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**1972 Vol. 21 No. 3**

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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# The Gavel

*The mind is only able to move by the hope of achieving, through something of itself, a supreme consummation - without which it feels itself to be stunted, frustrated and cheated.*

*--Feilhard de Chardin*

The Student Newspaper of The Cleveland State University College of Law • Cleveland, Ohio

Volume 21 • No. 3 • Nov. 2, 1972

## MOOT COURT TEAM: BLOOD, SWEAT and TEARS

by J. Gallo  
Co-chairman of Moot Court

Due to a number of unfortunate circumstances, difficulties encountered in lining up judges, and the fact that the Moot Court Team is entering only a Respondent Team in this year's Regional Competition, the Annual Moot Court Night is now planned for the springtime.

Representing the College of Law and arguing for the Respondents will be third-year students, Thomas Begley and Thomas Gorman. Terry L. Saron will be the Respondents' alternate. The Regional Competition will be held in Detroit, Michigan on the weekend of November 4, 5 and 6.

A full year of Moot Court activities lies ahead, however, for a Moot Court Team comprised of mostly second-year students. For example, work is presently commencing on the 1973 Phillip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. Since this is the first year that Cleveland State is entering the Jessup International, the experience promises to be an interesting and educational adventure for all team members competing for positions on the Jessup Team. The Jessup Competition will culminate next April in Washington, D.C., in a final round between the winning U.S. law school of the domestic semi-final and the foreign law school winner of the international semi-final.

There is also an intra-regional Moot Court Competition planned for the first week of April 1973 by the Order of Barristers. The question to be mooted will be based on issues concerning Federal Income Taxation.

Finally, there is scheduled the annual ABA-LSJ Sixth Circuit Competition which moots (no brief sub-

mitted) the same problem upon which the National Competition of this fall is based. All in all there is a great deal of inter-scholastic competition for team members to look forward to.

Next year's National Team (six advocates) will be selected on the basis of a Spring Competition among present team members. The problem to be mooted will be one drafted by the Board along with the faculty advisor. The Spring Competition will culminate in a Moot Court Night, at which distinguished judges will award the Hugo L. Black Advocacy Award to the winning team.

It is hoped that first-year students will take the opportunity to observe the oral practice rounds scheduled for 5:00 p.m. in the Moot Court Room during the remaining days before the team travels to Detroit for the Regional. Students are entirely welcome, and should find that seeing and listening to an oral argument will prove helpful to students who will be required to argue as part of their Brief Writing courses.

## INVESTMENT CLUB

The Fenn Investment Club is currently having a membership drive for new partners. This year efforts are also directed at interesting law students at C.S.U. in joining since F.I.C. presents a convenient opportunity for the non-business oriented law student to gain a working knowledge of the stock market and the investment process.

On the first Wednesday of each month the club meets in the Library Tower on the 17th Floor at 7:15 p.m. Here, partners in the club transact their business: make, buy or sell decisions, as well as continuously review their growth-oriented portfolio of some fourteen corporations which are in a variety of fields.

Present members of Fenn Investment Club include distinguished faculty members, community members, alumni and students from various departments at the University.

Any law student interested in further information should call Gary Krall, President at 531-7169.

## CITY CLUB for LAW STUDENTS

by Frank Cumberland

The City Club of Cleveland is actively seeking lawyer and law student members. Founded in October, 1912, the Club has provided thousands of Clevelanders with first-hand opportunities to listen to and question local and national leaders on a variety of subjects. This opportunity, in an election year, is perhaps more exciting than usual. Thus far this year, major political figures as George McGovern, George Romney, Edmund Muskie, Peter Flannigan, Ramsey Clark and Jacob Javits have addressed the City Club Forum. Yet to come this fall are John Connally, Hugh Scott, Mike Gravel, John Volpe, John Schmitz, and many others.

The City Club's ability to attract such eminent spokesmen, and the ability of Club members to see, hear, meet and converse with them, is unparalleled anywhere, for the price. Student memberships are available for \$5.00 per quarter-year. This entitles student members to attend the forums (*gratis*, if no meal is desired), avail themselves of the Club's dining and lounge facilities, and come into personal contact with other Club members in an informal setting. Regular luncheon "discussion tables" are held in addition to the City Club Forums, to provide one-on-one discussions with prominent local and state personalities. As many club members are practicing attorneys, judges, and political officials, important professional contacts can readily be established.

Any Cleveland State law student interested in community activities, politics, or candid exchanges of ideas and opinions with people who make the news and have a real voice in shaping the destiny of this city, this state, and this country, should call the City Club Executive Secretary, Allan Davis at 621-0082 for information and a membership application.

## OBAR-MDC at CSU

by J.G. Joseph

Recently an OBAR-MDC computer research terminal was installed in CSU's law library. The cost of acquiring this service is about one year's salary for an assistant professor. The expense appears well worthwhile.

The OBAR-MDC service is a new library tool to research Ohio law. The full text of Ohio's reported cases, statutes and constitution are stored in a computer's memory (some 100 million words!) permitting a lawyer to search any word in the text without resorting to any index, digest or other edited material. The cases or statutes it finds are displayed on a television monitor with the words the researcher requested displayed in red for easy identification. Using the printer connected to the terminal, the researcher can immediately have a copy of material he sees on the video screen. The search can be refined at any point—either during the search process or after the results of the search have been read and analysed.

The basic techniques of doing computerized legal research are reasonably simple and most lawyers learn them very rapidly.

The Ohio State Bar Association Automated Research (OBAR) is a non-profit organization formed by the Ohio State Bar Association in 1967. It established Ohio as the leader in computerized legal research. This organization is now merged with Mead Data Processing, Inc., which has its principal office in Dayton, Ohio, where the computer is located.

The future of computerized research holds unlimited possibilities. The general objective is to develop a nationwide computerized legal research system that will become more and more customized and expanded so that every lawyer will have convenient access to a terminal at reasonable costs.



Moot Court National Team Members: (l. to r.): Tom Gorman, Terry Saron, Tom Begley.

## INSIDE ELECTION NEWS

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**JEFFREY LEE SHIBLEY**  
1st YEAR NIGHT

**CHARLES W. McCLINTOCK**  
First Year-Night-Section 12

In my few weeks here, I sense a great deal of disharmony. Disharmony amid students and why they are here; amid faculty and their personal objectives; and, mainly, between students and faculty.

There is too much emphasis on what is wrong at Cleveland State and especially in the College of Law. There is failure to recognize the commonality of purpose toward which faculty and students should be striving.

The future of the future is in the present. Now. Today. And I want to participate in making yet a better future for the College of Law, dedicated to a common purpose to serve the goals of the University, the faculty and the student body.

Vote now for your future.

**CHRISTOPHER D. STANLEY**  
1st YEAR DAY  
SECTION 15

**TO THE FRESHMAN CLASS:** Regarding my objectives as a class representative to the student bar association: My long range objectives are: I will work for more student power concerning the direction in which this school is leading, in particular, with regards to (1) the present racist and sexist admissions policy this school must admit more women, blacks, and other repressed minorities (2) the hiring practices of this school—students should have more say in the hiring of administrative personnel and faculty. Also, more women, blacks and other minorities must be hired to fill these positions. (3) the tenure system. There is a great need for students to have direct impact into the question of tenure—who gets it, for how long, and termination when the need arises. (4) the grading system—the present system needs to be greatly modified or altogether abolished so that law students may concentrate on studying and learning law, instead of worrying about getting a good mark. My more immediate objectives are (1) more library hours (2) another credit for the Obar and legal bibliography course.

**DICK AYNES**  
1st YEAR DAY-SECTION 15

People organize for a purpose. The purpose of SBA is to represent the students of the law school and protect their interests. I believe this can best be done by pursuing the following objectives:

1. In every law school—in spite of the best of intentions—there are always people for whom strict application or misinterpretation of rules and regulations works a hardship. The most important responsibility of the SBA is to recognize the cause of these individuals as its own and to produce an equitable solution.

2. The "nuts and bolts" issue for every law student should be the quality of legal education. Since our constantly changing society produces new educational needs, quality education depends upon a continuous process of revision which thrives on new and creative ideas. The central objective of the SBA must be to use the diverse backgrounds and experiences of students to generate ideas which will be the catalyst for this on-going process of academic reform.

3. Accountability is the essential element in any successful organization. In the myriad combination of students, faculty, and administrators, SBA must be willing to hold all members of the academic community accountable for their decisions and their actions.



**DAVID SWAIN**  
1st YEAR DAY  
SECTION 15

**DAVID SWAIN**  
First Year-Day-Section 15

If I am elected a student bar senator, I will do what I can to further the cause of extensive library hours and any other worthy cause which is brought to my attention. My primary objective will be to represent my fellow students as fairly as possible.

**JEFF KELLEHER**  
1st YEAR DAY

Aside from the responsibility of a student legislative body to bridge the student-administration chasm, there is at Cleveland State the more instant duty of providing informational services where they are required. This is especially so in regard to first year students.

Presently there is a mild uproar over the need for and means of student counseling. I feel that through the SBA we could provide much of this service. In the spring term when we have some options over upcoming courses and professors, moderate sized groups could be advised by upperclassmen. A model was skillfully provided on orientation night with the handbook and seminars. For personal problems professors should be available, especially later on when employment is a concern. But right now there is such an information vacuum that it is incumbent upon a student organization to enter the void.

**STEVEN S. DAVIS**  
First Year Day-Section 16

I am presently a first year student here at Cleveland-Marshall. I did my undergraduate work at the University of Rochester, majoring in political science and minoring in economics. Among other activities while there, I served on the Judicial Board.

This year, the Law School and the Student Bar Association will be making some important decisions. One of the most important will be the issue of grading. In this and all issues, I will try to begin with an open mind, and to listen to the views of my fellow students. In this way I hope to better represent the student body.



**BURR ANDERSON**  
1st YEAR NIGHT  
SECTION 11

I want to represent the first-year night students with a well-centered sensibility and creative and practical contributions to the machinery of student government, including an emphasis of sense of humor, from which I believe the first-year nocturnal (as well as daytime) law students will profit. Humor and a well-managed sense of absurdity are often helpful in the dislodging of overly-serious ideological cancers from the procedural experience of students legislative councils.



**LYNNE ROGERS**  
1st YEAR NIGHT

### TENURE

The faculty committees on tenure and promotion respectively voted recommendations of tenure and promotion for the following faculty members:

- Assoc. Prof. Moody
- Assoc. Prof. Ruben
- Asst. Prof. Brown
- Asst. Prof. Leiser
- Asst. Prof. Tabac
- Asst. Prof. Werber

**REMEMBER:**  
**Nov. 6, 7 and 8**  
**SBA Elections**

**VOTE in the LIBRARY**  
**4th FLOOR**

# CANDIDATES ALSO RUNNING

**FIRST YEAR DAY:**  
David Schager

**FOURTH YEAR NIGHT:**  
David Fegen  
Frank Pokorny  
Fred Tokarsky

**SECOND YEAR DAY:**  
Michael Monteleone  
Connie Perry  
Michael Szekely  
Glenn R. Jones

**SECOND YEAR NIGHT:**  
Monroe Curry

**THIRD YEAR DAY:**  
Lila Daum Anderson  
Elliott Geller  
Michael Haase

**THIRD YEAR NIGHT:**  
Gary Eisner

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**The Gavel**



Cleveland State University

College of Law

**VOLUME 21**

**No. 3**

**Nov. 2, 1972**

**Room 919**

**University Tower**

Cleveland, Ohio 44115  
687-2340

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- S. Werber, Faculty Advisor

The views expressed herein are those of the newspaper or its by-lined reporters. Unless specifically stated, they do not reflect the views of anyone else.



# NIXON

by Barry Laine

As a supporter of the President for re-election, I have been asked to convey my reasons in no more than a thousand words. To demonstrate that President Nixon is clearly superior to Senator McGovern is not a difficult task. To chronicle the President's accomplishments and to highlight the opposition's weaknesses, however, would take far more space than that allotted. I have chosen to discuss two issues in detail: the Vietnam War, and the experience and leadership qualities of the candidates.

In analyzing their respective records, one should also weigh the President's accomplishments in such areas as foreign affairs (establishing communications with China, securing arms limitation agreements with the Soviet Union) and the economy (establishing wage and price controls, which cut the rate of inflation to half of what it was when the President took office). Also important are the innovative legislative programs which the President has advanced and upon which Congress has yet to act; e.g., revenue sharing and an overhaul of the welfare system.

As to Mr. McGovern, consideration should be given to his announced intention of emasculating our national defense by cutting the defense budget by 33 billion dollars, and his desire to return to isolationism, marked by his slogan "come home America." A discussion of Mr. McGovern's domestic policies would be undertaken, but given the Senator's propensity for altering his proposals, and his admission in the Wall Street Journal that Congress would never enact them, such a task hardly seems necessary.

In January of 1969, when President Nixon was inaugurated, the United States had 549,000 men in Vietnam. Today, 510,000 of our men have been brought home. As of 1969, 31,000 men had died in Vietnam—and 300 more were dying every week. By the spring of this year, as a result of ending the American ground combat role, the President has succeeded in reducing the rate of casualties by 98 percent.

In 1969 the incremental cost of the war in Vietnam to our defense budget was 22 billion dollars. It is expected that 15 billion dollars will be cut from that figure by the end of this year—a two-thirds reduction from 1969.

George McGovern has publicly and repeatedly stated that he would withdraw all American support within 90 days after his inauguration. This, he admits, would probably result in a Communist takeover of South Vietnam. As for our prisoners of war, he hopes that the North Vietnamese would release them. But if hope doesn't secure their release, he has an alternate plan; he would beg for their release. McGovern's proposals for ending the war rest on an indifference to the fate of South Vietnam and an enormous confidence on the good will of Hanoi.

McGovern has, on three occasions, likened our President to Hitler because of the war. Such loose, irresponsible rhetoric is typical of McGovern. For he has compared Ho Chi Minh to George Washington (see *McGovern*, a biography by Robert S. Arnson, 1972) and has contended that John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson were war criminals (*Manchester Union Leader*, August 10, 1971).

It should also be noted that while the negotiations were underway, McGovern sent an emissary to talk with the North Vietnamese. While he denied it at first, two hours later he

admitted it, which, even for Mr. McGovern must be record time for switching positions. Thus, while the President is striving for peace, Mr. McGovern engages in inflammatory rhetoric and conducts private negotiations with the enemy.

As did most of the readers of this article, Richard Nixon chose the profession of law. In law school he was an honor student and a member of the law review. As a practitioner he was senior partner at a prestigious Wall Street law firm (now Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, and Alexander), and argued before the Supreme Court (*Times v. Hill*, 385 U.S. 374).

Mr. Nixon has been a working President; he studies the issues and understands the ramifications of his policies. Thus, he is not forced, as is Mr. McGovern, to continually alter and change his programs. Unlike Mr. McGovern, Richard Nixon does not change his story in the matter of hours (the Salinger trip), withdraw 1,000 percent support in a week (Eagleton), or adopt totally different programs in the space of several months; e.g., welfare reform, Israel.

## McGOVERN

by Lou Bonnacci

"40 percent of U.S. Corporations Skip Income Tax Via Loopholes"  
—Cleveland Press  
April 7, 1972

I am proud to cast my vote for Sen. McGovern because I believe that this country is drastically in need of a reordering of priorities and that there is a critical lack of national leadership. As far as the war in Southeast Asia is concerned, Nixon's record has been a blot on the American conscience. In the last four years, over 20,000 of our finest young men have given their lives in order to prop up an authoritarian dictator who doesn't even have the support of his own people, orchestrated elections not withstanding. Nixon was elected to a large extent because he said that he had a plan to end the war on which he wouldn't elaborate. Obviously Vietnamization was not what he had in mind because it at best is supposedly an effort to let the South Vietnamese take over their own fighting. That Vietnamization is a failure and that the Viet Cong is substantially in as good as or better a military position as it was four years ago is a matter of public record, but subordinate to the fact that Nixon was less than candid with the American people. Sen. McGovern appreciates the fact that our commitment to the South Vietnamese government, if indeed there ever was one, has long since been fulfilled. However, although it is a worthy act to admit when one has erred, it is at least equally as important to analyze the cause of one's mistakes. Vietnam is a product of a deep-rooted Cold War psychology in the Pentagon, the State Department, the Executive Branch—a psychology that is still with us today. Nixon is in the grip of it just as much as the central figures in the Pentagon Papers. It is this Cold War paranoia, this obsessive drive towards over-kill which has distorted our economy, ravaged our cities, and alienated so many of our people. If we truly are to re-order our national priorities and restore sanity to our national life, we must have a President who is completely free of the vestiges of the Cold War—that man is George McGovern.

In regard to the issue of taxation, there exists an enormous difference of opinion between the candidates. It is evident that Nixon essentially

supports the tax system as it exists, with a preferred treatment of big business as illustrated by the above headline from the Press. Sen. McGovern on the other hand feels that every citizen should pay his fair share of taxes. He feels that many of the loopholes that now exist should be closed and that the tax system is too biased in favor of business and wealthy individuals. The average working man is tired of carrying an undue tax burden because of the failure of many multi-million dollar corporations to pay any income tax at all. This fact simply contravenes the essence of the American promise whereby each individual is supposedly given an equal opportunity to better his state in life.

However, closing the loopholes is just one step in re-ordering our priorities. Another reason for my voting for Sen. McGovern is that he advocates the reduction of our bloated military budget by \$32.5 billion over the next three years. Back in January he spelled out from exactly where such reductions would come, emphasizing that the reduced budget plan would leave the U.S. with enough nuclear and conventional forces "...to fully protect this country against external threats of any kind." The "military-industrial complex" as President Eisenhower called it in 1959, presently absorbs an unconscionable and unnecessary 2-3 of our national budget. We are tired of seeing Nixon approve appropriations for items like the FB-111 (the 20 million dollar plane that won't fly), while vetoing important pieces of social legislation like the Clean Water Bill on the grounds that such expenditures are "inflationary".

Furthermore, I think that when someone as well respected as Ralph Nader comes out with the statement that the Nixon administration is "the most corrupt in American history" it is important that we pay heed to exactly what kind of man some people are trying to re-elect. I think that the American people realize as does the New York Times that "This administration appears to be without basic philosophy, without deeply held values, an Administration whose guiding principle is expediency and whose overriding purpose is to remain in office." We are tired of hearing about the Dita Beards, the great grain robberies, the Watergate incidents, the ITTs and the other constipations of this administration.

By reducing military spending and closing tax loopholes, the government would receive an increase in funds by 1975 of \$54.5 billion dollars. Under the McGovern Alternative Budget such funds would be appropriated to education and property tax relief, creation of one million public service jobs, expansion of Social Security, pollution control, welfare reform, public transit development, drug programs and other sorely neglected areas.

There are numerous additional reasons why Nixon unquestionably does not deserve re-election (including his encouragement of the erosion of First Amendment's rights, his unconstitutional extension of Presidential powers, his reactionary Supreme Court nominations, his failure to check inflation or the rise in unemployment, his arrogant refusal to debate the issues and defend his record, his secrecy and deception as evinced by his lack of news conferences, his failure to appreciate the rights of women and minority groups etc.), and there are numerous additional reasons why Sen. McGovern is going to get my vote and be elected (including his dedication to the problems of health care, senior citizens, the environment, his lack of indebtedness to special interests and his indomitable sincerity).

# SBA

## ELECTIONS

by Carl Noll

On November 6th, 7th, and 8th, you will have an opportunity to elect the Senators who will represent you on the Student Bar Association. If past experience can be used to predict future performance, less than one-third of the students will vote in this election. In addition, as in the past, it seems that there will not be enough candidates to fill all of the available Senatorial seats. Therefore, a small percentage of the students will choose an inadequate number of Senators, many of whom, again based on past experience, will do a poor job of representing their constituents.

The apathy which creates this situation also causes most students to be unconcerned with its existence. Most of the students at this law school know very little of what the SBA does, and care even less. They assume that what is done is unimportant or ineffective or both. Part of the blame for this attitude lies with the SBA itself. Far too few of its members consult with the students they represent before voting on an issue or report back to those students when an issue has been decided. However, the entire student body must also share in the blame. If a larger number of the students demanded that their SBA representatives consult with them and keep them informed of the important issues to be decided, those representatives would be encouraged to do a better job. But as long as the students expect nothing from their Senators, they will continue to get nothing. If they want representation, they will have to demand it.

**Apathy is a difficult habit to break.**  
The chances are very good that the forthcoming SBA election will be a lot like those in the past. If this proves to be true, as few as 7 or 8 students may well be the ones who decide how to spend over \$10,000 of the students' money. Those few will approve the students who will sit on faculty committees, and help shape policies regarding admissions, re-admissions, testing, and grading. It only takes a majority vote to allocate money or approve a committee appointment; with SBA attendance at its normal low mark, 7 or 8 senators can pass almost anything.

If this impresses you at all, or makes you want to have a part in the decision making process—then VOTE or start a write-in campaign for yourself. No matter what you decide to do, remember that it is you who will decide whether or not the SBA will become a truly representative body.

If none of the above interests you, the only thing I ask of you then is this: if some decision is made this year that really upsets you, KEEP QUIET. No one asked you to be apathetic.

### SBA ELECTIONS

Nov. 6th, 7th & 8th

VOTE: 4th floor - Library  
11:00 A.M.—12:30 P.M.  
5:00 P.M.—6:30 P.M.

Mon., Tues., Wed.

VOTE!



# CATCHER IN THE FACULTY

by Holding Caulfield

If you really want to hear the rest of it, there was one thing about law school that still bothers the hell out of me. The most madman sort of stuff that happened to me during law school always happened with one of the hot shot professors they had there. I swear, teachers are the craziest bunch of people I ever met. It's not that they're all phonies or queers, for God's sake, but if you don't watch out, they'll ruin you. They really will—especially in law school.

There were some teachers at our law school that tried to charm the hell out of you with the old "I'm only a couple of years older than you are" routine. Strictly phoney. I went to high school with guys that I knew would turn out to be "cool, young guy" type teachers: Always fifty times smarter than everybody else, always chairman of about eighty-three organizations, and always breaking their necks trying to be "just one of us guys." And then after school, they'd spend about two eternities shooting the breeze with some "cool young guy" type high school teacher. What crap!

It's not that those cool young guy type teachers are all really phoney—it's just that you can't trust them. I mean if I couldn't understand something we were taking in class or even if I were feeling really vomitt-y and depressed I just couldn't call up one of those guys on the phone and talk to him about it. I just—I couldn't, I get this madman feeling that they'd answer the phone and say something like, "I can't talk to you now, I'm practicing how to be Dean next year." If you want to know the truth, lots of young teachers are swell guys, they really are, and the good ones don't even bother to try and impress the hell out of you with how young they are.

Then there's another kind of law professor—the kind that never tries to impress the hell out of you, mostly because the lousy bastard is too damn busy being impressed with himself. You can just picture the guy standing in front of the mirror and smiling at his gold-filled teeth. Then he arranges his gorgeous locks with a goddamn electric comb while he recites the brief from his biggest case out loud for about the ninety millionth time. I swear, those guys kill me, they really do. And whenever you make a mistake in class they always say, "Now look here, old chap" or "Just a moment, my good man." For God's

sake, can't they tell I'm a law student and not David Niven?

Another type that hangs around law school faculties is the sarcastic slob who thinks that he's funnier than Ring Lardner and twice as smart and knows that every damn judge who has an opinion printed in the damn casebook he happens to be forced into using until he writes his own, was the biggest damn moron in the field of law. I really wish guys like that would just go to the library for about three years and finish their lousy casebooks. Honest to God, I really wish they would. I mean, maybe they really are the most brilliant bastards that ever walked into a courtroom.

And then—there's always the kind you have to watch out for the most—the good guys, the ones always trying to make it easy for you. Unless they're about sixty years old and it's obvious that they're good old teachers—they can really kill you. Teachers who always tell you how good and nice they want to be to you have a really funny way of discovering how hurt they are because they have to be so hard on you because you turned out to be such a dummy. Anyhow, I only talked about the crummy, phoney kinds of teachers it's possible to get in law school. There's lots of other kinds that are really swell, but those are the kind of guys you don't need to write about because it always wrecks it to talk about stuff that really makes you feel good. I mean you like to keep it all to your own. Once you start to talk about it, it turns out lousy, not at all like it happened. Law school or not, you always have to watch it because talking can really ruin you. I swear, it really can.

# REPLAY on ACADEMIC CALENDAR

from Dean's Memo

In accordance with the University calendar, classes will not be held and administrative offices will be closed in observance of the Thanksgiving Holiday, November 23-24.

By action of the Law Faculty, classes will also be cancelled on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 5-6. These days will be set aside as a pre-examination study period. Regrettably, it will be necessary to return to classes the following two days, December 7-8, in order to complete ten full weeks of instruction in all classes. Because of the necessity for Law classes to be scheduled in general University facilities this quarter, it was not possible to rearrange room assignments so that Thursday and Friday classes could have met on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 5-6, thus freeing up the last two days of scheduled instruction for the pre-exam study period.

The unusual arrangement of the University calendar this quarter makes it possible both to complete ten full weeks of instruction and to observe all University holidays and a short pre-exam study period. The University calendar does not make all of these things possible in other quarters. The Faculty is now considering how to arrange the calendar for the balance of the year, and an announcement will be made as soon as a decision is reached. Students having opinions on the subject should communicate them to the Faculty via their Student Bar Association representatives.

Final examinations will be scheduled during the period December 11-15. A complete schedule of examinations will be published shortly.

# INTERVIEWS with NEW FACULTY

by M. Perme

"I am not concerned with grade distribution," Prof. Kelder said. "Neither are most professors. The students shouldn't be either."

Recently completing studies for his LL.M., Prof. Kelder said he appreciates the plight of the student, but added "The emphasis is wrong." As to the injustice of significant differences in grading standards, "It's a difficult problem," he said. Indeed it is.

"Law students no longer consider judicial dictum as Commandments from Mount Sinai," Prof. Kelder said in commenting on the quality of students. "The effects of 1968 and the Vietnam War have resulted in law students taking a skeptical, more analytical approach in the discussion of judicial opinions."

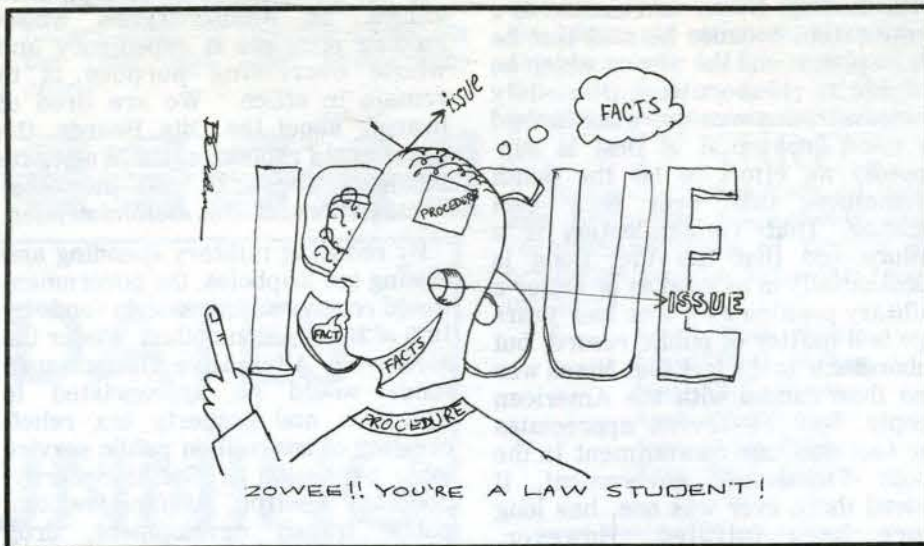
"The physical layout of the law school should not hinder exchanges between student and faculty," Prof. Kelder said in reference to the makeshift quarters we are presently burdened with. As to the concern of the status of the law school, Prof. Kelder reasoned, "I graduated from Boston University, a very good school. But the majority of the jobs in Boston went to Harvard. After a time, little concern was given to status," Prof. Kelder said. "The emphasis shifted to preparation."

"I don't believe it is my job to make students get out of law school," Professor Landever said in reference to the present conflict over the grading system. He went on to say that evaluations must be made. Mere acceptance to law school does not qualify one to practice before the Ohio Supreme Court. "But, this is a collective judgement," Landever said, "and not the responsibility of any one Professor."

The role of a law school in an urban setting, and the opportunity for a law student to become involved in this setting was described by Professor Landever as "a percentage game." "One could learn a great deal more about law from the outside," he said. "But one must balance to determine how much time is legitimate."

Aside from a law degree, Professor Landever also has a Ph.D. in Political Science. Why? "There are a number of law professors across the country with a combination like this," he said. "Sometimes you have to go outside law, and get a second perspective, to understand the role of law."

Does he intend to practice law again? "The criteria is whether or not it would help my teaching," he said.



## The Gavel

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