



CSU  
College of Law Library

Cleveland State University  
**EngagedScholarship@CSU**

---

1980s

The Gavel

---

1985

**1985 Vol. 33 No. 4**

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

Follow this and additional works at: [https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/lawpublications\\_gavel1980s](https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/lawpublications_gavel1980s)  
**How does access to this work benefit you? Let us know!**

---

#### Recommended Citation

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, "1985 Vol. 33 No. 4" (1985). *1980s*. 11.  
[https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/lawpublications\\_gavel1980s/11](https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/lawpublications_gavel1980s/11)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the The Gavel at EngagedScholarship@CSU. It has been accepted for inclusion in 1980s by an authorized administrator of EngagedScholarship@CSU. For more information, please contact [library.es@csuohio.edu](mailto:library.es@csuohio.edu).

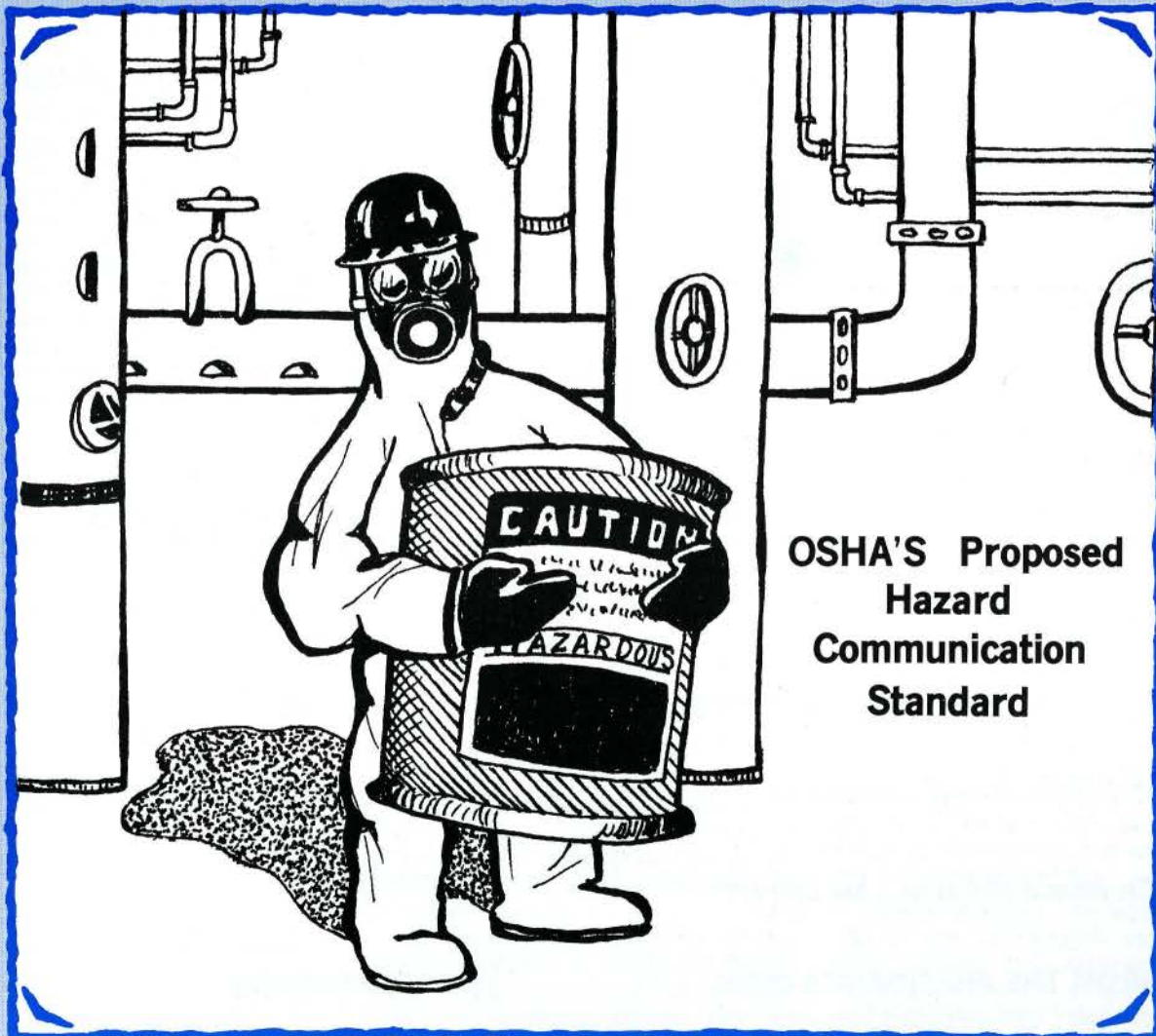


# THE GAVEL

Cleveland-Marshall's Newsmagazine

Vol. 33

No. 4



OSHA'S Proposed  
Hazard  
Communication  
Standard

# Editor's Note

The phrase *caveat emptor* has a new meaning these days around Cleveland-Marshall — Let the student beware!

So all you first year day students don't fall into the procedural trap that I and some of my fellow classmates have, here's what you must do in order to graduate early. You **must** attend both summer sessions and take a minimum of 5 hours. This is so you will fulfill your residency requirement. That's for out of staters, right?

Wrong! That's what I thought while I was skimming through my C-M catalog — I live in Ohio — so it doesn't apply. What it does mean is in order to graduate, you must be in **classes** a minimum of 90 weeks. (But it doesn't mention the summer session minimum).

I found out too late. When asked why first year students aren't told at orientation, Kay Benjamin told me the administration felt students were already overwhelmed with information, and it would get lost in the shuffle. And past meetings held to explain it had low attendance, so were given up. Probably because students were unaware of what the requirement actually meant.

So here are some suggestions. When it's time to register for summer, post a large sign in the student lounge telling students exactly what's required. "TO GRADUATE EARLY, FULL TIME DAY STUDENTS MUST TAKE AT LEAST 5 HOURS BOTH SUMMERS, etc." or mention it again at orientation. I'm sure those who are interested will remember.

Last summer the administration was concerned over the low attendance for that session. As a result, fewer classes are offered this summer. Now that students are aware of their option to graduate early, more will take the incentive and enrollment will increase.

Earlier this semester a notice was posted explaining the procedure. That's all well and good, but for some of us it's too late. Some of the students who got stuck because they were one hour short of the 5 hour requirement told me Dean Lifter has been very helpful so they can still graduate early. Hopefully more members of the administration and faculty will remember that they're here to help the students, and get us the information we need in a clearer and more timely fashion.

One side note: **The Gavel** staff would like to know why it didn't receive notification of the proposed grading policy as the other student organizations did last semester. A mandatory curve will only adversely increase the competition for grades. It will be a shame that if a professor is so effective in instructing his or her class that all students merit a passing grade, he or she will be **forced** to give a student a grade below his performance in order to fulfill a quota.

*Mary DeGenaro*

Mary DeGenaro



## THE GAVEL

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law  
Cleveland State University  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115  
(216) 687-2340

### EDITORS

Debra Bernard  
Mary DeGenaro  
Steven Mills

### ADVERTISING MANAGER

Jimmy Thurston

### STAFF MEMBER

Kassia Maslowski

### STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Sheila Reinhard

### FACULTY ADVISOR

Thomas D. Buckley

### TYPESET and PRINTED BY

Classic Printing Corp.  
Cleveland, Ohio

Permission to reprint any part must be obtained in writing from **The Gavel**.

The views expressed herein are those of the newspaper or its bylined reporters or contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the student body, administration, faculty or anyone at the College of Law of Cleveland State University, unless specifically stated.

## Infra.

- |   |                                      |    |                                  |
|---|--------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| 3 | OSHA'S Hazard Communication Standard | 8  | THE GRAND JURY: Rubber Stamp?    |
| 4 | Highlights of Graphoanalysis         | 9  | Grant Money for Student Projects |
| 5 | Cleveland-Marshall Law Library       | 10 | C-MQC                            |
| 6 | FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK            | 11 | RES PENDENS                      |
| 7 | PATIENT ABANDONMENT                  |    |                                  |

Cover illustration by Steven Mills

## OSHA'S Proposed Hazard Communication Standard Imposes Further Regulations on the Manufacturing Employer

by Ron Hurst

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has estimated that more than 14 million workers in 300,000 manufacturing establishments across the nation work with hazardous substances. OSHA also estimates that there may be as many as 575,000 chemical products in American workplaces, with new chemicals being introduced every day. For these reasons and others, on November 25, 1983, OSHA proposed a federal "Hazard Communication" standard which will set forth uniform national requirements for hazard communication. The hazard communication program is designed to be a valuable tool for both employers and employees in implementing or strengthening occupational health programs to reduce occupational illnesses and injuries resulting from chemical exposures.

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA's proposed "hazard communication" standard, each chemical manufacturer, importer and distributor will be required to evaluate all of the chemicals they sell by November 25, 1985, to determine if they are hazardous. In addition, the manufacturers, importers and distributors are to provide hazard information through warning labels affixed to all containers of their hazardous products, and provide material safety data sheets to all employers in manufacturing establishments.

A substance is determined to be a physical hazard if it is a combustible liquid, compressed gas (explosive, flammable), an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, a pyrophoric, or if it is unstable or water-reactive. A substance that is a carcinogen, toxic agent, reproductive toxin, irritant, corrosive, sensitizer, hepatotoxin, nephrotoxin, or neurotoxin must be considered a health hazard.

Subsequently, to comply with OSHA's proposed "hazard communication" standard, every **manufacturing employer** must ensure that the following requirements are met by May 27, 1986:

### a) Written Hazard Communication Program

The manufacturing employer must develop a written hazard communication program which must include a list of hazardous chemicals used or stored in each work area; describe how the employer will meet the criteria of the standard; and explain the methods that will be used to communicate the hazards to the employees.

The written program must be made available to employees, designated representatives, OSHA and NIOSH.

### b) Labels

Labels shall be affixed by the manufacturer, importer, or distributor to all shipped containers and employers must ensure that labels are affixed to all other containers used in-plant by the employees. The labels must be legible, in English, and shall include a chemical identity, hazard warnings and the name and address of the manufacturer or responsible party.

### c) Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

All manufacturers, importers, and distributors are required to forward MSDS's for each hazardous chemical or mixture at the time of initial shipment, and the manufacturing employers are responsible for ensuring that they receive a MSDS for each hazardous substance they receive.

The MSDS which is a useful tool in the dissemination of important health and safety information must be completed accurately, legibly, and in English. The information on the MSDS must specify the physical and chemical characteristics of the hazardous substance; known acute and chronic health effects and related information, information on exposure limits and whether the substance is a suspected carcinogen; precautionary handling and storage measures; emergency and first aid procedures; date of preparation; and identification of the party responsible for the MSDS.

Copies of all MSDS must be made available in the workplace to employees,

designated employee representatives, OSHA and NIOSH.

### d) Employee Information and Training

Upon initial job assignment or when a new hazard is introduced into the workplace, the employees shall receive information and training which must include the following: 1) the requirements of the proposed standard; 2) which operations in the workplace utilize hazardous chemicals; 3) the location of the written hazard communication program, material safety data sheets, written hazard evaluation procedures and lists of hazardous chemicals; 4) the procedures for determining the presence of a hazardous chemical; 5) the specific hazards of the specific chemicals used in employee's work area; 6) what protective measures employer has instituted and employees are to follow to protect themselves; 7) how to read and interpret information on labels and material safety data sheets, and 8) how to get and use the available hazard information.

In conclusion, OSHA is hopeful that by requiring employers to inform their employees of the chemical hazards they work with through labels and MSDS and by requiring employers to train their employees on how to handle those hazardous substances safely, workplace safety will improve and occupational illnesses will be reduced on a national level. Whether this proposed law will be effective in reducing occupational illnesses or whether OSHA can properly enforce it is yet to be seen.

## ISLAMIC LAW AND COMMON LAW

Experts from three nations assembled at Cleveland State University in March to compare the roots, principles and methodology of our legal system with those of Islamic law.

The scholars, through CSU's Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, offered a public seminar on "Comparative Links Between Islamic Law and the Common Law" on March 1 and 2.

The seminar faculty included George Makdisi, professor of Arabic and Islamic studies at the University of Pennsylvania; Herbert J. Liebesny, retired from the George Washington University National Law Center; Farhat Ziadeh, professor of Near Eastern studies at the University of Washington; David F. Forte, CSU law

professor; Aron Zysow, a New York attorney; Wael B. Hallaq, assistant professor of Islamic law and theology at the Institute of Islamic Studies at McGill University in Montreal; John Makdisi; David S. Pearl, law lecturer at Cambridge University, and Ian Edge, lecturer at the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London.

Topics included the legal history of Islamic law and English common law, their origins and changes; areas of positive law, such as property, criminal, and contracts; legal reasoning in Islamic and common law, including logic and method, and cross-cultural interaction between Islamic law and other legal systems.

# Highlights of Graphoanalysis

by Jimmy Thurston

This is a continuation of an article in the last edition of the GAVEL on graphoanalysis. The first article discussed handwriting analysis as a tool in jury selection and document examination. Here, I will examine the "nuts and bolts" or basic traits grapho-psychologists consider as major criteria in analyzing handwriting.

In the early decades of this century graphology was legitimized when it was included in psychology curricula at numerous European universities. Today, graphology is a recognized area within the discipline of psychology. It is only a diagnostic method rather than a science; practice necessitates that it be pursued in conjunction with psychological theories of personality. In most European countries and in Israel, professional grapho-psychologists serve as consultants in medicine, psychiatry, pathology, industry, business, law enforcement, education, and in many areas of counseling. The criteria for analysis are invaluable in the process of establishing the authenticity of disputed documents and signatures, such as handwritten wills and checks. The two most common methods applied by American practitioners are the holistic approach and the analytic approach. The holistic method concentrates on space utilization and rhythm and the analytic method focuses on traits. Both methods have valid points and many practitioners combine the two.

At present, graphology is being used in business and industry in the selection of personnel and an estimated two thousand companies are using the services of graphologists in their hiring procedures. In examining personnel applications, the graphologist considers the use of space and how the writer utilizes the available area. For example, where to start writing and where to end, and how much to leave blank. The usual four margins reflect, as gestalt-graphology maintains, a writer's sense of economy, aesthetics, and even morality. The relative position of lines and words may reveal the presence of moral concerns. The distance between words is recognized as reflecting a writer's relationship to the world. Narrow spaces between words are often found among extroverts, who enjoy spatial closeness.

There are three basic pressure categories: heavy, medium, and light. Heavy pressure is generally associated with writers who have strong feelings and

desires. Medium-heavy pressure normally indicates moderation and self-control if confirmed by other signs, whereas light pressure conveys sensitivity, especially when combined with wide upper loop and/or pronounced right slant.

There are three basic slant or tilt categories which are right, vertical and left. Writers whose writing slants to the right are outgoing persons who like people and like to be with people. Vertical writing is often present in the script of successful business executives and is indicative of a rational approach to problems. Left slant, symbolizes the move away from others, and turning inward along with an inclination to keep others at a distance. An additional variation to slants are mixed slants that point toward a schizothymic or torn personality. The writer may be outgoing one moment and reticent the next.

"At present, graphology is being used in business and industry in the selection of personnel and an estimated two thousand companies are using the services of graphologists in their hiring procedures."

The size of a handwriting corresponds to the size of a writer's self-image. Modern analysts see this as a symbolic expression of a person's view of the world in relation to his ego. Thus a large, firm, and spontaneous script generally reveals a self-assured individual who likes to be in charge and who assesses a situation or a problem as a whole instead of looking at details. The other extreme, small writing, is commonly a sign of modesty; in its negative aspect it can be an indication of fear. A vertical script is a typical phenomenon in the handwriting of scientists and scholars who apply concentration and objectivity to their work.

Handwriting has three zones: lower, middle, and upper. A few letters, such as "f" and capital "Y", normally occupy all three zones. In modern grapho-psychology these three zones are generally considered to relate to three parts of the human psyche. The lower zone represents a writer's instinctual biological drives (symbolized by the abdomen); the upper zone is indicative of the intellectual/spiritual as-

pirations (symbolized by the head); the middle zone is seen as the emotional and personal sphere (symbolized by the heart or chest).

"The size of a handwriting corresponds to the size of a writer's self-image."

Although each zone stands for certain characteristics, one cannot state indiscriminately that the higher the stems of loops push into the upper zone the more spiritual or intellectual a writer appears to be. In general, emphasis on the upper zone is commonly found in handwriting of creative and imaginative thinkers. Emphasis on the middle zone is often found in the handwriting of children. It is the zone that reflects the basic needs of a person, such as those for warmth and security, protection and food. The lower zone may indicate that the libidinal drives and materialistic orientation of the written are also strong.

Another graphological indicator is stroke combinations. The details involving stroke combinations are complex and space does not permit discussion in this overview. Also graphologists evaluate control through use of the writing implement, paper size, text, and spontaneous writing. Characteristics which are difficult for graphologists to discern are age, sex, and whether right handed or left handed. Yet, they are able to use psychological methods in identifying traits in handwriting such as disposition, aptitudes and hidden problems. In Europe handwriting analysis is commonly called Grapho-Psychology or Script-Psychology.

These suggestions represent only the basics of the many sample traits grapho-psychologists consider as major criteria of their principles and methods. Many of these suggestions are still evolving as diagnostic tools of their methodology. Usually, a professional analyst makes a thorough study of a sufficiently large body of handwriting, along with in-depth consideration of the total gestalt of the script before preparing an integrated personality and character profile of the writer.

\* Thanks to the Handwriting Analysts International and Dr. Frederick Holck's article "By Their Handwriting Ye Shall Know Them."

## Government Documents at C-M Law Library

by Marie Rehmar

Legal Research classes introduce you to the Statutes at Large, United States Code, United State Reports, and other official sources of law. At some point you then become more well acquainted with Internal Revenue Service publications and perhaps the Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulations. Did you know that these titles are U.S. Government Documents and are available free to the public through the U.S. Depository Library Program?

The Law Library was designated a United States Government Depository Library in 1978. This designation enables the Library to select from a wide range of items published by the U.S. Government Printing Office. The materials received are added to the collection and are made available to the public.

As a general policy selection of government publications is similar to selection of all materials for the Library and is based on the instructional, reference, and research needs of the College of Law students and faculty. Beyond the basics mentioned above, we take a fairly comprehensive approach and select most law-related agency publications. We select almost everything available relating to Tax and Labor. We also receive Civil Rights Commission reports, Federal Judicial Center materials, and Justice Department studies. If we do not choose to receive everything in a series, we may acquire specific titles directly from the agency.

The Law Library has just become a participant in the Library of Congress' Documents Expediting Project through which we expect to acquire additional specialized materials including some CIA publications.

All federal administrative agency decisions that are available are received: Federal Communications Commission Reports, Federal Trade Commission Decisions, Department of the Interior Decisions, etc. Most of these are shelved on the second floor of the Library in the Special Reports area, with backup sets for most on microfiche in the Media Room (inquire at the Circulation Desk.)

The Government is increasingly publishing in microformat and so you can expect to see within the same series of reports some volumes in paper bound format and some volumes on microfiche. Copies can be made from microfiche on reader-printers or on the Law Library's fiche-to-fiche duplicator.

Our documents are integrated into our collection by call number. The card catalog provides multiple access points — title, author, subject, and series. The other approach some libraries take is to shelve documents by a special Superintendent of Documents classification scheme arranging

documents by issuing agency rather than by subject. Cleveland Public Library's documents collection (first floor Business and Science Building at E. 6th and Superior Ave.) is arranged in SuDoc order.

Beyond the card catalog the **Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications** and the **Publications Reference File (PRF)** can be useful in determining whether a document has been issued, by which agency, number of pages, SuDoc number, etc. The **PRF**, on microfiche, is especially helpful in providing agency, subject, and title listings in one alphabetical arrangement, along with price and ordering information. The **PRF** which is updated monthly is a fairly easy way to start checking on a current document. Another easy way to get an overview of the type of publications available in a particular area is to check the Superintendent of Documents Subject Bibliography series in the Reference Room.

Congressional materials are a very important source for legislative histories and the Law Library can provide very good access to them. We receive copies of current bills on microfiche. The Congressional Information Service (CIS) **Congressional Index** from 1970 to the present indexes and abstracts committee hearings, reports, documents, and committee prints. The Law Library has microfiche copies of all of these materials. Paper copies may be available at the Main C.S.U. Library which also has a Depository collection. The Law Library has also acquired the retrospective (pre-1970) CIS U.S. Congressional Committee Hearings Index, U.S. Serial Set Index (reports and documents), and U.S. Congressional Committee Prints Index. They are located in the Reference Room. We also have complete retrospective holdings of the Congressional Record.

If statistics are needed, the **Statistical Abstract** can be a volume to check first, but the Cleveland State University and Cleveland Public Library both have the **American Statistics Index** which offers a very comprehensive approach to statistics published by the U.S. Government. The Law Library will have some of the publications, but some may only be available on the microfiche at Cleveland Public Library.

You should also be aware that government documents are not only printed or microformat items. The Law Library has audiocassettes of selected Supreme Court oral arguments from the National Archives. Many printed materials are available on the legal databases (LEXIS and WESTLAW.) Also, the Northern Ohio Data and Information Service (NODIS) in the Urban Center of the C.S.U. Campus is the regional U.S. Bureau of the Census Summary (computer) tape processing center.

If you would like your own copy of a publication or document, often you can obtain a free copy by contacting the Congressional committee or agency

directly. For Washington, D.C. phone numbers and addresses see the **U.S. Government Organization Manual, Congressional Directory, CCH Congressional Index**, or the District of Columbia phone books, all shelved in the Reserve Room. (There may also be a local office of an agency in Cleveland.)

Another method is by purchasing the publication from the Government Printing Office. Cleveland has a Government Printing Office Bookstore on the first floor of the Federal Building (Lakeside between E. 6th and E. 9th.) You are welcome to stop in and browse. They will order items and MasterCard and Visa may be used.

Occasionally we'll obtain free publications from agencies such as the Federal Trade Commission and place them on the table near the display case adjacent to the Library entrance.

While this brief introduction to government documents/publications only touched on a small part of the broad range of materials available, we would like to encourage you to become more familiar with them. If the Law Library does not have a particular item, we will try to get it for you or refer you to where you should be able to get it.

## Law Library Reference Services

by Cathy Gillette

**HAVE YOU NOTICED?** The library staff is trying to better serve the needs of all our users through a more visible and aggressive reference service operation. This new approach is part of a new image Prof. Nissenbaum is bringing to this law library. We want to expand the awareness and use of the print, non-print and online resources of this library's collection.

The reference desk is adjacent to the circulation desk and continuously staffed throughout each day (except Sundays). The librarians want to be of service and help you find your needed materials. Each librarian on duty now carries a "pager" to recall them from anywhere when assistance is needed at the reference desk. We designed this reference area for the purpose of moving requests for assistance

continued on page 12



## STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

by **Anthony J. Bondra**  
S.B.A. President

With the beginning of a new semester students experience new challenges, new highs, new lows. The Student Bar Association will attempt to maintain stability as law students ride these peaks and valleys. However, the Student Bar Association also experiences highs and lows. One such low came at a recent faculty meeting attended by myself, Chuck Longo (S.B.A. Vice President) and Jim Tavens (S.B.A. Treasurer).

At issue at the meeting were the proposed mandatory grading guidelines. For those of you who are not aware, briefly let me explain what the proposed mandatory grading guideline is and how it developed.

Last year Dean Bogomolny appointed an Ad Hoc Committee on Grading to examine the grading structure of the law school, identify problems, and propose solutions. The Committee, Professor Garlock as Chair, came up with three problem areas. First, the Committee felt that the single most serious grading problem is the wide disparity in grades among sections of the same first year courses. Second, the Committee determined that Legal Research and Writing grading bears no relation to other first year courses. Finally, the Committee determined that Legal Research and Writing grading bears no relation to other first year courses. Finally, the Committee determined that the upper-level bar courses were not being graded in a representative manner.

To alleviate these "problems", the Committee formulated certain proposals for grading reform. One such proposal is the mandatory grading guidelines. Under these mandatory guidelines proposed by the Grading Committee, professors in the five first year core courses and Legal Research courses would be required to conform to the following curve:

	Minimum	Maximum
A	3.0%	10.0%
B+/A	15.0%	25.0%
B/B+/A	35.0%	50.0%
C/C+	35.0%	62.0%
D/F	3.0%	15.0%

Thus, one must give at least 3%, but no more than 10%, an A grade. Similarly, one

must give at least 3%, but no more than 15%, D and/or F grades. Therefore, even if the entire class does A-C work, to satisfy these guidelines, a minimum of 3% of the students **must** get D and/or F grades.

The Committee's proposed grading reform for the upper-level bar courses was, for now, less stringent than the mandatory guidelines. The Committee proposed the adoption of a resolution which states that "all upper classes shall be graded in a responsible and professional manner."

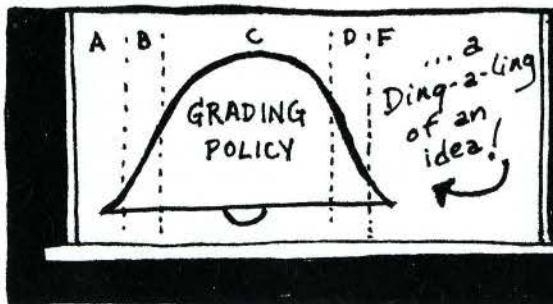
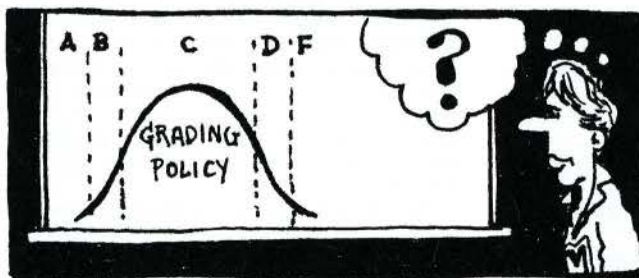
At the faculty meeting, and despite strong opposition from well-liked, intelligent, student-oriented professors (those who commented: Professors Gelman, White, Finer, Flaherty, Katz, Mosesson, Kornhauser, Ruben and Browne . . .), the majority of the faculty members were swayed by arguments put forth by Professors Davis and Kellman. Professor Davis' argument essentially was that without a mandatory grading guideline Cleveland-Marshall will graduate students with low grade point averages. Professor Davis continued by saying that any student that graduates from Cleveland-Marshall with a low grade point average will have trouble passing the Ohio Bar, and even if he does, he is not qualified to practice law in Ohio. To this comment, it took all the perseverance I could muster to remain in my seat. When I was recognized and given a chance to comment I made it known that

because some professors at this institution, including Davis (who by the way gave 21 D's, 31% of the class, to his first year Torts class), teach nothing but theory, it becomes essential for students to gain experience in the practical side of the law. To gain this experience students work full or part-time. To summarize, **most** students with average to low grade point averages who gain experience are just as well, if not more qualified, to practice law than those with higher grade point averages who do not attempt to gain any practical experience.

Additionally, not knowing whether I would be given another chance to comment at this or any other faculty meeting, I pointed out that the faculty is only one step away from adopting the mandatory guideline for the upper-level bar courses. With the adoption of a mandatory D-F scale in these upper level bar courses, those students who attempt to graduate early, or with the minimum number of required hours, would avoid these courses if no matter how hard they worked, the potential for failure, because of so called requirements, loomed. What originally was designed to promote bar passage, according to Professor Davis, could lead to its demise.

By no means are the foregoing all-inclusive. They are far from it. Space consideration limits the detail to which I am entitled. Your input and concerns over this issue are welcomed and appreciated. Do we want to be part of an institution which grades its students based on this relation to other students, and not on their individual capabilities? I hope not.

P. S. As a collateral issue, the Curriculum Committee has recently proposed the adoption of an increase in the total number of academic credits required to graduate from 84 to 87.



## PATIENT ABANDONMENT

by Mary DeGenaro

The physician-patient relationship is a consensual one which places the physician in a position of trust. Once the relationship is in existence, the duties of the physician are imposed by law, which are determined by the scope of the relationship.

Termination of the relationship can be achieved by:

1. Agreement between physician and patient;
2. The patient dismisses the physician;
3. The disease or illness ends and automatically terminates the relationship;
4. The physician withdraws without consent, or notice, before the cause for which the relationship was entered into has ceased.

The fourth method of termination constitutes abandonment. It must be remembered that the physician has the right to withdraw, but only after giving the patient reasonable notice to enable him to secure care elsewhere.

Abandonment is a basis for a malpractice suit. It must be established that the unilateral severance by the physician was the proximate cause of injury arising out of:

1. An unreasonable refusal to treat. This was the case in **Norton v. Hamilton**, 89 S.E. 2d 809 (1955), where the obstetrician refused to come to patient's delivery when he previously promised to, and was held liable to patient for her pain and suffering.
2. Withdrawal without consent and reasonable notice, and at a critical time when treatment is needed. In **Miller v. Dore**, 148 A. 2d 692 (1959), the court held the physician must notify patient of a substitute within a reasonable time to avoid a charge of abandonment.
3. Premature discharge based on negligent judgment as to the need for future care. **Vann v. Hardin**, 47 S.E. 2d 314



(1948), where the doctor discharged the patient with a broken leg, refusing to check the cast, which was too tight, and ignored symptoms of leg infection.

Although both are causes of action for malpractice, abandonment and negligence are distinct theories. The distinguishing feature is the intent of the physician as to the termination of the relationship. If intent to terminate is present, the former theory applies, whereas the latter comes in to play where the physician intends for the relationship to continue and the injury was due to improper care.

The burden of proof upon plaintiff in a cause of action based on abandonment requires the plaintiff to establish: 1) the existence of a physician-patient relationship, and 2) the physician's intent to terminate the relationship. These are questions of fact to be determined by a jury, based upon the facts and circumstances of the case. While expert testimony is necessary in cases of negligence, it is not required to determine abandonment.

### Defenses to charges of abandonment.

**Future symptoms.** If physician properly instructs the patient as to the need for future or certain types of treatment, the physician is not liable for the patient's failure to continue treatment. The physician only has a duty to inform the patient or person in charge of such need; or to have the patient contact him if his condition worsens or certain symptoms appear. Treatment can't be forced upon a patient. The patient accepts or rejects treatment at his own risk. If injury is due to the patient's failure to return, the physician is not liable if previous treatment was proper. This failure to return can be considered a discharge of the physician's services by the patient, and the physician can later refuse to treat. He is under no duty to accept employment.

In **Urrutia v. Patino**, 297 S.W. 512, reh. denied, 10 S.W. 2d 582, after defendant refused to come to patient's house, because he only treated patients at his office, and plaintiff was aware of this, patient contacted another physician who treated him for 4½ months until his death. The court held this was a dismissal of defendant-doctor.

**Limitations on extent of relationship.** The relationship can be limited by contract, express or implied, **Lyons v. Grether**, 239 S.E. 2d 103, as to: location of practice, type of ailment or injury to be treated, surgery only, or on consultation, where liability ends with the examination. In **McNamara v. Emmons**, 97 P. 2d

continued on page 10



## THE GRAND JURY: Investigatory Body or Rubber Stamp?

by **Kassia Maslowski**

On March 6, 1985, Dean Robert Bogomolny spoke on "The Grand Jury: Investigatory Body or Rubber Stamp?" As a prior foreman of the Grand Jury, he has had a great deal of experience with its processes and its good and bad qualities.

The process of being selected as a jury member involves being summoned, going through a series of questions and then being chosen one of 15 people. The members are given a charge of secrecy by the judge, followed by a short statement by the prosecutor and a one day "training period" in which mainly terminology and legal definitions are presented.

The next day they immediately begin hearing cases. In the morning there is a docket of 20-40 cases which takes approximately 1½ hours. For each case, the Grand Jury hears testimony then is asked if there are any questions, after which the prosecutor reads aloud the appropriate statute.

After the docket is finished there is a recess and a lunch break until the afternoon session when another 20-40 cases are heard in the same 1½ hours time.

As may already be apparent, there are many problems with this system. First of all, there is no **real** training given to the jurors. Although their function of independence is very important, the lack of training fosters dependence upon the prosecutor. To solve this problem, the Grand Jury needs to be better trained since the average juror has no legal experience.

Another problem is the inefficiency of the process. Since only three hours are spent hearing cases, there is an enormous waste of time. Also the fact that there is such pressure to move the cases through allows only three minutes to be spent on a case. In such a short time there is little opportunity to really know what the case is about.

A further difficulty is that the jurors do not understand what the statute means when the prosecutor reads it to them. The information needs to be presented in a way that they can understand. The jurors are rarely, if ever, given a copy of the statute but must again depend on the prosecutor to read (and sometimes interpret) it for them.

The prosecutor also manipulates the system since a prosecutor rarely drops a charge without the Grand Jury. If the prosecutor does not want to prosecute, he will go before the Grand Jury, present no

evidence and then the Grand Jury will not indict. In this way the prosecutor uses the Grand Jury as a shield to keep from exposing himself. This is a bad process because it removes from the public the ability to know whether the prosecutor is making judgements.

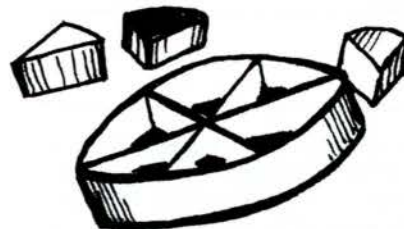
There is no doubt that the Grand Jury system is a flawed system. Because of this, the Grand Jury has been abolished in England and in approximately eleven of the states. The Dean feels that if it con-

tinues to function as it does now, it should be abolished in Ohio as well.

However, he does not feel that it is a useless body and made some suggestions as to how to make it function:

- 1) bring the caseload to a manageable level;
- 2) properly train the Grand Jury;
- 3) prevent the prosecutor from lecturing to the Grand Jury;
- 4) prevent the prosecutor from discussing cases outside of the Grand Jury.

## TRIVIAL PURSUIT



A little legal history never hurt anyone, right? The next time you're engaged in Trivial Pursuit, remember these facts and amaze your friends! (Ha! Ha!)

1. Prize fighting was made illegal in the state of Ohio by passage of the March 19, 1868 act to "punish and suppress prize fighting". Any person so engaging as the principal in the premeditated fight, on conviction, was to "be imprisoned in the penitentiary and kept at hard labor not less than one year nor more than ten years," and was to pay the costs of prosecution! Any person engaged as backer, trainer, umpire, assistant, or reporter, on conviction, was to "be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the jail of the county not less than ten days nor more than three months", and was to pay the costs of prosecution!

2. In 1868, by law, superintendents of police in cities in Ohio with populations of one hundred thousand or less received a salary not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) per annum; captains of police received a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1000) per annum; each sargeant, a salary not exceeding nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum, and the average patrolman received a salary of not greater than eight hundred dollars (\$800) per annum. The pay in all cases was fixed by the board of police commissioners, and salaries were paid monthly to each person. (And we think government jobs are low paying today!)

3. On March 12, 1831, an act entitled "An act for the prevention of gaming" was passed in Ohio. Section 8 of the Act provided "That if any person or persons

shall keep or exhibit for gain, any gaming table or bank, or any gaming device or machine of any kind or description under any denomination or name whatsoever, or if any person or persons shall keep or exhibit any billiard table for the purpose of betting and gambling, or shall allow the same to be used for such purpose, the person or persons so offending shall, each on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, for every such offense, and shall, moreover, find security for his or their good behavior for the period of one year, in the sum of five hundred dollars".

On April 10, 1868, that Act was amended so as to exempt billiard tables from the Act. (Ohio must have been a swinging place in 1868!)

4. The German population in Ohio in 1868 was such that a Joint Resolution relative to the printing of the Governor's message was passed on January 24, 1868. It was "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives (General Assembly of the State of Ohio), that four thousand copies of the governor's message be printed in German, thirty seven hundred and fifty of the same for the use of the general assembly, and two hundred and fifty for the use of the governor".

**All excerpts taken from**

**General and Local Laws and Joint Resolutions, passed by the Fifty-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Ohio, at its first session begun and held in the city of Columbus, January 6, 1868, and in the sixty-sixth year of said state. Volume LXV, L.D. MYERS AND BRO., State Printers (1868.)**

## L.S.S.F. Grant Money for Student Projects

The American Bar Association Law Student Division has monies available on a matching grant basis for law school projects. This year, Division Vice Chairperson, Robert Bonsignore (Suffolk) has placed an emphasis on programs which offer a benefit to the community as well as to the law students.

Already, many such projects have been funded. A \$2000 matching grant to expand the University of Virginia School of Law Legal Assistance Society had helped to fund mock trials for 200 eighth graders, a college course for handicapped adults focusing on their legal rights, a Domestic Violence Awareness Week, a Migrant Farmworkers Assistance program which provides free legal aid, as well as several other projects. At Cambell University School of Law the monies will be used to help fund a Hospice and Probate Program which will provide legal services as needed to indigent residents of hospices and their legal families. Other examples of how these funds have been used to provide direct benefit to both law students and the community include VITA programs, Guardian Ad Litum programs, Juvenile reform programs and community legal education programs.

Other projects which provide a broader social benefit have also received funding in the past. At the University of Nebraska School of Law a symposium was held which addressed the competing environmental and developmental policy issues surrounding the State of Nebraska's allocation of its surface water resources. Other examples include a minority recruitment reception and an Acid Rain Symposium.

Any student or group of students attending an A.B.A. accredited law school may apply, however, if the Law Student Division membership at your school does not equal or exceed 35% you must apply and meet the requirements for the "special interest group exception".

This exception requires the following: a) Substantial Division membership among the group's members (at least 51%); b) A letter describing the group's good faith effort to increase Division membership at their school, and the effects of their efforts on membership. (It is helpful to have the Division rep also sign the letter to verify the claims. Participation in membership drives, Division events and/or other

# BRAIN TEASER

Below is a list of disguised sayings and common cliches. Without using a dictionary, can you discover what they say?

**Example:** Pulchritude possess solely cutaneous profundity. A: Beauty is only skin deep.

(Answers on page 11)

1. Scintillate, scintillate, asteroid mini-fied.
2. Members of an avian species of identical plumage congregate.
3. Surveillance should precede saltation.
4. It is fruitless to become lachrymose over precipitately departed lacteal fluid.
5. Freedom from incrustations of grime is contiguous to divinity.
6. The stylus is more potent than the claymore.
7. It is fruitless to attempt to indoctrinate a superannuated canine with innovative maneuvers.
8. Eschew the implement of correction and vitiate the scion.
9. The temperature of the aqueous content of an unremittingly ogled saucepan does not reach 212 .
10. Neophytes' serendipity.

11. Male cadavers are incapable of yielding any testimony.

12. Individuals who make their abode in vitreous edifices would be advised to refrain from catapulting pertous projectiles.

13. All articles that coruscate with resplendence are not truly auriferous.

14. Where there are visible vapors having their province in ignited carbonaceous material, there is conflagration.

15. Sorting on the part of mendicants must be interdicted.

16. A plethora of individuals with expertise in culinary techniques vitiates the potable concoction produced by steeping comestibles.

17. Exclusive dedication to necessary chores without interludes of hedonistic diversion renders John a hebetudinous fellow.

18. A revolving lapillic conglomerate accumulates no diminutive glaucous bryophytic plants.

19. The person presenting the ultimate cachination possesses, thereby, the optimal cachination.

20. Missiles of ligneous or hypabyssal consistency have the potential of fracturing my osseous structure, but appellations will eternally be benign.

school-wide means of Division promotion should be described.); c) A letter from the circuit Governor supporting the application and verifying the membership efforts. Special interest group grants are funded at the discretion of the Vice Chairperson.

### A. Amount of the Grant Request

The minimum grant request for any project is \$100, and the maximum grant request is \$2,000. Each law school is limited to \$2,000 for L.S.S.F. grant money per year.

The Law Student Division reserves the right to fund projects fully or partially. The determination of the amount of funding will be made on the basis of funds available and on need as clearly shown by the project budget as determined by the Vice Chairperson.

### B. Project Time Period

Time periods necessarily vary with each project. The maximum time period is one year after the starting date. For reporting purposes all projects must have a termination date.

### C. Project Budget

Each grant application for L.S.S.F. funds must contain a detailed budget. It must indicate the source and amount of all matching funds and the projected use of

all L.S.S.F. funds. If any funds are not expended at the conclusion of the project, a percentage of the unused funds equal to the percentage granted by the Law Student Division is to be refunded to the Law Student Division Chicago office within twenty days of the conclusion of the project.

### D. Matching Funds

All L.S.S.F. grants are made on a matching basis only. The applicant must certify that matching funds are absolutely pledged.

### E. Progress Reports

During the duration of the project, the project director must submit brief bi-monthly progress reports to the LAW Student Division Chicago office. For example, the first progress reports for a September 1 project must be sent by November 1; the second by January 1, etc. A report must be filed even though nothing may have taken place during the report time period.

### F. Final Report

The project director must also submit a final report within twenty days of the termination of the project, accompanied by a

continued on page 12



## BLEPP COOMBS SPORTING GOODS

IF YOU HAVE A SPORT,  
**SAVE \$10<sup>00</sup>**  
ON YOUR NEXT RACQUET

★ TENNIS ★ SQUASH ★ RACQUETBALL ★

AVAILABLE ONLY AT

**BLEPP/COOMBS**  
OPPOSITE CSU ON EUCLID

VALID THROUGH MAY 31, 1985

## Workout Special

**AEROBIC** LEOTARD AND STRETCH NYLON TIGHTS

\$17 Value **NOW \$9<sup>95</sup>** ONLY AT

**Blepp/Coombs 621-2121**

OPPOSITE CSU ON EUCLID

VALID THROUGH MAY 31, 1985

## BLEPP COOMBS SPORTING GOODS

**15% OFF**  
ATHLETIC SHOES

Nike, Puma, Adidas, Converse,  
Pony, Brooks, New Balance, Etonic  
DOES NOT APPLY TO ALREADY DISCOUNTED ITEMS  
**BLEPP/COOMBS** OPPOSITE CSU 621-2121

VALID THROUGH MAY 31, 1985

2020 EUCLID AVE.  
CLEVELAND, OH.

621-2121

OPPOSITE CSU ON EUCLID NEXT  
TO BROTHERS

The witty half of the Gilbert and Sullivan partnership was taken to task for using the word "coyful" in one of his librettos. "How can anyone be full of coy?" he was asked. "I don't know," he replied, "but for that matter, how can anyone be full of bash?"

Gutzon Borglum was the sculptor who created the Mount Rushmore Memorial, a mammoth work carved into the native rock of a mountainside. Borglum was once asked if he thought his work perfect in every detail. "Not today," he replied. "The nose of George Washington is an inch too long. It's better that way, though. It will erode to be exactly right in ten thousand years."

Abraham Lincoln, as a young lawyer, once had to plead two cases in the same day before the same judge. Both involved the same principle of law, but in one Lincoln appeared for the defendant, and in the other for the plaintiff. In the morning he made an eloquent plea and won his case. In the afternoon he took the opposite

side and was arguing with the same earnestness. The judge, with a half-smile, asked him for the cause of his change in attitude. "Your Honor," said Lincoln, "I may have been wrong this morning, but I know I'm right this afternoon."

Justice Harlan Fiske once gave this advice to a young lawyer: "If you're strong on the facts and weak on the law, discuss the facts. If you're strong on the law and weak on the facts, discuss the law. If you're weak on the law and weak on the facts — bang the table."

Winston Churchill, possibly the world's greatest talker, was unquestionably its worst listener. In the House of Commons, while listening to a member of the opposition, he began to shake his head, and got more attention than the speaker, who, finally, unable to control himself, aimed a forefinger at Churchill screaming, "I wish to remind the Right Honorable friend that I am only expressing my own opinion." Impishly looking up, Churchill replied, "And I wish to remind the speaker that I am only shaking my own head."

## PATIENT ABANDONMENT

continued from page 7

503 (1939), the physician didn't treat patients beyond an eight mile radius of his office, and didn't travel to treat patients twenty miles away. The court held, absent specification where the contract is to be performed, it is to be at the creditor's place of business. In *Tomer v. Aiken*, 101 N.W. 769 (1904), the physician came to the patient's home to set a dislocated shoulder. It was up to the patient to contact the physician for future treatment. In *Vidrine v. Mayes*, 127 So. 2d 809 (1961), the physician was not required to accept employment on terms set by the patient and limit his obligation by treating his patients only in the hospital (obstetrician refused to perform a delivery at home after requesting the parents to come to the hospital; the child died).

**Unreasonable patient demands.** The physician need not respond to undue demands by unreasonable patients. It is a question of fact for the jury to determine what is "unreasonable". In *Rodgers v. Lawson*, 170 F. 2d 157, the patient requested the physician make a house call and was refused because it was during office hours. The court held it wasn't abandonment because if the patient could

have gone to another physician, she was able to come to the defendant's office.

In *Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School v. Geoghegan*, 281 F. Supp. 116 (1967), and *Jersey City Medical Center v. Halstead*, 169 N.J. Super. 22, 404 A. 2d 44 (1979), patients who no longer required hospital care, but rather nursing home care were deemed trespassers when they refused to leave the hospital. Hospitals are to supply medical care and it is contrary to its purpose to act as a nursing home. "Hospitals have a duty not to permit their facilities to be diverted to the uses for which hospitals are not intended." *Lucy Webb Hayes*, at 117.

**Patient refuses to cooperate.** If the patient refuses to follow prescribed treatment, this may justify immediate termination of the relationship. The physician should expressly inform the patient of termination. Absolute refusal of treatment by the patient might constitute discharge and the physician can refuse reemployment. In *McNamara* The plaintiff ignored the doctor's order to stay off her feet and returned to the office the next day. In *Urrutia* the court held the physician is justified in terminating the relationship when the patient obstinately refuses treatment, and because the physician was relieved of his duty by patient when the patient went to another doctor. A patient can't later complain that the doctor could have saved his life.

# Res Pendens

## Abolish The Insanity Defense? A Debate

The first Cleveland-Marshall Debate will take place at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, April 11, 1985 in the Moot Court Room of Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, Cleveland State University.

The Resolution:

**"The Insanity Defense Should Be Abolished."**

**Visiting Advocate for abolition: Norval Morris**, Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Criminology and former Dean, University of Chicago Law School; author of *Madness and the Criminal Law* (1982); *The Future of Imprisonment* (1974); *The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control* (with Hawkins 1970).

**Visiting Advocate against abolition: Richard J. Bonnie**, Professor and Director of Institute of Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy, University of Virginia. Author, *Criminal Law: Cases & Materials* (with Low & Jeffries 1982); *Marijuana Use and Criminal Sanctions: Essays in the Theory and Practice of Decriminalization* (1980); *Psychiatrists and the Legal Process: Diagnosis and Debate* (Editor 1977).

Professor Morris' writings provided the scholarly foundations of the American Medical Association's 1983 Report urging abolition of the insanity defense.

Professor Bonnie's formulation of the insanity defense became federal law in 1984 after being adopted and advanced by the American Psychiatric Association.

**Introduction** by Dean Robert L. Bogomolny, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law.

**Moderator:** Professor Joel Jay Finer, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, Cleveland State University.

## WELCOME BACK

Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity would like to welcome everybody back to another semester at Cleveland-Marshall, and encourage faculty and staff to take advantage of our Spring activities.

This semester we plan to sponsor a backgammon tournament, spring social, seminars on trial preparation and the bar exam, happy hours, a plant sale with SBA, and a Founders Day banquet.

Delta Theta Phi would also like to congratulate and welcome its new members: Martin Steven Delahunty III, Kevin Joseph Burtzclaff, Yolanda Laverne Clancy, Richard Edward Towle, Michael Regulinski, Karen C. Winckler, Raymond

Lowell Gurnick, Joseph Ralph Gioffre, Judith Marie Francetic, James Robert Carnahan, Jr., Sharon L. McDowell, Laure L. Milidonis, and Lori Patrice Harris.

Information regarding membership and activity dates is available at the Delta Theta Phi office (Room 27) and on the bulletin board across from Fran's snack bar.

## Congratulations, Brent!

At the recent Cleveland Model United Nations Conference (CLEMUNC), held in January and sponsored by Cleveland State University, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law's Brent Bartell received the "BEST ADVOCATE" award for his part in representing Nicaragua in the mock trial of *Nicaragua v. United States* before the International Court of Justice. This court returned a finding in favor of Nicaragua. Brent participated with over 35 law schools and universities from around the country.

## Please Note

All students, faculty and staff must be registered to park on campus.

Registration for decals for the coming year will take place in the Parking Department located in the Chester Building Annex. The decals, for fiscal year 1984-85, will expire June 30, 1985. To obtain a decal, you must have a valid University identification card, know your license plate number and pay any outstanding violation.

The Parking Department will maintain operating hours of 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Mondays and Tuesdays; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The office will remain open until 8:00 p.m. each week night during the first two weeks of each quarter.

The University Parking Facility has a parking attendant on duty at the East 21st Street exit to give change, answer questions and accept payment for fines, from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

The upper level of the Main Classroom garage is reserved for authorized faculty only on weekdays until 3:00 p.m. To park on this level, your vehicle must display a special faculty sticker in addition to the daily usage decal or valid permit.

The University has recently acquired two new parking lots. Lot "M" is located on the south side of Payne Ave. between

E. 22nd & E. 23rd Streets. This lot has 34 spaces. Lot "N" is located immediately north of Lot "E" and has 62 spaces.

## ANSWERS TO BRAIN TEASERS

1. Twinkle, twinkle, little star.
2. Birds of a feather flock together.
3. Look before you leap.
4. Don't cry over spilled milk.
5. Cleanliness is next to godliness.
6. The pen is mightier than the sword.
7. You can't teach an old dog new tricks.
8. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
9. The watched pot never boils.
10. Beginner's luck.
11. Dead men tell no tales.
12. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
13. All that glitters is not gold.
14. Where there is smoke, there is fire.
15. Beggars can't be choosers.
16. Too many cooks in the kitchen spoil the broth.
17. All work and no play make John a dull boy.
18. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
19. He who laughs last laughs best.
20. Sticks and stones may break my bones, but names will never hurt me.



# PRINTING

- LETTERPRESS
- ENGRAVING
- OFFSET
- HOT STAMPING
- RAISED
- XEROX
- PHOTO DIRECT — Immediately

## XEROX COPIES 2 1/2¢ EACH

FREE INDOOR CUSTOMER PARKING AT 2000 EUCLID AVE.

The original "While You Wait" Printers

2000 EUCLID AVE.  
621-6050

Also 238 THE ARCADE

## Reference Services in the Law Library

continued from page 5

from the circulation desk. That area is primarily for maintaining the reserve room operation and all check-in or check-out procedures. Thus, our separate ready reference area is now available to more effectively assist with your reference inquiries. Please ask if you need help.

Besides a librarian being "on duty" at a designated reference desk, the reference area now contains a variety of new services to expand your research capabilities. We have increased the number of titles available for indexing legal and nonlegal periodicals. Although the **Index To Legal Periodicals** is the standard index and will always exist, we have made a second copy available in the basement level with the bound periodicals. In addition, we also have the **Legal Resources Index (LRX)** and **Magazine Index** in the reference area. The addition of these titles serves to expand the depth of your research capability because more journals, magazines and newspaper articles have been included. Other research services recently made

available for your review and use are the **Statistical Reference Index (SRI)** and **American Statistics Index (ASI)**. The **Statistical Reference Index** is a selective guide to American statistical publications from sources other than the United States Government. It presents basic national and state data on business, industry, finance, economics, social conditions, government, politics, environment and population. Whereas, the **American Statistical Index** is a guide to the statistical publications of the United States Government. This index contains references to publications and tables that analogize statistical data by state, industry, age or some other standard category.

Our plans are to expand the services available in the reference area as the need arises. We are ready to install a **ITT-XTRA** personal computer at the reference desk to access and enhance our inter-library loan service as well as further demonstrate how the legal databases we currently or plan to subscribe to can efficiently aid your research. We now subscribe to Lexis, Westlaw, Nexis and Dialog. We are looking into the **CCH-ELSS** online system for legislative histories and the **P-H Phinet** online tax system.

Therefore, **IF YOU HAVEN'T NOTICED, YOU SHOULD** because a wealth of information is waiting for you to discover here in the law library.

## L.S.S.F. Grant Money

continued from page 9

detailed financial statement with an explanation of the use of all L.S.S.F. funds expended. The final report should evaluate the project and reveal who participated, how many attended or received services, the procedures used, and any comments, criticism, conclusions, or other pertinent information.

### G. Faculty Advisor

A faculty advisor must be approved by the dean of the law school to work with the project director.

### H. Publicity

The project must indicate cosponsorship of the project by the ABA/Law Student Division in all advertising and promotion of the program. It also suggests that an A.B.A. banner be visibly hung and that A.B.A. membership applications be available for law students attending the program. Copies of all publicity materials should accompany reports submitted by the project director to the Law Student Division.


Interested persons should contact our American Bar Association Law Student Division Representative or the Law Student Division directly at 750 North Lakeshore Drive, Chicago, IL, 60611, (312) 988-5623.

OPEN FOR  
BREAKFAST  
WEEKDAYS AT 7:00  
WE NEVER CLOSE!!!

Rascal House

C · L · E · V · E · L · A · N · D · S

ENTERTAINMENT



THE VERDICT IS IN...

AND YOU ARE SUMMONED TO APPEAR  
AT

THE RASCAL HOUSE

YOUR SENTENCE:  
A JOURNEY OF FUN AND EXCITEMENT,  
RELAXATION AND GOOD PEOPLE,  
GOOD FUN AND GREAT FOOD  
YEAR ROUND — 7 DAYS A WEEK

RASCAL HOUSE PARTY: NOW IN SESSION!

