WERBER IS AN ASSISTANT DEAN

Stephen Werber left the practice of law three years ago because he wanted to discover whether or not he'd be a good teacher and whether or not he would like teaching. He made up his mind to put forth his very best efforts in the discovery process, which turned out to be an affirmative one.

Two weeks ago, Assistant Professor Werber accepted Dean Christensen’s appointment as Assistant Dean, in charge of student financial aid. His decision to shift his energies from teaching to “deaning” is based, once again, on the desire to discover his ability and his affinity for the position.

He has proven himself to be a more than capable teacher in the areas of Contracts, Conflicts of Laws, and, most recently, the Products Liability Institute. He hopes to prove himself to be the same as an Assistant Dean. Werber has stated his primary objective as obtaining for the law school financial aid funds as are necessary for the continued growth of the law school.

A common reaction to Dean Werber’s appointment is the attitude that the administration has only become more top heavy through his addition. (There will now be three assistant deans at the law school.) Dean Werber’s response is that when one closely examines past practices and recognizes the need for aggressive change, the necessity of more people to work in specialized positions becomes apparent.

Although Werber served as Chairman of the Financial Aid Committee this past academic year, he feels his experience is limited but hopes to compensate for that by the time and energy he will devote to his new duties.

Assistant Dean Werber is also most anxious to make known to students that his established policy of being available to students as much as possible and without the formality of an appointment will remain in effect with his new position.

FRESHMEN ENROLLMENT DECLINES

News Release from the ABA

The American Bar Association reported on Dec. 11, 1972 that enrollment of first-year (freshman) students in the 149 ABA-approved law schools dropped this year by 2.9 percent, despite an increase of 7.7 percent in overall law school enrollment.

However, the decrease did not apply to women first-year law students, whose number increased 27.3 percent from 4,326 to 5,508 this year. The total number of women law students rose by 35.9 percent from 8,914 in 1971 to 12,172 this fall.

Total enrollment in law schools approved by the ABA jumped from 94,468 last year to 101,064 this fall. This was due largely to a 26.3 percent increase in the size of the third-year class, from 22,404 in 1971 to 28,311 this year. When admitted in 1970, this class had an enrollment of 20 percent, the first indication of the recent surge of interest in law as a profession among students throughout the country.

The decrease in first-year enrollment, from 36,171 in 1971 to 33,131 this fall, does not indicate waning student interest in the law, according to University of Texas Law Professor Millard H. Ruud, consultant on legal education to the ABA.

He explained that record increases in the number of first-year students admitted during the past two years have now resulted in higher enrollment levels among second and third-year students, accounting for the 7.7 percent increase in total enrollment. To prevent further overcrowding, he said, many law schools have found it necessary to accept fewer incoming students than last year.

"Most of these schools reported that in the last year or two they had intentionally or inadvertently admitted a larger then normal entering class," he said. "To hold the total enrollment at a number that could be adequately served by the present full-time faculty and law school facilities, this year's entering class was reduced in size."

The decrease is even more significant, he added, if the two law schools approved since last year are not counted. If the 586 students enrolled in these two schools are excluded, the 147 law schools approved as of last year have decreased their first-year enrollment by 1,626, or 4.3 percent.

"This occurred at a time when the demand for legal education, as measured by administrations of the Law School Admission Test, was increasing by nearly 12 percent," Professor Ruud said.

Only two law schools reported "unfilled seats" this year, totalling 27. Last year there were 158 unfilled seats reported, and last year 87.

Professor Ruud said statistics for schools not approved by the ABA are incomplete. However, he added, "the unapproved schools have been the beneficiaries of the inability of approved schools to accommodate the further increases in demand for legal education."

FIRST WEEK OF SECOND QUARTER

NOTICE

Law school seniors who have not received an application for graduation may pick them up from Mrs. Martin in the University Tower 201 or the Graduation Office in the Fenn Tower 408.

WOMEN ATTORNEYS SPEAK

by Phyllis Marcus

Recipes for success were shared recently by leading women attorneys in Cleveland with women from Cleveland State University College of Law, Case-Western Reserve University Law School, and The University of Pennsylvania. The home of Gale Siegel, who heads CWRU's clinical legal education program, was the setting for this informal gathering. Carol Turoff and Nancy Shuster presented their experiences in raising a family while pursuing careers in law. Marion Nathan told of how by having her own law practice she was also able to head a corporation.

Judge Sarah Harper, who highlighted the evening, expressed great disappointment because so few women are becoming trial attorneys. Her views were shared by Jean Capers who felt that being a woman attorney was a definite advantage in the courtroom. All lawyers present agreed that this was an exciting time for women to be in the field of law and encouraged all the women students to pursue their various interests in the law. This was further illustrated by Jane Picker who has just started the Women's Law Fund, a firm that is dealing with sex discrimination.

Judge Harper continued by stating that there were presently four judgeships vacant in Ohio and hoped that Governor Gilligan would appoint a woman to at least one of these positions. There are presently very few women judges in Ohio. So inspired by Judge Harper, our own Professor Aldrich is presently seeking one of these vacancies.

The evening proved to be a pleasant and informative experience for all women who attended. Similar meetings with the women from CWRU Law School are in the planning for the future.
ANOTHER DEAN?

by Lila Anderson

And yet another dean has been appointed to the ever-expanding administration of the Cleveland Marshall College of Law. Assistant Professor Stephen Werber is this year's addition. Having gained experience as Chairman of the Financial Aid Committee, Assistant Dean Werber's specialty will be the administration of financial aid to students. This will supposedly enable Dean Tabac, who had previously handled that area, to devote all his time and energy to being the "students' dean."

Although we appreciate the abilities of Stephen Werber and believe that he possesses all the potential necessary to be an able administrator, we, nevertheless, feel that his appointment is a dubious one.

After all, how much room at the top is there? The administration and faculty are already overcrowded with money specialists, viz., a director of financial aid (Barbara Sper), a budget and accounting director (Marlene Stovicek), the Financial Aid Committee, and the official sympathetic listener to students' financial problems (Dean Tabac). Of course, there is Mr. Greenwood, too, who handles a little bit of everything as assistant to the Dean (Christensen, that is). It is definitely possible that the addition of Assistant Dean Werber to oversee all of the above could lead to greater fragmentation within the administration, and moreover, might lead to greater conflation on the part of students.

But the main reason why Werber's appointment is a dubious one is because we feel that this law school cannot afford to lose another good teacher from its faculty, who will teach the second-quarter of Civil Procedure now? Who will teach Conflicts next year? (Richard Markus stepped in for Werber this quarter).

Perhaps Mr. Werber can do more for students in financial aid than he can as a teacher. But until that is proven, his absence from the classroom will be sorely felt.
SUTTER STARS AT AWARDS CEREMONY

by Lila Anderson

The annual presentation ceremony of student prizes and awards was held on December 5, 1972 at the Holiday Inn. Professor Charles Auerbach, Chairman of the Committee on Student Awards and Competition presided at the ceremony. Other Committee members present were Asst. Prof. Barnhizer, Asst. Prof. Gnee, Asst. Dean Sierk and student member Phyllis Marcus.

Without a doubt, the highlight of the ceremony came when B. Richard Sutter received the Chief Justice Emeritus Samuel H. Silbert Award of $100 for Writing Contributing Most to the Quality of the Law Review. Mr. Sutter announced that he was donating his award to the Cleveland Marshall Chapter of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council so that it might continue to serve the law school and the legal community in the coming years. (Most of us should remember the outstanding efforts of Dick Sutter and Bruce Elfvin as co-chairmen of LSCRRC.)

The other awards were as follows:

- Faculty Award, Highest Academic Grade Average: Class of 1972, A. James Quinn.
- Banks-Baldwin Company Award, Second Highest Academic Grade Average: Class of 1972, A. James Quinn.
- W. E. Baldwin Award, Most Deserving Graduate, Class of 1972: Robert P. Merine.
- Ohio State Bar Foundation Award, Highest Academic Grade Average in First One-third of Law School Courses: Kenneth A. Seaman.
- Ohio State Bar Foundation Award, Highest Academic Grade Average in Second One-third of Law School Courses: Barry R. Laine.

The third week of second quarter marks the beginning of the academic year with several important events.

**WALL STREET JOURNAL STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AWARD**

Graduate with Highest Academic Grade Average in Courses in Sales, Commercial Paper, Agency and Corporations, James A. Griffin.

**CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK AWARD**

Outstanding Student in Negotiable Instruments Course: Barry R. Laine.

**JUDGE JAMES C. CONNELL AWARD**


**SIDNEY A. LEVINE AWARD**

Best Paper in Legal Writing Course: First Place, Ann S. McFarland; Second Place, James G. Joseph.

**OHIO TITLE CORPORATION AWARD**


**DELA THETA PHI AWARD**

Law Review Article Most Useful to Practicing Lawyers: Arthur L. Kraut.

**OHIO TITLE CORPORATION AWARD**

Graduate Contributing Most Meritorious Law Review Article: Danielle A. Gamble.

**DEAN'S MOOT COURT SPRING COMPETITION AWARD**

Outstanding Oral Argument: First Place, Arthur H. Hildebrandt; Second Place, Sandra S. Logan.

**W. H. ANDERSON CO. AWARD**

Outstanding Brief Writing: First Place, Thomas O. Gorman; Second Place, Nancy J. Balzer.

**WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY MOOT COURT AWARD**

Outstanding Students in Moot Court Program: Bruce B. Elfvin, B. Richard Sutter.

**SECOND WEEK OF SECOND QUARTER**

**SECOND WEEK OF SECOND QUARTER**

**LEGAL LITERACY QUIZ**

**WHICH FAMOUS CASE IS THIS?**

(MORE ON PAGE 4)
The schedule of courses now in effect requires an evening student taking two courses to attend class four nights a week rather than two nights, as under the old system. This method was particularly directed at the incoming first-year students. The educational philosophy which underlies the Administration's attempt to keep students at the Law School four nights out of the week is that the student becomes more integrated into the Law School milieu and legal method generally when his involvement occurs on a regular day-to-day basis. It is also felt that a shorter class period enables the night student to research and study for a few hours in the library after class and still leave school by ten o'clock.

Although the philosophy is certainly a valid one, many night students have strong objections to it. They feel that coming to class four nights a week is more of an inconvenience than an integrating factor in their law school career.

The argument is made that more course material can be covered, discussed and digested in three hour sessions than can be in a ninety-minute session, as spread out during the quarter. A three-hour class allows the professor to deal with an entire concept or an entire chapter. This allows the students to grasp the course as a whole with greater facility and understanding than does a ninety-minute session in which a concept is usually left half explained at the end of the class and must be re-introduced and redeveloped for the next two or three classes to come.

However, the counter-argument for shorter and more frequent classes carries equal weight. Although a concept might remain half explored by class discussion and one-quarter understood by the individual student after ninety-minutes, there is one or two days' time until the next class during which the student can pursue the problem on his own through the casebook and other sources. By the next class the questions and understanding of the problem that he has developed give greater depth to group discussion and the lecture and give him a broader perception of the material.

However, spending four nights away from home and family is still difficult to accept, no matter which educational philosophy the night student chooses to follow.

But Stephen Walker notwithstanding, perhaps the spirit behind many night students' desire to be at the law school as little as possible is the same spirit that precipitates complacency with a trade school education.