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CLEVELAND-MARSHALL LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

MISSION STATEMENT

The CMLAA supports, serves, and promotes the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, its alumni, students, faculty, and staff by offering quality educational and professional programs and opportunities designed to enhance the reputation and foster pride and involvement in the Cleveland-Marshall community.
Dear Fellow Alumni:

There is no question that our centennial celebration has been highly successful and a source of personal pride to all of us. However successful the past year has been, we must move forward. In order to capture and continue the spirit of this successful Centennial year, we must dedicate ourselves with "a spirit of giving" to insure the success and growth of our law school. Fundraising to continue to promote the excellence of our law school will require a commitment of generosity on our parts. The ladder of success is climbed one rung at a time, and undoubtably, you will be requested at some time in the future to take that first step to continue the fine tradition of our law school.

But it must be noted that funds alone are insufficient to sustain the great spirit of our law school and its continued success. More is needed. Participation in the Law Alumni Association is necessary as well as rewarding for both the participant and the law school. I encourage each and every one of you to consider contributing to the Law Alumni Association in these various ways:

Membership — Become a member of the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association. Membership dues start at as little as $50 and entitle you to member benefits, including CMLAA-CLE discounts, savings on various services/products and invitations to our social events.

Life Membership — Become a Life Member. At a cost of $1,000 if paid in lump sum (or $1,250 if paid over 5 years), our life membership is steadily and impressively increasing in number. These funds assist us in providing student scholarships each year.

CLE Programs — Attend the CMLAA-CLE Programs; each fall and spring series offers quality and timely programs at a reasonable cost.

Be a Mentor — Volunteer your time to be a mentor for our students. The Mentor Program is initiated each fall and continues throughout the school year.

Participate on a Committee/Attend Alumni events — Get involved in one of the ten CMLAA committees or attend your class reunion. Attend our Annual Recognition Luncheon, honoring chosen alumni, held in the spring of each year. Mark your calendar to attend on May 22 this year.

I thank you in advance for your consideration of my request. My personal appreciation to all of you for the part you have played in the past year and for allowing me to serve you.

Very truly yours,

Tina E. Wecksler '85
John Szilagyi is a professor at The Cleveland Institute of Art, where he has taught graphic design since 1962. As a principle of Epstein & Szilagyi Designers, Mr. Szilagyi managed the visual identities of major Northeast Ohio business, cultural and educational institutions for 30 years. In his accomplished watercolors, Mr. Szilagyi brings a powerful design sense to industrial views and neighborhood scenes reminiscent of the "Cleveland School" of painting. The father of nine grown children, Mr. Szilagyi works out of his Cleveland Heights studio and an office in Little Italy.
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PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE
by Dean Steven H. Steinglass

This has been an exciting year at Cleveland-Marshall as we celebrate our Centennial and plan for the future. This issue of Law Notes reports on many of our Centennial events. The dedication of our new state-of-the-art Cleveland-Marshall Law Library, the Gala Centennial Celebration at the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, alumni receptions in Chicago, San Francisco, and Washington D.C., and a host of other events have made this academic year one of our most memorable for our students, faculty, and alumni.

While all this has been taking place, the faculty and staff of Cleveland-Marshall have been working hard to prepare for the next century. A representative of a major foundation recently remarked to me that a great city deserves a great university; my response: "A great city needs a great public law school." Indeed, Cleveland, a major corporate and legal center with a culturally diverse population, is an ideal setting for a great public law school. Our second century goal should be to remain a law school of opportunity and to become the best law school in the state, the best law school in the region, and one of the best in the nation.

Strategic Planning Process
The law school of the next century will be far different from the law school of only a few decades ago, and we have begun the task of trying to address some of the difficult issues facing legal education today. In December we initiated a strategic planning process involving faculty, students, staff, alumni, members of the Visiting Committee, and other key constituencies of the law school. Together we are exploring the strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities of the law school so that we can best determine the future direction of Cleveland-Marshall.

Cleveland-Marshall is a great community asset, and those of us privileged to serve in leadership positions at the law school have a special obligation to ask how Cleveland-Marshall can do an even better job. How can we build on our tradition of opportunity and access and continue our evolution from a stand-alone, part-time evening division law school to a university-based law school with part-time and full-time divisions, joint degree programs, interdiscipli-
TWO DISTINGUISHED
ALUMNI SHARE HONORS

Each year the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association selects two graduates to honor. On May 22 at the Renaissance Hotel on Public Square, the Association will salute an outstanding jurist and an outstanding private practitioner: the Honorable John E. Corrigan of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, Probate Division, Cleveland-Marshall Law School alumnus of the class of 1968, and José C. Feliciano, partner in the law firm of Baker & Hostetler and a Cleveland-Marshall College of Law alumnus of the Class of 1975.

It is significant in our Centennial Year that these two men have been chosen for the Association’s highest award, for they represent an important part of our College’s history. From the law school’s earliest days, its doors were open to the children of immigrants from across the seas and migrants from other parts of the country, such as the American South and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. For many years the Cleveland Law School and the John Marshall School of Law were the primary legal educators of both these groups.

Judge Corrigan’s parents came to this country from Ireland in the 1920s, and Mr. Feliciano and his parents came from Puerto Rico at the century’s mid-point in 1952. Moreover, for both our 1998 Distinguished Alumni, studying law at Cleveland-Marshall is something of a family tradition: José Feliciano’s brother Santiago Feliciano, Legal Counsel to the Catholic Diocese, is a graduate of the class of 1976, and Judge Corrigan’s son, Peter Corrigan, is a 1996 graduate working in the office of the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor.
John E. Corrigan
For I am sprung of the stock
That broke the hilly land for bread
And built the nest in the rock!

1 Am the Mountainy Singer
Joseph Campbell

The court and chambers of Cuyahoga County Probate Court Judge, the Honorable John E. Corrigan '68, are in the Old Court House on Lakeside and Ontario. When I meet him, he tells me my face has the map of Ireland all over it, and he greets me as a fellow countryman. I cannot make a case for his face as the map of Ireland, but I can make a case for his heart.

Robert Browning wrote, "Open my heart and you will see/Graved within it Italy." Open the heart of John Corrigan and you will find the moorlands, meadows, mountains and beaches of Ireland.

You will also find abundant love for the country in which he was born and educated and where he has prospered.

Dean Stapleton called him in and denounced him as "a disgrace to the Corrigans," admonishing him to drop out or improve his grades.

"It is impossible for a child of Irish immigrants not to love this country," says the Judge. "Rich Irish did not emigrate. To be Irish and an immigrant was to be poor. This country gave the Irish opportunities they could not have found in their own country. It transformed poor immigrants into wage-earning, productive citizens."

The classically beautiful Old Court House was still a new addition to the Cleveland landscape in 1922 when Peter and Bridget Corrigan, the Judge's parents, sailed from Ireland to settle in Sheffield Lake, Ohio. It is appropriate that the Judge is situated there, in one of Cleveland's two oldest extant law buildings, for the history of the Irish people in Cleveland is intricately wound with the city's legal history.

"Law was traditional for our people," he tells me, "like barbering for others." And, indeed, open the directory of the Cleveland Bar Association, and you will find 17 Corrigans listed, not counting the women attorneys listed elsewhere whose maiden name is Corrigan. "All Corrigans are kin, distant and close; our parents and grandparents came from County Mayo in the west of Ireland," says the Judge of this large and gregarious family whose members seem to veer so unerringly into law or law-related careers.

John Corrigan was born in Lorain in 1936. His father was a policeman who died when John was nine. After his father's death, "My mother took me home." "Home" was the small village of Bunacurry on Ireland's Achill Island, 56 square miles of sandy coastline and rugged mountains jutting off the tip of County Mayo into the Atlantic, surrounded by bays and fused to the mainland by a bridge across Achill Sound. It is a place secure in the Judge's memory, a verdant parcel of verdant Ireland, to which his attachment five decades later is undiminished.

On Achill Island, America's John Corrigan became Ireland's Sean Corrigan: in summer a "barefoot gasur" rough-housing with the island boys and in the schoolyear learning his numbers and letters from the Franciscans. But the home that on the outside might seem a quaint provincial idyll was on the inside full of secrets, secrets that were intimate with Ireland's fierce struggle for independence.

The Judge's grandfather was Sean Stokes, a tinsmith by trade, who had joined the British Marines as a young man, risen to the rank of sergeant major, fought in the Boer War, and deserted when the fight for Irish Home Rule began to escalate toward the turmoil that ended many years later in the Easter 1916 Rising. Thereafter, as a member of the Flying Column of West Mayo, a band of IRA raiders, Sean Stokes became an outlaw, not exactly an outlaw, but close enough to one that when he married Sabina Gallagher, he had to abandon the surname of Stokes and take her maiden name as his own.

"Grandfer' Gallagher, the tinker, was a great favorite of
Bridget Corrigan's son got a scholarship for his mother's performance.

"Everything I have is because of her," says the Judge of his mother. "When I say we were poor, I mean poor. My mother worked as a charwoman. We literally had not a nickel or a pot or a pan. We couldn't afford to rent an entire upstairs or downstairs. We lived in one room in Lakewood with kitchen privileges. Sometimes, when the rent came due, we had to pull down the shade and sneak out."

When the future Judge finished high school, he had no thought of going to college. "I wanted to be a policeman, like my dad," he recalls, but when a classmate's father paid him himself at Cleveland-Marshall under the guidance of the dean he calls Wilson Stapleton, "Sign here," says Corrigan. "I practiced all sorts of law, and I learned a lot. Before I ran for judge, I wanted experience in the courtroom, and I got it. By 1979 I was ready for the bench. I ran for and won an unexpired term in the Court of Common Pleas."

Corrigan graduated in 1968 as class president and went into practice with a young attorney who had finished school a year ahead of him: Anthony Sinagra '67. "We started on a shoestring and worked together 12 years," says Corrigan. "I practiced all sorts of law, and I learned a lot. Before I ran for judge, I wanted experience in the courtroom, and I got it. By 1979 I was ready for the bench. I ran for and won an unexpired term in the Court of Common Pleas."

He has been reelected to that court four times, serving three terms in the General Division and elected to the Probate Division in 1990 and again in 1996. In 1984 he won the Democratic primary for a seat on the Ohio Supreme Court but was defeated in the general election. This May he will compete once more in the Democratic primary, hoping to be chosen the party candidate for a place on the Ohio Court of Appeals.

Corrigan and his wife have five children: Kathleen McKnight, a graduate of Thomas More College; Sheila Spydell, a graduate of St. Mary's College of Notre Dame University; Peter J. Corrigan, a graduate of Brown University and of Cleveland-Marshall '96, who works in the County Prosecutor's office; Sean Corrigan, a recent graduate of Loyola University; and Kevin Liam Corrigan, a junior at John Carroll. Like their father, both the younger sons are baseball players. This summer, if all goes well, Sean will compete in the Olympics as a member of the Irish National Baseball Team. As the vice chair of the Lake Erie Baseball Association and a member of the National Executive Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, Corrigan's pride in his sons' baseball successes, as he says, is "enough to pop the buttons off my shirt."

In Judge Corrigan's lifetime, opportunity has followed opportunity, and one excellent school has succeeded another. He holds himself accountable to each of them. He is active in the alumni organizations of St. Ignatius ("I bleed blue and gold!") , Xavier University, and, of course, his law alma mater, Cleveland-Marshall.

According to the Judge, "Corrigans do not go anywhere to law school but Cleveland-Marshall. I love that place. We all came together there — all races, all religions. The Judge's loyalty is manifest in numerous activities on behalf of the school and the Law Alumni Association.

A frequent visitor to 18th & Euclid, Corrigan turns out for most alumni events, is a Life Member and serves on the Board of Trustees. "He is devoted to the school," says U.S. District Court Judge for the Northern District of Ohio Donald Nugent '74. "His family and his profession come first, but the law school is dear to his heart."

The Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association recently acknowledged the Judge's contributions to the law school and the Association by creating the Judge John E. Corrigan Scholarship Fund. "I was embarrassed at first and then I was gratified," he tells me. "I could not have afforded any of the schools I attended without the scholarships and help I received. Financial aid was absolutely essential. I would never have practiced law or become a judge otherwise. So being honored this way is especially meaningful to me."
Thirty years have passed since Judge Corrigan earned his law degree from Cleveland-Marshall. Today he serves the profession conscientiously: He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association. For six years, from 1981-1987, he was a Trustee of the Ohio Judicial College, and from 1995-1996 he was a member of the Ohio Supreme Court's Commission on Professionalism.

Sometimes, the Judge says, he muses that if his mother, his father, and his grandfather were alive, they would be spectators at the back of the courtroom every day. Perhaps they are; perhaps the entire Flying Column of West Mayo as well. And right proud they must be, for this amiable Irish-American has never forgotten his grandfather's precept to "remember where you came from." He comes from this country and from Ireland; from the land of Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall and from the land of Michael Davitt and Eamon de Valera. He honors his double heritage well.

José C. Feliciano
"Come, let us reason together."
Isaiah 11:28

From the Baker & Hostetler offices on the 30th floor of the National City Center, José Feliciano gazes out his window across the city where his parents, Santiago and Cielo, brought him, still a toddler, from Yauco, Puerto Rico, 46 years ago. He can see Cleveland laid out from east to west like a crazy quilt, the crooked river with its network of bridges, and the passing river traffic—recreational boats most often but still the occasional iron-ore barges heading for Lake Erie with the cargoes that once powered the region's economy. In his four decades he has seen that economy slip and slide and recover, and he has known the city from as close in as the Near West Side where he grew up on West 38th Street to as far out as Chagrin Falls where he now lives with his wife, Mary Colleen Dempsey Feliciano, and his three children, José, Rebecca, and Marisa. And he has seen the character and focus of the law he practices for one of the city's largest firms change dramatically.

As a young lawyer, his dream was to become the Clarence Darrow prototypical litigator: "I envisioned getting up and giving an impassioned argument on behalf of an innocent defendant." He has had that experience in both federal and state court, and, today, as one of the country's leaders in alternative dispute resolution, he has had other, less histrionic experiences. José Feliciano regards the practice of law in Cleveland in the early part of the 50s, the Near West Side was peopled largely by Eastern European and Irish immigrants and their descendants. Nevertheless, the area seems to have been a community into which political or ethnic hostilities did not intrude. José attended the local parish school and church, named for Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick. "St. Patrick's Day was a bigger day in my neighborhood than it was in my [Irish] wife's," he reports. José attended Cathedral Latin School and then John Carroll University. "I was trained by the Ursulines, the Marianists, and the Jesuits. I believe in their education." The education he received from the Catholic sisters and fathers served him well academically and may have nurtured notions that were beginning to form his plans for the future.

But there were other influences working on the young Puerto Rican American as well. The family had arrived in Cleveland during the mayoral administration of Anthony Celebreze, a time of relative post-World War II prosperity. Feliciano remembers "a town teeming with activity and opportunities." But relative prosperity was followed by three decades of urban decline and social turmoil: White people were fleeing the inner city, the tax base was shriveling, and urban renewal and highway projects were displacing some homeowners and ghettoizing others. By the time José finished high school, the city had been jolted by the Hough riots and the Glenville shootout; the river was routinely set ablaze by spillage from oil tankers, and Lake Erie was virtually unfishable, its shoreline so befouled that swimmers were regularly turned away. On the Near West Side, housing stock declined and the area seemed increasingly to lose its identity and pride. Meanwhile, at home, José's father, who, according to his son, is still "passionate about Puerto Rico," sang the praises of Pedro Albizu...
ed the program. But an experience he had at Metropolitan General Hospital during one of those summer evenings had a critical effect on his plans for the future. Called to translate for a Puerto Rican patient, he discovered the man could neither read nor write, did not know his street address or the name of the town he lived in, a sick man marooned by a language he could not understand, unable to write in the language he did understand. It occurred to José that social work was a piecemeal, reactive way of dealing with social problems. Social workers moved through lives person by person, family by family, but the economic and societal structures that impoverish and disadvantage remain resolve. Ideas, policies, he reflected, are what affect change; laws enact policy and dismantle social systems. Eventually, the idea of law school began to take root right alongside his social conscience, and that is how he came to study law at Cleveland-Marshall, arriving in 1972 with his ideals fully intact.

In his first year he began working as an intern for C. Lyonel Jones '63 at the Cleveland Legal Aid Society. The State of Ohio allows a third-year law student to practice law under the supervision of an attorney, so in his final year he was practicing law alongside his mentor. "That was the great thing about Marshall," he recalls. "Before I had graduated, I had tried eight or ten trials in Muny Court, a jury trial, had 30 or 35 cases in Juvenile Court, and had even been before the Ohio Court of Appeals. There was such a crying need for legal services that people were showing up at my house asking for help. It was rewarding, I discovered I had the appetite and the desire to be a litigator."

Graduating in 1975, Feliciano continued his work with Legal Aid. In 1978 he took a job in the Cuyahoga County Public Defender's office under Hy Friedman. "That may have been the most exciting thing I've ever done," he recalls of the next two-and-a-half rapid-fire years. "You got a case, went to the jail, interviewed the guy, gathered evidence, and about 90 days later you argued his case before a jury." He estimates that in that brief time he appeared before 35 juries. "For a young attorney it was an invaluable experience."

In 1978 when George Voinovich was elected Mayor of Cleveland, the city was reeling under the shame of a $14 million default on its bond issues. Part of the new Mayor's recovery strategy was to reorganize the administration and to encourage Private/Public Partnerships that invited the business world into the government, relying on business acumen to assess city management, propose changes, and even screen job candidates. A friend of Feliciano's encouraged him to meet with the Mayor and his advisors to talk about any number of job openings. But, he demurred, "I'm not at all political; never have been." Nevertheless, he walked one day into an office at city hall and interviewed with "all these vice presidents, business leaders and industry executives." Despite his considerable experience before juries, he found the experience intimidating and was surprised when he was one of three offered a number of positions. At the age of 29 he became the Chief Prosecuting Attorney for the City of Cleveland.

"One of the great things about that time," Feliciano remembers, "was that the city was in such disarray that the Mayor was open to any ideas and let you take the ball and run with it." He had such an idea, and the Mayor approved.

Perhaps because Feliciano remembered that a dispute over a glass of water in a tavern in Hough had ignited the 1966 riots, or perhaps because, as an Assistant Public Defender, he had observed that many homicides originated in petty domestic or neighborhood quarrels, he devised an intervention program that anticipated these deadly disputes and sought to quell hostilities before they erupted into violence. The Cleveland Prosecutor's Mediation Program was funded by the Cleveland Foundation: "I'll always be grateful to the Foundation for that," he says.

The plan was simple in concept, novel for its time, and far-reaching in its scope and effect, he explains. "Some kid's ball rolls on a neighbor's lawn, someone leaves a ladder on someone's driveway, husbands and wives exchange words—add a gun, alcohol, or drugs, and pretty soon you have a dead body on your hands." In Feliciano's program, police officers, social workers, family friends, and neighbors alerted his mediation team to such potential powder keg incidents. "We would get people together, talk about the problems, and come up with creative solutions. It was preventive medicine." Best yet, it worked.

According to Feliciano, during the 80s the Prosecutor's caseload was approximately 50,000 misdemeanors and 240 homicides a year. "Mediation
diverted 15,000 cases out of the system. I’m absolutely convinced we saved lives.” Others were convinced too, and in 1982 the Jaycees awarded Feliciano the Distinguished Service Award in the City of Cleveland and the Outstanding Citizen Award, both for his success in deescalating Cleveland’s crime rate. The following year the entrepreneurial prosecutor received the Ernest J. Bohm Public Administrators’ Award. He was right up there with the Mayor’s advisors and city-restructuring helping to revitalize a city in disgrace. Jose Feliciano was doing what he set out to do: solving social ills. Soon his good works would cross international borders.

In 1984 Feliciano was one of 1,400 candidates submitting an arduous application for a prestigious and highly competitive White House Fellowship. Through a whittling-down process that required writing and re-writing policy proposals, evaluating government structures, and interviewing with high federal government officials, he succeeded in being named one of the country’s 12 White House Fellows. Before the year was out, he had traveled to 21 countries in North Africa, Europe, the Mid-East, and Central America. As a member of President Reagan’s Caribbean Basin Initiative, working with the Under Secretary of Agriculture, he sought to help upgrade agricultural practices and teach marketing strategies to Nicaraguan and Costa Rican farmers hoping to sell produce in the states; he studied political structures in Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, and Egypt and throughout the world observed how different cultural attitudes drive politics and formulate policy: Ultimately he submitted his evaluations and insights for government review in a series of policy reports. Stateside, along with other White House Fellows, he traveled to military bases to be debriefed by the country’s leading military authorities and eventually spent some time in California with future San Francisco Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr., and Governor George Deukmejian discussing America’s urban crises.

Returning to Cleveland in 1985, Feliciano began applying to law firms. “I got several offers,” he recalls. “I chose Baker & Hostetler because I had the same instinct about the firm that I had when I first met my wife: that this was right for me.”

Today he is a partner in that prestigious national law firm, co-founded by another social theorist and civic reformer, Newton D. Baker, and though he has a large litigation practice in both federal and state courts, he has emerged as a substantial figure in the world of alternative dispute resolution, the immediate past chair of the ABA’s Section on Dispute Resolution. As a champion of the power of mediation to resolve conflict among even the most contentious opponents, he is convincing in his description of the good that derives from alternative means of settling disputes: “Some problems don’t lend themselves to court decisions,” he explains, “especially in business cases where the issues are sometimes so obscure. In a commercial dispute you can go out and find the most sophisticated expert in securities or anti-trust and hire him or her by the hour. Even though you’re paying a hefty rate for these services, you’re going to solve a problem much sooner. This is especially important in business cases where speed is important and where you have on-going relationships. A supplier and a customer, for instance, want a life together afterwards. I never had a jury case where you tried a case and got a defense verdict and went out to dinner later with the plaintiff and his attorneys. That happens all the time in mediation procedures. This makes so much sense. Twenty years from now you won’t recognize litigation. Fifty years from now you’ll have early neutral evaluation and mediation; only a small part will involve litigation.”

This future he paints for law and lawyers is a promising one, unburdened by long-lasting animosities and hostile divisiveness. In it is perhaps a glimmer of his Jesuit teaching, a belief in the innate power of reason to overcome differences. But there is also a hint of what we think of, perhaps stereotypically, as a Caribbean sensibility, an undisguised openness infused with passionate advocacy that greets all comers to the bargaining table equally. You cannot know José Feliciano without understanding how profoundly he is attached to his island birthhome and how much the Cleveland Hispanic community means to him. “My identity is Hispanic; my children’s also.” This dedication is acknowledged in the Distinguished Hispanic Ohioan Award (1996); the Spanish Community Development Task Force Civic Commitment and Leadership Award (1980); and the Spanish-American Committee’s Outstanding Board Member Award (1977). In 1982 he and other Hispanic attorneys founded the Ohio Hispanic Bar Association which is active in encouraging Hispanic representation in the profession.

The Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association is pleased to add its highest alumni award to those he has already received from the Hispanic community and the legal community. Our graduate, José Feliciano, has infused the practice of law with a conciliatory spirit and helped our Hispanic citizens find their rightful place in the city’s government and workworld. The law school is proud to count him among its graduates.
Here were two shows in town in September: One was the Cleveland Indians playing their way toward the American League championship; the other show was nine streets away on the corner of 18th and Euclid where Cleveland-Marshall College of Law was dedicating its magnificent new Law Library and celebrating its Centennial anniversary. Banners announcing the College's Centennial lined Ninth Street outside Jacobs Field and encircled Public Square. For the College of Law and the city it was a time of high spirits and exultation.

FIRST WE DEDICATED
The new Law Library had been a sketchy presence on the architects' blueprints for so long that its actual structure was only a vague imprint on most minds. Month by month, girder by girder, beam by beam, it had assumed a skeletal form, and now, at last, the ironworkers, carpenters, electricians, drywallers, carpet layers, painters, plumbers, and other auxiliaries of the building trades had finished their work and the new Cleveland-Marshall Law Library had emerged from the drawing board in wonderful reality, completed, opened and filling us all with awe.

Several hundred alumni, students, faculty, and friends and 23 very proud Cleveland-Marshall law librarians, technicians, and support staffers gathered in the Moot Court Room on Sept 26, to participate in the dedication of a law library so remarkable in resources and architectural splendor that the media are hailing it as an important component of Cleveland's revitalization. Steven Litt, architecture critic for the Plain Dealer, praised the building as "evidence of [architectural] enlightenment," citing the Library's multistory rotunda and the "dramatic views east and west... across the CSU campus" from the interior bridge connecting the library to the atrium of the law school. An upcoming issue of
Choice, a national library publication, will feature a picture of the new library on its cover.

Mr. Litt was not alone in his praise. “It has opened up the entire school,” noted Dean Steven H. Steinglass. “Law school challenges the best of students. When you’re studying here, you feel better about all the hard work. A building like this is inspiring and lifts your spirits.” Recent statistics agree. According to Law Library Director Michael J. Slinger, library use increased 40 percent in the first two months since the new Law Library opened.

Welcoming the crowd to the September 26 dedication were CSU President Claire Van Ummersen; Honorary Centennial Chair George W. White ’55, Chief Judge, United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and City of Cleveland Law Director Sharon Sobol Jordan representing Mayor Michael White’s office. The Honorable Nathaniel R. Jones, Senior Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit; Ohio Supreme Court Justice Evelyn Stratton; and the Honorable William G. Batchelder, Speaker Pro Tempore of the Ohio House of Representatives, were featured speakers. John J. Boyle, III, CSU Board of Trustees; Dr. Harold L. Allen, CSU Provost and Senior Vice President; Tammy Bogdanski, President of the Student Bar Association; Tina E. Weckler ’85, President of the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association; Leon M. Plevin ’57, Cleveland-Marshall Visiting Committee; and Michael L. Climaco ’72, CMLAA and Cleveland State University Boards of Trustees, each made brief dedicatory remarks, and Law Library Director Slinger and Dean Steinglass concluded the speeches, and an amazed crowd watched one of the most novel ribbon cuttings ever to open a new building.

Library Director Slinger wanted to have a ceremony that was somehow expressive of the increasingly futuristic char-
acter of legal research. Together with Wayne Hogue, then the Library’s Network Coordinator, he conceived the notion of a “virtual” ribbon cutting. Appropriately, the ceremony would be simulcast on the Cleveland-Marshall website.

Everyone on the dais was handed an oversized pair of scissors; a large screen descended and a “virtual” Cleveland-Marshall banner, stretched across the opening of the Library, appeared on the screen. At the command of “cut” a chorus of scissors snipped the banner in two and the two halves fluttered to the ground. It was a grand triumph to a grand day.

Then we celebrated

On Saturday the 27th of September the Law Alumni Association held a Luncheon Reunion of alumni and alumnae whose classes graduated in years ending in either a two or a seven. Among those greeted by Mary McKenna, Executive Director of the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association, Tina Wecksler, President of the Association, and Dean Steven H. Steinglass were Francis X. Cook ’79 and his mother Edith Gallagher Cook ’37, Violet Tarcai ’43 and her sister, now deceased, Elsie Tarcai ’42.

The luncheon in the afternoon was followed that evening by the Cleveland-Marshall Party of the Century.

Crowds of well-wishers gathered for the Gala Centennial Celebration in the world famous Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum on Lake Erie to cut the Centennial Birthday Cake, enjoy good food, reminisce, and dance the beautiful autumn evening away. Pei’s glass and steel pyramid glowed with light and the good feeling of over three-hundred guests assembled together to greet the second century of Cleveland-Marshall.

Janice Patterson, formerly Assistant Dean at CSU’s Levin College of Urban Affairs, was consultant on the Centennial Library Dedication and Gala, and much of the project’s success is her work. We thank her for her efforts and ingenuity.

The following lectures and programs were all centennial events.


On October 23 Cleveland-Marshall Visiting Scholar
Professor John A. Robertson, Vinson & Elkins Chair at the University of Texas School of Law, presented the Sixty-Fifth Cleveland-Marshall Fund Lecture: "Respect for Human Life in Bioethical Decisions." Professor Robertson spent two days on campus, lecturing students in the College's bioethics class and meeting members of the city's legal community.

On November 5 the entire Ohio Supreme Court held court in the Cleveland-Marshall Moot Court Room, presiding from a bench that had once been housed in the Supreme Court building in Columbus. The Justices' visit is part of an educational outreach that finds the Court called to order in various locations around the state. In selecting Cleveland-Marshall, the only law school ever chosen for a site, the Justices were honoring the College's Centennial. The event was open to the public. Before a large audience of students, faculty, members of the legal community, and guests, the Justices heard oral arguments in four cases appealed from Cuyahoga County: two criminal, one civil and one juvenile.

The Justices' visit was a fitting tribute to a one-hundred-year-old law school that has educated so many of the state's jurists.

On November 18 the lecture series created by the Forrest B. Weinberg Memorial Fund brought to campus Professor James J. White, the Robert A. Sullivan Professor of Law at the University of Michigan, to deliver "Legal Consequences of the Proposed Cigarette Settlement on the Rights of Prospective Plaintiffs."

The Weinberg Lecture Series honors the late Cleveland-Marshall Professor of Law Forrest B. Weinberg and is funded by the Weinberg family and Professor Weinberg's law partners and friends at the law firm of Hahn Loeser & Parks, where he practiced law for 30 years before joining the faculty of the law school.

Weinberg Lecture: 1 to r Dean Steinglass; Professor David Snyder; Professor James White; Sally Weinberg Eisenstadt and Herbert Weinberg

Visiting Scholar John A. Robertson addresses law school class
1940 Hon. William T. Gillie
1941 Paul J. Hribar
1942 Hon. August Pryatel
J. David Horsfall
1947 Bennet Kleinman
1950 Bernard Mosesson
Charles Ipavec
1951 Dr. Bernice G. Miller
Hon. Eugene M. Fellmeth
Donald B. McCann
Francis E. Kane
Hon. Lillian Burke
1952 Hon. Thomas Lambros
Hon. Edwin T. Hofstetter
Hon. Joseph A. Zingales
Philip R. Brodsky
1953 John J. Sutula
William T. Monroe
Walter L. Greene
Olga Tsilacos
1954 Daniel R. McCarthy
Edward C. Hawkins
Howard E. Egert
John J. McCarthy
Russell T. Adrine
William F. Sweeney
Marvin H. Hersch
1955 Hon. George W. White
Hon. Robert E. Feighan
Charles J. Gallo, Sr.
Donald P. Traci
Glenn J. Seeley
Peter W. Moizuk
Ralph A. Stark
Carol Emerling
Irene M. Kotulic
William D. Carle III
Samuel Laderman
1957 Leon M. Plevin
Maynerd Kimball
Richard T. Reminger
Thomas J. Brady
Joseph C. Domiano
1958 Charles R. Emrick, Jr.
James Patrick Conway
Aaron Jacobson
Julian Kahan
1960 Hon. Hans R. Veit
Don C. Iler
Donald L. Guarnieri
Donald M. Colasurdo
Norman T. Musial
Eugene A. Kamps
Fred Lick
Paul S. Sanislo
Richard J. Bogomolny
Robert Wantz
Esther S. Weissman
Winifred A. Dunton
Leon G. Nagler
1962 Clarence L. James, Jr.
Lucien B. Karlovec
Sheldon E. Rabb
Stanley E. Stein
Arthur R. FitzGerald
1963 Joseph A. Coviello
Lester T. Tolt
Thomas J. Scanlon
Thomas W. Gray
Robert W. Haskins
James A. Thomas
1964 Harry L. Griffith
Henry B. Fisher
Howard M. Rosser
Joseph T. Svet
Raymond J. Schmidlin
David S. Lake
June W. Wiener
1966 Edward T. Haggins
1967 Charles B. Donahue II
Lawrence J. Rich
Norman D. Tripp
Theodore R. Kowalski
Kenneth Montlack
William M. Wohl
Stanley Morganstern
Michael R. Gareau
1968 Hon. John E. Corrigan
Herbert Falkovitz
James R. Kellam
Richard Morosczak
Robert I. Zashin
William E. Powers
1969 Wendel Willmann
Marc J. Bloch
William L. Summers
Hon. John J. Donnelly
1970 Blaise C. Giusto
Joseph H. Weiss, Jr.
Kenneth A. Bossin
Robert J. Sindyla
William A. Woltz
Richard W. Sander
Walter A. Rodgers
James H. Peak
Theodore R. Klammer
Leslie J. Spisak
Lucian Rego
Joseph A. Valore
Robert M. Phillips
1971 Dharminder L. Kampani
James E. Melle
James J. Komorowski
Thomas P. Hayes
Timothy M. Bittel
William Thomas Plessec
Joyce E. Barrett
Bert Tomon
M. Lee Graft
1972 Gary N. Holthus
James A. Lowe
John V. Jackson, II
Michael L. Climaco
William P. Farrall
William P. Gibbons
Joseph Gibson
1973 Mary Agnes Lentz
W. Frederick Fifner
1974 Hon. Lesley Brooks Wells
Michael C. Hennenberg
Stephen O. Walker
Thomas E. Downey
Timothy G. Kasparek
William R. Fifner
Barbara Stern Gold
Leonard D. Young
1975 Dr. Gregory J. Lake
B. Casey Yim
Dale H. Markowitz
Gerald L. Steinberg
Richard S. Kobletz
L. Richard Musat
John M. Richilano
William C. Hofstetter
Deborah Lewis Hiller
John B. Gibbons
David J. Skrabec
Michael E. Murman
James F. Szaller
Joseph Jerome
1976 Charles G. Deeb
David Ross
Keith E. Belkin
Michael J. Nath
Steven H. Silve
Deborah A. Aker
Patrick Bianconi
1977 Charles T. Simon
Jack W. Bradley
Lawrence J. Cook
Robert M. Wilson
Roger M. Synenber
Anne L. Kilbane
Kathleen M. Carrick
Linda M. Rich
Rita S. Fuchsman
Sumner E. Nichols II
1978
David M. Paris
Ronald F. Wayne
Elisabeth T. Dreyfuss
Sally M. Edwards
Mary Llamas Courtney
1979
LaVerne Nichols Boyd
Louis C. Damiani
Sheryl King Benford
William J. Day
Maria Quinn
H. Jeffrey Schwartz
1980
Culver F. Eyman III
Geoffrey M. Schumer
Gerald R. Walton
Howard Mishkind
Richard C. Alkire
Susan L. Gragel
Phillip E. Thomas
Kemper Arnold
Kenneth R. Roll
James H. Hewitt III
Floyd J. Miller
1981
David Paul Burke
Hermine G. Eisen
Louise P. Dempsey
Sandra J. Kerber
Vincent T. Lombardo
Dennis R. Lansdowne
Frederick N. Widen
1982
James Lee Reed
K. Ronald Bailey
Laura A. Williams
1983
John L. Habat
Paul Brickner
Peter Marmaros
Donna J. Taylor-Kolis
1984
Elizabeth Haque
Kevin J.M. Senich
Frank Aveni
Susan J. Becker
1985
Carl F. Asseff
Joseph G. Stafford
Laurie F. Starr
Tina Ellen Weckslers
1986
James E. Taverns
Laurel J. Gentilcore
1987
Gary Lichtenstein
John T. Hawkins
Scott C. Finerman
Barbara Silver Rosenthal
Mary D. Maloney
Schuyler Cook
Thomas L. Feher
1988
Judith Arcoria DeLeonibus
John P. Luskin
Melody J. Stewart
1989
Raymond Gurnick
Scot Spero
Sheila McCarthy
Barbara Tyler
Karlin Mika
1990
Diane Homolak
Sheila M. Brennan
Lori White Loudire
Anthony A. Logue
1991
Sonia Winner
Carol A. Roe
Brian G. Ruschel
1992
Kevin P. Foley
1993
Gloria S. Gruhin
Peter A. Russell
1994
Jean M. Hillman
Marc D. Rossen
Matthew V. Crawford
1995
N/A
Fred Ramos
John Makdisi
Marshall Nurenberg
Maurice L. Heller
Stephen J. Werber
Victoria Plata
Stephen R. Lazarus
Steve R. Smith
Louise F. Mooney
Solomon Oliver, Jr.
Frederic P. White, Jr.
Paul Carrington
Steven H. Steinglass
Louis B. Geneva
Lloyd B. Snyder
James G. Wilson
Earl M. Curry, Jr.
David Barnhizer
Karen Popovich
David Goshien
Joel Finer
Jack Guttenberg
Carol Barresi
Mary McKenna

WELCOME NEW LIFE MEMBERS
Marvin H. Hersch '54
Samuel Laderman '55
Leon G. Nagler '61
Robert W. Haskins '63
James A. Thomas '63
Hon. John J. Donnelly '69
Robert M. Phillips '70
James H. Hewitt III '80
Floyd J. Miller '80
Laura A. Williams '82
Matthew V. Crawford '94
Jack Guttenberg

CLEVELAND-MARSHALL COLLEGE OF LAW
Reception for Alumni & Friends
Thursday, May 7, 1998 ♦ 6:00 PM
Ohio State Bar Association 1998 Annual Meeting
Crowne Plaza Hotel
Fifth & Jefferson Streets ♦ Dayton, Ohio
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Leon (Lee) G. Nagler '61 is President of Nagler, Robins & Poe, Inc., a consulting firm to Management in Executive Search. After graduating from Cleveland-Marshall, Mr. Nagler accepted a position with J&L Steel (currently LTV Steel). In 1965 he became Executive Director of Industrial Relations for The Charles Corporation and two years later was recruited to APCOA (Airport Parking Company of America), as Director of Personnel.

In 1972 Mr. Nagler became VP of Personnel for a Goldman Sachs-backed real estate venture in Clearwater, Florida. A native of Boston, he and his family returned to his home town when he became VP of Administration for the Damon Corporation, the largest operator of medical diagnostic laboratories in the country. Ever the entrepreneur, Mr. Nagler founded the executive recruiting firm of Nagler and Company, Inc. in 1977. The firm has seen tremendous growth, with a diverse client list ranging from companies as large as IBM to new, emerging technology organizations located across the country. Mr. Nagler’s daughter, Jeri Robins, joined the firm in 1994.

Mr. Nagler served as President of his Temple and has held numerous board and officer positions in the Boston community, including the Combined Jewish Philanthropies, the Jewish Vocational Service, the Bureau of Jewish Education, the Jewish Community Centers, the Anti-Defamation League, and the American Jewish Congress; he also raised funds for the United Way.

Throughout the years in his own business, Mr. Nagler’s best "partner" has been his wife, Elise. Together they are planning their retirement and have built a home in Palm Beach County, Florida. Their younger daughter, Sandy, is an obstetrician/gynecologist practicing in the Boston area. They also have two grandchildren.

Mr. Nagler himself says it best in his closing:

“Nineteen sixty-one was a great year and I see it as the springboard for the rest of my life’s activities. I remember fondly my classmates and the friendships I made, some of which are still strong today. Our professors will also always be a part of my memories of the school: Dean Stapleton, Bill Saemore, Howard Oleck, Jack Smith, Norman Miller, Richard Marcus, etc., and who could ever forget Leroy Murad?

“We were the class the political stars fell on, but we were much more: a collection of dedicated men and women who worked hard to serve their community, profession and families.”

Judge John J. Donnelly '69 has served the Probate Court of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, for almost three decades. Prior to his position as Presiding Judge, he served as Trial Referee, Court Administrator, Chief Trial Referee and Judge of Probate Court.

In addition to his extensive involvement in the Probate Court, Judge Donnelly is active in a broad range of civic and professional associations including the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association, the Visiting Committee of Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, the Ohio Supreme Court Continuing Legal Education Commission, and Chairman of the Judicial Conference of the Eighth Judicial District. He is also a frequent lecturer on Probate Law and Procedure.

Judge Donnelly is the recipient of a number of prestigious awards, including the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association’s Outstanding Alumnus Award, the Cleveland Bar Association’s Presidential Award, and the St. Edward High School Alumnus of the Year Award. He and his wife, Ellen Spitzer Donnelly, live in Rocky River, Ohio, and have three children, Michael ´95, Colette, and Timothy.

Floyd J. Miller ´80 is a Federal Prosecutor with the U.S. Department of Justice’s Criminal Tax Enforcement Section in Washington, D.C., with nationwide jurisdiction over criminal tax prosecutions. In a position he has occupied since January 1990, Mr. Miller is one of 120 attorneys who investigate, indict, and prosecute a variety of criminal tax violations and other white-collar crimes on behalf of the Internal Revenue Service.

After completing an 18-month tour of duty in Vietnam, Mr. Miller graduated from CSU’s James J. Nance College of Business with a BBA degree in 1975; he completed his JD at Cleveland-Marshall in 1980 and his LLM from Capital University in 1988. He credits his Vietnam experience followed by night law school study at Cleveland-Marshall with the successful resolution of his most recent case, United States v. Silver State Disposal Services Corporation, et al., CRS-9-092-LDG(RJJ), in the District of Nevada in Las Vegas.

Mr. Miller was successful in prosecuting this tax and mail fraud conspiracy, wherein the defendants pled guilty and the corporation agreed to pay a fine of $1,000,000 and to reimburse the United States for the cost of prosecution. The remaining defendants, who will be incarcerated, are scheduled for sentencing.

His experience prior to the Department of Justice is extensive, including volunteer work with the Continued on page 49
My environmental work has increasingly assumed an international dimension, an odd twist in a career that began with civil rights and poverty law, moved into teaching, and now is expanding into international trade and both international and domestic environmental law. The world of international environment and development leads inevitably to travel. My work in the past year has meant Honduras, Portugal, Spain, Ecuador, and Colombia—with Russia and perhaps China, Malaysia, and Thailand looming on the horizon. But last August when I arrived in Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, and stood beside the statue of national hero and Marxist liberator Choibalsan, I knew I hadn't been deposited from my clunky Aeroflot flight into the middle of Kansas.

During 1997 and 1998, I was selected to serve as the international consultant to the Mongolian government's MAP-21 program—the Mongolian Action Programme for the 21st Century. The project involves working with a variety of government agencies to help them create the national strategy for sustainable development, combining concerns of economic growth with human and ecological considerations. As part of the work, I was required to travel to Mongolia on two occasions, the first in late summer 1997, the second to be in the spring of 1998 to deliver the final report to the Mongolian government. The project itself is an intriguing mix of law, politics, economics, culture, and social justice. "Sustainable development" is really United Nations shorthand for socially equitable and environmentally sound economic growth.

The time spent in Ulaanbaatar and in the surrounding plains and mountains provided a rare insight into a nation caught in a process of transition from Marxist-planned economy to a Mongolian form of market economy. In such contexts the role of what we call "the rule of law" takes on a degree of significance and quality that is easily overlooked when operating only from within our domestic system. But the full story must wait for a different moment to be told. This essay attempts to provide a flavor of Mongolia, an ancient and mysterious nation in the center of Asia that once sent its Golden Horde to dominate the world.

Ulaanbaatar sounds like a romantic foreign name that must have been around since Genghis but, while the city itself is hundreds of years old, its name means "Red Hero" in honor of Mongolia's Marxist takeover in 1921—a period that ended in 1991 with the disintegration of the
Soviet Union. Genghis Khan's capital was in Karakorum, several hundred miles from Ulaanbaatar, and rubble is all that remains at that site. Visible from everywhere in the modern capital city is a giant monument to Russian soldiers who fought alongside their Mongolian counterparts, not only against the Buddhist masters, if one believes Marxist influenced histories, but against the remnants of the White Russians.

The strangeness that is Mongolia was all around. Sixty percent of the Mongolian population is still nomadic, raising as many as 29 million head of horses, cattle, sheep, and camels on the country's high arid grasslands and sparsely populated Gobi Desert in the south. There are only 2.4 million people in this country that is larger than Alaska. A majority of the population still lives in gers, the dome-shaped tents of felt and hide that I had always called yurts. UB, as the capital city is usually referred to in short hand, has a population of over 600,000 people living within a vast basin between rounded mountains. Half the population of UB lives in gers, ring the city like some enormous tented trailer park. In the winter, the gers burn dirty coal, and the smoky haze drifts inward to envelop the central city. Only about 10 percent of the country is forested, and tree cover is in isolated dark patches as the firs cluster on the otherwise bare mountain slopes. Most of the terrain is rolling high mountain prairie and about 30 percent is desert. Such a high and arid climate is perfect for preservation, and Mongolia is an absolute treasure trove of dinosaur fossils.

There are some Tibetan Buddhist temples, primarily open to tourists as museums, but organized religion is not a characteristic of Mongolian culture. Only four percent of the population is Buddhist. When Choibalsan won control of the country at the beginning of the 1920s, he did so by ending a decade of political rule by Buddhists. The Buddhists filled the gap left by Chinese withdrawal in 1911 after hundreds of years of dominance. The main Buddhist monastery and stronghold, which held over a thousand people, was located in beautiful mountains about 40 miles from UB. It was destroyed in 1937 to demonstrate the power of Marxism and its rejection of religion—the peoples' opiate. Ironically, a new temple has been built within a hundred feet of the ruins where cattle graze today. The relationship between China and Mongolia remains a delicate subject and, while most Mongolians do not like the Chinese, they are painfully aware of their extreme vulnerability as a landlocked nation surrounded by China and Russia. This geopolitical reality is an unalterable fact of Mongolian life.

The buildings in UB are largely poorly made Soviet-style design and construction, usually no more than four stories, and either gray or pastel colored stucco which is inevitably peeling. Although there are parks and tree-lined boulevards, the impression is that of disrepair and continual change. The streets of UB are wide, and compared to an American city, relatively sparse. But both drivers and pedestrians are aggressive, and, unless the police are present, there is a continuous dance between walker and driver that at first seems a lot like a game of "chicken."

Nomads' horses graze on the grass in parks and riverbanks no more than a quarter mile from the Great Square. Stooped older people in traditional clothing use handmade brooms of straw or stiff bristles to sweep the streets. Older Chinese and Russian cars and trucks belch diesel fumes in eye-watering clouds. Children pay homage to Michael Jordan on small basketball courts with naked hoops, making the shot at the twisted rims a challenge of the highest order. Near my hotel was an open manhole that was in the midst of the sidewalk, a hazard if you forgot it was there. The lid lay to the side and only after a few days did I realize that people lived in the sewers, particularly abandoned children to whom I started giving little bits of money.

Although Mongolian winters are among the world's coldest, in the warmer months Mongolians are developing an outdoor cafe society with jazz and American popular music heard in many places. Late into the night "lubricated" celebrants regale the city with singing harmony that is actually quite good, sharing the soul of the people with anyone within earshot. Mongolians love to sing even though their songs are often sad and guided by a definite "blues" quality. They even trapped me into it after I contributed several tapes of American music to their library. Abuse of alcohol is an increasing problem in the country. Almost every morning my walk to the government office in which I was working brought the sight of young men aching from the excesses of the evening as they emptied their stomachs onto grassy tree lawns.

The makeup of the people is representative of the many cultures brought into the country by Genghis Khan at the height of the Mongolian Empire. Reflecting the Mongolian origins of Native Americans, many people display visual characteristics found in the tribal population of the U.S. Others are much more Chinese in appearance, although given the many different ethnic groups in China, that can be a misleading description. The people
are diverse in appearance. One striking aspect that doesn’t really become conscious until walking around the city for several days, is that there are no overweight Mongolians. There are large Mongolians, small Mongolians, wide and muscular Mongolians, but no fat Mongolians. This is almost certainly a dietary phenomenon. During my speech to government officials and national leaders at the High Level Advocacy Meeting the day before returning to the U.S., I warned them not to continue their negotiations with a well-known American fast food chain, but I am afraid it fell on deaf ears. Soon enough Mongolians will become a new market for Richard Simmons and Jenny Craig.

Mongolians have another highly idiosyncratic characteristic. The people are not always the world’s friendliest and have much to learn in order to nurture the tourism they strongly desire, but they are tough and courageous. When they become friends, they are warm and caring. My Mongolian friends and I had a great time out in the countryside, seeing mountains, snakes, marmots, traveling dirt roads twenty miles from anywhere, and eating harhok from a very large communal pot with our hands along with fifteen other members of a Mongolian family. Harhok is traditional Mongolian stew made, in this instance, of a freshly killed sheep cooked in a pressure steamer over a fire of dried horse dung. The stew is also made from marmots, which to me look like very large rats or prairie dogs. I was really happy the harhok I was fortunate to share was sheep since a friend had warned me before the trip that there had been a minor outbreak of plague the prior year attributed to marmots. I concluded that Mongolian cooks are extremely efficient. They cooked and ate everything as either part of the stew or an advance appetizer course cooked inside the gher by the family’s grandmother—heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, intestines, slabs of fat, and you will have to guess what else. Somehow I became guest of honor and everything was offered to me first.

Mongolia is a harsh country that has bred a special kind of person who is simultaneously tough and capable of great warmth and hospitality. At present they are going through a revolutionary transition that began in something rare for most Third World countries—a peaceful end to 75 years of Marxist centrally planned rule and a commitment to shifting to a democratic political system and market economy that still possesses a human compassion. This process began in earnest when the former Soviet Union broke apart in 1991, and the Russians and Eastern Bloc nations withdrew the foreign aid and trading relationships that had conservatively made up 30% of Mongolia’s GNP. Mongolians made the commitment to democracy, including crafting “The Contract With Mongolia” after a visit by Conservative U.S. legislators working with Newt Gingrich.

There is a sense of timelessness and scale beyond the mundane when you realize this harsh land gave birth to one of the world’s great empires. Certainly, few have left the impact on history of Genghis Khan, who by the way is Chinggis Khan to Mongolians. The country is vast but one of the least populated in the world. There is a raw edge to the culture quickly observed by the way Mongolians treat each other. Although many Mongolians speak Russian, the Mongolian language is unique and to my unfamiliar ear often almost guttural. I became close to the team with which I was working and was treated with great courtesy, but they often seemed as if they were angry with each other. Behavior we would consider rude is commonplace in nearly all their interactions, although a friend told me that they don’t even know there is a problem except for the contrast with Americans and Europeans.

There is much more I could write about this fascinating country and my experiences with my Mongolian friends. This could include telling you about how to get through “five vodka lunches” and the secret of “Mongolian TV.” But perhaps another time.

DID YOU KNOW...

James Thomas ’63 is the principal owner of the Sacramento Kings NBA team.
The
Cleveland-Marshall Law
Alumni Association
cordially invites you to attend its
Annual Recognition Luncheon

honoring Alumni of the Year
Honorable John E. Corrigan '68 and José C. Feliciano '75
Friday, May 22, 1998
11:30 a.m.
Renaissance Cleveland Hotel
The Grand Ballroom
24 Public Square
Cleveland, Ohio
Cash Bar Reception
Luncheon: $30.00 per person
Tina E. Wecksel '85
President, Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association
Howard D. Mishkind '80
Luncheon Chairman
Steven H. Steinglass
Dean, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

The Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association
Annual Recognition Luncheon
Friday, May 22, 1998
Enclosed is my check payable to Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association in the amount of $____ for table(s) of 10 at $300.00 per table or ________________ reservations at $30.00 per person.
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Please prepay reservations by May 15, 1998, to the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association, 1801 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, or fax reservation at (216) 687-6881. For further information, call (216) 687-2968.
MOOT COURT GLORY
Moot Court teams excel regionally and nationally

What do UCLA, Duke, and the University of Virginia have in common? They are three of the law schools the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law Moot Court Team bested in the National Moot Court competition held this January in New York City. The team of third-year-law students Randy Taylor and Mark Bennett finished among the top eight teams in the country. Only once before in Cleveland-Marshall Moot Court history has a team advanced this far in the national competition.

Each year the National Moot Court Competition holds regional competitions in 14 regions across the country. Last November, when the Region VI competition was held in Cleveland, the Cleveland-Marshall team finished first and advanced to the national competition in New York City.

Other Cleveland-Marshall Moot Court Team members include Rebecca Dessoffy and Janene Patchan. A fifth member, Linda Erkkila, then in her eighth month of pregnancy, was prevented by her doctor from taking the trip.

Assistant Professor Kevin O'Neill coached the team; Professor Stephen J. Werber is the Director of the Moot Court Program.

Great Book
Great Deal

Northwestern University Law Professor Anthony D’Amato has this praise for THE WARRIOR LAWYER: POWERFUL STRATEGIES FOR WINNING LEGAL BATTLES (Bridge Street Books), Cleveland-Marshall Professor David Barnhizer’s book on legal strategy: “The WARRIOR LAWYER is one of the most brutally honest—and disturbing—books ever written about the practice of law.”

Catholic University Law Professor Sandy Ogilvy adds: “David Barnhizer brings a wealth of experience and original perspective to the subject of strategic thinking. THE WARRIOR LAWYER is destined to become a classic text in legal literature. This explosive book will do for the practice of strategic thinking what Fisher and Ury’s GETTING TO YES did for negotiation.”

A graduate of Harvard, Ohio State, and Muskingum College, Professor Barnhizer has taught at Cleveland-Marshall for 26 years and has published widely on environmental concerns and other issues. He is Senior Advisor to the International Program of the Natural Resources Defense Council, Senior fellow with Earth Summit Watch, and General Counsel to the Shrimp Tribunal. His article on a recent trip to Mongolia appears in this issue of Law Notes.

THE WARRIOR LAWYER combines the wisdom of Sun Tzu’s classic work on military strategy, THE ART OF WAR, with Musashi’s BOOK OF FIVE RINGS and applies their insights to lawyering and living. “However, it’s not just for lawyers,” says Professor Barnhizer. “It’s a book for all thinking people—business persons, teachers, social workers—any one who wants to achieve a more ordered approach to living and reaching goals.”

THE WARRIOR LAWYER is available through the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association. The price is $24.95 plus $4.00 for postage and handling. Professor Barnhizer is donating his portion of the proceeds of all sales made through the Alumni Association to its scholarship fund. To order your copy, please send checks to Mary McKenna, Executive Director, Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association, 1801 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115. Checks should be made out to Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association Scholarship Fund. If you would like Professor Barnhizer to autograph your copy with a personal message, please indicate the wording.
Cleveland-Marshall in the 1950s

PART TWO

The past is never dead;  
it's not even past.  
—William Faulkner

In the last issue of Law Notes, we began our history of the law school in the 1950s. This issue continues the history of that decade with features on five distinguished living graduates and three deceased.

From 1946 until 1969, the law school was located on Ontario Street where the present Justice Center now stands. The much admired Wilson Stapleton '34 was Dean throughout the 1950s, and the law school prospered with an influx of men taking advantage of the G.I. Bill. Women too, perhaps because the deprivations of the war years had invigorated a sense of their own potential in the workplace, were attending law school in greater numbers. The last issue of Law Notes highlighted the careers of the Honorable Lillian Burke '51; Dr. Bernice G. Miller '51; Daniel R. McCarthy '54; Russell Adrine '54; Irene Kotulic '55; Leon Plevin '57; and Aaron Jacobson '59.

In this issue, we feature Edna Smith Shalala '52; the Honorable Louis Stokes '53; the Honorable George W. White '55; the Honorable Joseph W. Bartunek '55, Charles R. Emrick, Jr. '58, the Honorable Leo Jackson '50; Elmer Whiting '55; and the Honorable Carl B. Stokes '56.

Edna Smith Shalala, class of 1952  
Private Practitioner

Edna Smith Shalala '52, a former school teacher for disabled children, practices probate law in a tidy brick building on a tree-lined street in the Cleveland suburb of Rocky River. You notice two things when you enter her three-woman office. The first is that everyone in the office looks alike; that is because everyone is related. There is Louise Smith...
"One day I said, ‘I’m wasting time learning to type and sew.’ Law had always fascinated me. I told my husband, ‘I’m going to law school. Do you mind?’ No, he didn’t mind. . ."

McGann, Mrs. Shalala's sister and secretary, and Susan Batal '84, Mrs. Shalala's niece and law partner of nine years. The second thing you notice is an admirable directness about all three, no doubt an inherited trait, for they are Lebanese Americans born into a family of strong women and supportive men.

Edna Shalala's maternal grandmother, immigrating from Lebanon with her daughter, sold her jewelry, hired a boat, and entered the country by stealth from Mexico when an immigration official denied her entry into the U.S. at Ellis Island because her daughter had an eye infection. In an era when few women went to college and fewer still from the Lebanese community, this same grandmother saved her pocket money to pay her granddaughter's tuition her first year in college. In the family's third generation, Susan Batal decided to study law when she was working as a secretary in a downtown law firm and in the federal court and observed, according to her aunt, that she was every bit as smart as the men she worked for. And then there are Edna Shalala and her own remarkable twin daughters: Diane Shalala Fritel, like her mother a school teacher, lives with her husband and four children on a 1,500 acre wheat farm in a rugged area of rural North Dakota; Donna Shalala is President Clinton's Secretary of Health and Human Services, a former President of Hunter College, a former Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, and the first woman to head a "big ten" university. It is a good family to be born a woman in.

Mrs. Shalala's father's family name was Haddad or "iron worker"; in this country, the Haddads became the Smith family. Her mother and father met and married in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and moved to Akron, Ohio, to work in a tire factory. Their daughter, Edna, was born there in 1911, one of eight children – six daughters and two sons. In 1915 the family moved to Canton where Mr. Smith opened a confectionery. At McKinley-Canton High School, Edna Smith was an honor student, an avid reader, and a hockey, volley­ball, and basketball player. In the spring and summer, the scholarly young athlete played on a softball team sponsored by a local department store.

Edna Smith played softball with passion, such passion that the department store owner one day gave her a battered tennis racket and told her to try it out; he thought she might like tennis, too. The joy of hitting tennis balls, even with a battered racket, the delight in the contest, was the beginning of eight decades of what, in those pre-professional women's tennis days, could only be an avocation, a hobby, an entertainment. Still, seeing Edna Shalala at 86, physically fit, her mind undimmed, one knows her devotion to the athletic life has served her well.

In 1929 Edna Smith graduated from high school and set her mind on Ohio State University. With the Depression soaring toward its peak, it was perhaps the century's most improbable time for a poor family to conceive of higher education for a daughter; moreover, in the Syrian Lebanese community, there were cultural considerations as well. "Our people are very protective of women," says Mrs. Shalala. "It wasn't customary for women to go to college. But my parents were wonderful in that way. We were never poor enough to be on welfare; we had just enough to manage and no extras. So we had no money for college. My grandmother gave me $200 for my first year tuition." (That was the grandmother who saved her pocket money for her grandchild's education.) "In Columbus I lived with a family and looked after their children for my room and board for all four years. After the first year, I paid my own tuition. I worked on the city playgrounds in the summers" and at odd jobs during the school year. And always, whenever she could, she played tennis.

Edna Smith graduated in 1933, one of the Great Depression's darkest years with jobs scarcer than ever. But she was fortunate. The father of the children whom she had cared for throughout her college years found her a job in Cleveland through his contact with Bishop Hagan. Edna Smith moved with her parents to Cleveland to become the Catholic Diocese's first Supervisor of Physical Education. Her charge was to teach nuns how to teach physical education.

"The nuns never had physical education training until the state required them to," she explains. "They were sent to Sisters' College in Cleveland and I taught them. I even taught my sixth grade teacher. Oh, the nuns were wonderful to work with. They were used to being obedient and never sassed you. Of course," she
During the summer, Edna Smith, a class A-ranked contender, played the tennis circuit, competing in the National Public Parks Tournament and, in 1937, 1938, and 1939, in the U.S. National Championship at Forest Hills, New York.

enthuses, "you never have any trouble teaching physical education because everyone loves activity. You never have to discipline."

During the summer, Edna Smith, a class A-ranked contender, played the tennis circuit, competing in the National Public Parks Tournament and, in 1937, 1938, and 1939, in the U.S. National Championship at Forest Hills, New York. One day a friend in the Lebanese Syrian Women's League introduced her to a young, ambitious Lebanese American from Connellsville, Pennsylvania, also the child of a candy maker, James Shalala. They married in 1939; the new Mrs. Shalala left her job, gave up national tennis competitions, and became a housewife, living first with her in-laws on West 85th Street and then in her own home on West 93rd Street. The Shalala twins were born in 1941. James Shalala opened three grocery stores. After World War II, the family was enlarged by new waves of relatives immigrating from Lebanon and soon the two-block-square neighborhood was transformed into a settlement of Shalala grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. New arrivals often found jobs waiting for them at one of James Shalala's stores. When supermarkets began to swallow the smaller businesses whole, he closed his stores and went into real estate with his brother-in-law. Throughout his life, James Shalala was active on behalf of the Lebanese Syrian Community in Cleveland.

A Plain Dealer article describes him as an "outgoing personality with a knack for mediation and a strong desire to see Arab-Americans succeed... He constantly encouraged the city's Arabs in the 1940s and 50s to step into the political arena." He founded the Syrian-Lebanese Clubs before World War II and later helped form a Midwest federation. Mr. Shalala died in 1968.

"My husband used to call me a perennial school girl," Mrs. Shalala relates. "We lived across the street from West Tech, and I was always taking night courses. One day I said, 'I'm wasting time learning to type and sew.' Law had always fascinated me. I told my husband, 'I'm going to law school. Do you mind?' No, he didn't mind; he was always very supportive. I started in 1948.

"It just happened," she continues, "that same year a job opened up at Alexander Graham Bell School for the Deaf. It was a part-time job and I took it. Then, later in the year, a job at the Sunbeam School for crippled children opened and I took that, too." In short, Edna Shalala was now working full time, studying law, and raising a family. In all three venues she was at home.

"I was the first phys ed teacher for the physically disabled," she says. In her hands, the children prospered. Mrs. Shalala adapted a creative curriculum for their needs. "They had never had anyone treat them like normal children. We had folk dancing in wheel chairs, ping-pong, bean-bag games." The students loved their teacher and the teacher returned their affection. "When I left [to practice law] everyone cried."

At home, according to Mrs. Shalala, her girls were "capable, independent little kids. They took care of their father. I studied on the weekends, in between classes, before the girls got home from school."

Precisely how independent and capable the following often-told story reveals. In June 1953 when the twins were 12, a violent tornado swept down from Michigan and ripped through Ohio, killing 125 Ohioans. James Shalala, his wife, and daughter Diane sought shelter in the basement. Only then did they realize that Donna was missing. When the storm subsided, the frantic parents located their daughter on the corner of West 93 and Willard directing traffic around fallen trees.

She was, after all, a member of the school's safety patrol.

At Cleveland-Marshall, there were six women in Mrs. Shalala's class of 200; but she was far from lonely. "Dean Wilson Stapleton, oh, he was wonderful. He was my friend," she says. "And Ellis Rippner '25 who taught probate. I was one of his best pupils. Maybe that's why I went into probate law."

Of the six women graduates of the Cleveland-Marshall class of 1952, two went into social work, two married, and two began the practice of law: The adventurous two were Edna Shalala and Arlene Steuer, a summa cum laude graduate of the class of 1952.

In her new life as an attorney, Mrs. Shalala formed a partnership with another Cleveland-Marshall alumna, Jean King. In the 50s, the lucrative jobs were in downtown firms that didn't hire women. Undeterred, the women opened an office at 95th and Madison. A neighborhood law practice was a novelty in those days, but the office near her home suited Mrs. Shalala because she was always near her children.

In 1960 the "perennial schoolgirl" returned to Cleveland-Marshall for her LL.M. degree. In 1968 her law partner died, and she continued in the practice alone. Susan Batal joined her in 1989. "I was doing a lot of traveling with the seniors tennis circuit, and I thought I might retire," says Mrs. Shalala.
In fact, she was traveling all over the country, competing in senior tennis tournaments in California, Louisiana, and North Carolina. In 1986 she played on a team that won the championship in the National Intersectional Championship for players 75 years and older; in 1991 she won the first national singles championship for those 80 years and older. In 1992 and 1993 she and a tennis partner won four national doubles championships.

A slight stroke two years ago may keep this still vigorous woman off the tennis courts for a while, but in the meantime, she has taken up golf and swimming and exercises dutifully on a treadmill. She is in her office every day, and in her spare time she continues a practice that has been routine for many years: visiting the nursing homes where she has clients living.

Born before the 19th Amendment, Edna Shalala was asserting her right to education and professional self-fulfillment long before Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem gave currency to the notion of feminist politics. About her there is a persistence and a sense of her self that is beyond the definitions of psychology. Speaking of her stroke, she tells me what I already know: “My doctors are amazed at me.”

And so are we all.

The Honorable Louis Stokes ’53
United States Representative
11th Ohio Congressional District

“A man’s knowledge of right and wrong is the child of his experience.”
Carl Stokes, PROMISES OF POWER (1973)

A sociologist would not find much promise in the circumstances of Louis Stokes’s early life. When he was four and his brother the late Carl Burton Stokes ’56 was two, their father Charles, a laundry worker, died. After her husband’s death, their mother Louise Stokes patched together a living by cleaning the fine homes of white people. The boys lived with their mother in the first floor of a ramshackle house on Cleveland’s east side.

In 1998 the yellow shingle house at 2234 East 69th Street has a worn out, spent look; in the early 20s, it also had a worn out, spent look and no central heat. Rats don’t mind a house without a furnace, so rats came in through holes in the floor.

Rodents were not the only environmental hazard. Bootleggers, numbers racketeers, and petty thieves roamed the neighborhood. Louis was a dutiful son. He had a paper route and a wagon. When the Stokes brothers loaded up the wagon with government-issued surplus flour, dried milk, and dried peas, they took along a baseball bat; otherwise, they might not have made it home with a full wagon. Their home, their neighborhood, their expectations were miles from the downtown law offices, from city hall, from the seats of power in the nation’s capital.

The social scientist sees a fatherless home and a blighted neighborhood and predicts a blighted future. He does not see or know how to catalogue the intangibles. Resourcefulness, for instance. The sons of Louise Stokes were resourceful: They covered the floor holes with the tops of tin cans and outwitted the rats; they heated bricks on the coal stove in the living room, wrapped them in flannel, and took them warm to bed. And, as both Carl and Louis often testified, they listened to their mother. Poverty did not deter Louise Stokes; cynicism eluded her. She preached the value of a good education; she had abiding confidence in her sons.

On both counts she was right. The Stokes brothers had access to an excellent education. Louis Stokes went to the high school that educated John D. Rockefeller, Marcus Hanna, and Langston Hughes: Central High School, one of the best public high schools in the country. Carl went to East Technical High School from which Jesse Owens and Harrison Dillard were graduated.

Another bit of good fortune came their way in 1938 when President Roosevelt’s New Deal brought WPA money to subsidize housing for the poor. Cleveland was the site of the country’s first three housing projects; Louise Stokes was an early applicant for an apartment, and the Stokes family were among the first persons to move into the Outhwaite Homes. The stigma of “the projects” had not yet fallen on the occupants, and for Louise, Louis, and Carl Stokes, it was a time for rejoicing. She and her sons now had separate bedrooms, dependable heat and plumbing.

The basic amenities of warmth and shelter cannot compensate for the denial of the basic guarantees of the U. S. Constitution—equality under the law, for instance. In 1943, Allied Forces were invading North Africa and had begun the shelling of German cities; American soldiers were fighting on the beaches of the South Pacific. Louis Stokes graduated from high school that year and dutifully enlisted in the United States Army, at that time as segre-
gated an institution as any in America, north or south. "We wore the uniform of the United States Army, but we had to eat behind a curtain, separated from the white men," recalls Stokes. Military service took him throughout the south where for the first time he encountered colored-only water fountains and restrooms and found himself riding in the back of buses. In a Memphis cafeteria, a curtain separated black soldiers not only from white ones but from German prisoners of war. In Mississippi, Stokes and others ran afoul of the company commander when they refused to pick up the litter around the white officers' barracks and were confined to the guard house overnight by the company commander. "He made examples of us," says Stokes. This happened in the country he was willing to fight and die for.

Louis was in Seattle waiting to be shipped overseas when the Japanese surrendered. In 1946 he headed back to Cleveland and Western Reserve College; two years later, he enrolled at Cleveland-Marshall. "I had a dream since I was 11 or 12. I used to read about Clarence Darrow, I wanted to be such a lawyer, only defending both whites and blacks. I took advantage of the G.I. Bill, but I still had to work [to study law]," the Congressman recalls, "and Cleveland-Marshall afforded me that opportunity."

And work he did: for the Treasury Department as a clerk typist, for the Veterans Administration as a file clerk, for the General Services Administration as a warehouse clerk, and for the Ohio Highway Department as a time keeper.

Eventually, Carl Stokes joined his brother at the law school; both brothers caught the eye of Dean Wilson Stapleton '34. "He was very much the Dean," Stokes recalls. "I thought of him as the finest—tough, cranky at times, sitting there twirling his Phi Beta Kappa key, but there were no problems [with him] if you worked. He took a liking to me, to both of us." Stokes remembers Professors Robert Lewis and Ellis Rippner '25 fondly. And one not so fondly: His evidence professor looked him in the eye one day and told him, "You'll never make it in the Supreme Court."

Louis Stokes graduated in 1953, his brother in 1956. After working as an attorney in a real estate firm, Louis formed his own firm in 1955, and in 1956 the Stokes brothers were united in the firm of Stokes & Stokes. In those days, the Congressman reminisces, "Young black lawyers coming out of law school could not go into white firms and had to file law suits in order to break into downtown office buildings. . . ."
Despair and anger are powerful kindling, and in July of 1966 an inconsequential barroom brawl transformed itself into the four-day Hough Riots; the National Guard was called up, and armed Guardsmen patrolled the city. The riot was costly: four men dead and much of the interior of Hough ransacked and destroyed by arsonists. In the wake of the riot, a coalition of jittery white businessmen and black grassroots supporters prevailed on Stokes to seek once more the mayoralty. In a campaign described by some as more a door-to-door, house-by-house crusade than a political race, Carl Stokes in 1967 became the first African American citizen of the United States to head a major American city. Described by many as charismatic, by the New York Times as a man of “dashing good looks,” his election and his presence quickened the city. For a while, Cleveland was a hope-filled corner of America.

Meantime, while Carl’s name blazed across the country’s headlines, Louis Stokes, in defiance of his evidence professor’s prediction, was steadily advancing two cases before the United States Supreme Court. In 1968 Louis Stokes made two appearances before the Warren Court, personally arguing Terry v. Ohio, the landmark “stop and frisk” case, and Lucas v. Ohio, the anti-gerrymandering lawsuit brought by the Cleveland Chapter of the NAACP on behalf of Carl Stokes. Ohio’s predominantly black 21st Congressional District emerged from Lucas, and on November 6, 1968, Louis Stokes became the first and only occupant of the new Congressional seat. There were 435 members of the 91st Congress; in the Ohio delegation there was only one African American, Louis Stokes, Ohio’s first, and still today, its only black Representative.

Over the election of one brother to the city’s highest office and the election of the other to the United States Congress, there was perhaps one Clevelander not taken by surprise, and that was Louise Stokes, who never expected less of her sons. In the year Carl Stokes was inaugurated and Louis Stokes argued two cases before the United States Supreme Court and began his career in Congress-1968—Louise Stokes received Cleveland’s Woman of the Year Award; the following year she received Ohio’s Mother of the Year Award.

When Louis Stokes first went to Congress, Richard Nixon was President. Five more Presidents, 14 consecutive election victories, and 30 years later, Louis Stokes is a venerable statesman who has presided over and served on some of the House’s most important committees, including the Appropriations Committee, the House Budget Committee, the House Select Committee on Assassinations, the Ethics Committee, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran, the Pepper Commission on Comprehensive Health Affairs, the Subcommittee on VA-HUD-Independent Agencies, and the Subcommittee on Labor-Health and Human Services-Education. He was a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus, has been Chairman of the Congressional Black Health Braintrust, and is Dean of the Ohio Delegation. In Cleveland he is credited with steering millions of federal dollars to projects in his home town and home state. In appreciation, the city has honored Stokes by placing his name on a street, a bridge, a rapid-transit station, a middle school auditorium, a Head Start center, the Health Sciences Center, a telecommunication center at Cuyahoga Community College, and the magnificent new wing of the Cleveland Public Library. Add to those tributes the buildings and institutions honoring his brother and one finds the Stokes family name engraved on more cornerstones than the names of all the city’s industrial barons crowded together: the Mathers, Hannas, and Severances, for example. Not bad for two men who began their lives unpromisingly in a broken-down house on a battered street on Cleveland’s east side. Or, as the veteran of the guardhouse and the back of the bus once reminded an arrogant Lieutenant Colonel, “Only in America.”

In January of this year, Congressman Stokes announced he would not seek a 16th term. He tells me he has two books to write, “maybe three”: one about his growing-up years; the others about his service in the Congress. The three decades that Louis Stokes has served his country in the Congress have been three of our history’s most contentious—times of civil unrest, assassinations, economic uncertainty, racial divisiveness, and those scandals catalogued in the neologisms of Watergate, Iran-Contra, and ABSCAM. It has not been an easy time to serve the people or to maintain faith that democratic principles would emerge intact at the century’s close, and he has seen many of his peers wantonly compromised by the
His father's religion, says the Judge, was large and expansive; it welcomed "differences of shades and colors as part of the Good Lord's purpose."

powers the electorate have invested in them. In this regard, Louis Stokes has been fortunate, having always with him what his brother described as the "child of his experience," an incorruptible knowledge of right and wrong.

In the coming years, writing his two or three books, Louis Stokes will be looking back on an essential chapter of American history. He can also, with Jay Stokes, his wife of 38 years, look ahead with justifiable pride to the next Stokes generation: his own four children and his seven grandchildren. And then there are the coming generations of Cleveland-Marshall graduates in whom he may also take some pride: those who are the present and future beneficiaries of the Louis Stokes Scholarship Fund, established ten years ago in memory of his mother.

The archives of the Plain Dealer has a much reprinted picture of two young black paperboys. The taller boy peers at the world from behind dark sunglasses. Already he has a street-smart, dangerously savvy look. The younger boy is Louis Stokes, and he just looks dutiful. Even then.

Note: The Honorable Carl Stokes died in 1996. A tribute to Ambassador Stokes appears on page 38.

The Honorable George W. White '55
Chief Judge, United States District Court
Northern District of Ohio

Everyone must walk in the light of his own heart's gospel.
Joseph Conrad, LETTERS

In 1948 George White, son of a Baptist minister, packed up his cardboard suitcase, said goodbye to the steel-mining town of Duquesne, Pennsylvania, where he was born and grew up, and headed northwest to Cleveland to work in his uncle's syrup factory and attend a small college in a nearby small Ohio town. The college, he discovered, was small in ways other than its student population. Required to take a religion course, he found himself one day listening to his religion professor lead a discussion on whether a "Negro boy should dance with a white girl," a practice the professor denounced as immoral. When the professor continued that it was a shame there were no Negro students in the class to join the discussion, George White raised his hand and announced, "You do have a Negro student." Not only a Negro student, he said, but the son of a Baptist preacher. And, said George White, "It's a blessing I didn't have to wait till I got to college to learn religion because the religion you're teaching bears no resemblance to the religion I was taught at home." His father's religion, says the Judge, was large and expansive; it welcomed "differences of shades and colors as part of the Good Lord's purpose."

George White, today the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, recalls, "My father was a man of integrity who influenced me greatly. My mother too. She taught music and was a bookkeeper."

The story of the religion professor and the lessons the young college student found intolerable is vintage George White. He is grounded in his father's truths, and they have perhaps had more to do with his legal career than his law school texts. During 12 years as a Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court Judge and 18 years on the federal bench, respect for the "shades and colors" and complexities of human experience has allowed him to deal compassionately with many a defendant and spared many a quarrelsome young lawyer from extreme embarrassment.

But in 1951 when his college days ended, he was not thinking of lawyers or judges. Leaving college, he found work by day in a local foundry and work by night at the airport fuelling airplanes. He quit the foundry for a door-to-door job demonstrating and selling "waterless-cooking" pots and pans. "I had never cooked anything in my life till I demonstrated waterless cooking," he tells me.

When his 16-hour workday ended at the airport, he took a bus home, sometimes sleeping through his home-stop, waking up, getting off, and boarding another bus to his uncle's house on East 55th and Central. Still, the pots-and-panns job turned out to be a fortunate venture: On one of his housecalls, he was befriended by a husband and wife who were both lawyers, both graduates of Cleveland-Marshall; whether or not he succeeded in selling his product, they succeeded in selling him on law school. And thus George White gave up his career in crockery and airplane-fuelling and convinced his father to come with him to see Wilson Stapleton, Dean of the
“If you had asked me in the 70s what I was going to do for the rest of my life, I would say I expected to retire as a Common Pleas Judge. In 1976 I had just run unopposed for my third term on the bench. I was as happy as I could be.”

Cleveland-Marshall Law School. He was counting on his father's powers of persuasion to explain away the son's less than stunning undergraduate record.

Looking at White's undergraduate transcript, Stapleton asked the prospective student what made him think he could master a discipline as demanding as law. "I can do it, Dean," he replied, "because I'm ready."

Apparently, he was ready. "Anyone who went to Marshall in those days was also working and going to school. So we didn't play around," White worked for the Federal Reserve Bank in the day and studied law at night. "Back then black men could only get a job as a coin handler or a porter. I was a coin-handler, I can tell you today that $100 in old copper pennies weighs 68 pounds and 8 ounces," he recalls. Eventually, he was promoted to coin-teller and then currency-teller.

"We knew we had to work hard to get ahead. I didn't date until my third year when I met my wife, Lillian. She was teaching and working on her master's degree in education at Ohio University, so we didn't have any conflict over studying."

Lillian and George White have now been married for 45 years and are the parents of David A. White, Lori White Laisure '89, and Steven White.

After law school graduation, White quit his job at the Federal Reserve and went into practice with another Cleveland-Marshall classmate, Charles Fleming '55, who would afterwards become Presiding Judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court. In 1955, learning how to make a living in law was the issue uppermost in their lives, an issue complicated by racial distinctions. "Back then there were no blacks in the big law firms, and you couldn't get into the downtown office buildings," the Judge recalls. The classmates opened up an office at Prospect and Fourth and worked together for two years, primarily doing real estate law. White left the practice in 1957 to serve the next four years as a referee in the Cuyahoga County Domestic Relations department. Leaving in 1961, he worked a year for the Legal Aid Society.

In the 60s he became involved in local politics, and in 1961 he spent $500 in the primary election to run successfully for a seat on the city council held by an incumbent representing the Lee-Miles neighborhood. Though he lost the general election, he didn't give up, and two years later when his ward was redrawn, he put a for-sale sign out in front of his house, moved to the new ward, ran again, and was elected as the Councilman from Ward 13, the Lee-Harvard area.

The 60s in Cleveland were a harsh decade, harsher than in many large metropolitan areas. With federal money flowing plentifully from President Johnson's Great Society initiatives, city planners drew up several schemes for renewing the economic vitality of downtown and restoring the neighborhoods of the inner city. Whole blocks were demolished and city residents were displaced to the east and west of Cleveland. The two-square-mile Hough area was a magnet for poor blacks driven from neighborhoods demolished to make way for Erieview and other urban renewal projects. By 1960 poor blacks accounted for 75 percent of the Hough area's residents.

In February 1965 the Cleveland Press cautioned its readers portentously that Hough was "in crisis." In July of 1966 a barroom brawl ignited the four-day Hough Riots. With the election of Carl Stokes '56, America's first black mayor of a major American city, Cleveland righted itself briefly and looked to its enterprise of new mayor to save the city. Seven months after the Mayor took office, the Ohio National Guard was again mobilized to quell a riot, this time in the Glenville area and this time far more vicious, leaving ten dead and scores wounded and homes and businesses destroyed by looting and arson. These were the years that Cleveland Councilman George White was working tirelessly, as he says, "to make my ward the finest, residential ward in the city – bar none." On the Council he banned overnight parking in his ward and outwitted several prospective tavern owners seeking liquor licenses.

White's political alliance with City Council President James Stanton '61 was fabled, rancorous, and courageous, with the black councilman often siding with the white Council President. In 1968 White ran for the U.S. Congress on a primary ballot that included George Forbes '62, Leo Jackson '55, and Louis Stokes '53. Stokes was the victor. Afterwards, White recalls, "I was tired and broke; all I wanted to do was keep my Council seat and work for the

The college that insulted his race has awarded him an honorary doctoral degree; the Dean that put him on probation applauded his election to the Common Pleas Court; the elections he lost are buried in the memories of all but a few; and the federal appointment that he was never supposed to have came to him after all.
For all the awards and distinctions that have come his way, George White is still a Baptist preacher’s son, like his father, “a man of integrity.”

city.” But other avenues were opening up to him. On Stanton’s suggestion, White agreed to run for a seat on the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas bench. He was elected first in 1968 and reelected in 1970 and 1976.

“If you had asked me in the 70s what I was going to do for the rest of my life, I would say I expected to retire as a Common Pleas Judge. In 1976 I had just run unopposed for my third term on the bench. I was as happy as I could be.”

A chance encounter rearranged his thinking. Dining with his son and friends one evening after a basketball game, he was approached by a high level Ohio politician who announced, “Judge White will never be a federal judge.”

I do not advise saying ‘never’ to George White. “I don’t think I closed my eyes,” says the Judge. “I just prayed silently, ‘Good Lord, whatever it takes I’ll be a federal judge, if it be your will.’ After that, I began laying the ground work for becoming a federal judge.”

Two years later in 1979, a call from Senator John Glenn informed the Common Pleas Judge that the Senator was recommending him to President Jimmy Carter for a seat on the federal bench. On June 6, 1980, George White became the first black man to sit on the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. So much for High Level Ohio Politicians.

During his first 15 years on the federal court, Judge White presided over some of the state’s highest profile cases, including the trials of Teamster boss Jackie Presser, porn-king Reuben Sturman, and Phar-Mor President Michael I. Monus. He is fond of recounting the trial of the Stulls, a family of mail fraud criminals who sold correspondence courses through $40,000 of unpaid-for ads in the yellow pages. By the time they reached Judge White’s court, members of the family had already served time in federal prison and had continued to operate a mail-fraud racket even from behind prison walls. In Judge White’s courtroom the family’s antics regaled the press, the jury, and even the Judge for weeks. The Stulls fought to postpone the trial because of diarrhea; they claimed immunity from prosecution on the grounds that they were ambassadors from the Hutt River Kingdom of Australia, appointed by King Leonard and Queen Shirley. The Judge imposed heavy sentences. “Ten years later,” the Judge recalls, “I was walking across Public Square when someone called my name. It was one of the Stulls. He said he was so glad I remembered him. I asked him what he was doing, and he told me he was ‘selling.' When I got back to my chambers, I looked in the phone book and found his name in the yellow pages. He was selling ‘legal services.' He is now back in prison.”

The fraudulent business practices of so criminally entrepreneurial a family must have struck the Judge as a grand irony. For many years he headed efforts to create a fund-raising umbrella agency for worthwhile but financially strapped black organizations; he succeeded with the United Black Fund, currently distributing hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to black charitable organizations.

In 1995 Judge White inherited the mantle of Chief Judge from retiring Chief Judge Thomas Lambros ’52. The following year one of Cleveland’s most divisive legal dilemmas landed in Judge White’s court, a case that has engaged the region’s legal talent for a quarter of a century.

In Judge White’s chambers there is a large briefcase, stuffed like an ottoman with papers generated by Cleveland’s school desegregation case. White is the third federal judge to preside over the case. It now falls to him to rule on whether the case’s original intentions have been served.

The school desegregation case isn’t the only vexatious matter commanding his attention. The Chief Judge is in charge of overseeing construction of the District’s new multi-million dollar federal courthouse. “I’ve visited Washington more times in the past year than in my entire previous life,” he says.

Listening to Judge White speak in his chambers in the beautiful old courthouse on Superior, I begin to understand that, with him, justice is not just a courthouse occurrence. Justice has run roundly throughout his life. The college that insulted his race has awarded him an honorary doctoral degree; the Dean that put him on probation applauded his election to the Common Pleas Court; the elections he lost are buried in the memories of all but a few; and the federal appointment that he was never supposed to have came to him after all. This year marks the 43rd anniversary of his graduation from Cleveland-Marshall. All accounts agree that he is a fair-minded and conscientious judge, a man of fine humor and affability.

The evening before I visited him, the state of Texas had lethally injected Karla Faye Tucker. I ask him for his reaction and he shakes his head. “I think this country still has a lot of growing-up to do. The woman who committed those murders was not the woman they put to death. I said a prayer for her.”

For all the awards and distinctions that have come his way, George White is still a Baptist preacher’s son, like his father, “a man of integrity.”

The Honorable Joseph W. Bartunek ’55
United States Magistrate Judge, Northern District of Ohio

The Honorable Joseph W. Bartunek was born into a family of Bohemian extraction whose name for several decades was closely linked to Ohio’s legal and political his-
In 1949 Joseph Bartunek became the youngest member of the Ohio Senate. So young that he might have passed for a Senate page. So young that a Columbus hotel refused to let him rent a room because he didn’t look old enough.

tory. His father, Otto J. Bartunek ’16, a one-time member of the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Bar Association, served in the Ohio House of Representatives and the Ohio Senate, and his uncle, Emil Bartunek, was also an Ohio State Senator. In an ordinary time and in an era when sons generally went into their fathers’ businesses, it would surely have happened that the young Bartunek would soon follow in his father’s and uncle’s footsteps. He did, but not right away because the times were not ordinary at all.

As soon as President Roosevelt declared war, Joe Bartunek found an army recruiter and tried to enlist, but he failed the eye exam, memorized it, returned to the recruiting station, passed the exam, and was admitted into the U.S. Army. For three years from 1943-46 he served with the military on the east coast. In 1945 he married the former Pauline Evans, and in 1946 returned to Cleveland, entered school, and in 1948 earned his B.S. in psychology from Western Reserve University.

In 1949 he, his wife, and a new baby were living with his parents, and Joe Bartunek was anxiously pondering his future. In recollection, he describes this time as “the unhappiest of my life.” Nights found him up, wide awake, and pacing the floor. On such an interminable night, he listened to a radio announcer proclaim Cleveland Mayor Thomas Burke’s reelection by an overwhelming margin. It was one of the first live broadcasts in Cleveland radio history, and the Mayor, unaware that his voice was cruising across the airwaves, swore jocularly at one of the reporter’s questions. In the 40s the First Amendment had not yet been stretched to its full capacity for indulging vulgarity, and Bartunek was truly shocked. On the bright side, however, he reasoned that if someone who swore in public could be Mayor of Cleveland, he could be an Ohio legislator.

Straightway he consulted with one of his father’s friends who gave him two pieces of advice. First, don’t run for the Ohio House; run for the Ohio Senate. Second, go downtown to the County Board of Elections, pick up a petition, and start collecting signatures. Dutifully the former psychologist major combed the city streets, gathering enough signatures to place his name on the ballot of the Democratic Party as a candidate for the Ohio Senate. Unfortunately, his father’s friend neglected to tell him that if he wanted to run on the Democratic Party ticket, the names on the petition had to belong to registered Democrats. Crestfallen, he was rescued by an old friend, Ohio Senator William M. Boyd, who escorted him around the Clerk of Courts Office where everyone seems to have been a registered Democrat, and he readily collected the necessary number of signatures.

Though the Bartuneks were well known in the city, both as politicians and as proprietors of Bartunek Clothiers, that was not enough for a 25-year-old with no political experience to win the endorsement of the party, the unions, or the Citizens League. He began to lose faith. Once more he received counsel from Senator Boyd: “Look, kid, go home, stay home, and don’t make any speeches.” The Senator reckoned on the young man’s family name to win the race. Boyd was right. And thus improbably was launched the political career of one of the state’s most durable and most conscientious public servants. In 1949 Joseph Bartunek became the youngest member of the Ohio Senate.

So young that he might have passed for a Senate page. So young that a Columbus hotel refused to let him rent a room because he didn’t look old enough. Despite his youth, by 1951 he was the Democratic floor leader, and he quickly learned to maneuver legislation through the Republican majority. He served on the powerful Rules Committee and was consistently reelected until 1958 when he resigned to run for Cuyahoga County Commissioner.

The Ohio legislature had adopted a law increasing the County Commissioners from three to five, but in mid-race, the courts ruled the reform unconstitutional; instead of three vacancies on the Board, there was now only one. Bartunek finished second and

Honorable Joseph W. Bartunek, 1970s photograph
"I believed the people in Cleveland and northeast Ohio needed opportunities in public higher education. Not everyone is born to wealthy parents..."
Charles Emrick knew as a boy that he wanted to be a businessman; in college he chose business as his major and set about realizing his dream of becoming "the best businessman I could become."

Charles R. Emrick, Jr., '58
Senior Partner, Calfee, Halter, & Griswold

In the eighteenth century, a fur-trading ancestor of Charles R. Emrick, Jr. was cheated of his share in the profits by a more famous fur trader, John Jacob Astor. "We got the history; the Astors got the money," says his descendant. A century later, another Virginia predecessor took the side of the Confederacy during the War Between the States. In this century no one has had the better of Charles Emrick's business acumen, and his judgments and allegiances have been unquestionably on the side of rectitude.

Charles Emrick was born in Lakewood, Ohio, and grew up in Rocky River, Ohio. His father worked for Republic Steel and his mother was a homemaker. Rocky River today is a prosperous, stylish community; when Charles Emrick was coming of age, it was a small hamlet with only 6,000 residents, a rural community of truck farmers and greenhouses. Charles went to Rocky River High School, worked in greenhouses during the summers, and saved his money. "My sister and I were the first members of our family to have a college education," he tells me. He graduated in 1948 and headed south to the college from which his sister was graduated, Ohio University in Athens, Ohio.

That was a fortunate day for Ohio University, but more of that later.

Charles Emrick knew as a boy that he wanted to be a businessman; in college he chose business as his major and set about realizing his dream of becoming "the best businessman I could become." In the summers he returned to Cleveland and worked in the steel mills to afford the $65 per semester tuition. While he was growing up in Rocky River, Lizabeth Keating, the daughter of a dentist, was growing up on Cleveland's west side in an area known as German Village. Lizabeth was also a student at Ohio University; their paths crossed when Emrick was waiting tables at a sorority house next door to where she lived. Charles graduated in 1951 and stayed on at Ohio University to study journalism. "I always liked writing. It's an important skill for a businessman," he explains.

He left Athens in 1952, married Lizabeth, and enlisted in the army. The military was apparently more interested in Emrick as a writer than as a soldier. During his three year stay, he wrote a field manual and text books for the army.

Emrick tells this story of enrolling in Cleveland-Marshall in 1954 when he and Lizabeth returned to Cleveland. "It was late August," he remembers. "In those days, you could just walk in and enroll in law school. Lizabeth had a job as editor of Stouffer's Magazine, and I got a job writing speeches for an assistant to an executive vice president, so we had a little income. I thought a law degree was good background for a business career. The school was above a bar. The day I got back to Cleveland, I walked through the front door and signed up."

The building where Emrick and other graduates of the 50's studied law was at 1240 Ontario Street. It was about as homely an edifice as the mind of the 50's could conceive, its facade grimly updated with bands of tinted panels in an inept gesture in the direction of modernity. How different the setting where Charles Emrick earned his bachelor's and master's degrees was the setting where he earned his law degree: the Georgian brick buildings and green lawns of Athens resplendent by comparison with the pedestrian downtown office building housing a bar on its first floor and a night law school above. (The bar on the first floor intrigues me. 'A sinister setting in a night time building,' I think, and I envision dusky figures, disorder, shady dealings. "It was a nice bar," he reassures me. "You could get sandwiches too. Lots of judges and lawyers hung out there.")

Judges and lawyers inhabited the upstairs floors as well, and no matter the denizens of the ground floor, the upper floors were full of life, learning, hard work, and legal expertise, and some of the state's finest lawyers were educated and taught there. "You had some of the city's most successful practitioners teaching at the school. Owen Neff was one, a great lawyer, and Ellis Ripper '25 who taught me Wills and Trusts. You plugged away. You
Through his Second Attorney Program, Emrick has also been a conscientious steward of younger associates and partners, helping to prepare them for future leadership in the firm.

thought you would be there forever," remembers Emrick.

Early on, Emrick joined a study group with five other students. "Of the six, all were successful, but I was the only one who practiced law," he remarks. "One of them was Carl Ware '59, Chair and CEO of Ware Industries." Unpredictably, the imagination of the young man who started out to become a businessman was ultimately captured by the notion of becoming a lawyer.

"Somewhere along the way, I got 'bit' by the law," he says. In truth he has been both a lawyer and a businessman and a credit to both professions.

After his first year in law school, Emrick gave up his writing job and went to work as a sales manager for a small manufacturing company on the city's east side. The company manufactured roofing materials. "I was there about six months and had a chance to buy it. I bought it and before I sold it, I took the company from $500,000 in sales to $5 million," he says of a practice that has become a pattern, a modus operandi of his professional life.

Graduating from law school in 1958, he joined first a three-person law firm and then, two years later, moved to a somewhat larger one where he remained for the next four years. At both firms, "I practiced all sorts of law. In the second job, I helped build up the business practice." And for four years in summer and winter he taught business law at Baldwin-Wallace. "By 1962 I had had eight years of a lot of night work," he says.

In 1965 Emrick joined the law firm of Calfee, Halter & Griswold LLP. Calfee Halter was an old firm, founded in 1903, and in comparison to his previous workplaces, it was a large firm. "There were 21 lawyers when I came to Calfee," he says. Today Calfee, Halter & Griswold is a full service corporate law firm with 180 attorneys, offices in Columbus as well as in Cleveland, and a diverse base of over 3,500 clients—the largest mergers and acquisitions practice in the Midwest and the largest securities firm between Chicago and New York.

It is generally acknowledged that the firm's dynamic growth over the past three decades is in no small part due to Emrick's talent for cultivating clients and shepherding the growth of small businesses, transforming them into larger, more lucrative ones. "The large companies had all been locked up by the larger law firms when I first went to Calfee," he recalls, but he had an eye for spotting potential in smaller private companies, and in his hands they became not just promising enterprises but prosperous corporations.

Emrick pioneered the firm’s Structured Acquisition Program that helps young professionals find companies to buy, negotiates the financing, and guides these new entrepreneurs through the legal labyrinths of corporate law. He is a convincing advocate who over the years has invested in about 25 of his clients’ companies.

Through his Second Attorney Program, Emrick has also been a conscientious steward of younger associates and partners, helping to prepare them for future leadership in the firm.

Talent such as his does not escape the notice of other businessmen and women, and Emrick has been called to serve on the boards of directors of over 25 companies, including two public companies, ranging in size from $5 million to $150 million in sales. His civic and charitable activities are prodigious. He has shared his skills with the Cleveland Zoological Society, the Fairview Hospital Foundation, the Cleveland Musical Arts Association, the United Way Special Gifts Cabinet, the Rocky River Public Library, the American Cancer Society, the CMLAA, the Cleveland-Marshall Visiting Committee and others.

If there is one institution that he has served with greater devotion than any other, however, it is surely the school in Athens, Ohio, where he earned his first two degrees and met his wife: Ohio University. For the past ten years, he has been contributing to the growth and prosperity of that college as a member of the Ohio University Trustees Academy and the Ohio University Third Century Campaign Committee, chairing its record-breaking fundraising campaign in northern Ohio. Appointed to the University's Board of Trustees for a nine-year term, he was its Chair in 1996-97, its Vice Chair in 1995-96. About the University, he has praise for its students, its branches, its administration, its curriculum. He predicts the defeat of the powerhouse Ohio State football team by the up-and-coming Ohio University football team when they meet for the first time next year. (His enthusiasm and conviction are infectious; I am immediately on the side of Ohio University.) The University expressed its gratitude to its alumnus in 1994 by awarding him its highest award, the Medal of Merit. The next year the College of Business Administration presented him with its Outstanding Achievement Award.

The Alumni Association of his law alma mater has also presented him with its highest award, honoring him in 1994 as one of its Distinguished Alumni of the Year.

A recent article in the Plain Dealer reported that a
Jackson, the Councilman from the 24th Ward, did not confine his concern to the residents of that ward exclusively; his concern was borderless, extending across the city’s neighborhoods, reaching out to all his fellow citizens.

In Memoriam

Law Notes wishes to pay tribute to outstanding members of the 50’s decade who are deceased.

The Honorable Leo A. Jackson (1920-96)
Cleveland-Marshall Law School, class of 1950

Russell Adrine ’54, speaking about his friend the Honorable Leo A. Jackson, described the Cleveland-Marshall Law School alumnus as a man and an attorney “most honest, most ethical, most principled.”

Leo Jackson was born in Lake City, Florida, in 1920, the youngest of the 15 children of Hattie and William Jackson. As a young man, he worked his way through Moorhead College in Atlanta, earning a bachelor’s degree in 1943. Following service in the U.S. Army during World War II, he married his college sweetheart Gilberta Jackson, returned to Atlanta and earned an MBA from Atlanta University in 1946. The couple moved to Cleveland because they believed that the job opportunities would be greater in the north and because Leo had determined on a career in law, and Cleveland-Marshall offered him such an opportunity.

When John Jacob Astor died in 1848, he was the wealthiest man in America. In a portrait by Gilbert Stuart, Astor has a mean-eyed greedy look—just what you might expect from a man who would cheat his business partner. While he went about acquiring real estate in New York and becoming the richest man on the continent, the Emrick family was riding the historical waves that brought them west to Ohio and landed Charles Emrick, eventually, in Rocky River, at Cleveland-Marshall, and in the thick of the Cleveland legal community. Had John Jacob Astor been an honorable man, we might not have had the honorable descendant of the richest man on the continent, the Emrick family was riding the historical waves that brought them west to Ohio and landed Charles Emrick, eventually, in Rocky River, at Cleveland-Marshall, and in the thick of the Cleveland legal community. Had John Jacob Astor been an honorable man, we might not have had the honorable descendant of the Emrick family.

At first it seemed the law school was the only institution in town opening its doors to the young couple. Arriving in Cleveland he discovered that neither his undergraduate nor his graduate degree nor his military service could unseal the barriers to black people in the professions, and ultimately he took a job as an electrician’s assistant, working for the Veterans Administration. Nevertheless, Jackson persisted, graduating in 1950.

Judge Jackson’s political career began in his home community of Glenville as a member of the Law Observance and Law Enforcement Committee. In 1957 he won a hotly contested battle for membership on the Cleveland City Council from Ward 24; he served seven consecutive terms. According to accounts published at his death, the Councilman from the 24th Ward did not confine his concern to the residents of that ward exclusively; his concern was borderless, extending across the city’s neighborhoods, reaching out to all his fellow citizens. And his devotion to those constituents was real and selfless: Offered a Municipal Court appointment by Governor Michael DiSalle midway through his second term on the Council, Jackson declined, explaining that, for the time being, he could serve his fellow citizens more effectively by remaining on the Council.

The time for seeking a judgeship did come, however, in 1970 when he ran for and was elected by a wide margin to a seat on the state’s Eighth District Court Of Appeals, becoming the first African American elected to that court. Writing after his death, several of his jurist colleagues described Leo Jackson’s performance on the bench: “He brought his passion to the court but sublimated it to hard work. His judicial vigor led to extensive explorations of the record in each case. His efforts led to majority opinions well reasoned and soundly grounded in the established facts. His dissents were well researched, civil in tone, but strong. His courtesy, general performance, and judicial demeanor might well serve as a practice model for collegial courts.” He retired from the bench in 1986.

Judge Jackson died on April 19, 1996. Of his 76 years almost three decades were spent in service to the
Mr. Whiting once remarked that the glass ceiling was now a "screen with big holes in it." The screen with the big holes in it is, in part, his personal legacy to young black men and women.

laws of the state and the nation; both in his person and in his profession he created a legacy of fair-mindedness and rigorous regard for the truth.

Elmer J. Whiting, Jr. (1923-1995)
Cleveland-Marshall Law School, class of 1955

Sixteen years before the Civil Rights act of 1964 abolished segregation, Elmer J. Whiting, Jr. opened up the accounting profession to the state's African Americans by becoming the first African American Certified Public Accountant in Ohio.

Mr. Whiting grew up on the city's east side, graduated from John Adams High School, and attended Howard University. He had gone to college with the hope of helping black youth by becoming a mathematics teacher or a high school football coach. Instead, a dean at Howard steered him toward a career in accounting as a means of helping black businessmen and merchants. He graduated from Howard in 1944 and returned to Cleveland with his wife, the former Carmel Bryan, whom he had met while both were students at Howard.

Mr. Whiting earned a master's degree in business administration from Western Reserve University in 1950 and passed the CPA exam the same year. "Every step was difficult," Mrs. Whiting reports. "The Board in Columbus made him come a day early for an interview before allowing him to sit for the exam." A fair-skinned man, Elmer Whiting often theorized that he had been admitted into the exam only because the Board could not determine whether he was white or black.

In the 50s attorneys were fighting with CPAs for the right to prepare tax returns. Mr. Whiting's solution was become an attorney himself. Besides, he reasoned, in other areas his clients often needed legal advice as much as they needed accounting advice. He earned his law degree from Cleveland-Marshall in 1955.

In the 60s when President Johnson's War on Poverty granted money to newly formed inner city self-help programs such as the Hough Area Development Corporation and Housing Our People Economically, Whiting, as the only black CPA in town, was chosen to audit these programs. When Carl Stokes became Mayor of Cleveland, the new Mayor looked to Elmer Whiting to audit the city's multi-million dollar budget. Through alliances with the city's large accounting firms, such as Ernst and Ernst and Peat Marwick, Whiting forged coalitions between black-owned and white-owned businesses.

In 1971 he merged his practice with Ernst and Ernst and became the firm's first African American partner. He retired in 1982.

His contributions to civic and professional organizations were numerous. He served on the Eliza Bryant Board for over 40 years; he was a member of the boards of the Cleveland Playhouse, Karamu House, the YMCA, the Cleveland Growth Corporation, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the National Black MBA Association, and the National Association of Black Accountants and Blacks in Management. He was a Past President of the American Association of Attorney-CPAs.

Looking back on his life, Mr. Whiting once remarked that the glass ceiling was now a "screen with big holes in it." The screen with the big holes in it is, in part, his personal legacy to young black men and women. In eulogizing Whiting, a fellow CPA, Thomas S. Watson, wrote, "Elmer J. Whiting is a pioneer who quietly opened doors many of us did not know were closed. He removed obstacles we did not know were there." In gratitude, the American Association of Attorney-CPAs has established a scholarship in his memory at the College of Law. Elmer J. Whiting is still enlarging the entrances to the profession.

The Honorable Carl B. Stokes (1927-1996)
Cleveland-Marshall Law School, class of 1956

Who will not remember the Honorable Carl B. Stokes, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law alumnus of the class of 1956? Stokes's life began in poverty and closed in triumph as he looked back on a career marked by a succession of victories. Stokes, the first black Democrat elected to the Ohio General Assembly, had served the legislature for six years when he was elected Mayor of Cleveland in 1968, becoming the first African American mayor of a major American city. His 1967
Nationally and internationally, Max Ratner is remembered for his contributions to Jewish charities and his efforts on behalf of Israel, a country he considered his second home.

campaign, which pitted him, the grandson of a slave, against the grandson of a U.S. President, was as much a crusade as a political movement, energizing the black community and inspiring a generation of young African Americans to aspire to the highest political offices in the nation. As mayor, he brought $11 million in federal funds to the city, created the Cleveland NOW programs, built public housing, supported black business enterprise, and, with his brother, the Honorable Louis Stokes ‘53, established the highly influential Twenty-First Congressional Caucus.

Retiring after two terms in the mayor’s office, Stokes moved to New York City where he became the city’s first African American TV anchorman. In 1980 he returned to Cleveland and won a seat on the bench of the Cleveland Municipal Court. In 1994 President Clinton appointed him United States Ambassador to the Seychelles Islands. At each turning of his career-legislator, mayor, jurist, and ambassador-he remained true to a vision of America that is a place of opportunity for all peoples.

A Special Tribute to Max Ratner (1907-1995)
Cleveland Law School, class of 1929

When the Ratowczer family—parents Moishe and Pesha, their three sons, Leonard, Charles, and Meyer, and one daughter, Dora—arrived from Bialystok, Russia (now Poland), in 1921, few could have predicted what the enterprise of a single immigrant family would mean to the Great Lakes region and its inhabitants. On these shores, Ratowczer became Ratner, and Meyer Ratowczer became Max Ratner, future business executive, philanthropist, community leader and Cleveland Law School graduate of the Class of 1929. Together the three brothers created the giant building materials, construction, and real estate conglomerate that is today Forest City Enterprises, incorporated in 1924 with Max as the president from 1929 until 1975 and thereafter its chairman of the board. Though the Ratner name is indelibly linked with Cleveland’s economic revival, nationally and internationally, Max Ratner is remembered for his contributions to Jewish charities and his efforts on behalf of Israel, a country he considered his second home.

His generosity extended to the law school as well, when in 1990 he endowed the Max Ratner Fund, the law school’s largest scholarship fund. His legacy to Cleveland-Marshall is intact in the generations of men and women whose journey through law school Max Ratner helped make less onerous.

Law Notes wishes to thank Law Librarian Marie Rehmar and William Becker of the CSU Archives, Cleveland Press collection, for their assistance in gathering data and photos for this article. ■
SPRING 1998 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

February 21  Retirement & Estate Planning
February 28  Current Strategies in Defending the Drinking & Driving Defendant
March 14    An Introduction to the World Wide Web for Lawyers
March 28    Current Issues in Employment Law
April 18    Keys to Handling Claims Against Insurance Companies
April 25    Professional Responsibility & Substance Abuse

EIGHTEEN HOURS OF QUALITY, CONVENIENT, TIMELY CLE PROGRAMS

- All programs approved for 3 Ohio CLE credits
- Information and registration information to be sent separately for each scheduled program
- All programs presented in the Moot Court Room, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law
- Unless otherwise specified, all programs on Saturday mornings, 9:00 am to 12:15 pm
- Coffee and doughnuts available from 8:30 am
- Attendance required for CLE credit
- Printed materials available for all programs to be distributed at session
- All programs emphasize “current events”
- CLE faculty all outstanding in respective fields
- CMLAA-CLE will submit registration/credit forms to Supreme Court
- Tuition: Advance registration, paid 7 days in advance: $80
  Registration paid less than 7 days in advance: $95
- CMLAA-CLE programs are sponsored by the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association in cooperation with the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law
- CMLAA MEMBERS RECEIVE A SPECIAL $10 PER PROGRAM DISCOUNT UPON ADVANCE REGISTRATION.


Annual Dues
☐ General Membership ........ $50
☐ 1994-1996 Graduate .......... $25
☐ 1997 Graduate ............. Free
☐ Law Review ............... $20
  (For dues paying members)
☐ Journal of Law & Health ... $20
  (For dues paying members)

Life Membership Dues Fund a Student Scholarship Program
Contributions may be tax deductible. To insure proper credit, please use this return form. Firms remitting dues for more than one member on one check should return all statement forms or list the names of those individuals. Thank you for your continuing support.

Other Categories
Life*.................................................................☐ $1,000
  (If paid in lump sum, otherwise, $1,250 payable $250 per year for 5 years or $1,500 payable $150 per year for 10 years.) Personalized desk clock upon receipt of first payment. Name on permanent plaque in Law College Atrium upon receipt of full payment.
Sustaining Membership* ........................................... ☐ $100
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Enclosed is the Educational Matching Gift check or form.
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The Ohio Supreme Court's Code of Professional Responsibility states that "every person in our society should have ready access to the independent professional services of a lawyer of integrity and competence" and that "every lawyer, regardless of professional prominence or professional workload, should find time to participate in serving the disadvantaged."

These days the Court's Code of Professional Responsibility has several vocal lobbyists at the law school.

Before coming to work in the College’s clinical program in 1980 Cleveland-Marshall Dean Steven Steinglass headed up Wisconsin’s largest public interest law firm. Therefore, it was not surprising that in his initial address to the faculty and staff as the law school’s new dean, Steinglass declared that encouraging both students and faculty in pro bono activities is one of the goals of his decanal years. And he has entrusted Pamela Daiker-Middaugh ’88 (B.A., Emory University) with the mission of creating a Pro Bono Program at the law school that will allow students multiple opportunities to prepare for a professional life of acting selflessly pro bono publico.

The mission is well-placed in Daiker-Middaugh’s hands. As a law student she was involved in the College’s Street Law Program, helping to teach law in area high schools, coaching high-school teams in a city-wide mock trial competition, and working with first-time juvenile offenders in the Street Law Diversion Program. Graduating in 1988, she was employed by the Street Law Program, first as Program Coordinator, then as Assistant Director, and ultimately as Associate Director. Her contributions to the Program were considerable as she expanded the Program’s services from the public school system deeper into the juvenile justice system, developing a number of projects for at-risk youngsters referred to her by the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court. She created and raised funds for the Violence Anonymous Program, an early-intervention crime diversion program, and the Teen Health Corps Program, an educational initiative for young parents in the Cleveland Public Schools. When the Street Law Program closed in 1994, Alan Weinstein, Cleveland-Marshall Professor of Law and Director of the College’s Law & Public Policy Program, hired her as Staff Attorney for the Law & Public Policy Clinic where, in addition to her teaching duties, she supervises the Lorain County Minority Disparity Study, analyzing the effect of affirmative action in public contracts.

For Daiker-Middaugh, public service is not just a theoretical virtue. Her idealism informs her private life as well as her professional one and accounts for many hours spent volunteering in various community organizations. The children and women of troubled families seem especially to command her advocacy. She served for many years as a Big Sister in the Visions for Youth Program; she has been a Guardian ad Litem for both the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court and Domestic Relations Court, and she has worked as a fund-raiser for Templum House, a refuge for battered families. In 1992 City Council President Jay Westbrook formed the People Empowered Against Child Endangerment Task Force and Daiker-Middaugh was a prominent appointee to the Task Force. She is presently President of the Cleveland Rape Crisis Center and regularly counsels and advises rape victims on the Center’s hotline. In her volunteer work for the legal community, she has just concluded a year as Chair of the Cleveland Bar Association’s Young Lawyers’ Section.

This year Daiker-Middaugh is co-chairing the Cleveland Bar Association’s Education Initiative, a program that brings law students and practicing attorneys into the classrooms of the County’s public schools to teach law to area high-school students. She also participated in the
enough knowledge yet to provide legal services. As a result of this misperception, in the past students tended not to participate and often failed to develop the social concern that would cause them to continue community service once they become attorneys. We want to change all that. Our intent is to instill social concern early on in our students' careers in addition to providing social service opportunities for those who came to law school specifically to do this type of work.

Daiker-Middaugh dreams boldly, defining pro bono expansively and creatively. She has emphasized that pro bono activity is about providing legal services and doing other types of community service. She has organized a variety of community activities that involve both manual labor—such as building and refurbishing homes for the poor through Habitat for Humanity—and less physical service, such as teaching about the law in the Cleveland Public School System.

"In that way," Pam says, "those who feel more comfortable hammering nails can hammer nails, while those who would rather begin to share what they are learning in their law school classes have the opportunity to do that. In either case, the individual is engaging in an activity that benefits the community."

Daiker-Middaugh's program consists of one large community service project each month of the school year (except exam months) and a variety of more individualized projects such as the "education initiative" that has students and attorneys teaching about law in high schools. Students, faculty, staff and outside organizations may also propose projects for the Program, and Daiker-Middaugh will do her best to coordinate the effort. "There's always a need," she comments, "whether it's serving a meal, re-organizing a file cabinet, or simply telling someone where to file for Social Security or any other governmental benefits." Those students completing 40 hours of service within any aspect of the program receive a special Dean's Commendation at the Annual Awards Ceremony.

Recently, Assistant Dean for Admissions Peggy McNally came to Daiker-Middaugh with an idea for Cleveland-Marshall pro bono students. McNally, a prize-winning short story writer, volunteers as a creative writing instructor for incarcerated women in the Women's Re-Entry Program, a project designed to help women recently released or about to be released from prison. Through her contact with inmates, McNally observed that, once freed, many women recently released or about to be released from prison. Through her contact with inmates, McNally observed that, once freed, many
CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FOLLOWING ALUMNI WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS TO THE 1997 OHIO BAR EXAM:

Michael Albanese
Scott Allen
Frances Allington
Michael Asseff
Michael Astrab
Eileen Bitterman
Gregory Boop

Megan Corsi
Debbie Csizsar
Michelle L. DeBaltzo
Michelle M. DeBaltzo
Andrew Derickson
Gary Deutsch
Matthew Ditchey
Michael Dreis
Jeffrey Dubin
Vincent Duckworth
Kevin Elbert
Ian Friedman
Sherry Fry
Ann Gammons
James Gemelas
Robert Gerberry
Richard Gerhardt
Andrew Goldwater
Amy Gozdanovic
Angela Greene
David Hamamey
William Hanna
Robert Hanneman
Christopher Harris
Jennifer Heinert
John Higgins
Eric Highman
John Hildebrand
Leonard Hoffman

Darya Jefferys
Erica Jones
Sean Jones
Joseph Klammer
Douglas Kutsko
Edward Lake
John Larrimer

Timothy Bowman
Susan Burge
Any Cacchione
Rachel Canada
Gwendolyn Ciolek
Marc Claybon
Maureen Connolly
Robert Cooper

Stacey McKinley, Adam Thurman, Jennifer McKeegan

Barbara Litten
Paul Lucas
Walter Lucas
John Lukes
Paul Malchesky
Christopher McClatchey
Jennifer McKeegan
Stacey McKinley
Christopher McMonagle
Michael McNamee
James Melone
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Paula Mindes
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Geoffrey Novak
Anthony Parker
Marietta Pavlidis
Shelly Peffer
Jeffrey Platko
Rashi Presswala
Aaron Reber
Theresa Richthammer
Anthony Rifici
Kellie Rubesne
Kate Ryan
Kendal Salley
Margarita Santos
Elizabeth Schmidt

Darnella Robertson, Tina Wecksler

Virginia Wallace, Frances Allington, Ellen Quinn
The Ohio District of the Internal Revenue Service in cooperation with Cleveland-Marshall College of Law will co-sponsor the Sixth Internal Revenue Service District Director’s Conference on Federal Wealth Transfer Taxation in the College of Law’s Moot Court Room on Wednesday, May 27, 1998. The District Director’s Conference will be a frank discussion of current issues as presented by a series of questions in each subject area raised by the panelists with a full explanation of divergent views where they exist. Questions will be submitted to Internal Revenue Service personnel by leading federal wealth transfer taxation practitioners. From the Internal Revenue Service National Office, George L. Masnik, Esq., Branch Chief, Pass-throughs and Special Industries, and Karen Carolan, Chief, Art Appraisal Services and Chair of the Art Advisory Panel, will be panelists. Also from the National Office, Karen Lewallen Sumler, Director, Estate and Gift Tax Administration, will give the luncheon address, “Directions of Estate and Gift Tax Administration – Policy Considerations.” In discussing the program, Associate Professor Louis B. Geneva of Cleveland-Marshall College of Law states that previous audiences of estate planning professionals (lawyers, accountants, financial planners and paralegals) have found participation by the Internal Revenue Service and the question and answer format much more enlightening than more traditional seminars. Topics this year will include:

- Estate of Emmanuel Trompeter – Revisiting Tax Fraud
- Gift Tax Audit Issues
- Gift Tax Finality – New Sections 2001(f) and 2504(c)
- New Developments in the Estate Tax Deductibility of Administration Expenses
- Common Problems Where Anticipated Non-Taxable Estates End Up Taxable
- Cincinnati Service Center Estate and Gift Tax Troubleshooting
- Valuation of Antiques and Rare Art – When to Use the Art Advisory Panel Procedure
- Considerations Relating to the New Disclaimer Regulations
- Family Limited Partnerships in the Crosshairs – Valuation Discounts and the Present Interest Exclusion.

Registration fees are $195 if paid before May 20, 1998, and $225 if paid on or after May 20, 1998. Walk-in registration will be accepted on the morning of the conference, May 27, 1998, between 8:00 and 8:30 a.m. at the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, 1801 Euclid. The program will take place from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and will qualify for 5 hours of CLE credit and 8 hours of CPE credit. For more information, please call Sandy Natran at (216) 687-2354.
SEVEN WEEKS IN THE WILD, WILD EAST

by Mike Meszaros

Note: Michael Meszaros '86 works for the United States Department of State. This is his second article for Law Notes. He wishes the editors to thank his wife, Mary Meszaros, for her patience during his travels. Thank you, Mary!

After his departure from Kazakhstan, Michael's supervisor received a letter commending him for his outstanding work in Almaty.

I am an Attorney Adviser for the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs. I wrote an article in the winter 1996 issue of Law Notes about my stay as the acting Consular Officer in Liberia. My latest foreign adventure took place in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Due to a sudden staffing gap at the U.S. Embassy in Almaty, I was asked to fill in as chief of the Consular Section for seven weeks. I left Washington on July 18, arriving in Almaty on July 20.

Kazakhstan was part of the former Soviet Union (abbreviated as the FSU). By area (2 million square miles), it is a huge country. The majority of the population is ethnic Kazakhstani, an oriental people. Ethnic Russians make up a substantial minority of the population. There are also ethnic Koreans, Germans and Turks. The country has substantial mineral wealth, the most important being oil deposits near the Caspian Sea. There is a large mountain range to the south of Almaty. The snow capped peaks are visible from the city. Otherwise, much of the land is steppe, which somewhat resembles the Great Plains of the American Midwest.

The Ambassador, A. Elizabeth Jones, is working hard to develop trade between the U.S. and Kazakhstan. The Embassy is aggressively encouraging the Kazakhstani government to adopt "free-market" policies. Working closely with Kazakhstani officials, the Ambassador has been quite successful in seeing that necessary reforms are adopted. Many U.S. companies, including several large law and accounting firms, have opened offices in Almaty. I heard from several sources that some lawyers who are eager to practice international law in an exotic location are often cured of this desire after a short stint in Almaty.

My job in the Consular Section was very similar to my work in Liberia. I adjudicated non-immigrant visas and checked to see immigrant visa applications were correctly completed. I also performed American Citizen Services, such as issuing passports, adjudicating reports of birth, notarizing documents, registering U.S. citizens and keeping the U.S. community informed of important news regarding their welfare. To help me, I had a staff of three foreign service nationals (FSNs).

The most important local news deals with crime. Increasingly, U.S. citizens and other foreigners are targeted by criminals for robbery. Some foreigners have been seriously injured in these attacks. The Ambassador addressed a "town meeting" of the concerned U.S. citizen community on July 29. The crime situation is exacerbated by the fact that some of the criminal gangs have police uniforms. These gangs often dress up as police, knock on the door of an apartment and hope that some unsuspecting person will let them in. The person would then be robbed and usually beaten. More commonly, foreigners are attacked when leaving restaurants and night clubs. I helped to revise the Consular Information Sheet (an informative flyer written by the Consular Bureau on every country in the world) to reflect this rising level of crime.

The behavior of some of the local police officials left much to be desired. They often stop foreigners and ask them to produce immediately their passports. If a person cannot do so, they are issued a "fine" on the spot. The U.S. Embassy recommends that U.S. citizens offer to produce the documentation at their hotel, workplace or other appropriate setting. Requests for payment of the fine are then usually abandoned. The police are often found at the sides of the main streets, pulling many cars over as they pass. The drivers, usually local Kazakhstani, must produce required documentation and the car must pass an "inspection." Again, the person has a choice: pay a "fine" on the spot or pay a much heavier official fine in court. Most opt for the former.

One night, after I arrived home from work, a "policeman" knocked at my door. I radioed the Embassy, refused to open the door and watched the "policeman" through the peephole. The "policeman" grew increasingly nervous and left after five minutes. My response was correct. Legitimate police will not usually depart after such a short time. In any event, it is difficult to break into apartments like the one I stayed in, which is not on the ground floor. My apartment had a huge steel door, which resembled a...
bank vault and had two locks. I then had a second, regular wooden door behind the big steel door. Most of the better apartments in Kazakhstan and the FSU are similar.

My work on the non-immigrant visa line was very challenging. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday I faced a rather bewildering array of theoretical physicists, nuclear scientists, music teachers, students drivers, and "new Russian/new Kazakhstani" entrepreneurs all wanting a visa order to be able to go to the United States. What made the work difficult was that many of the people who normally qualify for a visitor visa would actually be planning to stay in the United States. I also had to be vigilant regarding members of the Russian organized crime rings. The Russian Mafia has grown large in New York and Florida. It has ties to organized crime in Kazakhstan. I was ably assisted in doing the nonimmigrant visa interviews by the FSNs.

I arrived at the height of the student visa season, when the Embassy issues more visas, mainly to students and exchange visitors, than at any other time of the year. I put in many long days. Unlike my stay in Liberia, however, I was able to enjoy myself on the weekends. On one weekend, I went fishing with two gentlemen of Russian descent who worked with a travel agency. Alec and Anatoly took me to the Ili River, a large, broad stream that was perhaps a little bigger than the Potomac. We used Russian-made fishing tackle, best described in American terms as "Zebco from hell." (Fishermen will understand this allusion.) Several of the lures were exact Russian made copies of American lures. After catching a few fish that reminded me of the whitefish once common in Ohio, we had our evening meal of pork, chicken, tomatoes, cucumbers and vodka. The meal was under a spectacular display of stars, with several constellations and planets visible. When Russians/Kazakhstanis drink vodka, they usually accompany it with tomatoes and cucumbers. The brand we were drinking is called "Snow Leopard Vodka." In a few short hours,
we told many jokes and polished off three bottles. Surprisingly, I awoke early in the morning without a hangover.

In the morning, we caught several more fish. Anatoly then prepared a fish stew. I thought it was delicious. We then fished a little more, ate a watermelon and left for Almaty. A week later, I read the Embassy medical report, which urged Americans to avoid the local fish. Fortunately, I suffered no ill effects. Unfortunately, you cannot escape the high rate of crime in Kazakhstan, even out in the countryside. Throughout our meals, we had a semiautomatic pistol on the table. As Alec explained, this was in case we ran into "hooligans."

I also had the opportunity to go white-water rafting. The trip was organized by a local employee of the U.S. Embassy in Almaty who also works as a travel agent. Over 20 members of the expatriate community left Friday evening August 22 on an old Russian made bus. It took us over six hours, with a stop for food, to reach the Kyrgyz Republic, a country adjacent to Kazakhstan. After a quick sleep outdoors, we went rafting the next day on the Chu River, which flows through the Baom Canyon. The rafts actually resembled a catamaran. Two inflatable portions were held together by cross spars. We were strapped in while sitting on our knees on the inflatable portion. The river is rated category II to IV. I am not sure what that means, but I had a wild ride over some very exciting water. After rafting, we had a nice meal of borscht, smoked salmon, tomatoes, cucumbers, and vodka. Our guides then constructed a "banya," a tent filled with hot rocks, just like a sauna. After a short time in the banya, we jumped into the cool stream. After our dip, it was time for more vodka, then sleep.

The next day we hit the water again. The water level was down and it was much colder. Fortunately, everyone had a wet suit provided by our guides. We covered almost the same water as the day before, but because the water was lower, it was an even wilder ride. Four hours on the river went by quickly. We then ate a nice lunch and started on our way back to Almaty. On the trip back, we were treated to spectacular scenery as the slow moving bus made its way through the hills of the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan.

My last impression of Kazakhstan was formed while I was just walking about the city. Rollerblading teenagers, wearing their Chicago White Sox, Chicago Bulls and New York Yankee baseball hats backwards, often passed me. Although newly rich Russians/Kazakhstanis love their BMVs and Mercedes, Camaros, Firebirds and even Neons (there are seven Neons in Almaty) really turned heads. The radio stations play a lot of American music, although the mix is pretty weird (Louis Armstrong, followed by Nirvana, then Frank Sinatra). There is no question about the victor in the Cold War. The Americanization/Westernization of Kazakhstan, or at least Almaty, is going ahead at full speed.

I left Almaty on September 6. After a day of rest and recreation in Amsterdam, Netherlands, I was glad to land at Washington Dulles Airport. Kazakhstan is a most interesting, although somewhat wild, place. But if you enjoy things that are wild, then go there now.

In ten years or so, it might not be so wild.

Note: This article does not reflect the views or opinions of the United States government and/or the Department of State.
women confronted multiple legal problems—divorce problems, credit problems, custody and child-support problems, for instance. Daiker-Middaugh concurred that these were the kind of clients and the kinds of problems she had in mind for her students and her program.

Daiker-Middaugh hopes that interest in community service will expand to the point that every student will have some involvement in an aspect of the pro bono project. She expects that by the end of the school year, two hundred people (faculty, staff, students, and alumni) will have participated in one of her program's projects. Ideally, she would like to see a walk-in legal clinic at Cleveland-Marshall that will provide whatever service is necessary to whoever might need that service. She would also like to see Cleveland-Marshall more involved on a national scale. One of her colleagues is already heading students in that direction. Legal Writing Lecturer Beverly Blair '85 has organized students who advise and represent aliens in immigration hearings.

"Many people come to law school, especially to Cleveland-Marshall, so they can do this type of work and benefit the community," Daiker-Middaugh comments, "The pro bono project provides them this organized opportunity to see how their efforts can make a difference. It is something that we hope they will always carry with them whatever they may end up doing professionally."

For more information about participating in the Pro Bono Program, contact Pam Daiker-Middaugh at 216-687-6878 or drop by the Law & Public Policy Clinic offices in the old library on the ground floor of the law school. Cleveland-Marshall also provides other opportunities for students to gain practical experience while benefiting the community through its Fair Employment Practices Clinic and its Fair Housing Law Clinic.

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Dean's Column from page 3

and one of Cleveland-Marshall's founding principles. Our part-time evening program provides access to many men and women whose current employment and family obligations preclude the full-time study of law. Our Legal Career Opportunities Program (LCOP), now in its third decade of providing a special opportunity to law school applicants of all races and nationalities, permits us to consider our students' special experiences and strengths in the admission process. We are proud of our role in providing access to the legal profession to many generations of Clevelanders from all racial, religious, ethnic, and nationality groups. The strategic plan is looking at ways to build on this tradition.

Improving Physical Facilities

Cleveland-Marshall now has one of the finest law libraries in the nation. We also have 25,000 net square feet of underutilized space in the old law library. Converting this space into additional classrooms, faculty and staff offices, a Student Services Center, a Legal Writing and Research Center, a Clinical and Skills Training Center, a Trial Courtroom of the Future, and adequate Moot Court practice rooms is a necessary component of the law school we envision for the future.

Building our Endowment

The strategic planning discussions recognize the necessity of building an endowment that will support the educational program at Cleveland-Marshall. An expanded endowment will enable us to increase the level of scholarship assistance for law students and to support clinical legal education. The creation of endowed chairs and professorships will permit us to compete with better-endowed law schools for outstanding faculty members.

The Comprehensive Development Campaign

Some of the goals identified to date by the strategic planning process—reconfiguring the old law library and doubling our $7,000,000 endowment—are unattainable without a major fund-raising campaign. Later this year, I will have more to say about the Cleveland-Marshall Comprehensive Development Campaign that is in the planning stage. For now, let me say that we have been enormously encouraged by our campaign consultant and by your enthusiasm.

To reach our full potential Cleveland-Marshall must follow the lead of the great public law schools in this country and obtain not only the moral support of our alumni and our legal community but their financial support as well.

The Annual Fund

While we work on our plans for the
future and for our major campaign, we hope that the excitement of the Centennial, the strategic planning process, and the campaign increase the level of support for our Annual Fund Drive. The 1997-98 Annual Fund Drive, which lasts until June 30th, promises to be our most successful. I have recently sent all our graduates another letter with a special Centennial appeal as well as information about planned giving opportunities. If you have not yet contributed to the Annual Fund Drive, I hope you will do so. And if you have, I thank you and hope you will consider increasing your contribution to commemorate our Centennial.

A Special Thanks
As my first year as the Dean of Cleveland-Marshall moves into its final months, I want you to know how exhilarating this year has been. I have witnessed a great outpouring of affection and gratitude for this law school and for the legal education it has provided our graduates. I am deeply honored to be serving as your Dean, and I look forward to working closely with you in the years ahead.

Broad access to an excellent legal education at a reasonable cost is a fundamental mission of public education and one of Cleveland-Marshall's founding principles. Our part-time evening program provides access to many men and women whose current employment and family obligations preclude the full-time study of law.

New Life Members from page 17
Housing Advocate, Corporations Counsel for the Ohio Secretary of State, Ohio Assistant Attorney General, and a member of the international accounting firm of KPMG Peat Marwick in New York City.

Mr. Miller and his wife, Valerie, are currently residents of Falls Church, Virginia, and are the parents of two daughters, McKenzie and Casey.

Mr. Miller, Judge Donnelly and Mr. Nagler: the Law Alumni Association is proud to welcome you as Life Members!

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Cleveland-Marshall’s Centennial Signals the Birth of the Dean’s Council

By Elaine Skorich
Dean’s Council Chairperson

Cleveland-Marshall’s Centennial Celebration in September ushered in more than just a new century of quality legal education and an impressive new library facility: our 100th birthday also marked the initiation of a new student group—the Dean’s Council.

The brainchild of the Law Alumni Association and the Student Bar Association, the Dean’s Council is a student volunteer service group whose purpose is to take up where the Student Bar Association’s duties end. Open to students who have completed one year at C-M, Council members fill many roles for the school.

The Council’s maiden voyage began with their assistance with the Library Dedication/Alumni Reunion/Centennial Gala Weekend festivities. Not only were they instrumental in recruiting participants for the events, they also sold tickets, distributed programs, hosted luncheons, decorated, and even tended bar. (This is what you call the TOTAL law school experience...)

Council Members have also volunteered their services for the Visiting Scholar lecture series, the coordination of Edward A. Lebit Scholarship and service to the profession of Edward A. Lebit, one of Cleveland’s most accomplished tax attorneys and a 1965 graduate of Cleveland-Marshall.

Edward Lebit was born in Chicago, Illinois, and grew up in Cleveland. His 1958 bachelor’s degree was from Case Western Reserve University. In 1976 Mr. Lebit made national headlines when he drew up the contract for baseball’s first free agent, Jim “Catfish” Hunter, pitcher for the New York Yankees. Edward Lebit’s daughter, Lynne Lebit, is a 1994 graduate of the law school.

Joe Rodgers, with a 3.95 GPA, ranked first in both his first and second year classes at the law school. He is a native of Avon, Ohio, and has worked as a summer law clerk / extern for the Honorable Ann Aldrich, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. He is a 1994 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the College of Wooster. Following graduation, he will work with the law firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey.

Joe toured the McCarthy Lebit offices recently and was photographed with Daniel McCarthy ’54, Kenneth Liffman ’79, and Kimon Karas, partners in the firm. Mr. McCarthy is one of the original creators of the Lebit Scholarship Fund. In the decade since the Fund was established, it has grown substantially and helped relieve the financial burden of some of the law school’s most promising students.

Edward A. Lebit Scholarship Recipient

Kimon Karas, Daniel McCarthy, and Kenneth Liffman with award recipient Joe Rodgers

Joseph P. Rodgers has been named the 1997-98 recipient of the Edward A. Lebit Scholarship in tax law, a fund endowed at Cleveland-Marshall in 1989 by members of the law firm of McCarthy, Lebit, Crystal & Haiman. The scholarship memorializes the life and service to the profession of Edward A. Lebit, one of Cleveland’s most accomplished tax attorneys and a 1965 graduate of Cleveland-Marshall.

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1945
Judge Jean Murrell Capers was inducted into the Ohio Women's Hall of Fame by Governor George V. Voinovich. Judge Capers continues to practice law from her office on Euclid Ave.

1955
After 19 years of service as a referee and magistrate of the Garfield Heights Municipal Court, Jack Monnin has retired.

1961
CMLAA Honorary Trustee Judge Anthony O. Calabrese, Jr. of the Court of Common Pleas was the Italian American Brotherhood Club's 1997 Honoree of the Year.

1966
CMLAA Life Member Stanley Morganstern has been retained as General Editor of the Domestic Relations Journal of Ohio and as Co-General Editor of Baldwin's Ohio Domestic Relations Law.

1968
Robert B. Sanders, formerly Senior Vice President of Maxus Investment Group, has recently announced the formation of Robert B. Sanders & Associates, LLC. The firm will provide wealth management and investment advisory services for high income individuals, corporations, trusts and employee retirement plans on a fee-for-service basis. Mr. Sanders services clients throughout the Midwest and in Florida. He serves on the Boards of the Cleveland Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation and the Joint Educational Loan Committee of the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland. He and his wife, Linda, live in Moreland Hills.

1970
James W. Burke, Jr. has been appointed to the Supreme Court Rules Advisory Committee for a two-year term beginning January 1, 1998.

1973
James Mitchell Brown of Brown and Margolius, LPA, gave two presentations at the National Organization of Social Security Claimants Representatives' annual meeting in Chicago. He also delivered a sermon at Beth Tikvah Synagogue in Hoffman Estates, Illinois, and was a featured speaker at Woodlands Community Temple's Selichot in White Plains, New York. Mr. Brown has given speeches throughout the world on social justice issues.

Emery W. Smith is the Associate General Counsel of Cleveland-Cliffs, Inc.

1974
Hon. Michael J. Corrigan

Common Pleas Court Judge Michael J. Corrigan, a former trial attorney in the Cuyahoga Prosecutor's office, was appointed to a seat on the Eighth District Court of Appeals by Governor George V. Voinovich. He will stand for election in November for a full six-year term.

1975
Donna M. Flammang has become a partner in the law firm of Kelley McCann & Livingstone. She was formerly General Counsel, Vice President and Corporate Secretary of Acme-Cleveland Corp.

CMLAA Life Member and Past President Deborah Lewis Hiller was honored at the Crain's Cleveland Business "Women of Influence" Luncheon which recognized 87 of the most prominent women in Cleveland.

1976
Kenneth Baker addressed the national convention of the American Society of Home Inspectors on the Legal Aspects of Home Inspections. He is a partner in the law firm of Javitch, Block, Eisen & Rathbone and focuses his practice on business litigation, franchising, and corporate law.

Harold W. Fuson, Jr. was the recipient of the Illinois Press Association's James C. Craven Freedom of the Press Award. Mr. Fuson is Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and a Director of the Copely Press, Inc., which publishes 12 daily newspapers in California and Illinois, with a circulation of 750,000.

Edmond F. Notebaert was elected to the Board of Trustees for Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is the President and Chief Executive Officer of The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and The Children's Hospital Foundation.

Robert G. Siebers, Chief Financial Officer of National City Corp., was promoted to Vice Chairman. He will continue to oversee finance, mergers and acquisitions, institutional trust and other administrative functions.

Judge Shirley Strickland Saffold was elected President of the American Judges Association (AJA) and is the first African American to hold the position.

Martin A. Weisberg has joined the Akron-based Jentner Financial Group as an associate concentrating in money management and retirement planning.

1977
Carey N. Gordon has been transferred to USAID Cambodia from USAID Abidjan, Ivory Coast, where he will continue as contracting officer for USAID.
F. Ronald O'Keefe will head the Corporate and Securities Section of Hahn Loeser & Parks LLP. He will also continue in his current position as co-chairman of the Business Practice Area.

1979

Peter N. Kirsanow has been named partner of the law firm of Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff L.L.P. His practice of law focuses on representing management in employment-related litigation as well as in contract negotiations, NLRB proceedings, EEO matters and arbitration.

Richard G. Lillie has been appointed to the Court of Common Pleas to replace Judge Michael J. Corrigan. He will run in the general election in November.

1980

Richard C. Alkire and Andrew P. Krembs have formed the law offices of Krembs & Alkire LLP, with a concentration on personal injury. Mr. Alkire was recently installed as President of the Cleveland Academy of Trial Lawyers. He was also appointed an Eighth District Trustee of the Ohio Academy of Trial Lawyers and was appointed to the Board of Commissioners of Grievances and Discipline of the Ohio Supreme Court, for the term ending Dec. 31, 1999.

Mark R. Greenfield has become a member of the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Big Brothers/Big Sisters Association of Cleveland.

1981

David P. Burke has been appointed Co-Chair of the Substantive State Tax Law Committee, Chair of the Intangible Personal Property Tax Task Force, and a member of the Long Range Planning Committee of the Tax Section of The Florida Bar for 1997-1998. He has also been named Secretary and Counsel of the Tampa Bay Partnership Regional Research and Education Foundation, Inc.

Kathleen Grady has joined the Cleveland law firm of Reminger & Reminger Co. where she will practice in the probate, estate planning and business practice. She was formerly Of Counsel for Cowden, Humphrey & Sarlson in Cleveland.

Frank U. Sowell, Jr. has been named Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Urban League of Greater Cleveland.

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1982

Linda Bluso, founding partner of Buckley, King & Bluso, was honored at the Crain's Cleveland Business "Women of Influence" Luncheon, which recognized 87 of the most prominent women in the Cleveland area.

Suzanne M. Nigro has been named a trustee at large of the Ohio Women's Bar Association. She practices employee-side employment law at the Cleveland law firm of Rubenstein, Novak, Einbund & Pavlik.

CMLAA Vice President Laura A. Williams is the Director of Mayor Michael White's Office of Equal Opportunity.

Stephen Young is the proud father of a second child born in September and named Sophia Peyton Young.

1983

Kathleen Bittinger Craig was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Previously she was an assistant county prosecutor and supervisor of the grand jury unit, a position she held since 1994.

James A. King, Jr. has joined the Boeing Company in Philadelphia, Pa., as in-house chief counsel for V-22 Osprey and RAH-66 Comanche programs and various local legal matters. He continues to serve as senior JAG reservist at the Air Force Office of Scientific Research at Bolling Air Force Base.

Scott B. Schaffer has been named Director of Development for Corporate and Foundation Relations at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine. He will be responsible for the school's development strategy for corporate and foundation giving.

1984

Elizabeth Peterson-Wakefield has been appointed to the Publication Board of the General Practice, Solo & Small Firm Section of the American Bar Association.

Susan Clark has been named the new Vice President-Administration for Latin America at Reltec Corporation, a provider of wireless and wireline communications products.

1985

Dave Waldorf has been promoted to project manager for THE HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT Ltd., which provides human resource services and staffing for businesses, corporations, and nonprofit organizations in Northeast Ohio.

Debra E. Roy has joined the law firm of Reminger & Reminger Co., L.P.A.

1986

Jack Weisensell was named fellow of the Akron Bar Association Foundation and was added to the Advisory Board of the Cuyahoga Falls Branch YMCA. Mr. Weisensell is a partner in the Akron law firm of Amer Cunningham Brennan Co., LPA.

1987

John F. Corrigan has joined the Cleveland law firm of Climaco, Climaco, Lefkowitz & Garofoli where he will concentrate on civil litigation and personal injury cases.

Kathleen Kordeleski has become an associate with the law firm Duvin, Cahn & Hutton. She was previously an Assistant General Counsel for the International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine and Furniture Workers, AFL-CIO in Washington.

Charles G. Pona has been re-elected to a two-year term as Vice-President of the National Association of Retail Collection Attorneys (NARCA). Pona is a partner in the law firm of Weltman, Weinberg & Reis Co., L.P.A.

James E. Tavens celebrated his marriage to Sheryl Lynn Gold in June at the Cleveland Marriott Downtown. He is currently an attorney in private practice in Cleveland and a member of the CMLAA Board of Trustees.

1988

Sally J. Klock is Vice President of operational services and Chief Operating officer at the Geauga Regional Hospital. She was previously Director of Risk Management and Patient Affairs.

Michael Skindell was elected to serve as City Councilman in Lakewood, Ohio.

Robert D. Vilsack has been named Vice-President, Secretary and General Counsel of Cleveland's Medusa Corporation. He was the former Vice President, Secretary and General counsel at Figgie International Inc.
Alumni Happenings

1988
Bruce H. Illes has been named a principal with the Cleveland law firm Smith and Condeni Co.

James E. Foerstner has become an associate and senior trial attorney with the law firm of Marshall, Dennehey, Warner, Coleman & Goggin, located in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He will practice in the firm's liability department.

Sean Gallagher was appointed to the bench of the Cleveland Municipal Court.

Jeffrey Huth, Edele Passalacqua, and Patricia Seifert are partners in the law firm of Passalacqua and Seifert.

Laurie G. Steiner has been elected a member of the law firm of Budish & Solomon Ltd. of Pepper Pike. She will serve as chair of the estate planning, probate and Medicaid areas.

1989
Christopher A. Anselmo has joined the law firm of Waldheger, Coyne & Associates Co. where he will focus on business and corporate law, estate planning, real estate and taxation.

1990
Lisa A. Flegel has joined the Avon Lake law firm of Smith & Smith where she will work in estate planning and probate.

John J. Luecken, Jr. has been elected new shareholder of the Akron law firm Brouse & McDowell, where his practice concentrates on transactional business law and real estate law.

Patrick J. Rhoa joined the Cleveland law firm of Walter & Haverfield as an associate in the litigation department. Mr. Rhoa has two sons, Luke, age 4, and John Emmett, age 2.

1991
Dirk E. Riemschneider has joined the law firm of Buckingham, Doolittle & Burroughs, LLP where he will practice in the Trial Department (Medical Malpractice).

Stephen C. Sutton is an associate with Millisor & Nobil Co., LPA, with a concentration on employment law litigation.

1992
Carmen R. Adams was featured in Crain's Cleveland Business "40 Under 40," which annually recognizes 40 people under the age of 40 who have "made their mark" on Northeast Ohio. Ms. Adams is an attorney with Calfee, Halter & Griswold, a new mother, and the legal chairperson of the United Negro College Fund Telethon fund-raising committee.

Jayne Jakubaitis has joined Arter & Hadden as an associate.

Y. Marie Paratto has joined Ernst & Young as a tax consultant manager concentrating on the health care industry.

1993
Leigh Anne Bowling has joined the law firm of Kaufman & Cumberland Co., LPA where she will practice in the business litigation section. Ms. Bowling is currently enrolled in the LLM Taxation program at Case Western Reserve University School of Law.

Jennifer E. Peck has joined the law firm of Budish & Solomon as an associate, where she will focus on estate planning and probate, including estate and trust income taxation.

Thomas W. Ostrowski and Peter K. Shelton have joined the Cleveland office of Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff, LLP as associates in the corporate and securities practice group.

CMLAA Trustee Michelle and Brendan Sheehan are the proud parents of their first child, Erin, who was born in January and weighed 9 pounds.

1994
Ann Caresani has joined the Cleveland office of Porter Wright Morris & Arthur in the employee benefits and business area.

Andrew J. Dorman has joined the Westlake law firm of Waldheger, Coyne & Associates Co.

Michael T. Spisak has accepted a position at the law firm of Eastman & Smith in Toledo, Ohio, where he will concentrate on the area of labor litigation.
Matthew J. Baumgartner is the new president of Foundation Software Inc., a Strongsville producer of software for the construction industry. Mr. Baumgartner joined the company in 1996 as chief operating officer.

Marilena DiSilvio has joined the Cleveland law firm of Reminger & Reminger Co. where she will practice in the medical malpractice department.

Steven A. Eisenberg has joined McDonald, Hopkins, Burke & Haber Co. as a member of its health law department.

David R. Grant has been named an associate with the Cleveland law firm of Smith and Condeni Co. He will focus on personal injury, wrongful death litigation, and civil matters.

CMLAA Trustee Karen E. Hamilton has been named President of the Cleveland chapter of Delta Theta Phi, a national law fraternity. She has accepted a position with Dennis Jackson in Columbus.

Rebecca Lasky has joined Coopers & Lybrand LLP as a tax senior associate.

Margaret M. Metzinger has joined the Cleveland law firm of Climaco, Climaco, Lefkowitz & Garofoli where she will concentrate on probate, personal injury and asbestos-related law.

Michael Larabee is an associate with the Medina firm of Larabee and Hertrick.

Kevin P. McGrath has joined Cleveland Real Estate Partners as an associate in the consulting group and will work in the governmental relations and telecommunications division.

Audra J. Zarlenga has joined the law firm of Thompson Hine & Flory. She will practice in their litigation department, focusing on construction litigation and transactions and general real estate matters.

L. Bryan Carr has joined the law firm of Carr, Fenell and Carbone Co. as an associate in the areas of civil and business litigation, municipal and domestic relations law.

Judith Cary was appointed to the position of attorney advisor in the Office of Hearings and Appeals of the Social Security Administration.

Sandra De Balzo joined the Judge Advocate General's (JAG) Office as an attorney.

Anne Eisenhower is a Medina County Assistant County Prosecutor in the juvenile division.

Melody L. Harness of the Law Office of Hickman & Lowder has joined the National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys, Inc.

Karl D. Kelly was admitted to the Florida Bar. He is currently attending the University of Miami School of Law to earn his LL.M. in International Law.

Catherine A. Kroll has joined Willis Corroon Corp. of Ohio as a vice president in the Cleveland office. She will be responsible for the production and service of major risk management accounts with an emphasis on claims management and global programs.

Michael S. Owendoff has joined the law firm of Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff LLP as an associate in the Real Estate Practice Group. He will focus his practice on commercial leasing, acquisitions, development and construction matters.

Manav H. Raj is associated with the Medina firm of Marco, Marco & Bailey.

Daniel A. Romaine is an associate with the insurance defense firm of Quandt, Giffels & Buck.

Gregory S. Scott has become associated with the law firm of Lowe, Eklund & Wakefield LLP.

Mark J. Stockman has been named associate counsel of a Twinsburg-based building and development company.

Robin Wilson has joined the law firm of Kaufman & Cumberland Co., L.P.A. where she will practice in the firm's business litigation section. She most recently was a member of the Civil Division of the Stark County Prosecutor's Office.
1997

Scott S. Allen has joined the Cleveland creditor rights law firm of Weltman, Weinberg & Reis as an associate in the commercial law department.

Timothy M. Bowman has become associated with the law firm of Cooper & Forbes.

Maureen McKenna DeVito is the new president of the Notre Dame Club of Cleveland. She is currently employed at DeVito Consulting.

Jeffrey E. Dubin has joined the creditors' law firm of Javitch, Block, Eisen & Rathbone as an associate.

Vincent L. Duckworth and his wife are celebrating the birth of their son, Jacob Anthony Duckworth, born in September. Vince is presently clerking for Hon. Thomas F. Bryant, 3rd District Court of Appeals in Lima, Ohio.

Jennifer McKeegan has accepted a position as law clerk to Common Pleas Court Judge Nancy Russo '82.

June E. Rickey has joined the law firm of Calfee, Halter & Griswold LLP as an associate in their intellectual property department.

Tracy Wilson Smirnoff has become associated with the law firm of Calfee, Halter & Griswold LLP. She will work in their corporate group.

Adam J. Thurman has become associated with the law office of Herbert Palkovitz, where he will practice in the area of family law.

IN MEMORIAM

James L. Russell '25
Frances Lennie Snider '26
Paul J. Hritz '41
Joseph A. Mosinski '42
Elsie R. Tarcai '42
Cecil P. Mauk '45
Howard J. Chesler '47
Carl C. Heintel '49
Clarence E. McLeod '49
Frank T. Nicklawsky '50
George W. Van Pelt '51
Joseph A. Cachat '52
Robert C. Senor '53
Robert J. Lasco '54
Donna J. Rabbitt '54
James B. Taylor '54
George R. LaCava '55
Eric O. Winnar '57
Thomas M. Shaughnessy '63
Nora M. Friel '70
Irene E. Svete '70
Dwight A. Miller '71
Debra J. Smith '72
Patrick L. Gerity '73
Melvin M. Gross
Marvin Melamed
Thomas D. Weiler

TERRIFIC TRIO!

1995 commencement speaker Donna Shalala, Hon. Lesley Brooks Wells and Edna Shalala
by Rosa M. DelVecchio, Ph.D.


David Barnhizer's book THE WARRIOR LAWYER: POWERFUL STRATEGIES FOR WINNING LEGAL BATTLES was published by Bridge Street Books. Beginning with a two-week trip to Mongolia in August, Professor Barnhizer accepted the position of consultant to the Mongolian government for 1997-1998, during which time he will draft the Mongolian environment and development strategy. In October, Professor Barnhizer spoke at the UCLA International Clinical Conference, and then at the Fourth International Aquaculture Conference in Guayaquil, Ecuador, where he spoke to Ecuadorian industry representatives.

Susan J. Becker '83 delivered a lecture at the law school on “The Ins and Outs of Sexual Preference: A Professional and Personal Perspective” for the Coalition on Equal Rights in October. In November Dean Becker presented a 90-minute CLE program on "Discovery Dilemmas Posed by Former Employees" to 50 lawyers at the Cleveland office of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue; the program was videotaped for presentation at other offices of Jones, Day.

Beverly J. Blair '85 published an article on “Sex Offenders: Expanded Registration Requirements” in The Vindicator. In June, she was one of twelve U.S. volunteers to go on a Habitat for Humanity mission to assist in building houses in Totonicapan, Guatemala. Legal Writing Instructor Blair gave two addresses on the experience—the first at the Winter Haven Florida Rotary Club in July and the second before the law school’s Hispanic Student Bar Association in October.

For the third consecutive year, Paul Carrington represented the law school by serving as an usher for the CSU President’s Convocation in October.

Phyllis L. Crocker delivered two presentations at a Death Penalty Seminar, a CLE program held in Columbus in November: “Child Abuse and Mitigation: Uncovering the Unspeakerable” and “New Ideas in Mitigation: Looking Beyond a Bad Childhood.” This seminar was sponsored by the Ohio Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers and was approved as a Death Penalty Trial Seminar that may be used in fulfilling the requirements for specialized training in death penalty cases under Rule 20. Professor Crocker’s article on “Concepts of Culpability and Deathworthiness: Differentiating Between Guilt and Punishment in Death Penalty Cases” was published in the Fordham Law Review.

In November Pamela Daiker-Middaugh ’88 coordinated a live broadcast on “Law Schools and Social Responsibility” from the Moot Courtroom by Dee Perry, host of WCFN’s “Around Noon” show.

Several articles by Dena S. Davis were published. "Cochlear Implants and the Claims of Culture? A Response to Lane and Grodin" appeared in the Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal. Capital University Law Review published her article on "The Child's Right to an Open Future: Yoder and Beyond." Professor Davis published two articles in a Cloning Symposium issue of Jurimetrics: Journal of Law, Science, and Technology. Professor Davis wrote the Introduction for this issue as well as an article entitled “What's Wrong with Cloning?”

Louise P. Dempsey '81 coordinated the Cleveland-Marshall information booth at the Cleveland Bar Association's first annual Law Show in December. Other law school faculty and staff who assisted Dean Dempsey in working on the show and staffing it included Errol Ashby, Jack Guttenberg, Janice Patterson, Marie Rehmoe, Michael Slinger, Steven H. Steinglass, and Sonia Winner '90. In October-November, Dean Dempsey attended Law School Admission Council student recruitment forums in Houston, Texas, and Boston, Massachusetts.

Joel J. Finer's article on "Therapists's Liability to the Falsely Accused for Inducing Illusory Memories of Childhood Sexual Abuse — Current Remedies and a Proposed Statute" was published in the Cleveland-Marshall Journal of Law and Health.

Paul Finkelman edited SLAVERY AND THE LAW, a collection of essays published in 1997 by Madison House, and he contributed two essays to the book: "Introduction: The Centrality of Slavery In American Legal Development" and "Chief Justice Horblower of New Jersey and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793." As the law school's Baker and Hostetler Visiting Professor, Dr. Finkelman has been active in several speaking engagements. In September he delivered a paper on "Lincoln and Race" at a conference on the Civil War in the Mid-West sponsored by the National Archives and the Chicago Historical Society. In October Professor Finkelman delivered the law school's 1997 Baker and Hostetler Lecture on "Baseball and the Rule of Law." Also in October, in addition to speaking at a symposium in honor of retiring historian Ralph Ketcham at Syracuse University, Dr. Finkelman gave lectures on "The Second Amendment and the Ratification of the Constitution" at the University of Utah and then presented a paper on "Slavery and the Constitution" at the University of Utah Legal Theory Workshop. In November Professor
Finkelman chaired a session and commented on papers on defining race in nineteenth-century law at the Southern Historical Association Meeting in Atlanta.

In October Joan Flynn was sworn in as a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and she attended the Supreme Court oral argument in *Allentown Mack v. National Labor Relations Board*, a case in which two of Professor Flynn's articles were cited extensively to the Court. In November, Professor Flynn spoke on “Update Labor Decisions: Supreme Court and Circuit Courts” at the National Labor Relations Board Region 8 Labor Law Seminar.

David Forte was appointed Adjunct Scholar at the Ashbrook Institute of Ashland University and sat as Acting Judge for the Lakewood Municipal Court. His article on “Liberty and the Good Life” was published in *Religion and Liberty*. Over the months of September through November, Professor Forte lectured on the place of religion after the voiding of the Religion Freedom Restoration Act at Case Western Reserve Law School, Oklahoma University Law School, Oklahoma City University Law School, and the University of Michigan School of Law. In addition, Professor Forte participated in two colloquia: “Personal and Political Liberty in the Book of Mormon” in Salt Lake City in September and “Liberty and Popular Government” in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in October.

Jack A. Guttenberg participated in several CLE programs in the fall. In November he delivered two presentations: “The Law of Taxable Process — A 1997 Perspective” at the Miller Institute and Ohio Board of Commissioners on Grievances and Discipline program, and “Forming and Terminating the Attorney-Client Relationship” for the Cincinnati Bar Association. Dean Guttenberg moderated a discussion on the “Curriculum Planning Committee Report on Clinical Education at Cleveland-Marshall” at a Faculty Seminar held at the law school in November.

In October Candice Hoke spoke on the topic of “Is the New Federal Welfare Reform Act An Act Actually ‘Devolution’ of Power to the States?” at a Faculty Seminar at the law school.

Dennis Keating and Kermit Lind delivered a faculty presentation at the law school on “Settlement in the U.S. v. Parma Racial Housing Discrimination Case” in October.

In October the new Law Library building was the site of the monthly meeting of the Cleveland Law Librarians Association. Law firms, corporate, and bar association librarians enjoyed a tour of the new Law Library following the meeting.


Margaret McNally attended Law School Admission Council student recruitment forums in New York in September and Chicago in October. In November Dean McNally went on several recruitment trips in Ohio including Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Bowling Green, Miami, Kent, Wooster and John Carroll.

Karin Mika's article on “Innovative Teaching Methods and Practical Uses of Literature in Legal Education” was published in the *Whittier Law Review*, and the Creighton Law Review published an article that she co-authored with Aaron J. Reber on “Internet Jurisdictional Issues: Fundamental Fairness in a Virtual World.”

Kevin O’Neill delivered his sixth annual lecture at Squire, Sanders & Dempsey on “Trends Last Term in the Supreme Court’s Constitutional Jurisprudence” in July. Professor O’Neill delivered three lectures in October: “The First and Fourth Amendment Rights of Students” at a School Law CLE Seminar in Columbus; “Freedom of Expression in Traditional Public Fora: A Review
and Critique of Recent Developments in the Courts" at a seminar on "Privacy and Free Expression in America: A Critical Assessment" co-hosted by the Cuyahoga County Bar Association and the ACLU of Ohio; "The Importance of Pro Bono Experience and Community Service to Law Students and Attorneys" for the law school's Pro Bono Program and Student Public Interest Law Organization.

Heidi Gorovitz Robertson delivered a presentation entitled "A Folio Views Infobase as Course Materials for Environmental Law" at a Faculty Seminar at the law school in September.

Michael J. Slinger was the first recipient of the Distinguished Law Librarian Award from the University of Notre Dame's Kresge Law Library, where Professor Slinger hosted a seminar in the fall at which he discussed the career of law librarian.

Former C-M Dean Steven R. Smith, President and Dean of California Western School of Law, visited the law school in November to address the faculty on "The Future of Legal Education in the United States."

David Snyder spoke on "The Law of Contract and the Concept of Change: Ruminations on Law Reform and Contract Modification" at a Faculty Seminar at the law school in October.

Lloyd Snyder and Jack Guttenberg jointly participated in several CLE activities in December. They coordinated the Ohio CLE Institute Professional Responsibility Workshop in Cleveland and Columbus, where they also delivered presentations, and they spoke on "Professional Responsibility for Legal Aid Attorneys" at ABLE (Advocates for Basic Legal Equality) in Toledo and at the Cleveland Legal Aid Society. Professor Snyder and Dean Guttenberg also published a 1998 SUPPLEMENT to their book LAW OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN OHIO with Anderson Publishing Company.

Barbara J. Tyler co-authored an article, "Blinded by the Hype: Shifting the Burden When Manufacturers Engage in Direct to Consumer Advertising of Prescription Drugs," with Robert A. Cooper that was published in the Vermont Law Review.

The introductory comments that Robert P. Wasson, Jr. gave at a panel on "Split Personalities: Teaching and Scholarship in Nonstereotypical Areas of the Law" at the First Annual Northeastern People of Color Legal Scholarship Conference were published in the Western New England Law Review.


Frederic White was appointed the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury Foreman by the Honorable Judge Eileen Gallagher for the September 1997 term. He was also appointed a member of the Tutorial and Testing Committee of the Mayor of Cleveland's Task Force on Minority Recruitment. As Trustee Liaison, Dean White attended a meeting of the Program and Services Committee of the Law School Admission Council in Quebec in September. Dean White delivered two Keynote Addresses in October — the first at the Leadership and Excellence Employer Luncheon of the Coordinators of the 11th Annual Black Law Student Association Midwest Minority Recruitment Conference, and the second at the First Annual Landlords Conference sponsored by the Fair Housing Contact Service, the University of Akron Law School, and the Akron Community Foundation. Also in November, he spoke to an audience of Section 8 landlords at a Workshop on Landlord and Tenant Responsibilities at the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority Annual Landlord Training Conference, which was held at the CSU Convocation Center. In November, Dean White addressed participants in the Educational Talent Search and Strive Toward Excellence Program at a Career Workshop at the University of Akron, and he also made an appearance on WCPN's live broadcast of Around Noon show, the theme of which was "Law Schools and Social Responsibility."

James Wilson's "Commentary: Noam Chomsky and Judicial Review" was published in the Cleveland State Law Review. Professor Wilson delivered a faculty presentation at the law school in September on "The Structures of Republican Empires."

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Spring 1998 59
Khara Singer, second-year law student, discussed her experiences as a White House intern on the national news magazine, "Dateline NBC."

Assistant Professor Joan Flynn’s article, "The Cost and Benefits of 'Hiding the Ball': NLRB Policymaking and the Failure of Judicial Review," was cited by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia in Allentown Mack Scales & Serv. Inc. v. NLRB, 1998 WL 23154 (1/26/98).
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT

Please keep us informed for Alumni Happenings (and correct mailing address)

Name: ________________________________
Class of: ______________________________
Address: ______________________________
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Phone: ________________________________

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

Mail to: Mary McKenna, Executive Director
Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association
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Cleveland, Ohio 44115

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