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Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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**Campus Safety Studied**

By Carol Vlack

"I'm here because a woman was attacked by a man on this campus. She's not sure she will come back to CSU to pursue her graduate studies. She was beaten up pretty badly."

So said Lynn Hammond, director of the Rape Crisis Center at an open meeting Oct. 21 called in response to an assault on a woman student in University Parking Lot D.

A campus safety coalition has been formed to study some of the security problems on the CSU campus. Surveys and questionnaires are being distributed to discover "high-risk" persons and potential danger situations.

Law students interested in making comments about the security problems they face may obtain a questionnaire from the Women's Law Caucus office, CB 0079.

The coalition met Oct. 28 and offered nominations to CSU President Walter Wintjen for a special committee on campus safety. They proposed both long-term and short-term solutions.

Short-term solutions considered are organizing people to walk together on campus at night; identifying a basic route for students to use after dark; and providing an awareness program by campus security personnel.

Long-term goals considered are better lighting; identifying persons as special risks; installing emergency phones, examining problems of weekend and vacation periods, providing better on-campus parking facilities; studying security department personnel; and establishing prevention and education programs concerning campus safety.

The Security Department is specifically considering installation of outside telephones in parking lots; surveying offices and services with evening hours and finding a centralized, better traffic location for these persons where possible; encouraging evening staff, faculty and students who can do so to move their cars to adjacent lots at 5 p.m. when there is a mass exodus of daytime staff.

Another meeting of the Campus Safety Coalition will be held at UC 64 at 2:30 p.m. Nov. 18. Anyone may attend.

**Commentary - Trick or Treat**

**S.B.A. DOES OUT FUNDS**

by Rita Fuchsman

Since SBA was withholding treats October 31, members of BALSALC, NLG, and WLC were forced to resort to a mixed bag of tricks to obtain funds at the annual SBA "Buddy-Can-You-Spare-Me-A-Dine" Budget Meeting.

Prior to the meeting, each student organization submitted a budget for the 1976-77 academic year. SBA Treasurer Mike Otto then went over each budget with representatives of the organizations. He mentioned was made at this time of the SBA officers' prior decision to completely cut from these budgets requested allocations for speakers and projects. While it was expected that the SBA proposed budget would be less than the groups asked for, it was not expected that approximately two-thirds would be cut arbitrarily from some of the budgets, and members of the groups arrived with their defenses unprepared.

The issue at stake was a request from Law Review for $1,000 for a lunch at the Bond Court Hotel for members of law reviews from all over the country. It would not be noted if the amount requested for the one lunch approximately equalled the amounts SBA proposed to give each of BALSALC, NLG and WLC for the entire year. A portion of SBA's own proposed budget—an $1850 "General Fund" purportedly to be used to help fund all other group budgets—was more likely set up to defray the cost of this luncheon. As will be noted later, however, senators took the officers at their word and were able to assure that most of this "general lunch fund" (G.L.F.) would be used to fund other group budgets.

SBA's first attempt to ram the drastically cut group budgets down our collective throats was defeated by Mark Bryn's motion to vote on each budget separately. This first vote can be likened to the vote on Ronald Reagan's vice president proposal at the Republican National Convention. When Ronnie lost this vote, he knew he'd had it. Similarly, when Bryn's proposal was passed, the SBA officer's knew that they'd had it.

The proposal was passed through the efforts of a coalition of BALSALC, NLG, WLC and non-alligned students. The unity shown by these groups when confronted with the continued existence at the law school (threats which could be carried out effectively by eliminating funding) was certainly the most positive aspect of the entire meeting.

The proposed SBA allotment, with the $1,850 G.L.F. still intact was defeated by the Senate. After a quick caucus, BALSALC, NLG, and WLC determined which of the many items cut out of their budgets they wished to have restored. Marget Tillman proposed that $500 of the G.L.F. be set aside to help cover expenses for BALSALC's National Convention to be held in Cleveland. This motion was passed, and the move to restore the G.L.F. to the student body was begun. This writer asked that an additional $350 of the G.L.F. be set aside for a Guild sponsored all-day Ball Seminar to be held at C-M later in the school year. This, too, was passed. Carol Vlack then asked that the Senate vote $100 from the G.L.F. be set aside for travel expenses to the Women and the Law Conference to be held in Madison, Wisc. in March. This also was passed. The G.L.F. became the G.F. once again, and the Senate overwhelmingly passed SBA's budget.

Not yet willing to concede total defeat, Vice President Chris Dittmar, in a motion not reported in the official SBA minutes, moved that the proposed BALSALC budget be amended to cut $250 from the BALSALC National Convention allotment. The motion was deservedly defeated and the remaining budgets were approved with only 4, 6, and 4 votes in opposition, respectively.

Responding to the opposition votes and to accusations of representing "narrow interest groups," Leonard Tate noted that "we have isolated the reactionary element" and stressed that the budget allocations demonstrate BALSALC's (and, I might add, NLG's and WLC's) interest for all students of the law school.

**Stern Reports From D.C.**

by Susan Dolin

"It's pleasant to be a reporter in Washington these days." This observation was made to a large audience in the law student lounge recently by Carl Stern, NBC newsmen and Cleveland-Marshall alumnus. Stern, who covers the Justice Department and Supreme Court, has covered such events as the Patty Hearst trial and Watergate. His lecture about the Washington scene was sponsored by the SBA speakers' program.

**Congress Defended**

Stern does not feel that this Congress has been as lax as many accuse it of being. He said that passing laws is not the "only sign of maturity" of a Congress and praised Congress for having second thoughts on some legislation such as S.1 (the revision of the Federal Criminal Code) and for its hesitation to respond to events in emotional haste. Among the achievements of this Congress, Stern stated, was an anti-trust bill, a toxic substances act, legislation limiting the powers of the FBI directorship and the post-humous promotion of George Washington to 5-star general.

**Supreme Court Analysed**

Noting that the U.S. Supreme Court has "changed dramatically," Stern remarked that the Burger Court has caused a "breakdown of the access of criminal defendants to federal court review, which Stern feels was the Warren Court's greatest failure in that era's revolution in criminal
Affirmative Action to be History?

By Cathy Harter

In the last issue of the Gavel (Oct. 22) an article was published explaining the proposed regulations 41F.R.182 #601, 60-2, 60-5, and 60-8, the regulations that would procedurally change the affirmative action requirements for contractors doing business with the federal government through the office of Federal Contract Compliance of the U.S. Department of Labor. 

Currently there is a nationwide petition drive and letter writing campaign aimed at extending the comment period an additional 60 days and scheduling regional public hearings so that various individuals and civil rights groups can have input into the new regulations. Anyone can help this effort by signing a petition posted on Women's Law Caucus door and by writing a letter with the above request to:

Lawrence Lorber
Director of Office of Federal Contract Compliance
New Labor Building
200 Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210

and

William Ussery, Secretary of Labor at the above address.

For further information students should get in contact with the Women's Law Caucus or Cleveland Women Working, 432-3675.

Letters to the Editor

To The Editor:

As former students in Professor Terrill's Contracts class, we feel compelled to answer the allegations against him reported in the last issue of the Gavel.

Mr. Terrill's conduct in grading the final exam was no less than unfair. The class was put on notice that not all questions might be graded. Which questions might not be graded were undisclosed. Therefore, everybody taking the exam has an equal chance on every question.

Obviously, this forced the student to devote equal time to every question, even while she/he was aware that it might not be graded, but surely this is not unjust. Such methodology as used by Mr. Terrill is neither arbitrary nor capricious and it put nobody at a disadvantage, either at the outset or during the grading.

Susan Dolin
Terry Mutr

Dear Editor,

In the October 22, 1976 edition of the Gavel, Gail C. Natale wrote an article concerning the controversy surrounding Prof. Jerry Terrill's grading methods. The article gave an adequate summation of the controversy but included, at the end, a segment outlining the "emerging issues in this situation." This latter segment was obviously an editorial comment by Ms. Natale and, as such should have been so labelled. It is poor journalism to link hard news and editorial comment in one article without advising the reader(s) of same.

While I remain supportive of Jim Handleman's efforts before the Academic Standards Committee, I take exception to even the indirect or tacit use of my name in any reporter's editorial comment. Again - I will not be a party to the editorial comments of Gail C. Natale's article in the October 22, 1976 Gavel.

Sincerely,

David J. Kovach

Frat Elects Leaders

By Doug Peoples

The members of Delta Theta Phi met October 20 to elect new officers for the 1976-77 school year. Despite a generally inhospitable night---rather dismal characterized by freezing rain and low murmurs of swine flu---the faithful appeared to cast their ballots at the first business meeting of the new school year. Elected were:

Tom Carolin---Dean
Bruce Royark---Day Vice-Dean
John Wheeler---Night Vice-Dean
Doug Peoples---Tribune
Larry Thompson---Master of Ritual
Frank Cellura---Master of the Roll
Tom Walters---Clerk of Exchequer

This year promises to be an active one for Delta Theta Phi, beginning with Fall Rush, gaining momentum with various educational and social functions, including the annual Founder's Day banquet and culminating with the hosting of the Delta Theta Phi national convention in August at nearby Sawmill Creek.

C-M's Ramsey Senate is proud to receive members of the convention at a time when our new law facility is nearing completion. The convention promises to be an affair which no member (especially those who have just experienced the bar exam) will want to miss.

With the new year just barely underway, at least one social event is already history. Amid three-foot waves on the shores of Lake Erie, in full view of the famed Cleveland sunset, nearly 100 Delta Theta Phis and their guests feasted upon steaming clams and roasted chickens.

Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity will present Howard M. Rossen, co-author of the Smith's Review Series and the Director of the "Ohio Bar Review and Writing Seminar," Saturday, Dec. 4, at 10 a.m. in CB 2068. Rossen will give a short lecture on "Law School Examination Techniques." The talk will be aimed at helping first-year day students before their criminal law examinations, but all students are welcome.

HELP WANTED

DEAN, 1000-student urban midwest law school, university affiliated. Academic background, wisdom of Solomon, asbestos skin required; law degree helpful. $40-$50k/yr. Apply w/resume to Prof. William Tabac, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, CSU, Cleveland 44115.

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Justice. Further, Stern added, the Burger Court's "zones of privacy" by extending to the government almost unlimited power to search private bank records.

Despite the obvious 7-2 conservative majority of the Court, Stern maintained that the court is difficult to label and noted the "almost revolutionary" decisions concerning abortion and press freedom as support for his belief. Stern said he preferred to assess a Supreme Court Justice in terms of whether "the justice has given the benefit of the doubt to the government," as opposed to labeling the justice liberal or conservative alignment of the Court, "owing to the government," as opposed to labeling the justice liberal or conservative.

Stern said, "Our system is based on giving the benefit of the doubt to the individual," and added, that the Court isn't "entirely sympathetic" to this view. He observed, that three-quarters of the criminal cases heard last term were filed by the prosecution, whereas during the Warren era defense lawyers most often sought review by the Supreme Court.

Justice Department, FBI Changing

Attorney General Edward Levi would like to leave as his "legacy" the reform of the FBI, according to Stern. As a consequence the Justice Department will be "closing 97 percent" of the cases it查处 during the tenure of the "informant". The emphasis now appears to be on quality, not quantity. Stern added, "Imagine the waste of resources..." Stern pointed out that the FBI spent 38 years, used 1600 informants and compiled 8 million pages of documents to find no evidence of any illegality by the Socialist Worker's Party.

Stern, where Schorr went awry was in his "championing" of the report. By this, Stern said, he meant Schorr's feeling that the report should receive a wider play. Stern believes that newspapers must always remain neutral and detached from such events, that they should stick with their own news agency and stay out of the "sleazy operations."

Responding to a question about the lukewarm review of the FBI by Schorr among members of the press, Stern said, Schorr has "every right to publish it (the report about the CIA)" and be "very uncomfortable with his confidential," and Schorr had the right and obligation to protect the identity of his source. But, added Stern, where Schorr went astray was in his response to the FBI's report. By this, Stern said, he meant Schorr's feeling that the report should receive a wider play. Stern believes that newspapers must always remain neutral and detached from such events, that they should stick with their own news agency and stay out of the "sleazy operations."

In response to a question about shifting laws and newspapers' privilege, Stern said that he was not in favor of a national shield law.

McManamon Criticizes System

By Carol Vlack and V. Susan Nestor

"The rough justice treatment that most people get in the lower courts colors what those people think the judicial system is," commented Judge Ann McManamon in her presentation to law students on Wednesday, Oct. 20. McManamon, one of 30,000 misdemeanors that were brought to the Cleveland Municipal Courts in 1975, 10,000 prosecutions were for Disorderly Conduct. The fact evidences the lack of proportion in our criminal enforcement system—a judge is often required to "dispose" of three or more misdemeanors in a single morning, despite the availability of a detoxification center for such offenders. Moreover, according to McManamon, the "a" and "b" of treatment for drunk and delinquent is only one of the inefficiencies afflicting the lower level courts. Solicitation connects with Disorderly conduct in popularity among arresting officers. This poses an especially difficult problem for Judge because City Council has mandated a 3-day minimum jail sentence for offenders—with or without providing a jail. Thus, women charged with earning their keep with less conventional means are sent 67 miles to Stark County Jail without benefits of vocational testing, medical care, or counseling. Furthermore, if there are children involved, the courts are given no tools with which to provide for their care during this mandatory suspension. There is no alternative for dealing with anyone convicted of a misdemeanor provided that he or she is a first offender. McManamon maintains that the "Diversion Program" is designed to give supervision and vocational testing to those without a prior record "instead of a job—instead of walking the streets." A judge's role, according to McManamon, is to work within the system for reform—"You just can't sit on the bench, and 'dispose' of people, or 'dispose' of cases. A judge owes something to the community, to make the problems clear. That's why I came here today."

Tenure

By Patricia A. Stealey

Assistant Dean Gale S. Hesseran, an associate professor, and Assistant Professor Harvey Leiser have applied to the Law School's Committee on Promotion and tenure, according to Interim Dean Hyman Cohen. Last year 11 faculty applied for promotion and/or tenure. Nine of those requests were denied.

The Committee, composed of all tenured faculty members, will meet shortly to make its decision. In reaching its conclusions, the Committee considers not only the ability and professional standing of the candidates, or students' evaluations of their classroom performance, but also the "quality of their scholarship, governance of their legal ideas," and "the breadth and scope of their activities," said Dean Cohen. Committee members are expected to read all publications up to and including ones before reaching a conclusion.

"Generally speaking, it has been traditional and customary to give a significant pay raise, a faculty member who has been promoted. That is only proper," Cohen said.

Dean Hesseran has asked to be promoted from Associate to Assistant Professor with tenure, and Professor Leiser, who is already tenured, has requested that he be promoted to the rank of full Professor. Leiser's application for promotion was denied last year, purportedly because of a failure to publish. He has now met the publication requirement.

"A faculty member with tenure cannot be arbitrarily discharged," Dean Cohen emphasized. "Tenure does not mean that a faculty member may be dismissed; it means that he or she can only be dismissed only for adequate cause." Adequate cause for dismissal is determined only after notice has been given to the faculty member, and after a fair hearing. Thus, a faculty member is entitled to due process, said Cohen.

"The reasons for tenure make a lot of sense and are the instances when tenure has been abused. The appropriate remedy in such cases is to correct the abuse; not to disapprove tenure, but tenure still serves the all important purpose of permitting faculty members to operate in an academic atmosphere where freedom of inquiry an expression thrives. I believe that students, the profession and the public are best served by a faculty that is free to express diverse views," explained Dean Cohen.
Prohibition Hits C.M.

The National Lawyers Guild had planned to sponsor a happy hour in the Law Student Lounge last Friday, Nov. 5, in order to supplement its budget for the current academic year. However, when advised that according to S.B.A. policy, student organizations are not permitted to sponsor happy hours for the purpose of raising funds, the Guild cancelled the proposed party.

According to Guild spokesperson, Rita Fuchsmann, theGuild had planned the happy hour for a few weeks. She stated that the Guild had notified the S.B.A. Social Committee of its plans at least two weeks prior to the action of the S.B.A. officers which forced the Guild to cancel its plans. Ms. Fuchsmann noted that the S.B.A. officers told the Guild of the policy concerning happy hours only two days after the budget meeting (story on page 1), speculating that the action of the S.B.A. officers was retributive.

Although other organizations have not sponsored happy hours for the purpose of raising funds, Delta Theta Phi has served notice on the lounge in the past that a happy hour which they might get out of hand; 3) that the Guild did not go through the proper channels; and 4) that a happy hour which is sponsored by the Guild would not benefit the whole school.

Prohibition Hits C.M.

I. Courses needed to take Ohio Bar Exam: L617 Ethics and Professional Responsibility (1) or L643 (3) or L660 (4).

II. Block 1 (RCC) - lat day, lat and 2d year evening (45 hours)

L516 - Constitutional Law (6)
L501 - Contracts (8)
L505 - Civil Procedure (8)
L506 - Criminal Law (4)
L508 - Property (8)
L502 - Torts (8)
L504 - Legal Research (1)

III. Group 1 is their recommendations for courses to be taken during a student’s final year in law school because they are not in a position to know what to take to avoid nonsense.

The faculty's Recommended Curriculum for General Practice includes more than 150 credit hours (admittedly more than any one student can take) and is broken down into those required for graduation and for passing the Ohio bar.

They prepared the list "for those students who have no specialty in mind—the average student who doesn't know what's going to happen to him or her," Sonenfield emphasized.

"It is a guide for those interested in general practice," said Browne, "not for someone who has chosen a specialty. It is designed for students to prepare themselves for general practice and who are not in a position to know what to take to avoid nonsense."

Sonenfield, 64, has been a member of the bar for 38 years and has had experience in business, teaching and practice. Browne, 40, spent eight years in practice and has been at C-M for six years. Browne and Sonenfield have divided their suggestions into four blocks. The first consists of the 500 courses, the required core curriculum (RCC) which must be taken during the first year day or first and second year evening. The Block 2 includes such second year courses as business associations, commercial law, wills and trusts, evidence and tax.

Group 4 is their recommendations for courses to be taken during a student’s final year in law school because they are good review courses. These include remedies and motion practice. The Block 3 courses should be taken "whenever you can fit them in," said Browne and Sonenfield.

As far as scheduling is concerned, the professors suggest that the C-M administration schedule the courses so that the times do not conflict, just as is done with the RCC courses they said.

Both Browne and Sonenfield emphasized that the course selections were their personal recommendations and reflected no one's viewpoint but their own.

BROWNE AND SONENFIELD'S RECOMMENDED CURRICULUM FOR GENERAL PRACTICE

I. Courses needed to take Ohio Bar Exam: L617 Ethics and Professional Responsibility (1) or L643 (3) or L660 (4).

II. Needed to Pass Ohio Bar

Block 1 (RCC) - late day, late and 2d year evening (45 hours)

L516 - Constitutional Law (6)
L501 - Contracts (8)
L505 - Civil Procedure (8)
L506 - Criminal Law (4)
L508 - Property (8)
L502 - Torts (8)
L504 - Legal Research (1)

III. Block 2 - recommended for 2d year day, 2 and 3 evening (43 hours)

L664 - Business Associations (8)
L623 - Administrative Law (4)
L621 - Criminal Procedure (3)
L618 - Family Law (4)
L601 - Commercial Law (6)
[follows contracts]
L661 - Evidence (6) follows Civ. P.
L607 - Taxation I (6) [basis for tax courses]
L609 - Bills and Trusts (6) [follows property]

IV. Block 3 - recommended for 2d, 3d year day, 3 and 4 evening (67-69 hours)

L606 - Estate and Gift Taxation (4)
L603 - Secured Transactions (3)
L613 - Insurance Law (4) [required for N.Y. bar exam]
L633 - Arbitration (3)
L718 - Adoption and Custody Institute (4)
L624 - Bankruptcy (3)
L704 - Consumer Remedies Institute (4)
L631 - Debtor - Creditor Law (3)
L714 - Immigration and Nationality Law Institute (4) or L734 - Immigration and Nationality Law Seminar
L613 - Insurance Law (4)
L634 - Interviewing, Counseling and Negotiating (3)
L626 - Juvenile Law Institute (4) or L636 - Juvenile Law Seminar (3)
L608 - Land Use Control (3) [advanced property]
L645 - Local Government Law (3)
L619 - Remedies (6)
L611 - Appellate Advocacy (3)
L632 - Conflict of Laws (4) [good review]
L644 - Motion Practice (3) [Civ. P. review]

V. Group 4 is their recommendations for courses to be taken during a student’s final year in law school because they are good review courses. These include remedies and motion practice. The Block 3 courses should be taken "whenever you can fit them in," said Browne and Sonenfield.

As far as scheduling is concerned, the professors suggest that the C-M administration schedule the courses so that the times do not conflict, just as is done with the RCC courses they said.

Both Browne and Sonenfield emphasized that the course selections were their personal recommendations and reflected no one's viewpoint but their own.

FREE ADVICE

By Gail Gianasi Natale

With winter quarter registration approaching (first run deadline is Friday) many students—especially upperclassmen—may be wondering what courses to take.

Professors Samuel Sonenfield and J. Patrick Browne have prepared a list of courses they recommend for C-M students who, "of choice or necessity" will go into solo practice or with small firms.

Courses listed in "Browne and Sonenfield's Recommended Curriculum for General Practice" include more than 150 credit hours (admittedly more than any one student can take) and is broken down into those required for graduation and for passing the Ohio bar.

They prepared the list "for those students who have no specialty in mind—the average student who doesn't know what's going to happen to him or her," Sonenfield emphasized.

"It is a guide for those interested in general practice," said Browne, "not for someone who has chosen a specialty. It is designed for students to prepare themselves for general practice and who are not in a position to know what to take to avoid nonsense."

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WEEKLY SPECIAL

from United Feature Syndicate

By Jack Anderson with Joe Spear

WASHINGTON — The nation’s tax laws have sprung innumerable leaks and loopholes of all sizes. More than half the money due the government escapes into the pockets of the privileged. The taxes they don’t pay, of course, must be made up by the rest of us.

We thought the public was entitled to know, therefore, how much taxes the nation’s top executives pay. First we tried to identify the corporate executives with the highest incomes by inspecting stockholder reports and other public documents.

Tax returns of the top executives aren’t open to the public. We called them and asked how much taxes they pay. Theresults were interesting.

The top paid executive in the nation, so far as we could determine, is Meshulam Riklis, chairman of RapidAmerica, a giant holding company.

Last year, he earned about $1 million. But we got nowhere with him. He refused our calls.

Second on our list was Harold Geneen, the tough, abrasive chairman of International Telephone and Telegraph. According to the latest available information, he draws an annual salary over $800,000. He sent word to us: “When Jack Anderson makes his taxes public, come back and talk to me.” I have made my tax returns available to reporters, even when they weren’t still hasn’t given us his tax totals.

J. Stanford Smith, the chairman of International Paper, made over $700,000 last year. He didn’t want to discuss his taxes either.

Harry Gray, the chairman of United Technologies, earned about $570,000 last year. He claimed he paid 55 per cent to Uncle Sam. This would add up to about $313,500.

Robert Anderson of Atlantic Richfield and C.D. Branch, chairman of Dow Chemical, earned $491,000 last year. He paid 58 per cent.

So some of the nation’s richest executives paid a fair tax. Others, we suspect, did not. The rest of us had to pay the taxes they didn’t pay.

We don’t see much difference between paying their taxes and giving them out-right welfare. If we were paying their welfare, we would have the right to know how much. But when we pay their taxes, it’s kept secret from us.

***

DANDY DRIVERS: The top military brass like to be chauffeured around Washington in style. Civilian drivers used to wear what they liked on the job, but their clothing wasn’t snappy enough to suit the brass hats.

So the Pentagon has been dressing up its civilian drivers in chauffeurs’ uniforms. They have been trained to us that the uniforms have been issued to ensure that the drivers are “appropriately attired.”

It’s costing the taxpayers a bundle: $154.72 to outfit a woman driver, $158.74 to dress up a man. The total expenditure on chauffeurs’ uniforms over the past year has been $27,000.

***

CLASH OVER “ILLEGALS”: The United States had a secret spart with Mexico earlier this year over illegal aliens. Here are the backstage details:

There are between six and eight million illegal aliens in this country today. The Immigration Service calls them “illegals.”

About 60 per cent of them came from Mexico. They came here, as our forefathers did, in search of a better life. Their presence has stirred up resentment because they are willing to work for lower wages and have taken jobs from U.S. citizens.

In the past, the Immigration Service rounded up these illegal aliens and simply dumped them on the Mexican border. But this year, immigration officials decided to try a more humane experiment. They also reasoned that the illegals would be less likely to return to the U.S. if they were repatriated close to their homes.

So the Immigration Service hired a small charter airline company to fly the illegals into the interior of Mexico, rather than releasing them at the border.

This upset the Mexican government, which had not been notified. So Mexican officials, understandably, refused to cooperate. The State Department sent trouble-shooting diplomats to smooth things over. After two months of delicate negotiations a new agreement was reached.

Mexican illegals are now being shipped into the interior on regularly scheduled flights. Each illegal is interviewed by a Mexican consul before he is accepted back into Mexico.

Since July, about 7,500 Mexican illegals have been repatriated.

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CHILE PLOT?: Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador who was killed by a bomb blast on Washington’s embassies road, was being secret­ly met by representatives of Chile’s Christian Democratic Party. They were discussing plans to form an opposition movement to oppose the Chilean dictator­torship.

At first, the military junta nera­ly outlined to Communists and the Socialists. They gave lip service to Chile’s traditional democracy. But we have spoken with Chilean sources, whose reliability cannot be questioned. They report that the military dicta­torship has now set out to destroy the moderate Christian Democratic Party.

They ordered their secret police, black insurgent forces would prevail. The CIA predicts that by 1978 the situation would be "totally hopeless" for the white regime. There is also a danger that Cuban troops, operating out of Mozambique, would join in the fighting.

These were the harsh facts that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger laid before Rhodesia’s Prime Minister Ian Smith. Our sources say that after the formal discussions Kissinger told Smith aside for a private, ten­minute talk. Kissinger reportedly told him bluntly that his white re­gime would be overthrown within two years.

Presumably, this was the reason that Smith agreed to a voluntary transfer of power to the black major­ity.

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SUBSIDIES FOR DESPOTS: America was once regarded as a refuge for oppressed people. But today American aid is used by several dictatorships to suppress human rights, and the United States helps to subsidize some of the most brutal regimes in the world.

In Haiti, for example, the U.S. government helps to train soldiers for search-and-rescue missions. Haiti is now among the worst countries in the world.

Unsignposted letters critical of President Duvalier, were traced to a small resort town. The next day, four helicopters full of soldiers descended on the town. They arrested 28 of the town’s prominent citizens. Two days later, 27 returned. The missing man has never been heard from again.

The mortality rate in Haiti’s prisons, according to Amnesty International, is probably the highest in the world.

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Courthouse Chuckles by Sog

Who responds to: “Is there one in the Court?”
Who is a Magistrate?


\[\text{Notes & Briefs}\]

C-M CALENDAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Th 11/11</td>
<td>Veterans' Day (no classes, faculty close)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 11/12</td>
<td>First run registration due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th 11/15</td>
<td>Thanksgiving (no classes, offices closed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 11/16</td>
<td>No classes, offices open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-F 11/18-11/20</td>
<td>Reading week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 11/12</td>
<td>Last day of classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 11/24</td>
<td>(offices closed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 11/25</td>
<td>(offices closed)</td>
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</tbody>
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CSU/CU EVENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S 11/20</td>
<td>&quot;Women in the Courts&quot; Forum: Nora Hunter, CSU student council, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F 11/12</td>
<td>&quot;Courtroom Writing,&quot; 7:30 a.m. and 10 p.m., CWRU Student Auditor</td>
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<tr>
<td>F-S 11/19, 20</td>
<td>&quot;Pharitam 06 the PMafue.,&quot; 1:30 arid 10:30 p.m., CWRU Student Auditor</td>
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<tr>
<td>F, S 11/21</td>
<td>&quot;Night Court,&quot; 7:30 and 10 p.m., CWRU Student Auditor</td>
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<tr>
<td>F-S 11/19, 20</td>
<td>&quot;Phantom of the Paradise,&quot; 8 and 10 p.m., CWRU Student Auditor</td>
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<tr>
<td>F 11/12</td>
<td>&quot;Courtroom Writing,&quot; 7 a.m. and 10 a.m., CWRU Student Auditor</td>
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<tr>
<td>F 11/12</td>
<td>&quot;Night Court,&quot; 7 a.m. and 10 a.m., CWRU Student Auditor</td>
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<tr>
<td>F 11/17</td>
<td>&quot;Walter Mose, 1946&quot; (free) 2 p.m., CWRU Student Auditor</td>
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</tbody>
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FILMS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>S 11/13</td>
<td>&quot;Harvest Moon Festival,&quot; CDFP benefit, $5.50 dinner and square dancing, 11:00, 7:30 p.m.</td>
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News from WLC

By Carol Vlack

"Caution, careful people always counting about what they will be èmerging from the reputation or social standards never can bring about a reform. Those who are really in earnest will be willing to be anything in the world's estimation..."  

Susan B. Anthony

One woman who is really in earnest is Cleveland Heights Municipal Court Judge Sara Hunter, who has been battling with her City Council in the Ohio Supreme Court for funds for court personnel. Council officials notified Judge Hunter that after Nov. 6 only the judge, clerk of courts and bailiff will be paid because the court's expenses would exceed its annual appropriation of $140,000.

In a letter to the city manager, police chief, prosecutor and law director Judge Hunter stated that she is not accepting the budget's restrictions. She added, "you are hereby notified effective immediately all initial appearances in traffic and misdemeanor cases as well as motions, warrants, will also have to be rescheduled after Jan. 1, 1977."

Judge Hunter will be the keynote speaker for the forum on the Women's Law Caucus is also sponsoring informal brown bag lunch meetings this month on Tuesdays from noon to 1 p.m. in CWRU. Prof. Joan Baker will discuss "Women's Rights in England's Sex Discrimination law on Nov. 16 and Prof. Jane Ficker will talk about women's rights in Brazil on Nov. 23. Anyone may attend these programs but she should bring a lunch.

Dates are now confirmed for the Annual Women and Law Conference in Madison, Wis., Nov. 24-27. The C-M Women's Law Caucus is planning to charter a bus with women law students from CWRU to the conference.

Executive Director Eileen Roberts who also directs ACLU's regional Women's Rights Project.

* Village voice is an associate at Squires, Sanders and Dempsey, will give a brief rundown of the legal clinics being presented at Women's Space.

Under civilian Israeli law the death penalty can only be imposed on people who supported the Nazi regime during World War II, the judge explained. Israeli's laws give its courts jurisdiction over Nazis and Nazi sympathizers, thus explaining the Adolph Eichmann trial and execution.

The first group feels they won't have to serve their full sentences because peace is coming.

The second group feels there will never be peace but they will be released by the results of the next war which, they feel, will automatically garner considerable prestige and accrue invaluable legal experience.

The panel, chaired by Pat Kier, will discuss how they timed their applications and what sort of selection process they encountered. Other panelists are, tentatively, Debbie See, Walt Kobluk, Harry Harrington, Kathy Sutula and Joan Tobik.

While the presentation is aimed primarily at graduating students it is equally important for second year day and third year evening students because most judges make their selections a year in advance of the time they expect a new clerk to join them," Greenwood added.

Looking for recreation to ease the study grind? Try the new CSU Game Room on the third floor of Penn Tower. The facility boasts a lounge with a jacket, a variety of ball machines, bowling, billiard and ping pong tables. Student Activities Coordinator Edward Bellamy (who is also a C-M student) has put together an opening day schedule of events for Nov. 20, 21 and 22.

CSU Game Room Relocated

ISRAELI JUDGE SPEAKS HERE

By Gal Ganass Natale

"There is no effective way to punish acts of terrorism," said Michala Lindenstrauss, 20, the youngest of Israel's 200 judges.

Terrorist prisoners do not expect to serve their sentences, he told a recent luncheon meeting of about 60 C-M faculty and students at the Jewish Community Federation.

Judge Lindenstrauss recently spent two weeks in England giving nearly 40 talks on behalf of the American Zionist Federation. He was asked the frequent topic concerned terrorists before the Israeli bench.

The jurist said he does not believe in "death punishment" for terrorists although the death penalty is permitted under Israeli military law. "Although we say they are murderers they are still human beings," he said. "My point of view is that Israeli courts have to be human and gentle to these people and give them a second chance.

Imprisoned terrorists are separated from other convicted criminals. Currently Israel has about 4500 prisoners: 2500 are terrorists, 360 of them sentenced to between 10 or 20 years, he said, but it does not matter to them.

These imprisoned terrorists can be divided into three categories: terrorists according to the white-haired jurist. The first group feels they won't have to serve their full sentences because peace is coming.

The second group feels there will never be peace but they will be released by the results of the next war which, they feel, will automatically garner considerable prestige and accrue invaluable legal experience.

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Under civilian Israeli law the death penalty can only be imposed on people who supported the Nazi regime during World War II, the judge explained. Israeli's laws give its courts jurisdiction over Nazis and Nazi sympathizers, thus explaining the Adolph Eichmann trial and execution.

"I do not feel that terrorists are acting in the same way as Nazis," he said. "The terrorists are murderers."

Israel has neither a grand jury nor a jury system, Judge Lindenstrauss said, and judges are appointed for life.

"The courts are open. Anyone can come in and they are always crowded." The Israeli system of law, adopted in 1948 with the advent of the state, has its roots in British common law "with the burden of proof on the prosecution." Whether the legal system is statutory. If he must check evidentiary rules, the judge said in heavily accented English, "I get a copy of Vig-mo" (Vigmore).

Israel has about 3000 lawyers, 90% of whom were trained in Israel. Required commitments include four years of university study and two years of training with an advocate.

Judge Lindenstrauss also spoke last week at the CB student lounge.