2-15-1974

1974 Vol. 22 No. 8

Cleveland-Marshall

THE GAVEL

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

Volume 22 * Number 8 * February 15, 1974

NOT CLOWNING BUT DROWNING

BY TOM ATZBERGER

It seems so obvious as not to need saying. But it does need saying. It needs saying because here at C-M it is not being done. Immediately, of course, the question as to what is a good legal education arises. Defining it is no easy task, for it has as many varied meanings as there are employed lawyers. Combatativeness, confidence, coolness, quickness of mind, sharpness of wit, and all the other things of which Marshall students are made certainly are part of the winning lawyer image. Every talent one can bring to bear on his cause must be employed to best advantage. It logically follows from that that the objective of legal education is to develop those skills. It also appears from that that doing such complete development is an impossible task for any institution. The law school years must concentrate on the essential skills, and merely allude to or lightly touch the secondary. This is where there is room for improvement at C-M.

There is a sine qua non in legal education. It is essential. It is basic. It is irreplaceable. It is very obvious. It is knowledge of the law.

Knowledge of the law in its most useful form should be the overriding concern of every activity the student engages in. That statement raises a need to further define the term useful. By way of illustration a question could be posed. If a student spent three hours of study for every hour in class during the unravelling of a nine hour course such as contracts, he would in that time have spent 810 hours outside of class working on that subject alone. Would it be too much to ask of a student at the end of such a period of study to outline the law of contracts, define the important terms and explain the major concepts? How close to doing that can you come? How about the other courses you have had, say Torts? or Civil Procedure? Is the knowledge you have, now that those courses are behind you, what you would call useful?

see CLOWNS -DROWN page 3

JOBS

In our present society we must try to continually create more jobs. Mostly they turn out to be non-essential non-satisfying jobs. Just busy work. In a Free World we will do the reverse. We'll be continually cutting down on the number of jobs so that each of us will be able to work less hours.

WANNA HELP?

Help us build a free world without war, pollution, sexism, racism, money and job hassles. Send a stamped addressed long envelope for non-religious "Free World Concept" information. Little Free Press, 715 E. 14 Street, Minneapolis, Mn. 55404.

CAREER OPPURTUNITIES AT CLEVELAND-MARSHALL

On February 18th at 4:15 in the student lounge, the law school in conjunction with the Bar Association of Greater Cleveland will present a panel discussion designed to aid law students in obtaining employment or beginning a practice.

The program is directed primarily towards second year day students and third year night students, who are undecided and perhaps perplexed by various questions as they begin their final year. The program will have several keynote speakers and will be moderated by Norman L. Mendelsohn Esq. Part of the program will be directed towards oppurtunities availableand the types of practices available to students. Among these are practice in government - federal, state and local, Corporate - in house, large law firms, medium and small law firms, Individual Practice, Legal Aid, Prosecutor's Office and Justicaid. These areas will be probed in regards to attorney's functions, time commitments - types of persons sought, salary, etc.

Other points to be discussed at the Career Oppurtunities Panel will be what should be done while in school - course work, class standing, Grade Point Average, benefits of extra-curricular activities, etc. Also, discussion will be presented on interviewing, potential employers, resumes', Bar Exams and so on.

February 18th should be convenient to most students since the law school will have classes on President's Day and most Federal and State Agencies, which employ many night students, will be closed. This should enable more flexibility to the evening students.

A lot of planning and foresight has gone into this program. It should be good. The distinguished panelists will discuss the oppurtunities in their area, hiring practices, standards and criteria, what a new lawyer may expect in the association, the areas of concentration and degree of liberty allowed a new associate. Thereafter the panelists will be available for more extensive discussion in an informal manner.

Members of the panel will include Gary Bryenton, Kiely Cronin, Carol Emerling, Lyonel Jones, Dale Powers, The Hon. Herbert Whiting and William J. Williams. Each panelist is a specialist in the areas previously mentioned and the panel promises an enlightening and provacative presentation for all.

NOTE: Chesterfield Smith, president of the American Bar Association will visit the Law School on the 15th of February around 10:00 a.m. More information should be available from the Dean's office.

CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW ... MAYBE

BY RICHARD MUSAT

Last year an article appeared in THE GAVEL (Vol. 21, No. 9) entitled FREEDOM OF THE PRESS? The theme of the article was that First Amendment rights were being whittled away by the Nixon court and various administrative agencies. (viz. Office of Telecommunications Policy)Perhaps it has become clearer to more individuals that not only the first amendment, but Civil Liberties in general are under devastating attack.

> "Enlightened choice by an informed citizenry is the basic ideal upon which an open society is premised, and a free press is thus indispensable to a free society. Not only does the press enhance personal self-fulfillment by providing the people with the widest possible range of fact and opinion, but it is also an incontestable pre-condition of self-government."
>
> --Justices Stewart, Brennan and Marshall dissenting in the Earl Caldwell case.

Let's take a look at the judicial attack of the First Amendment. In a recent case a Federal court actually banned all reports of a public hearing. Cast against a backdrop of assassination and political intrigue, the case began when Frank Stewart, a VISTA worker active in civil rights endeavors in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was indicted in Louisiana State Court on a charge of conspiracy to murder the mayor of Baton Rouge...Stewart relying on a full arsenal of Federal Civil Rights statutes, sought to foreclose the pending state prosecution by seeking injunctive relief from federal court.

...The District Court held a Younger v. Harris hearing limited solely to the question of whether the state prosecutorial motive was legitimate or contrived.

Dickinson and Adams were newspaper reporters employed by the City Press and assigned to cover that hearing for the Morning Advocate and the Star Times. During the course of the morning's proceedings the Judge pronounced an order from the bench that stated, inter alia,

> "It is ordered that no, no report of the testimony taken in this case today shall be made in any newspaper, or by radio or television or by any other news media."

Notwithstanding that order, and with admitted knowledge that their actions violated its terms, Dickinson and Adams wrote articles for their newspapers summarizing the day's testimony in detail. After a show cause order was issued and following a hearing thereon, the district court found them guilty of criminal contempt for knowingly having violated the court order. They were both sentenced to pay a $300 fine.

The contempt conviction was appealed. In upholding the conviction the court held,

> "...an injunction duly issuing out of a court having subject matter and personal jurisdiction MUST BE OBEYED irrespective of the ultimate validity of the order. Invalidity is no defense to criminal contempt."

Upon remand the district court was ordered to determine "whether the judgement of contempt or the punishment thereof would still be deemed appropriate in light of the fact that the order disobeyed was constitutionally infirm."

The district court found that it was indeed still appropriate and affirmed the conviction. United States v. Dickinson 465 F. 2d 496 (5th Cir. 1972) and 476 F. 2d 313 (5th Cir. 1973). The United States Supreme Court denied Certiorari, 94 S. CT. 270.

In July 1973, the Florida Supreme Court upheld that state's right of reply statute which required newspapers who "assail the personal character of any candidate for nomination or for election in any election..." to give that candidate space in its columns to reply to the attack. (Tornillo v. The Miami Herald, case No. 43,009, July 1973)

Some courts still recognize the significance of Civil Liberties in a rather unusual case-in view of the tenor of the times-is Houston Chronicle Publishing Company v. Kleindienst,(So. Dist. Ct., Texas, Civil Action No. 72-H-1657) The court opinion is a strong guarantee of both the right to gather news and the public's right to know. In affirming the Chronicle's standing to assert its own First Amendment rights and those of prisoners, (there were regulations prohibiting interviews with federal prisoners) the court in applying the "injury in fact" standard found the Chronicle was prevented from gathering news, an activity vital to its very existence.

The court rejected the government's contention the Branzburg v. Hayes was controlling. In doing so the court stated : "In the absence of a compelling state reason why the press should be excluded, the First Amendment is good enough reason to allow the press into jails. This court holds that the press has a First Amendment right to gather information from jail inmates assuming those inmates want to be interviewed. (The court affirmed the principle of Coffin v. Reichard that, "A prisoner retains all the rights of anordinary citizen except those expressly or by necessary implication , taken from him by law.")

The executive branch is also bludgeoning any former concept of the First Amendment. President Nixon has forwarded to Congress the Administration"s proposal to reform the Federal Criminal Code (S1400&HR6046). Strong media opposition has rallied against at least three provisions.

(1) OFFICIAL SECRET ACTS

During hearings before a Senate Judciary Subcommittee, a Department of Justice spokesman conceded that the Bill, on its face would enable the government to prosecute newsreporters for virtually every recent important news story reported from the Pentagon or the Defense Department without official government authorization.

(2) ESPIONAGE ACT

This administration Bill would redefine the existing act to make it a crime to publish any information that "may be used to the prejudice ... of interests to the United States. This is much broader than the existing Act which used the following language, "with intent to be used to the injury of the United States.

(3) GOVERNMENT REPORTING CIMES

This Bill would establish a new crime of receiving unauthorized information from the government. This would enable the Justice Department to prosecute a news reporter for obtaining or publishing any government report without official authorization. This result is acieved by authorizing receiving stolen property prosecutions against the news media for obtaining government owned "intellectual property", a new class of government property. Under existing law, there has been considerable as to whether the government can own an report.

Well, there you go. Civil Liberties violations are reching the average armchair liberal more and more. The government administration found itself up against the wall after the Pentagon Paper"s decision. The Supreme Court emphasized that the government had to show "direct, immediate and irreparable injury to the National Security" before penalizing publication of government Information. The administration Bill automatically subjects one to criminal penalties without the government having to show any evidence that publication would cause any substantial harm. This is, in effect, the Criminal Libel Act of Great Britain which the First Amendment was written to eliminate.

(this article excerpted in part from the Press Cesorship Newsletter, July-August 1973)

CLOWNS - DROWN
from page 1

The pattern of our education has been one of jumping through academic hoops, being tortiously berated and cowed, being sent on wild turkey chases, being estranged from our families and friends, apologizing to our parents who are lonely to see us, because we need to spend countless preparing to engage in the classroom work. But in the end there is nothing left to do in the wake of most professors' aimless ramblings, but to buy Gilbert's in order to survive. We never seem to be guided so well to the nitty gritty of legal knowledge as in that publication. The reason is simple. It is because that is the only place the principles of the law are given adequate attention. The principles of the law, in their basic form, are presented there, free of the obfuscation that sometimes seems to be the actual purpose of the classroom work.

So it is that the thesis of this article is that the essence of a useful legal education is a firm grasp of the principles of the law, and of course, a skill in using them properly. The principles of the law are to be the primary objective, for they are legal forces. They, more than anything else, more than everything else put together, cause a court to move in a direction. Knowing them, and how to use them is legal power, power to be a success in a legal conflict. They are to be the focus of an educational process. All else is secondary, however important it may be. The fact is that too often in class they are ignored while an "I think" discussion goes on and on. Too often a professor is unwilling to discipline himself to elicidate, emphasize, vocalize and sundrily otherwise drive home the principle of law itself. Too often it is erroneously assumed that the student knows the principle of law if he can answer a question based on it. That is not the way the student needs it to be able to use it later, when the professor is no longer available to say yes or no. That is not a useful way of knowing it when it comes time for the final, or the bar, or the job.

What to do? Where is the panacea, the savior of our mediocrity, you ask? It is as simple as the object of our being here. It is in fact in our very midst. But the darkness will not see it. In the next issue of The Gavel, you will be shown the light.

RICHARD MUSAT, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
BURR ANDERSON, EXECUTIVE EDITOR
TOM BUCKLEY, FACULTY ADVISOR
THE GAVEL STAFF: TED MECKLER, BARBARA STERN, CHRIS STANLEY AND KEN CALDWELL BRUCE ROSE

The Gavel

ACLU NEWS

On January 31 the first meeting of the Greater Cleveland Committee to Impeach the President was held at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America building, 2227 Payne Avenue. Over thirty unions and citizen groups from the area were represented. Speaking on the need for Americans to face up to the situation and take action were: David Strand, City Council, Ward 16, and Adjunct Professor at Cleveland-Marshall College of Law; Nicholas Reale of the National Office, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Robert Brindza, Director of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Local #78; William Livingstone of UAW; Gordon Beggs of the ACLU; and Blanche Livingstone of Women Speak Out.

The Committee proposed to join in a national lobby-in in Washington, D.C. Volunteers who join in the effort will have an opportunity to speak with most Cleveland area Congresspersons on February 7. Margaret Townsend, phone 752-6219 is handling transportation arrangements for Clevelanders who wish to join in this effort.

Six committees were also established at the meeting: Local lobbying, Washington lobbying, Media and Education, Membership, Petitions, Leaflets and Letters, and Lobbying City Council for an impeachment resolution. The GCCIP will announce dates for further meetings early next week.

Persons interested in working with or supporting the GCCIP may get in touch by calling 752-9781, 371-4027, or 247-5856.

DEAR EDITOR:

The January 1974 issue of Student Lawyer reported that a Cleveland law firm is instituting an innovative internship program for second-year law students. The firm, Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis, plans to hire several students for one or two semesters and to pay them $1,100 per month.

The five participating schools are: Harvard, Cornell, New York University, Penn and Yale.

This law school is not a participant. The question I have for both Cleveland-Marshall's Dean and the law firm is: WHY NOT?

/s/
Mark Gervelis
SBA Senator

to no one's surprise

THE GAVEL NEEDS HELP

Interesting non-profitable jobs available with little or no experience needed nor with any chance for advancement. Gather news, make-up news, draw cartoons, do lay-out or type,-- We need you. Help shape the minds of future lawyers by telling them what is and is not irrelevant.

Grab yourself by the bootstraps and pop out of the Sartre-like mania of law school and into the salad days of a GAVEL staff existence. Besides it's fun.

Drop into the GAVEL office, 0072, and make your existence known.

NEW HEAD PUTS NEW FACE ON LIBRARY

BY TOM BURNS

Recently, while perusing the "many and diverse" scholarly works, as I strolled throught the stacks of our library I came across two sets of Law Reviews, one written in Chinese Characters, and the other in Japanese. Further research turned up the fact that that there are at least a couple more of the oriental variety, plus about eight other foreign language reviews. On the risk of being billed an isolationist, I broached the subject, in a rather iraterfashion with Mr. Bardie Wolfe, our Law Librarian. I ranted on about wasting space and money when both are so limited to begin with, and how with the largest student body in Ohio, we had the smallest law library? So what banana was responsible for this etc., etc.,... After informing me that he was already aware of the situation, how these reviews had been discontinued, and were to be sold,Mr. Wolfe proceeded further- - - He began to enlighten my rather gloomy opinion of our library facility and its seeming misdirection. Good things are about to happen, and soon to, not just when we get to the new building.

It seems that we have managed to acquire an $85,000 special subsidy from the University (Which, as an expanding state school has received a $1,000,000 - 2yr. grant from the State of Ohio) in order to bring the library up to date. And next year a similar sized grant should be received. This year's grant should start evidecing itself on the shelves around April 1st. A "core" library of the various reporters and encyclopedias will be filled out to three copies of each., the Shepard's Citations will be expanded and about 800 to 1,000 new treatises or monographs will be added.

In addition to this hardbound expansion, the library has purchased micrfilm and microfiche materials. Initially there will be one reader-printer and seven readers, the material consisting of seven major Law Reviews, new law reviews, congressional documents , hearings, house and senate reports and legislative histories. In the future microfilm will constitute and ever increasing portion of the library. With acquisition costs one-third to one-half of hard bound plus the enormously reduced storage costs, microfilm represents really the only feasible method for most of our expansion.

In order to acquaint us with the systems, a series of demostations are planned for February 20th. Representatives from the equipment companies will be here to ex= plain and display the units that we will be using. The demonstrations will probably be in the SBA's room, in the basement, and everyone is invited to attend.

Other improvements imminently possible, include extending the library hours, possibly to a twenty-four hour basis.

Although the projected expansion figures don't show us achieving a truly adequate library for probably another seen years (around 180,000 hardbound volumes), we are definitely going to have a good share of inadequacies eliminated very soon. And perhaps, with the competition for the books reduced somewhat, maybe the bozo's who have been stealing books ar mutilating them, won't feel as great a necessity to horde them for their own use.

JURY SELECTION NEARS END IN MEANS - BANKS CASE

On February 11 the government will open its case against Russell Means and Dennis Banks for their leadership in the liberation of Wounded Knee. Twelve jurors are chosen, after four weeks of voir dire, and six alternates are expected to be chosen before the court recesses for the tribal election on the Pine Ridge Reservation, February 7.

On January 7, the eve of the trial, the defense team--composed of attorneys Kenneth Tilsen, Doug Hall and Larry Leventhal, all of the Twin Cities, along with William Kunstler and Mark Lane of New York and Ramon Roubideaux, general counsel of the American Indian Movement--filed two motions which are under advisement by the court. The first, a motion challenging the jurisdiction of the U.S. government in indicting Means and Banks, goes directly to the heart of their treaty rights as sovereign Indian people. The second, a motion to dismiss the cases because of the government's "reign of terror," enumerates incidents of harassment and intimidation of the Oglala Sioux people by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the vigilante "goon squad" of Tribal President Richard Wilson. The motion further details harassment of Wounded Knee supporters by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the bias of the South Dakota judiciary against Indians and the the complicity of the federal government in covering up the truth about the murder of Pedro Bissonette by BIA police and the police state on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

The harassment of the defense has carried over into the courthouse. A government-operated "security system" harasses visitors at several checkpoints within the federal building, creating a police state atmosphere around the trials and fear of AIM and its supporters in the minds of the American people. Strong objection from defense attorneys, one of whom was jostled by U.S. marshalls at one point, has proved fruitless, even after an in-camera discussion with presiding Judge Fred Nichol.

In the courtroom Judge Nichol has been conducting the voir dire, questioning the prospective jurors up to three hours each. The defense has followed a systematic jury selection process used in other political trials, including the Harrisburg, Camden and Gainesville conspiracy cases, which further resemble the Means-Banks case in that the government has created some leaders, singled out others and attempted through a bogus set of facts to hatch a conspiracy, and thus undermine a political movement.

-From WKLD/O Committee Newsletter

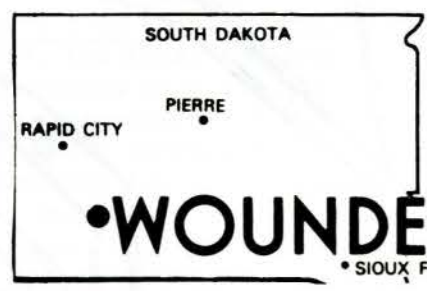
The jury selection process is broken down into three distinct components. A jury wheel is drawn from a random attitudinal survey of the eligible voter registration list, based on demographic characteristics such as age, sex, geographical location, etc.

The defense attorneys, defendants and other courtroom observers then determine the idiosyncratic behavior and social attitudes of prospective jurors by watching the voir dire. Since the voir dire in St. Paul is being conducted by the judge, there has been little control over access to information about a prospective juror's attitudes. Behavioral responses have thus become more significant. The jury selection group, headed by Jay Shulman in St. Paul, has met during every court recess to rate each prospective juror on the basis of flexibility/rigidity, authoritarianism/open-mindedness, self-centeredness/civic-mindedness.

In the third stage, on receipt of the prospective juror list, an information tree or network of third-party contacts is developed to provide supplementary information on the prospective jurors.

The final juror list, according to Shulman, is proof that the jury selection process is extremely successful. After preremptory challenges--20 for the defense and six for the prosecution--eight women and four men, mostly under age 30, comprise the jury They include a young woman librarian who has studied Indian culture; a political activist at the University of Minnesota taking a quarter off from her sophomore year to serve on the jury; a 27-year-old trade unionist leader; a 32-year-old Mexican-American who considers himself part Indian; a 43-year-old woman research analyst; and a 53-year-old postal clerk who is part Indian.

A highlight of the trial to date was the courtroom appearance of Marlon Brando on January 25 to offer his support and help bring the trials to public attention. In an exclusive interview with the Minneapolis Tribune, Brando said: "Those really on trial here are the American people. I should say more specifically, the American conscience."



LEGAL DEFENSE/OFFENSE COMMITTEE
P. O. BOX 255 SIOUX FALLS, SO. DAKOTA 57101

The Gavel

ABA PRESIDENT SAYS LAW PROFESSION SHOULD WEED OUT INCOMPETENTS

President Chesterfield Smith of the American Bar Association today challenged the practice of granting lifelong licenses to attorneys.

"No longer should we as professionals allow marginal lawyers repeatedly to accept cases that they cannot completely and proficiently handle, or let some drift in and out of the profession without some demonstration that they have retained at least a minimal level of competence," the Lakeland, Fla., attorney said in remarks prepared for the National Conference of Bar Presidents.

"It is also obvious to me," the ABA president said, "that even the very best lawyers are usually truly competent and proficient in only a few areas of the law--minimally competent in some other areas, and --most likely--incompetent, or at least inefficient, in the rest."

"Mr. Smith said it is the organized bar's public and professional responsibility to "face these issues and promptly correct any abuses resulting from them." He warned that failure to act "will inevitably lead to a loss of the time-honored right of lawyers to govern themselves..." and would result in "letting some consumer agency--government or otherwise--do it for us."

The ABA president said that "clients are not readily able to discern or evaluate the ability of attorneys, even when they have received terrible or bad service" and added that "it is not sufficient to rely on the economic marketplace as the means to insure that lawyers provide good service, stay up-to-date and render competent legal counsel."

Smith suggested that lawyers be required to prove their legal competency through periodic recertification. The recertification programs would be established and implemented by the states through their state bar associations and other leaders of the legal profession. Conceding that many factors bear on competency, Smith said the legal profession "must design systems establishing, enforcing and maintaining at least minimum levels of competence needed to protect the public from the shoddy or incompetent practitioner."

Pointing out that Canon Six of the ABA Code of Professional Responsibility requires lawyers to represent clients competently, Smith said he believes those who "render shoddy or bad service because of basic incompetence are guilty of ethical misconduct." The ABA president said that grievance committees and disciplinary commissions "must begin to involve themselves in disciplinary sanctions against those who habitually give bad service to clients."

Smith said that he feels the organized bar "should not oppose--and perhaps should even encourage--malpractice suits against incompetent attorneys..." In addition, he said, "state and local bar associations might well look into the feasibility of establishing competency boards to review questions of malpractice, and in all cases in which a complaint is justified, make recommendations for recoverable settlements by the guilty lawyer--or, if that fails--furnish witnesses for the injured party in a malpractice suit."

--ABA News

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... a play of many realities - some played in mime,some with words, some force, some tragedy.

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ABA
LAW STUDENT DIVISION NOTICE

All incoming information of any importance to the law students which is sent by the American Bar Association, Law Student Division and/or its individual sections, or any other related materials such as ABA sponsored health insurance, contests, funds available, and upcoming events shall be posted on the bulletin board located in the hallway north of the student lounge and north of the grades bulletin board.

Current active membership of the ABA - LSD from Cleveland-Marshall is also posted there for your verification.

Any and all questions, complaints, suggestions or comments about any such materials should be addressed to ABA Law students division representative and left in the mailbox so designated outside the Student Bar Association Office downstairs in the Chester Building.

-Teddy Sliwinski
ABA Law Student
Division Rep.

ONE REMAND, HOLD THE MUSTARD

BY BRUCE ROSE

I have a friend who has a theory. It goes like this.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, who is still dead, appointed Earl Warren to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court not because he wanted him, (Warren was too liberal) but rather because of the insistance of his then second-banana, Richard Nixon. Nixon wanted Warren:

When Nixon became First-Banana he was able to appoint his own Chief Justice. He chose Warren Burger.

Warren Burger is an actor who was hired from Actors Guild of New York. He acts judicial, looks the part, especially with that perfect hair, But it was his majestic air that earned him this gig.

Burger was appointed at the same time as Harry Blackmun and the media was encouraged to refer to them as the Minnesota Twins.

The reason for this, accordto my friend, was to implant in to the public consciousness the ideas of partnerships and interchangeable cogs on the Supreme Court.

A summary so far shows first Earl Warren then Warren Burger.

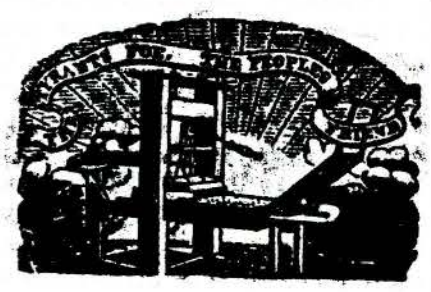
Late in the President's second term, which may be any day now, he will accept the resignation of Warren Burger. The progression will then be completed when Nixon appoints as the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court BURGER KING INC.

A corporation. Under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution a corporation is considered a person.

The reasons which will be offered to a (hopefully) not too sceptical citizenry will be the following:

1. Most people agree that the Court needs to be made more modern and efficient. It is hoped that under the new Burger King Court a new and better system will be created for the dispensation of burgers--er--justice. The Burger King Court will be far more business-like, will run on a contingent fee basis, and should make a profit in its first term.

2) The President believes that, though no fault of his own, the High Court has been to a large extent politicized. The image that Burger King brings with it should take the Court substantially out of politics. It will return public confidence in the Court. After all over one hundred and twenty million people have consumed over six billion burgers in this country. That is Trust.



MONEY FROM AKRON BAR

The Akron Bar Association is happy to advise that scholarship funds have been established for the purpose of providing funds to law school students from Summit County in need of financial assistance to continue their education.

Scholarships available for the 1974-75 schoolyear are as follows:

Grant Memorial Scholarship - $500.
(available to 2nd year students)
Cunningham Scholarship - $500
Schwab Scholarship - $500
Doolittle Scholarship _$500
Foundation Scholarship - $500
Walker Scholarship - $500

Applicants must be in the upper half of their class and are required to indicate a need by completing a financial assistance application. The amount of such award may be directed to the recipient with a required accounting of what they were expended for, or they may be directed to the Dean of the school as tuition.

The Akron Bar Association Foundation will meet in June to act on the recoomendations of the Scholarship Committee on recipients for these scholarships.

All interested students are urged to write promptly, but in no event later than April 1, 1974, to David L. Brennan, Chairman, Scholarship Committee, Akron Bar Association, 407 Ohio Building, Akron, Ohio 44308, for application forms and further information. ✳

CLEVELAND STATE LAW REVIEW

It has been said that the law is a literary profession. The goal of every law review should be to foster student participation in the publication of timely and relevant articles to meet the needs of other students, faculty and practitioners alike. Such is the objective of the Cleveland State Law Review. Preparation has begun for the Fall issue, and now is the time to get involved. Applications are being accepted from qualified students seeking to become candidates for the Editorial Board of the Law Review. While formal candidacy will begin as of the first week of Spring quarter, interested students should become aware of the requirements, and should work toward meeting them, as soon as possible. One requirement which must be met before one can become an Editor is the completion of a "publishable article".

For those with any inclination towards writing about a particular relevant and timely aspect of the law or who merely have a comment to make about a specific, recent case decision, the Law Review provides a proper forum for such efforts. The time to consider preparation, keeping in mind the preparation of the Fall issue, is now. A list of current topics for possible consideration by student contributors is available in the Law Review Conference Room, #1091. Infomation regarding participation in Law Review can be obtained from any current member, a list of which is also available in the Law Review Office

Student contributions to the Law Review are not limited to articles submitted to meet the requirements of candidacy. Every student is invited to submit for consideration any paper prepared for various courses requiring in-depth research. Such papers are normally required in most research courses. Anyone with a desire to have his/her efforts published should contact the Law Review so that topics may be reviewed and mutually beneficial endeavors may be undertaken. ✳

LSCRRC

BY DANNY WOLF

At this time in Cleveland "Martials" history there exists a student's research group - at least in name. But, unfortunately this group has been a deep sleep. Let's call it a hibernation. The name of this lazy organization is Law Students Council or L.S.C.R.R.C. Two years ago at this very institution of higher learning L.S.C.R.R.C. was a center of student activity, with work on various legal problems. Last year the organization became involved in a myriad of problems, which bespeak for the hibernation.

L.S.C.R.R.C. is ready to rear its head again on the campus between I-90 and 18th street. L.S.C.R.R.C. is a non-profit corporation which acts as a tool for those law students who wish to use their own legal and organizational skills to bring about racial, ethnic, sexual and economic equality of oppurtunity. Founded in 1963 by law students from the north who wanted to participate in the southern civil rights movement, Lscrrc has grown significantly in the intervening years. Today, the council is an national organization which seeks to respond to the needs of minority and poor people in all areas of the United States. From prison reform to Wounded Knee to minority recruitment of law students to any problem that all human beings should be concerned about.

LSCRRC's principal project is the Summer Internship Program. This program reflects many of the Council's chief goals and methods, in providing students with the oppurtunity to acquire legal skills; it provides needy communities with qualified, dedicated workers and, at the same time, it motivates law students to practice people's law upon upon graduation from law school.

Anyone that is interested in applying for the Summer Internship Program and thus working in a legally related area this summer with the possibility of being rewarded with the "glorious dollar" - Please contact me or come to Room77 in the basement. Those that will receive work-study will be first priority. ✳