5-7-1976

1976 Vol. 24 Number 11

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

Follow this and additional works at: https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/lawpublications_gavel1970s

How does access to this work benefit you? Let us know!

Recommended Citation


https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/lawpublications_gavel1970s/101

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the The Gavel at EngagedScholarship@CSU. It has been accepted for inclusion in 1970s by an authorized administrator of EngagedScholarship@CSU. For more information, please contact library.es@csuohio.edu.
Dean Nominees Chosen

By GAIL GIANASI NATALE

C-M's next dean is likely to be either Lewis R. Katz, 37, a CWRU professor who heads that school's Center for Criminal Justice, or James P. White, 45, Indiana University School of Law professor who is responsible for ABA accreditation of U.S. law schools.

Both Katz and White have been in-

James P. White

terviewed by CSU President Walter Westjen who will make the final decision. Both were recommended by the C-M faculty.

Levsa R. Katz

Katz, who is "not dead set on being dean," said he would continue to teach criminal law and would pursue his research interests "if I am offered the job and if I accept."

'Quit?' Mo Says No

"It's not over yet" said Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., in his speech here at Cleveland State Monday. Depicting Jimmy Carter as a conservative and someone who doesn't take clear positions on issues, Udall said that he's "ready to go one-on-one against Carter" and that the remaining 22 primaries could "turn it around for me."

Udall, campaigning here in preparation for the June 8th primary, said that Ohioans have been told by political observers that "your decision has been made for you; that Carter has it." Speaking to a full house at UC Auditorium, Udall emphasized that Carter has been winning with 31 to 37% and is "waiting to see Jimmy Carter get 51% of the vote." Udall, who will be concentrating his immediate campaign efforts in Ohio, has been invited by the SBA to speak at the law school later this month.

C-M Grad Tops Bar

A Cleveland-Marshall alumnus has scored first on the February Ohio Bar Examination, the only time a C-M grad has taken top honors since at least 1959. Edward H. Kramer, a 35 year old NASA engineer who attended night classes at C-M, achieved the leading mark of 310.5, outranking 272 others who passed the exam. In all, 319 persons took the exam, resulting in a passage rate of 85.7%.

Seventy-two of the candidates taking the exam were graduates of C-M, of whom 57 were successful. However, only 40 of these were taking it for the first time, and of these 44 passed, to yield a 90% passage rate.

Catherine Martin, in the office of admissions and records, recalled that since she came to C-M in 1969, after the law school merged with Cleveland State University, there have been two C-M graduates who scored second highest on the bar exam: Dwight Miller in July, 1971, and Robert D. Phillips in February, 1975.

Kramer, a resident of North Olmstead, works full time in an elec-tronics computer section at Lewis Research Center. Aside from his newly acquired J.D., Kramer also holds a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering and master's in nuclear engineering. He has lived in Cleveland for ten years, and his favorite pastimes include camping and backpacking.

Record Turnout in '76-'77 SBA Elections

A record setting 522 ballots were cast by CWRU students in the recent SBA election. Terry Gravens was elected President, receiving 35.5% of the vote, just a few votes over the 35% necessary for an outright win. Other officers elected were: Chris Dittmar, Vice President; Carol Weiss, Secretary; and Mike Otto, Treasurer.

The new SBA officers assumed their duties immediately following the election and will continue in office until the spring 1977 elections. For the first time each of the new officers will receive a salary for the discharge of their duties. Gravens receives a full tuition waiver, Dittmar a one-half tuition waiver and Weiss and Otto receive an hourly wage of $3.25 up to an one-half tuition waiver.
Dear Editor:

As is the case far too often, The Gavel has again mislead the students of the College of Law through careless and incomplete reporting. Our students, through the article entitled "Cheating: Licensed?", have spread the impression that the University Misconduct provisions concerning cheating apply to all standards set at the law school. The proposal approved by the faculty council specifically exempts graduate-professional schools with the exception of the College of Law. In fact both the University standards and the College of Law standards have been, or shortly will be, presented to the Board of Trustees for consideration and approval. The misconduct provisions contained in the College of Law Academic Regulations apply to students of the College of Law. The Academic Standards Committee of the College of Law. College of Law Academic Regulation 6.2 (8)(2) provides:

"...in cases of cheating, shall direct that a grade of "F" be entered in the course. In addition, The Committee may impose any other penalty, to and including expulsion, that it considers just under the circumstances."

Stephen J. Werber
Chairman
Academic Standards Committee

On behalf of the four officers of the Student Bar Association, I thank you for your participation and your support in the recent SBA elections. We hope that the record turnout in that election is indicative of the involvement we shall see in the coming year.

Since the election last Wednesday, we have begun the slow process of organizing and preparing for the year ahead. The tradition of our predecessors, the transition is well under way. At the same time, we are seeking the advice of the other candidates, fellow students, and members of the faculty. Indeed, it will be our policy that the SBA office will be open to ideas and criticism from all points of view.

This past Saturday, Chris, Mike, Carol, and I met to discuss the task before us. The tone was one of optimism and enthusiasm. We came away from that meeting with the following consensus:

Within the confines of the Chester Building, skepticism and criticism are easily found. One often hears comments about inequitable funding, unresponsive professors, apathetic students, and poor ratings in respect to other law schools. Certainly, awareness of these factors is the first step toward rectifying them. However, criticism, alone will not provide viable solutions.

We believe that if everyone in the law school community takes a part in developing the College of Law, much can be accomplished. In the coming year we will be calling on both students and faculty to analyze the problems and to do something about them. We intend to activate as many people as possible in the interest of improving the College of Law. We intend to establish SBA committees that will develop concrete programs. We intend to staff the faculty committees with the most capable people available.

We intend to be responsive to the needs of both the day and evening students. We intend to work with the Administration, the faculty, the University, and the various organizations within the law school to assure that a year from now the College of Law will be on its way towards becoming a truly outstanding College of Law.

These are our hopes and our intentions. In the coming weeks we will...

(continued on P. 7)
Predictably, the last series of presidential primaries is not displayed anything revealing. Jackson has the shootout vote, Carter the respect of every straight thinking cow, and the New Left is still progressive as indicated by Mo's strength in this microcosm of fantasy. On the republican side Gerry is still the man to beat. Hubert wants to unite the republican party even if he has to destroy it. Standing in the wings Hubert is pleased as punch although he knows the presidency has been kept at a low profile. As a result the media-focused public will be spared at least for a while the assessment of candidates and inane references to Muriel.

It is ironic to think that in this bicentennial year, as this country approaches the 200th anniversary of its democratic experience, that the two presidential candidates may very well be Ford and Humphrey. In Ford we find an incumbent from nowhere and in Humphrey a man who may achieve the endorsement of his party by avoiding the voting public altogether. Humphrey has done so few deeds little to get so far.

Actually this situation is prob­ably much closer to what our Found­ ing Fathers had in mind with respect to selecting a president. That group of die-hard aristocrats were scared to death (and rightfully so) that self-made men would not know how to govern the nation. Therefore they provided us with an elec­ toral college to mitigate the effect­iveness of the masses. Today it is safe to say that the electoral college has been supplanted by a pre­ valing sense of naughts with the am­ biguity of the culture now provided by the extremely low turnout in the '76 primaries. Consequently there is not anyone with a high school diploma who could choose the president in our selection process are in order.

The rest of this article will then address itself to some proposed measures of the hard-headed public of effectuating the will of the people.

Athletic Performance

We have all been made aware that the job of the president is a demand­ ing one. We know this because no president has ever said "this job is one man job", and of course president's aren't lie. Therefore the people have a right to know if our prospective leaders have the physical attributes needed to do the job. Goals can be achieved by the NCAA or AAU slating ten athletic events. Of these ten events the con­ testants must select five to perform that they feel is best suited to their choice. This performance is very important since in past elections candidates have never missed an oppor­ tunity to take a shot, or sail in a regatta. To come to think of it most of us would not even know what a regatta was if not for our athletic activities. Think of the educational possibilities as our contestants display their one choice. For those contestants who have chosen the athletic performance may be modified but not waived. After all nothing thrills the American psyche more than to see someone attempt to tackle the im­ possible while the commentator looks braely on letting us all know how hard the contestant is trying.

Professor Gilbert," the savior of many law students and perhaps target of abuse of many law professors, will speak in the C-M student lounge on Wednesday, May 12, at 1:00 p.m. Will a weekly column of Gilbert law summaries and director of the Bay Area Refresher Course, will appear in conjunction with the SBA annual report on our training.

Rutter began by typing his class notes, running off a few copies and selling them to his fellow students in the hall. After graduating from USC law school in 1955, Rutter prepared the text for a refresh­ er course conducted by A.J. Gilbert. About it, Rutter said "I wanted to offer law students what I never had: a decent outline," Rutter said in explaining his market­ ing of the notes.
BY BRUCE WICK

The recent shooting of "Spider" Sabich by Claudine Longet reminds us once again how little justice there is in human affairs that do not involve property. The law wastes enormous energy on corporate securities' transactions, taxes and other esoteric and scarcely comprehensible topics, but largely ignores the difficult problems that so often drive men and women to violence.

Ms. Longet and Spider had been lovers for about two years. Prior to the immediate cause of his death was reportedly an ultimatum by Sabich to leave his home by April 4.

One can easily imagine Claudine's pain and anger at such indecent treatment.

Even Prosser has suggested that ingratitude be made a tort, and rarely is it more worth something. Perhaps on more mature reflection, Claudine herself would admit that Spider's crime was not a capital one. Yet few women possess the physical strength to take on more mature reflection, and simply leave it at that. They must resort to weapons or forgo justice entirely; and with weapons, of course, comes the strong possibility of death.

Happily for Ohio, the legislature has provided an alternative to violence for those who, if they cannot have love in their relationships, are determined to have justice.

The 1973 amendments to O.R.C. 2711.01 have enlarged the scope of the arbitration statute far beyond disputes arising out of business contracts. Two or more persons may now, in writing, agree to submit to arbitration any controversy then existing between them at the time of the agreement to submit, or thereupon arising, from a relationship then existing between them or which they simultaneously create... (emphasis added)

Arbiters are not limited to money damages, however, but may arbitrate other issues, so long as the parties themselves could have agreed upon. Frequently, disputes will arise concerning gifts or other property acquired during the relationship and intended for joint use. Such property may have enormous sentimental value apart from its actual price. In such cases, arbiters could make an equitable division of the specific articles in question and not rely solely on a money remedy.

Perhaps, had such a procedure existed in Colorado, Spider Sabich might still be plying the slopes today. His tragic death points of course, to a certain lack of subtlety in the way Americans pursue love. But more importantly, the shooting highlights our legal system's grave deficiencies in matters of the heart.

Faculty OK's Street Law, Offers Teaching Posts

By GAIL GIANASI NATALE

Street Law, now a two-quarter paid extracurricular program for C-M students, will be offered as a six-hour, three-quarter credit course starting in Fall, 1977. Prerequisites include Criminal and Family Law. The C-M faculty, at its April 23 meeting, approved adding the program to the Law School curriculum by a 14-11 vote. Street Law students, working with staff attorneys, are taught to convey legal concepts in lay language to high school students. Next year the program will be presented in the Cleveland and Cleveland Heights school systems, said David Barnhizer, supervisor of the program to the Arbitration statute by a 14-11 vote. Faculty criticism of the program ranged from a "hobby" to a "must.

Professor Howells, 51, is reader in law and commercial law, according to Jacoby, a civil procedure specialist and considered the outstanding expert on the property law. Jacoby, 67, professor of law at CWRU, has been considered the outstanding expert on property law. Jacoby, 67, professor of law at CWRU, has been considered the outstanding expert on property law. Jacoby, 67, professor of law at CWRU, has been

Dean Hyman Cohen after what he called "disgraceful performance" at the April 23 faculty meeting.

"The Law College faculty are the arbiters of the University citizenship," said Interim Dean Hyman Cohen after what he called "disgraceful performance" at the April 23 faculty meeting.

"The Law College faculty are the arbiters of the University citizenship," said Interim Dean Hyman Cohen after what he called "disgraceful performance" at the April 23 faculty meeting.

"The Law College faculty are the arbiters of the University citizenship," said Interim Dean Hyman Cohen after what he called "disgraceful performance" at the April 23 faculty meeting.

"The Law College faculty are the arbiters of the University citizenship," said Interim Dean Hyman Cohen after what he called "disgraceful performance" at the April 23 faculty meeting.

"The Law College faculty are the arbiters of the University citizenship," said Interim Dean Hyman Cohen after what he called "disgraceful performance" at the April 23 faculty meeting.

"The Law College faculty are the arbiters of the University citizenship," said Interim Dean Hyman Cohen after what he called "disgraceful performance" at the April 23 faculty meeting.

"The Law College faculty are the arbiters of the University citizenship," said Interim Dean Hyman Cohen after what he called "disgraceful performance" at the April 23 faculty meeting.

"The Law College faculty are the arbiters of the University citizenship," said Interim Dean Hyman Cohen after what he called "disgraceful performance" at the April 23 faculty meeting.
Guardsmen, soldiers, and Marines mass arrests that have since been; ou had to ask yourself - are civil damages lawsuit against Kleindienst and others for the be brought on behalf of be known as Mayday.

The McCarthy class action was brought by the ACLU in the name of 39 plaintiffs on behalf of the 7,000 people arrested May 3. Now that the statute of limitations is about to run, the 7,000 may lose their claims.

There still may be hope for the claims of 266 other people who gave the ACLU their powers of attorney following the demonstr- stration organizers urged thousands to participate in a massive display of non-violent civil disobedience in the nation's capital. By disrupting traffic and the orderly functioning of the government, thereby inviting arrest in large numbers, the war foes hoped to dramatize and be sealed as riot police just out of view behind the building. Both ends of 13,000 people illegally arrested on May 3, 1971.

A Look Book

In late April, 1971, demonstration organizers urged thousands of supporters to participate in a massive display of non-violent civil disobedience in the nation's capital. By disrupting traffic and the orderly functioning of the government, thereby inviting arrest in large numbers, the war foes hoped to dramatize popular opposition to the war in Vietnam.

Between May 3 and May 6, 13,000 people, the innocent along with the law violators, were arrested in mass police sweeps. No attempt was made to separate wrong doers from bystanders.

Some were pulled by police from their cars, others were plucked off the streets on their way to work. In one incident police chased students through the corridors of George Washington University Law School.

Normal arrest procedures were abandoned. Arrestees were not informed of their rights or the charges against them; they were deprived of the right to counsel; blind arrest, identification, and evidence collecting procedures were also ignored. The government swept the streets of persons seeking to voice opposition to government policies.

On May 4, in an apparent change in tactics, police assisted marchers in an orderly march from Franklin Park to the Justice Department. What the marchers didn't know was the six buses to transport arrestees, as well as 120 police in full riot gear, including gas masks, were just out of view behind the IRS building. Franklin Park on 16th Street were sealed as riot police swept through arresting 3,000 peaceful protesters trapped within. The next day an additional 1,200 were arrested while listen- ing peacefully to addresses by several Congressmen on the steps of the Capitol.

Got a Gripe?

Editor's Note: Eaton Hawn Chips, Chairman of the President's Strike Force on Junk Food, visited Cleveland State University Law School Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. and Thursday and Friday from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

"This schedule represents only a base commitment to the ombudman program of 10 hours per week," Dittmar said, and added, "Any time I can get together with students will be ombudman time."

Junk Food: Public Enemy No. 7-11

with no fear of the law. Today, it's everywhere. We now have junk food stores open twenty-four hours a day where the shiny wares are openly bought, sold and consumed in some of the nicest neighborhoods and by some of the nicest kids you'll ever want to meet. And you shouldn't get the idea that junk food is used only by our young adults. We've picked up kids as young as five years old walking out of the corner
dell with potato chip bags over their heads, sniffing and licking the inside. It disgusts me. Prostitution to get a fix is not uncommon. I've personally seen seven and eight year old girls selling their soft... smooth... tender... nubile... little bodies... I'd like to... Gavel: Ah... maybe we should move on. (continued on P. 8)
Nader, We've Forgotten the Sun

America's "toughest customer," Ralph Nader, addressed CSU students and faculty in the Woodling Gym on April 13. Speaking on man-made and remediated environmental hazards, Nader focused his remarks on nuclear power plants but also dealt with big business, consumer activism and "the" big question facing Americans.

Although Nader had views regarding the use of nuclear power plants to generate electricity come as no surprise to most, his presentation of those views was intense and thought provoking. One concern was conservation of energy, in general, Nader said there are many arguments for conserving energy but only one against; "If we spend billions on Exxon and the other energy conglomerates, which are now seeking control of Canada and uranium reserves, as well as oil. The specific arguments for use of nuclear power plants are: we need more energy; they are proven statistically over many hours of use; and no serious injuries have resulted from their use. Nader attempted to refute each of these arguments.

First, the demand for energy is an attitude, not a fact. Nader cited by way of example West Germany and Sweden, which use one-half of domestic energy use per capita but whose inhabitants consider themselves wasteful of energy. Regarding the statistical safety of the plants, Nader implies that statistical safety when one accident could wipe out forty-thousand people living around the power plant; or when one accident could increase in cancer twenty years down the line." Nader said we have had near misses -- radioactive material was found near plants, Nader asked, "What statistical safety when one accident could wipe out forty-thousand people living around the power plant; or when one accident could increase in cancer twenty years down the line."

"Solar energy should not be defined as too cheap to bother with, Nader said that by burning wood we could reduce our coal consumption by one-third. He added that it is not true that with concentrated solar photo-thermal heating with solar energy but heat houses. He said 100-megawatt-solar-generating plants can be built and be competitive. He said, "Would you think like solar energy? "Oil companies don't own the sun and they know an infinite supply will prices. Solar energy is everywhere and solar collectors can receive energy directly, by-passing oil companies.

The most important political issue in America is "the extent to which Americans will impose obligations on their own shoulders," Nader said. He urged those present to work on individual courses in citizen training. "Find out how to organize a coalition in Ohio, an initiative; search city records. If one person out of a thousand does, it's a finger in the dyke, but it's better than nothing. Study the life of citizenship challenges the power of individual universality disciplines. Do it now because never will you be as free to find a career that joins your value system and technical skills," he said.

Nader concluded by combining this advice with an analysis of the Presidential candidates. "All Presidential candidates, if in power, would flatter you. If you don't see a politician flatter an audience, you won't see a politician very long. Can any politician flatter in America? Unless a politician can rely on civic activism, even if he has his values, he cannot implement them.

HUNGRY? Local Food Spots Critiqued

By Harvey Bergon

It's 5 o'clock. You've got to stick around until late and you're hungry. Where do you go? "Stillish-t"? cafeteria? U.C. The Shire? -- A candidate for C. S. U. across from the new law school. It's $1.50 to 2.75 for a full dinner, all is not lost. You may keep the menu which doubles as a Declaration of Independence. Do it now because tomorrow's editor-in-chief will receive your congratulations from Martin Schneider.

All fifteen Gavel staff members exercised their franchise, ten voting for Ruppert, the other five for Schneider. The new incumbent and his opponent shock hands uneasily after the results were announced, thereby bringing to a close an extremely divisive and hard-fought campaign.

Nader, who believes "the" big question facing Americans will impose obligations on their own shoulders, said 100-megawatt-solar-generating plants can be built and be competitive. He said, "Would you think like solar energy? "Oil companies don't own the sun and they know an infinite supply will prices. Solar energy is everywhere and solar collectors can receive energy directly, by-passing oil companies.

Best Steak House (just west of E. 18th on same side of sidewalk as new law school) Atmosphere: Bright and plain Prices: $1.50 to 3.00 Selection: Steaks, burgers, and some Greek items. I don't recommend the steaks, but I highly recommend the chopped sirloin ($1.69) and the Gyros plate ($2.19 -- barbecued lamb and beef, broiled lamb covered with a spicy sour cream sauce). Portions are generous and all dinners come with a salad, baked potato, and Texas toast.

The Parthenon (just west of the Best Steak House and across from Playhouse Square) Atmosphere: Warm and friendly with soft lighting and Greek music; Greek paintings adorn the walls. Prices & Selection: The restaurant boasts a varied menu with Greek and some American food. Prices for most dinners are under $3.50. The best bargains which are also specials of the House are the Gyros and Souvlaki sandwiches (both priced at $1.45). The Gyros (pronounced EERROS) consists of slices of barbecued lamb and beef topped with garden vegetables and wrapped in lebanese bread. The souvlaki is almost the same, except that the meat is similar to that found in shish-ka-bob. Both sandwiches include french fries. Also, for coffee fiends, the brew is excellent and by itself is good enough reason to come to this restaurant.

Editor-elect Mike Ruppert (left) receives congratulations from Martin Schneider.
Kent State and Right of Assembly (from page two)

sent are themselves the disruptors, the criminals, the illegal, and the obligation to supply a remedy.

Guard Deanershia Shot Down

Viewed in the First Amendment context depicted above, the defenses raised at the trial (self-defense, compulsion, necessity, and risk of reprisal) appear for what they are; interesting but irrelevant.

Self-defense: The guardsmen were in a danger. Whether this statement is true or not, the guardsmen still did not disperse the assembly before the May 4th shootings. This violation of constitutional rights resulted in death. Their illegal acts put them in this volatile situation, a situation which cannot excuse the use of deadly force.

2) Mistake: "The guardsmen rightly believed their lives were in danger." This is the most commonly assumed defense because it avoids the need to show misconduct on the part of the students who were shot. Factually, this defense is refuted by the evidence.

3) Assumption of the Risk: "All men (and women) are liable for their own acts and suffer the consequences of their own conduct."

4) Reprisals: Kent can probably be best understood by ignoring our domestic law entirely. Guardsmen, governors, and policies are all off; why shouldn't we, at least for purposes of analysis?

The "right" of reprisal is a grisly part of domestic law. It enjoys wide acceptance because of its undeniable deterrent effect. A reprisal is a raw act of revenge, usually violent; it is normally illegal but which is rendered lawful by a prior illegal act committed by the state against which the reprisal is directed. The distinction in a sense is that a reprisal is used only when, other, more peaceful, means of redress have failed (e.g. protests, warnings, etc.)

As so defined, reprisals have no purpose whatever to do with due process of law; indeed they are antithetical to it. To individuate responsibility, lump the guilty with the innocent, and authorize even murder, so long as the victim is a member of the other side, is a parodic form of the law.

The "offenses" of the student population, the "illegal" acts which could not be redressed precisely because of the constraints of domestic law, were, as others have observed, various forms of treason. This is not the treason defined by the Constitution, but treason in a more general sense: disloyalty to the community and the heritage of existing institutions, leaders and policies.

Reprisal Defense Tacitly Approved

Needless to say, the doctrine of reprisals was never openly advocated in court. It is so basic, so well known that no one dared to open this Pandora's Box.

Brown was full prepared to describe and analyze student unrest on the Kent Campus, but Redress (e.g. protests, warning, etc.) was never restrained by the judge.

Moreover, Brown's message was clear, and one way or another, the defendants were in the jury. A steady crescendo of student violence, coinciding with the war, culminated in the bombing of the R.O.T.C. building at Kent the spring after the shootings.

This mounting hostility and recourse to force among the young had to be stopped - not, of course, by repressing the causes of student disaffection (the ever-widening war was taken as a given), but by suppressing the symptoms, the manifestation of that disaffection in the form of violence. Nor, surprisingly, the plaintiffs, made any attempt to compare the amount of intensity of student violence with the amount of force used by the defendants to show the inter-relation between the two. But then why strain the intellect? Students were guilty of unlawful conduct anywhere and whenever they were shot. Factually, this defense is refuted by the evidence.

The plaintiffs chose to stand on their rights, and three days later they were quoted as saying "The defendants were within their rights that plaintiffs were within their rights."

This statement by defense attorney Bart Fulton resembles an ear-shot of the case of Genna vs. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The year was 1837. The subject, the murder of Elijah Lovejoy, an abolitionist printer. Lovejoy's "patriotism and the want of it in the name of treason."

As so defined, reprisals have no place in the law.

...Letters (from page 2)

utilize personal contact, a new SBA Bulletin Board, and the Gavel to communicate more concretely how these hopes and intentions will be realized. be on the other hand, to be feasible, that support you gave last week and the support we know you will give in the year ahead.

Terry Gravenes
President
SBA/Committee of 1000
...Mayday (from page five)

the McCarthy suit on behalf of these 266 people in order to keep their claims alive. This motion to intervene has also been denied by the district court. But the motion for a class action and the motion to intervene are presently before the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The ACLU has also filed a separate action, Abelman v. Kleindienst, in order to protect the claims of the 266 in case neither the class action nor the intervention is granted. If the class action is not granted, the 7,000 arrested May 3 will be able to prosecute their claims.

The Mays have also filed an action. A class action suit, has been successful in other legal actions. A class action has been allowed on behalf of 1,200 people arrested at the U.S. Capitol on May 5. The class action suit filed on behalf of these 266 people in order to protect the claims of the 266 is still pending.

...Junk Food

Mr. C.: Yes, yes.

Many citizens don't realize that a number of societal ills accompany junk food abuse: cholesterol, tooth decay, lack of respect for parental authority, to name a few.

Gavel: I guess we weren't fully aware of the seriousness of the problem. Tell us, Chairman, just how do unsuspecting people fall into this death trap.

Mr. C.: It's really very simple. Usually at a party someone will bring along a couple of Clark Bars or Nestle Crunches. After eating one, he'll usually try to coax the people he's with into having one. Peer pressure does the rest. Most unsuspecting people will start eating junk food with the mistaken belief that they can stop anytime. We now know better.

Before you know it, the newly initiated has moved from Clark Bars up to Milky Ways or Snickers! The next step is inevitable. Once you've had a Milky Way or a Snickers you can't help but try a Kit-Kat. Once they've had a Kit-Kat they're through.

Gavel: How so?

Mr. C.: Unlike the other less potent junk foods, an addict can only break the Kit-Kat habit by going to a treatment center. Those people are professionals and know how to handle the situation. Normal procedures are to ween the addict off Kit-Kats by the use of relatively innocuous Good & Plentys, regular or reduced sugar.

Gavel: Is there any way that you can tell if a friend or your own child is taking junk food?

Mr. C.: The most obvious sign is a ring of chocolate around the person's mouth. You see, when a person is eating up usually loses all his manners and will try to down a whole candy bar in a single bite. Oddly enough, even more than that. Junk food is accompanied by a marked increase in weight and a loss of ambition--sort of a 1-don't-give-a-damn attitude.

Gavel: My, my, any other dangers?

Mr. C.: Yes. If a junk food addict does more than his system can handle, he's in danger of lapsing into a starch coma. Death shortly follows.

Gavel: Well I see that you have to be going. Any other final words for our reading ...

Mr. C.: No.

...