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The GAVEL

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

Volume 38

Issue 2

November, 1989

Forbes v. White



Editor's note

As the November mayoral election approaches, the city of Cleveland stands poised at a crossroads. Attempting to adapt to a national economy transforming from industrial to service, the city is the site of new office buildings, expanded medical facilities, retail stores, and continued developments in the Flats, on the lakefront, and at Tower City. New projects, such as Society Center, the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, CSU's Convocation Center, and the domed stadium either are in progress or await the funds and city cooperation necessary to proceed.

Outside the developments of downtown lie the neighborhoods, where the progress of urban renewal is slow to come. Each neighborhood has a variation on the themes of crime, drugs, housing, medical care and education. Unable yet to diffuse affluence throughout their communities, these neighborhoods seek to improve what they can amidst conditions that are stagnant if not deteriorating. Frustration may breed classism, ethnocentrism and racism; forces that divide this city's culture and dominate this city's politics.

The choice at the crossroads is not one of progression or regression. As this city struggles to adapt, the choice it faces is one of methodology. The new mayor must have a wide range of expertise, a freedom of mobility between social groups and political forces, and an ability to be persuasive on the international and national, as well as local, levels.

State Senator Michael R. White is the candidate best suited to these needs.

White, a fellow of the Academy of Contemporary Problems in Columbus, Ohio, has served as Special Assistant to the Mayor of Columbus for housing problems. He has served on Cleveland City Council as a member of the Finance Committee and as Chairman of the Community Development Committee. He now serves in the Ohio Senate as Assistant Minority Whip of the Democratic Party, and is a member of the Judiciary, Health and Human Services, and Ways and Means committees. Among White's legislative efforts are bills for the Pharmaceutical Assistance Program for the Elderly, the Ohio Drug Abuse Reform Act, and S.B. 347, which upgrades the penalties imposed in Ohio for sex crimes.

Locally, White is a board member of the Waterfront Development Corporation, the Greater Cleveland Dome Corporation, the United Black Fund and the Glenville Festival Foundation.

White is a man with vision and the necessary connections at the state and federal level. For CSU and the good of all Cleveland, Mike White should be the next mayor.

The GAVEL

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Any interested students, including first-year students, are encouraged to become involved. The Gavel office is located in room 23, near classroom 12. Stop by, someone is usually in the office. Or put a note in the envelope on the door.

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Curriculum needs change

faculty forum

By Professor Stephen J. Werber



Burning issues of concern to us all are becoming too numerous to list. Events of great international and historical magnitude are shaking the world. I thought about a column addressing some such

issue as this seems to be the thrust of the Faculty Forum. Yet, lacking any topic restraint, I decided on a much narrower topic of more direct concern to the students of Cleveland-Marshall College of Law: Education in a changing legal environment.

Knute Rockne taught his defensive line to charge through the offensive line, stop, find the ball, and then go to the ball. Twenty years ago Cleveland-Marshall charged through the line to become the sixth College within the Cleveland State University. The College found the ball as evidenced by a larger, more diverse and highly qualified student body, quadrupling of the faculty while increasing the quality of that faculty, building a solid library complete with present day technology, strengthening the administration of the College, and constructing the law building. We have become an outstanding College of Law. The question now becomes, will we continue to improve or will the momentum so carefully built over twenty years turn into decline. The building is no longer adequate, the library is struggling to stay even, some faculty seem to have lost the spirit, and the curriculum is not ready for the legal environment of the '90's.

Curriculum affects faculty recruitment as is directs need, it affects class size and faculty utilization, it affects bar examination success and placement, and it has substantial impact on funding. In 1969 our curriculum was approximately 90% required courses with a heavy emphasis on bar examination subjects. Today it is largely elective though several types of courses are required to complement the core curriculum. This is to the good, but the emphasis as reflected in actual course offerings is unchanged.

What does our curriculum reveal in terms of how this college has met present day challenges? In one respect we have done an admirable job - we have placed greater emphasis

on litigation skills as suggested in the Crampton Report. On the other hand, a major effort by Dean Makdisi to develop a true program of goals of our College, and the competencies we want our students to have, failed to gain even a committee consensus last year. Such a policy must be enunciated and applied. Absent such a program our curriculum will continue to reflect the individualized interests of our faculty members without necessarily considering the whole.

Significant changes are needed. For years I have argued that our first year curriculum must be revised to reduce the number of courses and the overload of Spring Semester hours. One simple approach to resolve the course load issue would be to move the first year perspective elective course requirement (which is an excellent substantive requirement) into the second or third year required elective category. The examination overload could be reduced by a restructuring of some core courses into single semester courses.

These efforts were narrowly defeated by the curriculum committee and/or the faculty last year. A mandatory mid-year examination for grade requirement was imposed. The goal of this rule was to reduce the impact of Spring Semester final examinations. This is not a viable alternative and will, in my opinion, be counterproductive as many students who need more time to understand complex subjects will carry the albatross of a low mid-year grade into final examinations. I doubt that many of colleagues will be in a position to offer earlier practice examinations as recently requested by the Dean. This plea illustrates the flaw of this requirement despite the fact that those who supported it were motivated by the highest possible concern for the students. Nevertheless, the likelihood of revising the manner of presenting the core curriculum (which is a good concept from a substantive approach) is small. The existing program is virtually sacrosanct. Moreover, it has not proved to be an impossible hurdle for our students, merely an unwise and unnecessary hurdle.

It is the elective curriculum that must be looked at now and must be corrected now. our course structure is no longer the solid structure that it was. The needs of our society and our legal community have changed, Our curriculum does not reflect these changes. We have added a number of courses which are taught now and then

(cont. to page 11)

Letter: Guild's views imposed on all

This letter is in response to the article by Phil Althouse, a member of the National Lawyers' Guild. The views in this editorial are mine alone. At the outset, it should be clear that I do not, in any way, condone the illegal activities of the FBI. Nor do I wish to take sides between CSU and the Lawyers' Guild.

However, the policy that prohibited the FBI from interviewing at the law school imposed the values of one group, the National Lawyers' Guild, upon all students. Not everyone shares the views of the Lawyers' Guild. Yet, the boycott policy imposed a substantial burden upon those individuals who wanted to pursue employment opportunities with the FBI.

Quite frankly, I am appalled by the FBI's continued discrimination against women and minorities. I have no illusions about past (and present) FBI wrongdoing. (In fact, a recent example is the FBI's spying and harassment of CISCPI, a group which opposed the Reagan administration's policy in Central America.)

I do not see why, however, the values of the Lawyers' Guild should take priority over the values of everyone else at the law school. The decision to interview (or not to interview) with the FBI should be an individual decision made according to the dictates of one's own conscience. That the National Lawyers' Guild has taken it upon itself to decide my values strikes me as a personal violation.

Perhaps the National Lawyers' Guild can better serve the students at this law school by educating them about the issues and then allowing them to make up their own minds. Certainly, the Lawyers' Guild is free to issue a "policy statement" and/or encourage others to avoid certain employers (e.g., the FBI, the CIA, etc.).

But when the lawyers' Guild endorses policy to ban the FBI from Campus, it has overstepped its bounds and has threatened the very freedoms it seeks to protect.

Susan Shelko



The new first-year S.B.A. senators (from left to right): (standing) Bobbi Lynn Jacobs, Eric Drake, Paul Ruiz-Bueno, Rick Carpinelli, Meena Morey, (seated) Elaine Eisner, Joe Paulozzi, and Candace Carson.

Letter: Reader defends the flag

Several months ago the Supreme Court ruled that the burning of the United States flag, and thus its desecration, was an act protected by the First Amendment. In the traditional liberal view, one would argue that to impose barriers on the right of the individual to peaceful political protest would set a dangerous precedent that would further constrain individual rights and liberties.

Following such logic, our own U.S. Senator Howard Metzenbaum was one of three out of 100 U.S. Senators who refused to vote for a Senate resolution in favor of the flag.

Yet such debate fails to focus on two very basic concepts that surround the question of the use of the United States flag.

The first is that the flag is for all intents and purposes, as we all are, representatives of America - both good and bad. For individuals such as Dick Feagler to write in his column that men fought for an idea instead of the red, white, and blue is missing the point.

For the point of the flag, any flag, is to act as a symbol of national unity, power and presence.

It was the United States flag that men flew over Bastogne, Iwo Jima and the moon because these men believed in what the red, white and blue stood for. Therefore, the real question that must be asked is what do you believe the flag stands for?

The second question is more of a Constitutional one. If the U.S. Constitution and its amendments are so elastic, what are we to make of the issues such as the right to bear arms or abortion?

I feel that the thought process and the result of the Supreme Court decision was a poor one, and therefore I strongly support the defense of the flag.

Jamie Callender

Speaker search begins

A major initiative to garner a speaker of national prominence for the 1990 law school graduation has commenced. The Student Bar Association, at the suggestion of Pat Corrigan, passed a motion to form a committee to arrange for a graduation speaker. The committee requires seven (or more if there is enough interest) graduating students who are willing to commit themselves to the project.

Time is of the essence in this endeavor. Mike Greenfield has already sought the support of Robert Hughes, Cuyahoga County Republican Chairman. Hughes intimated that individuals such as Robert Dole, Jack Kemp, or William Bennet might be available and interested.

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Candidates ready for the big show

By Christina M. Janice

"Show time," Mayoral hopeful George Forbes announced at his press conference of October 11, 1989. Having established a commanding lead in the primary election, Forbes turned his full attention toward his opponent, State Senator Michael R. White. A "show" has been the result. The mayoral race has been an epic of personal attacks and political spin control with the traditional platform planks known as issues trampled underfoot. Lost, but not forgotten, the issues of this campaign: police security, drugs, neighborhood development, medical care and the urban economy, do exist, and the candidates do have positions on them.

Police Security.

Forbes proposes building a 200 cell jail at Warrensville Workhouse. He also wants to build a new state prison within the city. Forbes advocates the use of semi-automatic weapons by local police, and wants to buy an armored vehicle to be used in drug raids.

Forbes' previous accomplishments in this area include a referendum on the establishment of the Police Review Board, to investigate charges of brutality and misconduct.

White also advocates building more facilities for incarceration. White is calling for a 200 to 350 cell jail at either Warrensville Workhouse or the Third District Police Station.

White wants to increase the city's police force by 250 officers, increase the city's traffic division to 65 permanent members, and create a 100 person drug enforcement unit.

Drugs.

Forbes advocates the presence of the mayor and police chief at all major drug busts. He also proposes the use of drug sniffing dogs.

White proposes increased penalties for
(cont. to page 9)



C-M students gather at the watering hole during the recent peer advisor social

New form of evaluation begins

A group of students has finished the new evaluation forms to be used by students at the end of the semester when evaluating professors. Dean Makdisi began the process by requesting evaluation forms from numerous law schools, then set 65 randomly selected students to the task of coming up with a new format. The survey from the other law schools responding showed that very few used the open ended essay format.

The students have developed a new format that uses a more subjective approach, which should allow one a chance to address many of the issues commonly missed in the ten minutes given to write an open ended essay. The new format will also be easier for other students
(cont. to page 9)

The party poop

It's the party season

By Tom "I love free beer" Goodwin

You know it's September because of the number of happy hours I mean socials at the law school. SBA held the first one, which received a little criticism from this writer. One of the fraternities (I can't remember which one, they're all the same aren't they?) followed up a week or two later with two kegs of cold beer and a supply of chips and pretzels. However, the fraternity was met by a thirsty group and quickly ran out of beer. The question that arises is just how much can C-M students drink?

The other fraternity took everyone down to a local bar (I'm not going to mention the name because they won't advertise with us) complete with loud music and everything. The beer was still flowing when I left (early of course, because I had to study), and there were quite a few people present.

Finally, the SBA got everything together and presented the picture perfect Peer Advisor Social. SBA VP Max Brown and Secretary Bridget McCafferty organized the event and left no base uncovered. Ice cold, I mean ICE COLD beer and pop, and hot, I mean HOT pizza- and enough of it. Evening students got in on the action also, as the 'Two-Wave' method for ordering pizza was used and a second round was delivered later in the evening. VP Brown says he may go with the 'Third Wave' method next time. Quite a few SBA senators helped out to keep everything in order. The whole thing was cleaned up quite nicely. I didn't see too many professors, although I did catch a glimpse of Professors Snyder, Werber, Steinglass, and Dean Smith.

On a completely different topic, I was wondering who is in charge of the television set in the school lounge area. It may need tuned, fixed or hit real hard on the side a couple of times, because sometimes the reception is very poor and students get sore eyes watching it. Then comes a headache which precludes studying.

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Weinstein heads up new program

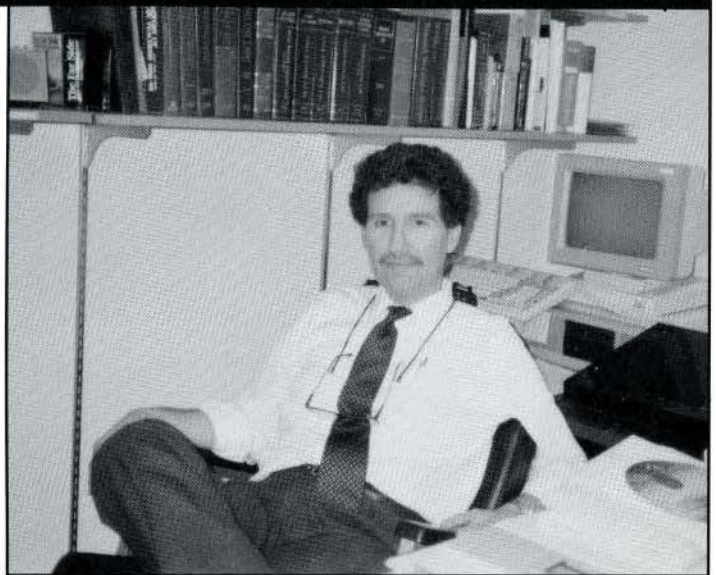
Cleveland-Marshall welcomes its first Director of the Law and Public Policy Program, Associate Professor Alan Weinstein. Professor Weinstein joined the faculty this fall aiming to bring this four-year-old, but little known, program forward to full development. Because the program is interdisciplinary with CSU's College of Urban Affairs, Professor Weinstein is serving a joint appointment with that College. Across the street, Weinstein will work with Professor Dennis Keating, who has taught courses such as local government law at Cleveland-Marshall.

Essentially, the Law and Public Policy Program's purpose is to provide background courses and training for law students interested in public service careers. It is a J.D. program with no formal specialization as of now, but with three areas of probable specialty: Urban Planning; Public Management; and, Policy and Budget Formation. Aside for the core curriculum required by the College of Law, students would take required classes in the areas of legislation, administrative law and local government law. Other electives, some offered by the College of Law, some coming from the College of Urban Affairs, and other from CSU's political science department, will round out the curriculum. Students will also have opportunities to extern in the public sector, or possibly for public interest groups or private companies dealing with government regulation. The program's aim is to provide the focal point for students who want to understand legislative and administrative procedures, government decision making and public policy development. Over the past few years, several law schools have developed similar programs of varying types, including ones with joint J.D.-Masters's degrees and others with more specific concentrations.

The growing awareness of a need for this type of program was explained by Weinstein. Simplistically stated, after the World Wars and under a continuing New Deal democratic approach, the federal government taxed heavily and used these monies to fund social action programs. Many were desperately needed, but the spending drained the economy. More recently, especially under Reagan, the approach has been to let government grow and spend less for social programs. Now, as we enter the 1990's, our local and state governments are faced with pressing public policy problems and needs, but have very limited resources.

Some of these problems may have been created by government wanting to do too much, but with too little know-how. Weinstein cited the Clean Water Act as an example. The drafters of this legislation wanted all lakes and streams to be brought back to their original pristine state--clearly an unattainable and unrealistic goal for cities, such as Cleveland, that use their waters for industry. But that is not to say cities cannot have cleaner waters, and without destroying their local economies. Legislation needs to be more closely tailored to the realities of local economies. And, local and state governments need to formulate long-range planning goals and models that can coexist with national goals.

Another example cited by Weinstein also concerns pollution problems facing cities. Anti-pollution regulations have generally been drafted to make industry meet minimum standards across the board. What may cost one company several thousand dollars just to meet the minimum may cost another company comparatively little. But this second company could spend more and go beyond the minimum standards required. This



Professor Alan Weinstein, Director of Law and Public Policy Program, Cleveland State University.

isn't happening because legislation drafters and local enforcement agencies' administrators have not confronted nor acted on this possibility.

Professor Weinstein is highly qualified to lead Cleveland-Marshall's Law and Public Policy Program. He comes directly from the Jacob D. Fuchesberg Law Center of Touro College in New York. Prior to that he taught at University of Wisconsin's School of Architecture and Planning. His areas of teaching include Local Government Law, Land Use Planning (which he will teach here in the spring semester), Environmental Law and Alternate Dispute Resolution. Weinstein earned his A.B. at University of Pennsylvania and his J.D. at U.C. Berkeley (Boalt Hall). He also holds a Masters in City Planning, with an emphasis on Public Policy Analysis, from M.I.T.

Weinstein sees his immediate goals consisting of a review of the instructional component of the program; getting the public service component up and running; and starting a research component. This will initially involve faculty, but may include students at a latter date. On December 8, 1989, the Program will hold its first outreach conference entitled "Ohio Wins Without Health Insurance" at C-M.

Inns of Court are chartered in city

Based upon a special report to the Cleveland Bar Association, a second chapter of the American Inns of Court will soon be chartered in Cleveland. The Report, authored by Mark O'Neill and Lawrence Stewart, was animated by a strong desire to elevate the standards of practice, improve the professional performance of litigators, and nourish a spirit of collegiality among lawyers.

Membership in an Inns of Court provides an outstanding opportunity for education and collegiality. The American Inn movement began in 1980 and received immediate support from numerous judges throughout the United States. The concept is based on the English tradition and gained its first impetus here through the efforts of Chief Justice Warren Burger. There are now approximately 75 local Inns with a membership of approxi-

(cont. to page 8)



An unidentified student enjoys the beautiful Indian Summer in front of the Law School.

Scholars visit C-M

By Joe Paulozzi and Dawn Adair Johnson

"The concept of self in legal culture," was the topic of Lawrence M. Friedman's Sept. 21 lecture at C-M. Friedman, the Marion Rice Kirkwood Professor of Law at Stanford University, came to C-M as part of the Visiting Scholar program.

Friedman attempted to analyze "what makes the legal system tick by exploring basic postulates of the legal system." Friedman contends that our courts are "reactive" or "responsive to societal growth."

This reactive view is basically grounded in his theory of "expressive individualism," that from the early part of the nineteenth century we have evolved from a "conformist oriented" society to one in which the individual's freedom is more highly regarded, and his idiosyncracies more fully understood. The courts' acceptance in fact of this happening is witnessed in decisions that stress more attention being paid to the individuals of our society and less to their respective classes.

The examples are noteworthy. One is in family law, where children are now given more individual rights as their own person, and parents no longer have complete or total discretion as to their family members. Another example is the insanity plea in criminal law. The courts have in this century recognized that "mens rea" could be lacking in a crime when impairment of the accused party's faculties is evident.

This evolution of thought is necessary.

Moot Court upcoming

On the evening of November 7, the Twenty-first Annual Moot Court Night will provide an opportunity for the school and the community to witness the final practice round for oral argument for the National Competition, the most prestigious competition in the nation.

This year's team for the National Competition will address issues involving antitrust law. Specifically, the issues which the Moot Court Team will argue are:

Whether a target corporation in a hostile takeover attempt has standing to assert an antitrust action under section 7 of the Clayton Act against the acquiring corporation.

Whether a target corporation which makes statements in its self-tender offer based on future performance projections must disclose those internal projections under section 14(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act.

The C-M Moot Court Team members working on these issues are: Hank Chamberlain,

Jim Weixel and Sue Shelko (writing Respondent's Brief), and Lynn Ballard, Jack Clapp, and Chris Sommer (writing Petitioner's Brief).

Among this year's judges is the Honorable Nathaniel R. Jones, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Justice Jones has been an advocate of civil rights and a driving force in the area of desegregation. Jones will be joined by the Honorable Frank J. Battisti, Chief Judge of the Northern District of Ohio and the Honorable William Thomas, Judge for the Northern District of Ohio.

C-M's Moot Court Team competes in Region VI, which is comprised of approximately 20-25 teams from twelve law schools from Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky. This year's

Regional Competition will be held in Detroit, Michigan, November 16-18. The top two teams from the Regional Competition will advance to a finals round in New York City in January, where they will compete against the top two teams from thirteen other regions.

The teams are judged on brief and oral scores. The highest combined scores determine which teams will advance through Regional Rounds and ultimately to the finals in New York City.

The C-M Moot Court program has received substantial recognition from the legal community. That reputation has been enhanced by the numerous awards received over the years by the National teams. In 1988 alone, the National team was a Regional representative in the finals round and was awarded Best Petitioner's Brief and Best Ohio Law School in the Regional Competition.

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Inns of Court

(Cont. from page 6)

mately 5,000 attorneys and judges. More than 100 Inns will probably exist by year's end.

Each Inn is comprised of from 44 to 65 members drawn from a cross-section of the bench and bar. Members are grouped into pupilage teams consisting of Masters or Benchers (those with more than ten years experience), Barristers (those with four to ten years experience), and Pupils (those with less than three years experience and senior law students). Each Inn meets regularly in an informal manner to gain the benefit of a program designed by the pupilage groups. The programs are directed toward enhancing litigation skills, raising the level of ethical and professional behavior, and ending the burn the earth philosophy which has become the bane of the true professional.

The new chapter of the Cleveland area Inns of Court will draw its law student members from the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law. However, a cooperative effort with Case Western Reserve School of Law is strongly desired. If achieved this would allow some Case students to participate in the new Inn while some C-M students would participate in the Inn which presently draws from Case Western Reserve.

As each Inn is limited in size, the law student membership will be small. Six law students will be selected by a membership committee, chaired by Neal Rains, based upon the recommendation of Professor Stephen J. Werber who is serving as Master of the Inn and as its Secretary-Treasurer. Based on recommendations of other faculty members and various student organizations Professor Werber submitted his law student nominees prior to publication of this article. Officers of the Inn also include Marvin Karp, President; the Honorable Ann McManamom, Counsellor; and Nicki Schwartz, Reporter. Other Masters include such highly respected attorneys as John Martindale, James Willis, and Fred Weisman together with Judges William K. Thomas and Burt W. Griffin.

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law can be proud of its active role in the Inns of Court. It is hoped that our participation will enhance the professional abilities of our students and that our student members will make clear to the experienced members of the Inn that our College is one of the finest in the nation.

WLC serves purpose

The main purpose of the Women's Law Caucus is to help students in all phases of law school experience. We will present a Brown Bag Luncheon with faculty and staff, test-taking tactics, and a "Dressing for Success" Seminar. Since one of our main objectives is to focus on the special needs of women, we will be presenting a series of lectures throughout the year featuring prominent women attorneys.

The Women's Law Caucus is raising funds for establishing a scholarship fund. You can help by volunteering an hour's time or by buying our T-shirts and sweatshirts.

Another goal is to provide a one day seminar at CSU auditorium open to all students and members of the community. The success of the seminar depends upon the volunteer efforts of all students and we request them to offer one hour of their time towards this project.

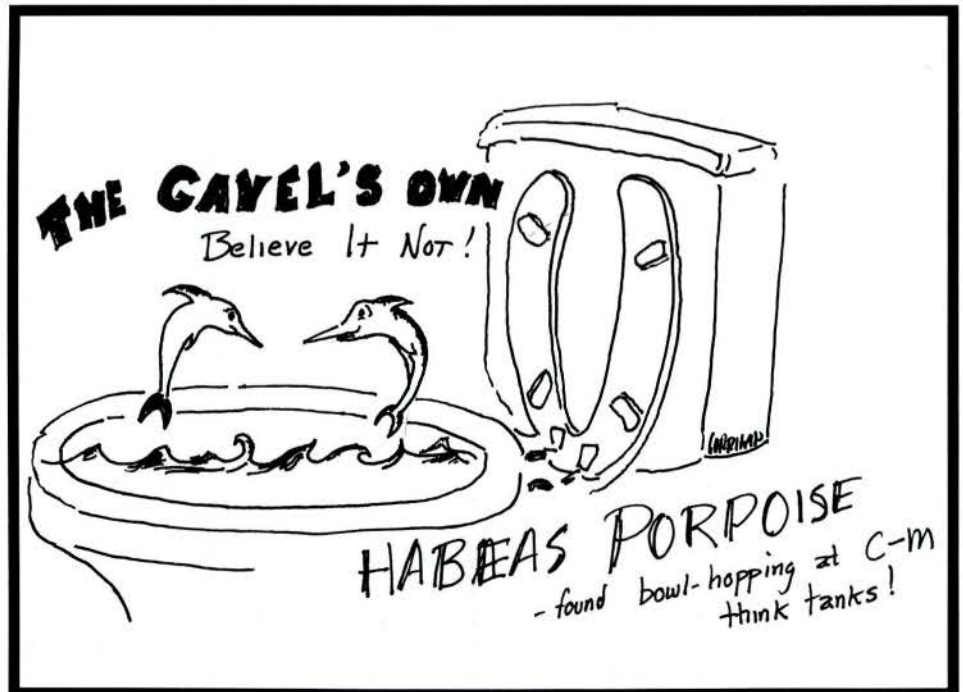
Anyone interested in becoming actively involved with the organization can call us at 687-2343 or stop in our office at Room 26.

Bar Association seeks rep

The Ohio State Bar Association is looking for a representative from the student body to act as liaison between the bar group and the school. While SBA President has sole appointment authority, she said she would like for SBA senators to nominate any student who expresses an interest in the position to be voted on by the Senate.

The duties of the position will be to disseminate information to the C-M student body from the Ohio State Bar Association and to serve as contact person within the student community. The liaison will also assist in recruitment efforts for the bar organization.

Any interested students should contact SBA President Sherri Goodman or leave a note in the SBA mailbox on the office door.



White v. Forbes

(Cont. from page 4)

drug offenses. His accomplishments in this area include sponsorship of S.B. 36, the Ohio Drug Abuse Reform Act, which would make "drug abuse" a felony, and would create the offense of "causing the death of another by illegal drugs," punishable by life imprisonment.

Neighborhood Development.

Forbes points to his record in Council for urban improvements such as street resurfacing, housing and recreation center improvements, streetlights, school funds and support for cultural events and groups such as Karamu House. He plans to continue such efforts.

White proposes creating a public parks and playground vandalism statute, which would carry a mandatory minimum fine of \$500.00, a penalty of 40 hours public service, and liability for both parents and adolescents.

White also proposes committing 50% of the city's police force to street patrol, and enforcing daytime curfew laws. White further proposes to pass a Landlord Responsibility Law.

Medical Care.

Forbes supports increased city support for health services. His accomplishments in this area include supporting the East High School Clinic and its work in general medical care, sex education and drug detection. Forbes also advocated education and television advertisements regarding AIDS and the preventive use of condoms.

White proposes to purchase four more Emergency Medical Service Units and to create a loan fund of \$1 million for child day care centers. He also wants to create a Cleveland Caring Program for children, which would provide physician care, emergency care, tests and outpatient surgery.

White proposes the creation of a special Infant Mortality Task Force to investigate the causes of, and steps to be taken against, the high rate of infant mortality in the Cleveland area.

White also plans to reorganize the Cleveland Health Clinic System.

Urban Economy.

Forbes proposes to offer business tax abatement and eminent domain in order to encourage businesses to bring in jobs. Forbes supports public financing for the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, the proposed Progressive Insur-

ance headquarters and the Playhouse Square Hotel.

Forbes plans to sell Urban Development Action Grants (UDAGs) at a discount to local lending institutions in order to generate capital, and he proposes to establish an independent Economic Development Department.

White also proposes to sell UDAGs, but to use the capital there raised to support a newly created Small Business Division in city government, which would assist small businesspeople with securing loans and business training.

White advocates the creation of a "Buy Cleveland" program to give local businesses preference in purchasing municipal supplies, which currently are sold by bidding.

White supports creating a city copy of "Wirenet", the Westside Industrial Retention and Expansion Network, which works to retain manufacturers to this area.

White does not support tax abatements for highrise and commercial projects, unless the developers of such projects can assure that their completed projects will provide jobs for Clevelanders.

Wang visits

William K.S. Wang, Professor of law at the University of California Hastings College of Law spoke on the query "Is Insider Trading a Victimless Crime?" on Monday, October 16 in the Moot Courtroom. Professor Wang is an expert on banking and investment law and has authored many articles on the subject and related areas. He has also served as a consultant on banking deregulation for White House policy staff.

The Forrest B. Weinberg Memorial Fund was established in 1988 by the Forrest and Sally Weinberg Philanthropic Fund, the law firm of Hahn, Loeser and Parks and family and friends of Forrest Weinberg. Weinberg served the legal community in the private sector for 30 years and then began his teaching career here at C-M. The purpose of the fund is to honor the life, teaching and practice of Weinberg through programs that foster scholarly exchanges between the business and legal communities.

It is appropriate that Wang served as the first speaker for the Fund, as Weinberg and Wang met while both were visiting professors of law at the Davis Campus of the University of California in 1975.

Visiting scholar lecture

(Cont. from page 6)

The law needs to grow and change as the individuals that constitute the society that it governs do so also. This concept is the key point to Mr. Friedman's lecture on the self in a legal society. His perspective on change is reactive, not progressive, which is a point that is open to some debate. However, basic theory is well taken and the concept of a "living law" for a live society is important to take note of and keep in

mind, especially when reading case law that is older than time itself.

Evaluations

(Cont. from page 5)

to use when consulting the evaluation books in the library prior to registration. Students are asked to comment upon teaching style and level of preparation expected, among other topics. An area on the questionnaire is left open for short essay-type comments. This will have to satisfy the one professor at the recent faculty meeting who objected to changing the format from the long open essay.

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Curriculum change

(Cont. from page 3)

which are relevant to the environment our students will encounter. This growth has no plan or direction, is uneven and is lacking in depth. Despite the admirable efforts of Dean Sierk the present course structure makes regular scheduling of important advanced courses difficult if not impossible. His problem is exacerbated by a faculty whose course scope is too narrow and mandates multiple sections of basic courses.

Think about it. Where are the concerns of society and the law going to be in the '90's? Certainly the core will remain much as it is - tort law, basic commercial and corporate practice, domestic relations, litigation practice and the like will be with us. It is the emphasis that is changing. Key areas must be ascertained and courses developed which go beyond the introductory level. Present or new faculty must be found to instruct such courses.

The Congressional debate over Catastrophic Health Insurance is a reflection of the fact that health care and related law, as well as the interests of the elderly, will be a predominate concern of the '90's. Despite the existence of an excellent Journal of Law and Health our curriculum is virtually barren of courses addressing these vital concerns. Even my sixteen year old daughter has questioned me about what she calls geriatric law. She envisions geriatric law as a necessary and important area for a nation with an aging population and wants to practice in this area after obtaining her law degree. It appears that our College lacks equivalent vision and imagination.

The ozone level and the Exxon Valdez incident illustrate current problems of environmental law as does the growth of federal regulation concerning toxic waste. Environmental law will be a giant in the next decades yet we offer, at best, a single introductory level course. A first cousin of environmental law, product liability especially as it relates to toxic chemicals, drugs, and the workplace is offered only sporadically and only as a general introductory course. Where are the follow up specialty courses such as one focusing on the recent amendment to the Ohio Workers' Compensation Act which so dramatically affects both environmental and product safety concerns?

The cliché of an ever shrinking world has come to be a reality. International commercial interests, business interplay between the United States, the middle east, China, Japan, Canada, the European Economic Community and the Soviet Union is rapidly growing. Foreign investment in the United States and American investment abroad absorbs billions of dollars annually. What are the legal effects of such investments? Can any of our students grasp the drafting concerns if asked to review a contract between an American company and a foreign company or government? Despite a few catalog listings the reality is that our curriculum is not directed toward any such concerns. So basic a course as Choice of Law has not been offered in years. Other colleges are offering courses in comparative law as to many of the nations involved and stressing international commercial concerns. We are in a major city which is home to multi-national corporations. We fail to take advantage of the resources these companies can provide or to provide a program that meets their legal needs.

Our city plays a major role in the areas of sports and entertainment law. The most important sports law and management firm in the United States is within walking distance of our College. Our symphony, opera, ballet, and theater development have made Cleveland an entertainment mecca. Cardozo College of Law offers a well attended national moot court competition in Entertainment Law. We offer nothing.

The list goes on. This is a wonderful College of Law. Most of its faculty members are highly committed and caring. We are proud of our College and our contribution to it. We are now at the brink. Our pride will become false pride if we remain where we are. We can remain where we are and thereby become what some wrongfully think we are, a mediocre college of law in a nothing town. Alternatively, we can recognize that a new world is upon us, adjust to meet it and thereby become known for what we truly are, an outstanding college in a reborn city. The choice is ours. Inertia can be overcome and new claims staked out. The time is now.

Speaker

(Cont. from page 4)

Obviously, the choice is not limited to these men. One was suggested that Bill Murray or John Candy be brought in. Another suggested that the Pillsbury Doughboy be requested. Pat Corrigan suggests that an invitation be extended to Maya Angelou, a poet and artist whose accomplishments and gifts are exciting and inspiring. She gave an exceptional commencement address at Wake Forest University in 1985.

Students who have a desire to assist in this project are encouraged to contact Patrick Corrigan or Mike Greenfield. Please know that all students are officially members of the Student Bar Association and have the right to participate in S.B.A. functions.

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