SBA's "Immunity Day" Opens Can of Worms With Some Professors

by Karen Hamilton, SBA President & Joshua Marks, SBA Senator

When the Student Bar Association held its annual food drive a few years ago, all it received when it emptied its "Food Drive" bins was a few cans and a bunch of trash. This year it received over 450 cans of food on a single day which the SBA called "Immunity Day."

Although we received praise from many faculty members on the concept of "Immunity Day," we also received several complaints from faculty and students whose professors did not participate in the program. We sincerely thank those students whose generosity contributed to this successful food drive and apologize if you were erroneously missed into thinking that your teacher was participating in this event.

In order to provide an incentive for students to bring in canned food, the SBA came up with the idea of "Immunity Day" in which students could put a can of food on their desks and not be called upon for that particular class. The cans were to be collected after each class and then donated to a local food shelter. The SBA sent out a memo which outlined the idea of Immunity Day and requested teachers' feedback. Several teachers either wrote to or phoned with their affirmative responses. Only four professors responded that they were not interested in participating with the Immunity Day Drive. At this point the SBA made a few mistakes. Not relying on our contracts.

Elections '94:
Is This Contract Voidable?

by Jon Sinclair 
Staff Editor

Realignment, reashignment. The 1994 election was not realignment. It was not a revolution. Nor was it a vote for conservatism. It was just one more example of desperate Americans voting blindly.

Realignment? The party that occupies the White House has lost seats in all but two mid-term elections since the Civil War. The White House has lost Congressional seats in every single mid-term election since 1954. Even Eisenhower? Yup, lost 16 seats in 1954. Nixon? When Watergate was just a gleam in his eye, the Dems picked up 11 in 1970. Reagan? Lost 26 seats in 1982.

Put it in perspective. Mandate? No. Look at the math. Only 38.6% of eligible Americans voted on November Eighth. And 49% of those Congressional votes went to Demo­crats. A Mandate? If my math is cor­rect, 20% of eligible American voters put Newt Gingrich's platform at the top of the nation's agenda.

But let's be honest, it wasn't 20% of Americans who put Gingrich's platform at the top of the agenda. Gingrich is the result of the tremendous voter turnout by brainRushed radio listeners.

I have a funny feeling these are the same people who said, in a pre-election Newsweek poll, America is still in a recession. Yes, 59% of those who went to the polls, making Mr. Gingrich the Speaker of the House, believe America is still in a recession. And 54% of those polled by Newsweek believe Clinton has not reduced the budget deficit.

Hello? Now, if I couldn't read, I'd probably listen to Rush too, but don't people know America has not been in a recession since the second quarter of 1991? Yep. Believe it or not, Clinton has reduced the budget deficit by $87 billion. Compare that record to Reagan's. Which one is the 'Big Spender'?

And another thing Bubba. About that simplistic two strikes and you're out initiative you passed in Georgia: will you be paying for those new prisons with cash or credit card? And about the placement of those new prisons: will your own backyard be OK?

On the Serious Side

Election Day was a case of uninformed, impatient America, just trying to put together an efficient and
How Terms Of Endearment Become Gender Discrimination

by Cheryl Lane
Staff Writer

Are the words 'honey', 'sweetheart', and 'dearie' terms of endearment? It depends on who's making the comment. If it's made by a judge in chambers or in the courtroom, or by opposing counsel, it may be gender discrimination. Whether the remarks are made with paternal motivation or miasmatic intent, they do not serve to treat the female attorney with the same respect that male attorneys elicit.

When a judge or opposing counsel makes a gender-based remark, facially disparaging or not, the comment focuses attention on the woman's sex and implies that the woman is not worthy of the same professional respect as the male attorney.

Gender-based remarks, when directed to a female attorney in the capacity of her profession, place the attorney in a precarious position. She can elect to ignore the comment or she may address the situation immediately and directly. If she ignores the comment, the jury or her client may view her as weak-of-character. If sheaddresses the situation she may be seen as pushy or too sensitive. Keeping in mind that the female attorney, like any attorney, must always do what is in the best interest of the client, she must take a risk no matter how she decides to handle a gender-biased remark. It's a no-win situation, and one that male attorneys do not have to contend with.

Since women entered the legal profession they have had to deal with bias and adverse reaction to their presence in the courtroom. In 1918, the district attorney in San Francisco attempted to discredit his opponent, Clara Shortridge Foltz, the first woman attorney in California. The district attorney, in his closing argument to the jury stated, "She is a woman, she cannot be expected to reason; God Almighty decreed her limitations." Today, the comments made are seldom so blatant. But however subtle the gender-based remark is, the effect is the same.

If there is any doubt that this situation is real and serious, let me offer a few examples. One New York attorney referred to the opposing counsel during a deposition as "little girl" and "little lady." He made numerous disparaging remarks including, "Tell that little mouse over there to pipe down," and "What do you know, young girl?"

A Washington state judge blew a kiss to a female attorney in the open courtroom. The jury giggled while the attorney stood there in embarrassment. Her client was bewildered. Another New York attorney commented to a female adversary, within earshot of the jury. "Nice perfume." A Michigan judge called a female attorney to his bench for a conference during a trial to ask her for a date.

Some of these comments and behaviors sound innocent enough, but the effect they have is not. The one thing that holds these examples together is that in all cases the female attorney was not being treated with the same respect afforded her male colleagues. These comments remove the focus from where it should be, the fact that she is a professional, and place it where it does not belong, on her gender. Just as it is inapproprialement to distinguish a person in the courtroom because of their race, it is inappropriate to distinguish someone because of their gender.

Often gender-bias in the courtroom manifests itself in the manner that female attorneys are addressed. Often the woman is addressed by her first name, or by an endearing term such as "honey" or "young lady" while the male attorney is addressed by his surname. Improper forms of address send a message to those in the courtroom that the woman attorney is to be taken less seriously than her male counterpart.

In an attempt to discourage discrimination in the courtroom, several states, including Ohio, have adopted amendments to their state's Code of Professional Responsibility. Ohio passed the amendment in July of 1994. DR 1-102(b) states, "A lawyer shall not engage, in a professional capacity, in conduct involving discrimination prohibited by law because of race, color, religion, age, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, or disability." The ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct 3(B)(6) addressed the problem of discrimination by stating, "A judge shall perform judicial duties without bias or prejudice...based on race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status, and shall not permit staff, court official and others subject to the judge's direction and control to do so."

It is too soon to determine what effect the July amendment to the Ohio Code of Professional Responsibility will have on attorneys' behavior in the courtroom, or how the amendment will be interpreted by the Disciplinary Committee. The New York attorney who referred to his opposing counsel during deposition as "little lady" was sanctioned and ordered by the court to pay the offended attorney $500. The court stated, "The condemnation of such improper remarks springs from a growing recognition of the seriousness of gender bias, and bias of any kind cannot be permitted to find a safe haven in the practice of law or in the workings of the courts." Indeed it cannot, for not only does the female attorney suffer, but so does her client.

Your opinion may be worth $1,500.

Entries for the 1994-95 OSBA-sponsored writing competition are now being accepted.

Awards First place: $1,500 Second place: $1,000

Answer this question: The Spangenberg report* found that only one of every six low-income Ohioans who has a civil legal problem is able to obtain the assistance of a lawyer. In order to fill this unmet need, should all attorneys be required by the Code of Professional Responsibility to provide a minimum amount of pro bono service to low income clients?

*The Spangenberg report was commissioned by the Ohio State Bar Association, Ohio State Bar Foundation and the Ohio Metropolitan Bar Leaders Conference. The report, prepared by the Spangenberg Group in 1991, studied the legal needs of Ohio's poor.

Eligibility: All associate student members of the Ohio State Bar Association are eligible to participate. Non-members may apply for membership when submitting an entry by including a completed membership application and dues.

Deadline: All entry forms and essays must be received by the OSBA no later than Jan. 31, 1995. Winning essays will be published in Associate News and may be published in Ohio Lawyer.

Rules: All essays must be the original work of the student. Research is not required, although any quotes must be attributed to the source, either in the body of the essay or as endnotes. Entries must be typed, double-spaced and no longer than five pages. The OSBA reserves the right not to award the scholarship if no suitable essays are received. All entries must be accompanied by this essay form or a copy of it. Essays must answer the above question.

Name
Permanent address
City State Zip
Law school
☐ 1st year ☐ 2nd year ☐ 3rd year
School address
City State Zip
Permanent phone ( ) Other phone ( )

I attest that I am the original author of the essay enclosed for consideration in the OSBA Law Student Writing Competition. I assign all essay rights to the OSBA. The OSBA reserves the right not to award the scholarship if no suitable essays are received.

Essay title
Signature Date

Send entries to: OSBA Writing Competition, P.O. Box 16562, Columbus, OH 43216-6562. For more information, call 800/282-6556 (487-2050 in Franklin County).
The GAVEL

SBA Tackles Parking and Other Problems

by Robin Wilson
Staff Editor

The Student Bar Association is taking an active role in combating three major problems at the School. Earlier this month the S.B.A. circulated a petition regarding the deteriorating coffee shop situation at C-M, and scheduled two days of "Meet the Official" question and answer sessions with police and parking personnel.

Anyone who is not a first year student knows just how much the coffee shop accommodations have deteriorated this year. Even Dean Smith acknowledged at his Coffee Hour with Students earlier this semester just how bad the food service at C-M has become.

Apparently there are a number of reasons for the decline, chief of which is a change in the food service contractors over the summer. Suprisingly, however, the new supplier, Service Master, has dramatically improved the food service at University Center. The food selection is extensive and includes a great coffee shop. University Center is a little more than a block east of C-M on Euclid Avenue.

Fed up with the food situation at C-M, the S.B.A. circulated a petition in late October citing the lack of hot food, the lack of variety, and exorbitant prices. Some 300 students and faculty signed the petition. The S.B.A. claim that Service Master has "breached its duty to the law students in providing food service." The S.B.A. gave Service Master until November 10th to improve the food service at C-M, or else the S.B.A. would look for alternative food choices. Finding an alternative is difficult, however, because the University has an exclusive contract with Service Master.

S.B.A. President Karen Hamilton met with Service Master executives after delivering the petition. In response, Service Master promised to begin providing chili and soup at the coffee shop and to consider the possibility of certain price decreases. As for other types of hot food, Service Master said health regulations require a three-part sink to be installed. Service Master is considering renovations to the coffee shop, though renovations will probably not happen until spring, according to those at the meeting.

In addition, Service Master offered an S.B.A. student a seat on a future food service committee so that student concerns can be brought to the attention of the company.

Many students participated in S.B.A.'s "Meet the Officials" question and answer sessions in early November. Two officers from the Cleveland State University Police Department and Parking Operations Manager John Oden answered questions and concerns from students in the lunchroom. One of the main topics concerned the security of the exit door situated beyond the coffee shop, near the women's bathroom.

The S.B.A. plans to present a resolution to the law school administration in the next couple of weeks regarding the door. "The S.B.A. believes that for the betterment of safety the door should be locked after eight o'clock at night and on the weekends," Hamilton said. C.S.U. Police Detective David Ostroske agrees. He said the door should be permanently locked and not used.

Ostroske said it's "a nightmare waiting to happen." Responding to students who said the door is the convenient way to access Euclid Avenue, he answered, "safety is not always convenient and sometimes it is a downright pain." Ostroske said that all students should remember that this is their building. "Call the police if you see someone in the building who does not belong here."

Ostroske assured students that they can feel reasonably safe in downtown. He said the university is not experiencing a significant amount of crime against persons, but property crime is a problem. Auto thefts have increased, Ostroske said, but he notes General Motors' automobiles are still the ones most often stolen.

He said more cars are now being broken into for their contents, such as cellular phones, radar detectors, and portable CD and cassette players. He says two university professors have seen their cars broken into this year for the loose change contained in their ashtrays.

Ostroske acknowledged the parking problem at C-M and the distance that some students have to walk to classes. He urged students to use the University's Safety Escort program. He said there are five escorts on duty Monday through Thursday and one on duty Friday, and are now under-utilized. "There is a two minute wait in most cases for an escort," Ostroske said. Escorts are available Monday through Friday from 5:30 to 11:00 p.m., and can be reached at ext. 2020. Ostroske said students should call C.S.U. police before walking alone on weekends. He said there will probably be a longer wait for an officer but he urged students to make the call and be patient.

Ostroske recommends that students carry pepper spray with at least a five percent olein resin content if they feel they need added protection downtown. He said many drug stores and all police supply stores carry "pepper." Ostroske said the University averages about one homicide a year. Last year, according to him, there were two reported.

Parking Operations Manager John Oden was questioned by frustrated students on what he can do to reduce the parking problem. Oden said he expressed concern over the imminent closing off of part of the 18th Street parking lot due to the upcoming 17-18th Street Construction Project. Oden told students he has checked with the city about additional parking spaces but learned "commercial lots are jammed." Oden said there is nothing he can do about the lack of parking but noted that enrollment decreases during the winter months and that may lessen the parking problem. The fact remains, however, that the University has sold more than 10,000 parking passes for 4,400 parking spaces.

Several students expressed frustration over their conversations with Oden. Second year student Linda Slakoski said she felt as though student concerns were met by Oden with an obstinate, "don't bother me" response. "I am helping to pay his salary, so he has a responsibility to listen to what we have to say instead of just saying there is no solution," said Slakoski. Two students said they know a student who tried to explain to Oden how they handle the parking situation at the University of Buffalo and was met with "an aggressive, non-response." Second year student Melissa Watson said "Why was he here?"

Oden has been responsive when discussing the problem with a Gavel editor. He appears to be well aware of the parking problem, though tired of the futility in trying to rectify it.

Make a Statement...

Write for The Gavel

The Gavel is always seeking interested students, staff, faculty and administrators to contribute to this publication. If you are interested, stop by this office, LB 23, or call 687-4533. Opinion pieces, news articles and cartoons are welcome. Please contact an editor regarding your topic to avoid duplication of efforts.

Contributors become staff members after publishing two articles in Tha Gavel. Staff members are eligible to participate in editor elections at the end of the school year. Three editors are elected, each receiving a full tuition stipend from the University.

The opinions expressed herein are those of the author and not The Gavel. The Gavel is not responsible for article content, including factual errors.

The Verdict is in and the Night is Yours

has sentenced BECKY'S to expand its nightly specials to 7 days a week!

Over 21 Crowd + Cool Juke Box Great Food Affordable Beer & Liquor Darts Pool Table

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Plus "Happy Hour" Specials 1762 E. 1118th St. 687-4533

3
It's the Abatements, Stupid

"It's the economy, stupid," was the campaign slogan associated with the 1992 campaign. Now it's the Plain Dealer, avoiding the real issue by writing an editorial that blathers on and on about the failure of Cleveland's school levy on race and lack of support by both city council members and Mayor White.

Come on, don't be silly PD editors. Prior to election day, most Clevelanders didn't even know about the council members' opposition to the levy, because the PD had pasted the paper for weeks with editorials, articles, and photographs about every politician, bishop, and pastor who supported the levy. There was even an editorial in favor of the levy on the top of page one. Coverage was clearly slanted and the issues ignored. Why wasn't there a thorough and fair discussion about the seven abatements given to downtown businesses and developers? Was it as if the Plain Dealer thought Cleveland voters would forget this issue if the newspaper ignored it?

It's the tax abatements, stupid. People are not going to vote for a school levy until this issue is addressed squarely. An explanation for the abatements must be given. Will the abatements help Cleveland schools in the long run? If yes, explain this to the voters. Explain how schools will realize increased tax revenues in the years ahead - if this is true.

But spare us the line about the school board having no control over the approval of tax abatements. That's like saying Dick Jacobs has no control over public policy because he's not a politician. Right. Don't insult the intelligence of voters by asking them to fork out more property taxes at the same time they are reducing their disposable income.

Bar Passage Party Deserves a Second Look

For three years we learn about the many towers associated with drunk driving. Then we are required to take a class which specifically controls over public policy because those in the legal profession are especially prone to alcohol abuse. Is it not highly ironic that on the day when former students speak to campus bars about drinking, the PD, the school invites a brand new attorneys to drive down to school and indulge in a free liquor bar.

Why is it always necessary that someone is seriously injured or killed before institutions re-examine policy? Idea: How about wine and beer only? Or how about discouraging excessive consumption by charging for drinks? If might not hurt anybody to make it safer while also letting SBA raise a little cash.

Letters to The Editors

Alice Ain't No Saint

Dear Editors:

To the casual reader of a recent article in the Gavel (Volume 43, Issue 3) titled "Woman Convicted in Kirkland Cult Murders Speaks Out From Prison," Alice Lundgren, thePlain Dealer's slanty portrayal of women convicts in general and herself in particular. There is more to this, the Plain Dealer's article, which is clearly slanted, fails to meet the public and judicial eye.

The Lundgren Cult Killings of 1989, recently public attention in Lake County for nearly a month. The devotion to the Averys is familiar with the case, the basic facts are these. Alice E. Lundgren, then aged 39, was convicted and sentenced to death and life in prison, respectively.

In her article published in the Gavel, Alice asks, "Why do women get more attention than men in their cases when there has no record of rule infractions, has obtained an education, and has diligently and successfully worked at an institutional job for years?" The answer, Alice, might be inferred from the particulars of your own case.

Deborah Sue Olivarez, one of the witnesses against Alice Lundgren at trial, testified (admitted by you in your plea bargain) that she, "betrayed" members of the family that the Averys family was "slated to die," according to published reports in the Lake County News-Herald. "Alice was not a subservient wife and mother," according to Olivarez, who is a cousin of Jeffrey D. Lundgren, then Alice's husband (she has since divorced him while in prison) and presently a death row inmate. "In the Averys' case, the family are present at classes when the Avery murder was planned. The "classmates" of Dover is referring to the misguided and unfortunately home-schooled daughter, Lisa, then Alice, that was a program.

The Lundgren's cult resided in a seminary setting that could be called a farm, and when her husband left the premises for any reason, "Alice took over," according to Olivarez.

A Kidnapp, police officer and an FBI agent, who questioned Alice Lundgren after the murder of the Avery family, said she appeared "arrogant" and gave no indication that any crime had occurred, according to reports in the News-Herald.

So to answer your question Alice, the reason you received all of the well-behaved women that you are "overwhelmed" by the Ohio Reformatory for Women is because most required members must attend parole board hearings, "is because they have done things such as Deborah Sue Olivarez, an FBI agent, and the jury that convicted you said that you have done.

Alice also says in her article that she has been "In a Backyard in May 39," convolutedly because they had been unable to stop their husband from comming to her and "the officers of the court and children or other members of society. Her inability to act was equaled as contempt and compliance, and she was thus held equally responsible for his crime." Those familiar with testimony at her trial, might wonder if the "women" Alice has encountered at Mansville is not the image she encounters when she looks at herself in the mirror.

In a taped interview immediately after her arrest in San Diego (the Lundgren's left Cleveland for good a few months after the murders, but were at large for several months), Alice Lundgren told the FBI that they had not killed the Averys, that they were killed because "I was afraid he'd do it too." According to the News-Herald, "it is a matter of fact that her husband and his accomplices were planning on killing the Avery family. I suspected they were [planning to kill the Avery]," Alice said during the questioning by the FBI, "you had to be stupid not to know what he [Jeff Lundgren] was up to." Alice, Lundgren could indeed have stopped her husband from "committing hideous crimes" against children and "other members of society," simply by going to the nearest phone booth and teleing the police to stop on their flight from justice. Why couldn't she have waited until after the killing to do so?

Sharon J. Bluntschly (another plea bargain), a member of the Lundgren Cult, and one, incidentally, marked the Avery family to be "executed" by Jeff Lundgren, linked Alice directly to the planning of the murders of the five member Avery family, according to published reports at the time of Alice Lundgren's trial. "I was aware they were going to kill the Averys when Alice told me they were planning to do it," stated Bluntschly. Bluntschly also stated that Alice Lundgren left the Kirkland Farm house in the early morning hours, but returned later to help dispose of evidence by burning the Avery's personal papers in the fireplace.

Instead of calling the police immediately, or two hours or two days or two or more weeks later, Alice went with her husband to the Avery's house, which was searched, and their belongings which the cult divided up before going to Davis, West Virginia, the first stop on their flight from justice.

The complete story of the Lundgren Cult, including the various voluminous transcripts, have been published in a book. However, when Alice Lundgren, a convicted conspirator to commit murder, makes statements such as, "When will society hold men solely responsible for their own behavior and not hold a woman responsible for her behavior as well as the "offender's behavior," one can't help but wonder if she's really saying, "When will society hold men solely responsible for their own behavior and release women, particularly Alice E. Lundgren, from the responsibility of their own behavior?"

James Joseph March

Editor's Note: The final paragraph of the Alice Lundgren article in the last issue of the Gavel to which the above is a response, was cut because the printer ran out of ink mid sentence during the printing process. It should have read, "Letters to The Editors are to be published free. We do not accept socially imposed responsibility of his crime and only suffer unto her the demands of justice for her behaviors. She is being held for 20 years and has served 150 days. To those not familiar with her, she was convicted of murder solely on the testimony of herself and others directed us to the many night spots and fine restaurants. The SBA has a liaison program to ease the difficulties out-of-state and out-of-town students might have with their move. Though I did not consult with my contact that much before my move, she has been a source of accurate information regarding student life at C-M, and the Cleveland area.

Working with any bureaucracy, even in person, can be irritating. But the Financial Aid Office handled my file efficiently and effectively, even though all correspondence was by mail. They quickly responded to all my questions promptly, accurately, and courteously. When I needed to get an application from a financial aid office they were not familiar with, they did the investigation. The Financial Aid Office contacted the bank, found out what I was supposed to do, and relayed the information to me.

Not All Out-of-Town Students Are Shunned

Dear Editors:

I read with great interest Su­

San Francisco-Sacramento article concern­

ing Cleveland-Marshall's unfair treat­

ment of out-of-town and out-of-state stu­

dents. Her points are valid, espe­

cially those that concern the sum­

mer registration of fall classes and the dormitory situation. Read on if you want to hear another perspective about the out-of-state experience.

I realize that my situation is not completely analogous to Susan's friends. I am a non-traditional mar­

ried student. Instead of maintaining a household in my home state to return to for the summer, my family and I permanently relocated to the Cleve­

land area. I won't have a summer reg­

istration or a dorm problem. Yet, Cleve­

land-Marshall did many things, some big, some small, to make my move and my decision to attend C-M that much easier.

Cleveland-Marshall approved my application two days after my file became complete. C-M was the first school to approve me. This fact may seem trivial, but it took on great significance considering I had to make long-range plans in relocat­

ing my family. Knowing in the middle of August brought my family a great deal of security.

In addition to administrative news and material, the school sent out lots of incidental information. One week we received information about housing, and the school put us in con­

 tact with some of the private housing associations in the area. We routinely received updates from these associa­

tions.

Thinking that we were prob­

ably unaware of what there is to do in the Cleveland area, the school sent us many brochures; some gave us a brief history of the city, others told of recreational activities, and others directed us to the many night spots and fine restaurants.

The SBA has a liaison program to ease the difficulties out-of­

state and out-of-town students might have with their move. Though I did not consult with my contact that much before my move, she has been a source of accurate information regarding student life at C-M, and the Cleveland area.

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acted the bank, found out what I was supposed to do, and relayed the information to me.

See Letters page 5
with the bank's toll-free number. My checks were waiting for me when I arrived in town.

To put this in perspective, three weeks after my approval from C-M, a school with a perhaps “national” reputation granted me admission.

Getting information from them was torturous at best. Their Financial Aid department seemed to be in shambles, giving me incorrect and misleading information and never responding on time. When I inquired with their housing department about living quarters, they told me to come on in and use a computer system to find suitable off-campus family housing. When I explained that I was several states away, they asked when I would be in the area. Some help they were. I have other more grisly and involved stories about them, but I think you get the picture.

When crunch time came, when a decision had to be made, I chose the school that showed me respect. How could I tell my family I would rather go to a school that treated us like dirt, at one-and-a-half times C-M's out-of-state tuition? Oh, which reminds me, Cleveland-Marshall showed me several ways to qualify for Ohio residency; starting winter term, I pay in-state tuition.

Ed Palm

Letters to the Editor

Applaud us, amuse us, or argue with us. Drop off your letters to the Editor at the Gavel office in Room 23.

Moot Court Is A Privilege, Not A Right

Dear Editors,

Joshua Mark's recent Gavel article entitled "New Moot Court Team Stunnersby School Regulations" described five ways for interested students to compete in interscholastic moot court competitions. Instead of focusing on the positive point that C-M students enjoy numerous opportunities to compete in moot court competitions, the author took issue with the discretion shared by the Dean and the Moot Court faculty advisor to ensure the quality and capabilities of interscholastic moot court competitions. This letter responds to that article.

In this writer's opinion, competing in interscholastic moot court competitions is a privilege to be earned and not an entitlement waiting on one to take. The Gavel article stated that "no student who wishes to compete should be barred by the decision of any one individual." This writer agrees with that position. But responsibility for an act that precludes students from competing in any extra-curricular law school function, including moot court competitions, should be where it belongs -- with the student.

All C-M students are entitled at least to two opportunities to join the Moot Court Board of Governors -- first at the conclusion of their first year legal writing program and again through Advanced Brief Writing and the Moot Court spring intramural competition. The Moot Court Board routinely invites between four and six students from the first-year legal writing program to participate as second-year students. This year seven students were accepted. Additional opportunities are created by the size of the Moot Court Board -- comprised of between 16 and 18 members selected from the advanced brief writing spring intramural competition.

Students who wish to compete interscholastically need only capitalize on opportunities which have been available to them since their first day at Cleveland-Marshall. The Moot Court Board offers between 20 and 25 openings for dedicated, interested individuals to represent the school. Moreover, students are welcome to join the two other student organizations which sponsor moot court competitions exclusively for their members. Students who wish to compete are encouraged and invited to do so. It is unreasonable to suggest, as Mr. Marks did, that students who never pursued opportunities, or who were winnowed out through the Moot Court selection process, have been unfairly denied an educational opportunity. The responsibility to pursue extra-curricular activities, like the responsibility for meeting graduation requirements, rightfully rests with the students.

Mr. Marks incorrectly casts the Moot Court faculty advisor as having "arbitrary" functions. The author included a student's petition to participate in interscholastic competitions. The academic restriction quoted by Mr. Marks clearly leaves to the Dean and the Moot Court faculty advisor the oversight regarding would-be moot court competitors. Conceivably, the Dean could withhold permission due to lack of funding for student teams. Alternately, and even as the Gavel article stated, there is a compelling argument in ensuring that teams to which the law school lends its name and sponsorship meet minimal criteria.

Cleveland-Marshall's Moot Court Board of Governors has participated in interscholastic moot court competitions for over 25 years. During Professor Werber's 15-year tenure as the program's faculty advisor, the college has earned a reputation for top-notch moot court skills -- both written and oral. Absent some protocol to restrict unprepared students from attending interscholastic competitions, the college risks losing the prestige that the Moot Court Board of Governors has earned it and the entire Moot Court program faces effective evisceration.

Why would a student join the Moot Court Board of Governors if he/she can compete in a moot court competition without the rigors attendant in the Moot Court program? Like other extra-curricular activities, one of the reasons students join Moot Court is the prestige of belonging to a well-known and respected law school organization. When students attend moot court functions, they are identified with the college, not the individual student. Should ill-prepared students erode the college's hard-earned reputation, the prestige of joining the Board of Governors will likewise erode. These unsavory results are prevented when students are adequately prepared through the Moot Court program.

Another major consideration is funding. The Moot Court program is funded largely through the law school budget. The advent of additional moot court competition teams will impact the funds potentially available to the Moot Court Board of Governors and possibly limit the quality and number of opportunities to attend in the future. There is also the question of whether the Moot Court Board of Governors or a non-board team would attend a given competition. Many competitions require entries to a total per college and those reservations are filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Indiscriminately offering interscholastic competitions to all interested students might preclude the Moot Court Board from attending a competition if the student group enrolled itself without the knowledge of the Moot Court Faculty advisor.

The article raised concerns about a lack of objective guidelines for evaluating a new team's competition preparedness. The proposed standards are lower by far than those imposed on Moot Court Board members and are derived from the advisor's 15 years of experience with moot court competitions across the country. The Moot Court Faculty Advisor in Cleveland-Marshall is competent at moot court competitions, Professor Webster proposed that teams be comprised of students who, at a minimum are presently enrolled in advanced brief writing, or are enrolled in the substantive law course relating to the competition. He further suggested that one team member must have completed either advanced brief writing or the competition-related substantive law course.

This writer would have suggested more stringent requirements: (1) that all student competitors have successfully completed advanced brief writing; (2) at least one team member have successfully completed the underlying substantive law course; (3) that a qualified team be formed at the time those students approach the dean and moot court faculty advisor for approval, and (4) that the moot court faculty advisor retain ultimate discretion to withdraw the team from competition if it is not, in the advisor's discretion, adequately prepared to attend competition.

No doubt the Gavel article might take issue with these suggestions since they still give one faculty member the discretion to apply subjective criteria to a student's learning experience. The strong interest in protecting the college's reputation and its moot court program, coupled with advance notice of the faculty discretion, justify that criterion. As stated earlier, moot court competition is a privilege to be earned, it should not be lightly regarded otherwise.

Ann Stockmaster
we are less inclined to do something about protection," Mikva said he believes the U.S. is spending too much money on retribution. He thinks the death penalty is a mistake and does not work. Mikva said the death penalty is not a deterrent and he criticized the federal government's sentencing guidelines as nonsense. "Young males in the ghetto don't think they are going to live past 30. They have no fear of prison," Mikva said.

Mikva said U.S. prisons have to do a better job at rehabilitation. They spend too much time teaching prisoners how to do jobs you can only get in prison, like making license plates, and too much time teaching skills for fields that have notoriously high unemployment, according to Mikva. Mikva said he supports indeterminate sentencing. "No one gets out unless he can read and write." Mikva said the answer to reforming the criminal justice situation is education. "For one-third the cost of keeping someone in jail, we could send him to private school or improve his education. Keeping someone in jail, we could do a better job at rehabilitation. They would provide such sensitive information confi­dential to their clients if they thought it would lead to violence. He believes that in death penalty cases, a demand by the defendant, and regardless of whether the witnesses will be living. Carmen Marino of the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor’s office says prosecutors across the state are fighting the adoption of the proposed amendments. The Ohio Prosecuting Attorney’s Association is working with legislators to stop these changes and has enlisted the help of MADD and domestic violence organizations to assist in their campaign.

The main crux of opposition to the proposed amendments comes from Criminal Rule 16. Marino says the amendments impose unreasonable time restraints on prosecutors, and believes there should be no mandatory disclosure without first a demand by the defendant. He also fears that there would be no disclosure of statements by persons who will not be called as witnesses, and fears disclosure of telephone witnesses or defense witnesses will place them in danger.

Marino says the amendments fly in the face of practices which protect witnesses and victims who have made statements to police. He believes the changes make time limits more rigid and that prosecutor’s don’t give witness statements until after witnesses testify. Getting those statements early would aid preparation and allow attorneys to do a better job. If disclosure presents safety concerns, prosecutors can always request a court order to keep the information confidential. Most judges would grant such a request in domestic violence cases.

Since a mechanism already exists to protect potential victims, Professor Guttenberg says prosecutors’ objections are weak. He also believes the changes will aid trial preparation. Ironically, the extra information may excite some defendants to start bargaining sooner than they would otherwise, making life easier for prosecutors.

**C-M Mentoring Program is Worthwhile**

by Stacey McKinley

Even though she is two years younger than I am, she is my mentor. My law school mentor, that is. We met for the first time earlier this month. The few minutes spent filling out a form in August has produced a friend, a guide and, most importantly, a reminder that there is life after law school and that all of this first year work will pay off in the form of a rewarding career.

Among the many handouts I received during orientation was one describing the Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association's Mentor program. The program matches students with established attorneys who volunteer their time. I immediately signed up, hoping to find someone, like me, who worked full time in another field before becoming a lawyer. Since I am interested in pursuing a career as a prosecutor, I also hoped to meet someone working for the Justice or Attorney General's office. For me the program found a perfect match. My mentor, Rebecca Maier, graduated from Cleveland-Marshall in 1991, after working as a school teacher. She is currently an assistant Cuyahoga County Prosecutor who joined the office after working for a large law firm. She re-assured me that my decision to go to law school was a good one. As she showed around her office and explained if they case load, I could see she truly enjoys her work. Though her days now revolve around the courtroom and plea bargains, she still remembers spending hours in the library and struggling with legal writing assignments.

Over lunch we talked about professors, study aids, summer jobs and how to balance school with a personal life. It was a Friday and the end of a long week. At this point, I needed somebody to tell me that the insecurities, I was feeling were normal, battered wife or abused. Further, he doubts most defense attorney­would provide such sensitive information confidential to their clients if they thought the changes would lead to violence.

He points out that federal courts follow rules that require the disclosure to parties of grand jury transcripts and prior witness statements prior to the trial. Also, Montgomery County has a very open discovery practice for criminal cases; and they seem to operate fine. Mr. Emoff also believes that in death penalty cases, the entire file should be made available to the defense, including detector­notes, coroner’s report, etc. Prosecutors are opposed to the new changes simply because useful information will fall into the hands of the defense, says Emoff.

Professor Lloyd Snider sees an advantage to setting forth proper procedures for disclosure in criminal cases, which can prevent unne­ces­sary surprises to parties. In fact, it is better to justify why a prosecutor’s filing of a case should have less of an opportunity to obtain information than he would in a civil case, says Prof. Snyder.

The state has the burden of proving the case, and it should not be a guessing game. The defendant is entitled to know the charges and evi­dence against him. Prof. Snyder sees no real harm in disclosure of police records or witness statements, as the prosecutor’s can still request a protective order when circumstances warrant it.

Yet, he does see a problem if changes make time limits more rigid or if the system for discovery becomes more formalized, which could create an added reason for appeal.

Professor Jack Guttenburg thinks the proposed amendments are beneficial. He thinks it is ridiculous that prosecutor’s don’t give witness statements until after witnesses testify. Getting those statements early would aid preparation and allow attorneys to do a better job. If disclosure presents safety concerns, prosecutors can always request a court order to keep the information confidential. Most judges would grant such a request in domestic violence cases.

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Mikva, continued from page 1

by Susan French-Scaggs Staff Writer

Proposed amendments to the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure are creating a stir in the criminal law community. Recent changes require pro­secutors to disclose police reports and witness statements prior to trial, without a demand by the defendant, and regardless of whether the witnesses will be called as witnesses. Carmen Marino of the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor’s office says prosecutors across the state are fighting the adoption of the proposed amendments. The Ohio Prosecuting Attorney’s Association is working with legislators to stop these changes and has enlisted the help of MADD and domestic violence organizations to assist in their campaign.

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productive legislative body in the only way they know how - by casting a vote for CHANGE. We do it on the second Tuesday of November every two years. And we'll probably continue to do so. It's like eating the same candy bar for two years and then, one day saying 'Gee, what does that candy bar taste like?' Yuck, this Gingrich Bar tastes like _____.

Jokes aside, it is clear fewer and fewer Americans believe voting can make a change at all. In 1960, 62.8% of eligible voters voted in the presidential campaign. In 1964, it went down to 61.9%. In 1968, down to 60.9%. In 1972, down to 55.2%. In 1976, down to 53.5%. In 1980, it went up to 54%. In 1984, down to 53.1%. In 1988, down to 50.1%. In 1992, up to 55.2%, though only 38.6% voted this November. We can only hope there will be CHANGE, because historically, bad things happen when citizens of a nation lose faith in their government.

Will Term Limits prevent CHANGE?

For those who attended the S.B.A.'s Halloween party on Friday, October 28th, it was a frighteningly good time. Students as well as some professors mixed over cups of "Spider Cider," beer and pizza. There was dancing and lots of great costumes. C-M student Perrin Sah, dressed as Judge Lance Ito, won Best Costume. (Photo by Steve Blount.)

Linda L. Ammons published an article, "Discretionary Justice: A Legal and Policy Analysis of a Governor's Use of the Clemency Power in the Cases of Incarcerated Battered Women," in the Journal of Law and Public Policy (1994). Professor Ammons also participated on a four-member panel, "Abuse and Domestic Violence: What We All Should Know," which discussed various aspects of domestic violence and rape prevention issues. Professor Ammons also participated in an on campus colloquium on Scholarship and Research, which was sponsored by the College of Education, on November 4.

In April, Earl M. Curry, Jr., assumed the Chair of Region 9 (which covers the states of Ohio and Kentucky) of the National Academy of Arbitrators. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service appointed Professor Curry, along with Professor Steven Briggs of Depaul University School of Business and Phyllis Florman, Esq., (Chair) of Louisville, to serve as a neutral factfinder in a dispute between the U.S. Postal Service and the Fraternal Order of Police. The factfinding was held in Washington, D.C., July 7-10, and mediation was held in Columbus on July 21-23. On August 17, President Van Ummersen appointed Professor Curry to the Advisory Committee to the CSU Labor and Management Relations Center.


Dean Steven R. Smith published an article on "The Legal Liabilities of Mental Health Institutions" in Administration and Policy in Mental Health (May 1994).

is, at best, a dubious concept. Another professor incredulously asked how the SBA could promote class unpreparedness under the guise of charity. These points are valid and insightful, and should be considered along with other pertinent factors. It is said that charity should be done for charity's sake and not for some reward. While we cannot disagree with this statement, we think, by looking at the four huge boxes piled high with cans bound for the needy, that attempts should be made to sustain Immunity Day in the future.

The SBA would like to give special thanks to Professor Barnhizer who contributed a can of food for each can his students donated, Professor Hoke who got every student to bring in a can for her class, and Professors Werber and Pyle, who extended the Immunity Day food drive to other days when their classes met.
Sole-Practitioners are Their Own Boss

by Susan French-Scagg
Staff Writer

Gone are the days where all young attorneys strive to become partners in large law firms. Today, the trend is general in toward self-employment and independence.

One of the ways sole-practitioners survive in the business world is through an office sharing arrangement. Some office buildings lease extra space for use as an office and secretarial area. The rates are very reasonable and usually include shared amenities such as libraries, conference rooms and a reception area. Other options include receptionist services, furniture, telephones, photocopier, fax machine, etc. Secretarial services are sometimes available for hire in the building.

Joan Kodish is a sole-practitioner in an office sharing arrangement. Her main area of practice is bankruptcy and she represents both creditors and debtors, with some in-balance rooms and a reception area.

She earned her J.D. at the University of Akron in 2 1/2 years. She was inspired by one of her professors to become a labor lawyer. Her first job was with a 25-30 attorney labor law firm that represented various unions and teachers associations. She was thrown into a large bankruptcy case by chance, and although she didn't take a bankruptcy course in law school, she enjoyed the work.

Later she began to work with another attorney and they formed a partnership. The partnership lasted about two years before Joan decided to start her own practice. Although she is also a wife and mother, she has a lucrative bankruptcy practice and keeps two secretaries very busy.

Joan says the good thing about being a sole-practitioner is that you don't have to answer to anyone but yourself. You have to be willing to work harder than ever, but all of the benefits are yours. It is best in terms of quality of life because there is no one telling you when you can or can't take time off and you can schedule your work around your own productivity levels. It allows a nice balance between work and personal life.

The down side is that there is no financial security. Her husband's financial support has enabled her to reach this level of independence. Also, scheduling can be a horror story as you discover it is impossible to be in two places at the same time. However, if you have a good reputation in your field, you can solve this problem by developing a close network of friends and colleagues that cover for you. Joan says office sharing is the way to go, and you might even find you get good referrals from office neighbors.

As advice, Joan says "Remember, no guts -- no glory." But before you strike out on your own, you should have one year's worth of overhead and living expenses in the bank, and a close network of attorneys in your field. If you are willing to work twice as hard and earn less money in the beginning, you should be okay.

Todd Sleggs is also a sole-practitioner in an office sharing arrangement. His practice is in the area of state and local tax and real estate tax law. He earned his J.D. at Case Western Reserve.

His first full-time job after law school was in a Hartford, Connecticut corporate law firm which employed 70+ attorneys. He was only there one year partly because the associates were kept in the dark about firm operation for the 5-7 years that it took to make partner. After working a number of years for a Cleveland firm, Todd decided it was time to try it on his own. After only eight months as a sole-practitioner, Todd employs one paralegal and two part-time secretaries.

As a sole-practitioner, Todd believes that his successes and failures are personal; there is no one to blame for bad outcomes. The good part is you can be as busy as you want. The bad part is that there's no back-up attorneys, so if the practice is not making money, you're not making money.

You also have to wear many different hats. You have to buy computers, copiers, phones, fax machines and do many other administrative tasks that are very time consuming. Todd classifies himself as a "grinder" who is very focused and can crank the work out, and believes in good business skills make the best sole-practitioners.

Todd advises at least five years of legal experience in a firm before starting out on your own. As far as how much of a bank roll is needed, he started out with approximately four years worth of living expenses in the bank. He says how much money you will need is directly associated with how many clients you have and how soon you will be collecting fees. Remember, it can be two or more years until a case has concluded and your fee is paid. He highly recommends an office sharing arrangement for sole-practitioners because it requires less start up costs.

Interview With The Vampire...
This Interview Was A Sleeper

by Jon Sinclair
Staff Editor

This is the kind of melodramatic movie Snoopys would have written. "It was a dark and stormy night...suddenly, a lawyer appeared on the horizon" and all that other stuff. The first five minutes of Interview With The Vampire will make you cringe as you wade through lines like..."I remember it like it was yesterday, the year was 1791". Snoopys.

Here's how it goes. Christian Slater, a freelance writer whose intelligence is demonstrated by the fact he interviews a vampire alone in a dark hotel room, is in San Francisco talking to vampire Louis (Brad Pitt). Louis tells him the story of his relationship with Louis' vampire mentor, Lestat (Tom Cruise) and their adopted nine-year-old daughter Claudia (Shirley Temple, Jr).

The tale is a horrific one. Essentially, Claudia becomes furious when Lestat makes fun of her haircut, kills him with Louis' help, and the two of them take off on a world-winded search for fellow vampires. They hop on a boat to Paris, where Louis encounters the wrath of the Vampire Actor's Guild.

This union protects its own, and becomes furious when they find out Louis killed a former member, Lestat. To make it worse, Louis refuses to pay his union dues and the Vampire's Guild hunts him down and buries him alive under the goalpost of Notre Dame stadium. Louis is dug out by a defecting Guild member, but not in time to save Claudia, who forgets to pack her sunscreen when she tours a Paris castle with a friend.

Finally, Christian Slater doesn't know when to close his mouth, end the interview, and head for the door. He deserves everything that happens to him on the Golden Gate.

Rating: Vampire - •

Pulp Fiction:
Travolta Can Still Boogie

This is what happens when a script writer has a whole bunch of short stories to tell, but he doesn't know how to tie them together. This Tarantino flick is a locomotive that runs you over, backs up, and runs you over again. You're left dazed, somehow laughing at the accidental splatter of someone's brains.

If you ever thought Bruce Willis was a one dimensional actor, this one will change your mind. Samuel Jackson and John Travolta are excellent, and you'll leave the theatre wondering how in the world any director could get Travolta back on the dance floor.

Pulp - ****

**** - Sure, I'd pay $6.50
- - Worth a 3.75 bargain matinee
*** - Worth $2 on a Tuesday at Cedar-Lee
** - Wait for the video
* - Wait for a friend to rent the video
X - If you get paid and have absolutely nothing else to do
Hot Fields of Law For The Future

by Steve Blount
Staff Writer

What do the oil industry, the aerospace industry, environmental law, and patent law all have in common? They are, or once were, the so-called "hot" fields to be in.

With the exception of the aerospace industry, those fields are also very specialized, and can only absorb a limited number of entry-level workers each year. I was recently told by a patent attorney that Patent law is getting more competitive. Read this to mean that in time, there is a good chance the field will "cool" off. So far, the only limit to people entering the field of patent law has been that not many people with technical backgrounds decide to go to law school, though this may be changing.

In California, the lay-offs in the aerospace industry have caused many former engineers to seek second careers as patent attorneys, and schools like UCLA have seen an increase in the number of applications from such people.

I'm not sure about environmental law, but the field of environmental engineering is a cold potatoe, which makes me wonder about the former. Although I do know some people are really dedicated to the field and will undoubtedly have great careers in it, I really wonder if there will be enough jobs to go around for all the students you see toting those green environmental law books around. A couple of years from now is a long way off.

According to the U.S. News and World Report, 70% of last year's Cleveland Marshall law school graduates had jobs within six months of graduation, which paid an average of 40,000 dollars a year. Those aren't bad figures. Glad to hear there are still some "hot" jobs out there.

Housing Law Clinic Students Get Their First Case

by Starr Agle

The Housing Law Clinic is a class available to 3rd year law students through a program jointly sponsored by the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law and The Housing Advocates, Inc. Since 1990 the Clinic has offered legal services to low income clients while offering students a unique opportunity to represent actual clients, from the case intake stage, through discovery, and finally, to the court appearance.

The Housing Advocates, Inc. (HAI), is a not-for-profit, public interest consumer agency whose mission is to promote safe housing at a reasonable cost and to eliminate housing injustices to low income groups. HAI also seeks to inform the public of their fair housing rights.

The Housing Law Clinic is located within the offices of HAI, at the Jeremiah Ensworth House. The building, constructed in 1870 and listed on the National Historic Register, was purchased and rehabilitated by the firm as part of its commitment to the revitalization of Cleveland. Classes are seminar size and are instructed by HAI attorneys, Edward Kramer, Diane Citrino, Tim Obringer and Professors White and Lazarus of the law school faculty.

After students obtain a special certification by the Ohio Supreme Court, they are assigned cases and work closely with HAI attorneys. In weekly meetings, students update the others on the status of their cases and obtain advice on how to handle situations which arise with their clients.

Stacy Zingler, a 3rd year law student in the Clinic, was assigned a landlord/tenant dispute involving both criminal and civil charges. The tenant believed his landlord had slandered him by telling neighbors that he was a drug dealer. He taped a conversation he had with the landlord. The landlord allegedly assaulted the tenant while trying to obtain the tape. Stacy recently attended the pretrial hearing for this case, and will soon be taking the deposition of the landlord.

The staff and students decide as a team which cases to accept on behalf of the Clinic. Cases are selected on the basis of several factors, including precedent setting potential.

As a C-M student, you may enroll in the clinic if you are a third-year student by speaking with Professor Lazarus or Dean White. You can receive anywhere from 2 to 6 academic credit hours while obtaining valuable experience in client counseling, negotiation, and court room appearances.

CSU Has Many Honors and Awards

The following are some "Quick Facts about CSU" which were compiled and published by the Cleveland State University Department of Public Relations and Publications and included in the press release materials for the 17-18th Street Block Project Ground Breaking Ceremony October 6th. Not all of the honors have been reproduced here due to space constraints.

- CSU's Cleveland-Marshall College of Law leads the state in the number of graduates elected or appointed to the Ohio judiciary.
- CSU's Cleveland-Marshall College of Law and The Cleveland Clinic Foundation collaborate on the Medical Institute for Law Faculty, the only program of its kind in the country.
- 97% of CSU faculty have doctorates or terminal degrees, and include graduates of Ivy League, Big Ten and other prestigious schools.
- Out of 75,000 people, a CSU James J. Nance College of Business Administration student achieved the highest score on the CPA exam.
- CSU has produced 13 Fulbright Scholars since 1985.
- CSU's Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs ranks with MIT in the top 10 urban colleges in the U.S.
- CSU's Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs received one of President Clinton's first community service grants.
- CSU has been one of the top 100 producers of minority master's degree graduates - and number one in Ohio.
- CSU's co-op program is one of the 15 largest in the country.
- CSU has been awarded more grants from the U.S. Department of Education's Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education than any other university. Duke ranks second.
- CSU's Department of Communication ranks in the top six for articles published in the area of mass communication and telecommunication. Ohio State ranks 13th, Michigan State ranks 20th, and Cornell ranks 22nd.
- CSU has been one of the top universities in Ohio in graduating Hispanic-Americans with master's degrees in engineering, computer science and math.

- A CSU alumna was named "Outstanding Engineering Student in Ohio" by the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers.
- All CSU biology Ph.D. recipients received post-doctoral fellowships, including placements at Johns Hopkins and Baylor.
Diet? Now's The Time to Try It!

by Eileen Gutman, R.N.
Health Services

At this time of year most of us wouldn't dare set foot on a scale (God forbid) because of the disastrous reading we would probably get! We rationalize as we overindulge over the holidays-"Oh, the extra weight will disappear on its own over time"-but that usually doesn't happen, does it? So, what can you do about it?

You can (gasp! not that 4 letter word again!) diet. Even worse, you can increase your amount of exercise while cutting down your food intake. If you haven't exercised in a while you should consult your doctor, especially if you're over 35.

In order to lose a pound, one needs to either burn up 3500 more calories than you eat or eat 3500 calories less than you burn. Weight loss diets usually range from 1000 to 2000 calories worth of food a day, depending on the size of the individual.

One can determine average calorie requirements per day by using this formula: men- multiply desired weight by 16
women- multiply desired weight by 14
If you use up 500 more calories per day than you take in, you'll lose 1 lb. a week.

The food one eats should come from different food groups. The following daily serving amounts are recommended:

Milk/Dairy Group 2 servings a day
Meat/Protein Group 2 servings a day
Fruit/Vegetable Group 4 or more servings a day
Bread & Cereal Group 6 or more servings a day

But you want to know - am I really overweight? Do I really need to do this? An estimated 25-30% of adults are overweight. The following scale can help you answer those questions.

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Weight: at ages 25-55 based on lowest mortality. Weights in pounds according to frame (in indoor clothing weighing five lbs., shoes with one-inch heels).

We worry about our weight not only because of how our clothes fit but also because being overweight endangers our health. It increases the risk of having high blood pressure, diabetes, cancer, and gall bladder diseases among others.

So, for further information on an individually tailored program, contact Health Services at 687-3649. Diet? Now's the time to try it! Here's to your health.

Feeling Sick? There Is Free Help Available

by Robin Wilson
Staff Editor

There are a lot of people who have come down with a sore throat and a bad cold during the last month. According to health officials, cold and flu season hit earlier than usual this year. Cleveland State University Health Services has seen a number of people with a viral infection this semester. According to its staff, there is little that can be done to cure the virus other than a lot of rest, a proper diet, and lots of liquids.

Until a friend of mine got sick I didn't know that CSU had a health clinic and offered free health services to all students, faculty, and staff. Apparently many other students don't know that either. One C-M student who went to undergraduate school at CSU said, "It is the best kept secret and one of the most worthwhile to know."

You don't have to be covered by the University or student health insurance to qualify for treatment. The clinic, which is staffed by nurse practitioners, registered nurses, and a physician is open to anyone at the University, free of charge. One student who came down with the virus said she called the clinic that morning and had an appointment for that afternoon. She said the clinic was well run and the staff was extremely helpful. While there is no charge for most visits, you may have to pay a minimal amount for medication or laboratory tests. The following are some of the services offered by the clinic:

- Screening Tests for strep throat, blood pressure, pregnancy, vision, TB, HIV, rubella, rubieba, cholesterol, and drugs.
- Medical evaluations and treatment for minor dermatologic problems, STD's, contraception, colds, sore throat, minor injuries, vaginal infections, influenza, and hypertension.
- Education materials are available on smoking, drugs, nutrition, stress, weight control, alcohol, AIDS, cancer STD's, blood pressure, and birth control.

Health Services keeps all records private. They do not become a part of your University records. The clinic which is located in Room #603 at Penn Tower is open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Tuesday from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Call 887-3649 for an appointment.

Did You Know That...

by Steve Blount
Staff Writer

- The information contained in all the law books in the library (including those on microfilm) would fill the permanent (hard drive) memory of approximately 1,000 average-sized personal computers.
- Cleveland Marshall is the 38th least expensive law school in the country.
- There are approximately 85,000 bricks in the lobby of the law building.
- The median grade in a 1st year law class is a B-.
- A student owes 20 dollars at graduation for each hour he spent in class.
- There is one student in law school at Cleveland-Marshall for every seven practicing attorneys in Cleveland.
- One out of every 100 people in Cleveland are attorneys compared to three out of every 100 people in Washington D.C.
Disillusioned Dave's "Horror Scope" For December

by David Bentkowski

United Nations Year of the Family 1994

by Marie Rehrman

A reference question the other day prompted me to take another look at a booklet I had used in a library display several years ago. In 1989 the UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child was 30 years old, it was the 10th anniversary of the UN Year of the Child, and there was hope that the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ten years in the drafting process, would be adopted.

Searching for pictures of kids in need of some of these critical basics to illustrate the printed materials for that display, I had stopped at the UNICEF store. The lady who helped me was very glad to provide all the pictures I needed, however from our brief discussion I came away with a different approach. Her pictures were of happy, smiling kids from all over the world. She was hoping for others to see and feel what we should all be working toward, for every child in the world, irregardless of where he or she is born. A tall order, but a vision.

Now the UN Year of the Family is drawing to a close. This has been an effort to underscore the importance of the family, whatever the size, shape, or form it takes, as the basic unit of human society, and thus deserve of special attention.

In Cuyahoga County, the Federation for Community Planning took a leadership role in promoting IFY activities. The IFY Steering Committee adopted the following definition of "family" from Family Service America, Inc.: A family consists of two or more people, whether living together or apart, related by blood, marriage, adoption, or commitment to care for one another.

We have seen the results of war and other inhumane conditions in too many places around the globe, as well as troubling times for too many children and families right here in our community. Just as a child's needs aren't able to all be met by that child alone, every family needs an environment in which it can thrive. We can reflect on our "vision" for our environment and consider the similarities shared by others. What do we want for any child and any family, whether our own or on the other side of the world?

"Family Law" can then be viewed as having a very broad mission, as we use any legal or other skills we are developing to help make a difference in the lives of children and families.
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