nd St. All except the dance company will begin at 2 p.m.

The Lecture Series calendar follows:

—March 10, Boulez, “Research, Experience and Invention.”
—April 5, poet William Stafford.
—April 6 and 8 (8:30 p.m.), CSU Dance Company.
—April 20, Janson, “The Role of Chance in Artistic Creation.”
—May 1, social activist, actor and comedian Dick Gregory.
—May 26, Crawford and Cooper, “The Practicalities and Benefits of a Southern Civil Rights Law Practice.”

The date for Gilligan’s lecture will be announced later. He will speak on “Education in Ohio.”

All speakers will meet with members of the audience and students after each talk in Fat Glenn’s, a student gathering place in the basement of University Hall, 2605 Euclid Ave.

LAW PLACEMENT

Law students who may have an interest in Action, Peace Corps or Vista programs, will have an opportunity to have a discussion about these programs with Mr. Herbert Ziegeldorf on Wednesday, March 29, 1972. Mr. Ziegeldorf will be on the campus from 10:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. While these programs are primarily for students soon to receive their law degrees other students are also welcome to sign up for interviews in the Law Placement Office.

Brochures describing these programs will be available in the Placement Office prior to the date of the interviews.

STEERING ADVISORY COMMITTEE ELECTS CHAIRMAN

After several meetings and many hours of debate, the Faculty Advisory Committee appointed Professor Kevin Sheard as chairman.

The Faculty Advisory Committee was created out of the ashes of the Faculty Steering Committee which was created by an 11-10 vote on January 14, 1972, and rescinded by a vote of 22-0 on January 20, 1972. Since that time, the six members of the Committee, Professors Buckley, Chitlik, Leiser, Moody, Oleck and Sonenfield were unable to elect a chairman. Several candidates for the position of chairman were nominated, but all candidates were not agreeable to a majority of the members. It soon became apparent that the committee was so split that unless a chairman was elected soon, the committee would have to be declared defunct.

February 18, the committee elected Professor Sheard to guide this committee as a mechanism through which the law school faculty may initiate proposals for action.