



CSU
College of Law Library

Cleveland State University
EngagedScholarship@CSU

1990s

The Gavel

1995

1995 Vol. 44 No. 2

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

Follow this and additional works at: https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/lawpublications_gavel1990s
How does access to this work benefit you? Let us know!

Recommended Citation

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, "1995 Vol. 44 No. 2" (1995). 1990s. 13.
https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/lawpublications_gavel1990s/13

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 1990s by an authorized administrator of EngagedScholarship@CSU. For more information, please contact library.es@csuohio.edu.





THE GAVEL



Volume 44, Issue 2 Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

SMH FOLDS LEAVING STUDENT REPS WONDERING

By Mitchell Goodrich

While the last few years have seen a frenzy of litigation and acquisitions on behalf of the various bar review services, it now appears that the industry has consolidated and is now preparing for a quiet period of licking its wounds and collecting its profits. Unfortunately for several students at Cleveland-Marshall, the industry's consolidation has caught them at a vulnerable time.

The students feeling these changes most personally are the representatives and clients of the SMH Bar Review classes. To the representatives who sold SMH Bar Review classes, it has been an unnerving Fall. Not only has the company that they worked for decided to discontinue the bar review service, but news about the demise of their employer has only gradually leaked down to them, through informal sources. "There was no notification. To this day I haven't heard anything from SMH. We've been going completely through the grapevine," said Nancy Murphy, a third year student and SMH representative.

The field of bar review services has changed dramatically in just the past year. While litigation between bar services has never been rare (as far back as 1991, SMH sued and settled a law suit for an undisclosed amount with BAR/BRI), in the last few years litigation has reached a fervored pitch in both fre-

quency and ferocity. Barpassers, a California-based bar service filed an antitrust suit in federal district court against BAR/BRI in 1992. The jury subsequently awarded Barpassers more than 4 million dollars for various violations of the Lehman and Sherman Antitrust Acts by BAR/BRI, although District court judge, Barry L. Hupp, later threw out part of the verdict, declaring a mistrial on the amount of punitive damages. Further litigation is pending. Meanwhile BAR/BRI has filed suit against former executive Stanley Chess after he made an unexpected move to West Publishing to head that company's new bar review service. Mr. Chess has counter-sued his former employer.

Adding to the confusion arising out of the seemingly endless litigation is a wave of mergers and failures from prominent bar services. After leading a counter-suit against Barpassers while an executive for BAR/BRI (in which Barpassers was found liable for over a half a million dollars for mischievous behavior), Mr Chess is now the head of Barpassers after the purchase of that company by West Publishing. "[That] makes West, after five months, the second-largest bar review course in the United States," said Mr Chess.

BAR/BRI is the nation's largest bar review service with approximately 35,000 customers in 46 states

See SMH on next page

C-M'S STREET LAW LOSES FUNDING

By Susan French-Scaggs
Staff Editor

Elizabeth Dreyfuss, the current Director of the Street Law program at Cleveland-Marshall reports that her funding has been taken away and there is a question as to whether or not Street Law will ever again be offered as a class at Cleveland-Marshall. The program was introduced to Cleveland-Marshall in 1975 by Prof. David Barnhizer when Dreyfuss was still a law student. After graduation, Dreyfuss took over the program and has been its Director ever since.

The program, which directly serves 2,300 students a year in the Cleveland area, allows law students to enter high schools, junior high schools, and other learning facilities in order to teach the law to the students. Some of the major accomplishments of the program include:

1. Mock trials which were implemented in 1975 in which students

participate in state wide mock trial competitions;

2. Creation of the Law and Public Service Magnet High School in 1982 which is a school modeled after a city-type of government. Just this year, one of the graduating students has entered law school here at Cleveland-Marshall;

3. Allowing law students to practice conflict management wherein conflicts are resolved between students;

4. Implementation of a teen health program which provides valuable information about issues such as lead poisoning to young mothers.

There are many schools in Ohio that have participated in the Street Law program, some of which are Capital University and Ohio Northern University. Dreyfuss states that Ohio is in the forefront. "There have been major successes in this program."

Needless to say, Dreyfuss is concerned and wants to find a way to save the program. She estimates that she needs \$50,000 for her budget, and has

Continued on next page

SBA PRESIDENT WANTS C-M BUILDING IMPROVED

By Robin Wilson
Staff Editor

Student Bar Association President Joshua Marks seized the opportunity at a Provost luncheon meeting of student leaders recently to advocate effectively on behalf of the law school. Marks told C.S.U. Provost Harold Allen that the law school is in shambles and needs funding from the University to put the school into better repair. In addition, Marks told the Provost that the law school needs better lighting at current entrances now that the construction has eliminated the back parking lot and back entrance to the school. Marks also asked for money to improve the law school atrium which he said needs special attention now that it has become the main entrance to the school. Marks said the law school also needs additional monies to pay for paint as several of the classrooms need repainting.

Later, during an interview with this writer Marks said he is working extremely hard along with SBA Vice President of Programming Donna Andrew, Vice President of Budgeting Terry Wike, Treasurer Ingrid

Hooglander, and the SBA Senators to accomplish several tasks. "All of the officers take their jobs very seriously."

Marks acknowledged that the SBA has received some complaints from students this year but he said that most of the problems have been corrected. The biggest source of complaints for the SBA involved the student mailboxes. Marks said the incident regarding the mailboxes was unfortunate and was created by the SBA's desire to get students names onto the boxes as early in the semester as possible. While the delay in getting names on the student mailboxes may have caused frustration for students, it created even more of a headache for the SBA. The first mailbox nametags were posted after the SBA received a list which did not include 76 students, many of whom are registered in the joint programs and for that reason were not on the initial law school roster. The SBA took down those names and expected to replace the tags the next day with a new list. However, that list was also defective. It took almost a week until the Tuesday deadline for registration before the SBA could get a com-

See SBA on p. 4

JOB OPPORTUNITIES INCREASE FOR C-M STUDENTS

By Stacey McKinley
Staff Writer

A 63% percent increase over last year in the number of employers involved in the Fall Interview Program is just one of the many changes being made this year at Cleveland-Marshall's Office of Career Planning. As of late September, 57 employers agreed to participate in this year's program. Last Fall 35 employers took part. Major reasons for this increase are stepped up marketing and the introduction of the "resume direct" and "resume collect" programs, according to OCP Interim Director Sonia Winner and Assistant Director Rena Lubell.

With the resume direct program, OCP collects names of employers who are interested in receiving resumes from C-M students. The students then forward their resumes directly to the employer and the employer will contact the student if interested. With the resume collect program, OCP collects resumes from students and forwards them to employers. The employers will then contact students in which they are interested. "We just want to get them [employers] to look at our students,"

says Lubell. "That's the most important thing." The list of participating employers is available at the Office of Career Planning. Directors advise that students who are not taking part in the Fall Interview Program can always forward their resumes to these employers on their own.

Lubell and Winner point out, however, that a small percentage of students secure jobs through the Fall program. They recommend that students seeking jobs also look at the OCP Job Posting Binder (available at OCP and in the Library) which lists about 1,000 jobs each year. "The market is picking up," says Winner. "There are plenty of jobs." Winner adds that she is optimistic about job placement for C-M students. "Our students have great resumes and great experiences. They sell themselves."

OCP Directors also advise students seeking employment to make sure that their resume is on file at the Office. Lubell and Winner say they frequently forward resumes to employers who do not have time to go through the job post-

See OCP on p. 4

PARKING PROBLEM SHOULD BE FIXED BY SEMESTER'S END

By John Burns

Only 66 more days until the 17-18th Street parking garage is scheduled to open. The opening of this much needed garage will provide an additional 600 parking spots within close proximity of the law school.

Director of Parking John Oden has indicated that the 17-18th Street parking garage is right on schedule. Until then, students will have to continue arriving 1-2 hours before their class to assure themselves a parking spot. Oden noted that Monday, Wednesday, and Friday are the busy parking days. Students with classes between 9:30 am and 1:00pm have "a very serious problem" finding a parking spot unless they arrive early, according to Oden. However, Oden noted that not all of the University lots have been filled on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

More good news from Oden is that the enrollment in the fall quarter is always significantly greater than the winter and spring quarters. That, coupled

with the fact that the 17-18th Street project will be completed in December, is good news for those students who are familiar with Cleveland winters and dread walking several blocks to class in freezing temperatures.

Oden has noted that there has been a large increase in the number of parking tickets that have been issued so far this school year. The average parking ticket fine is only five dollars, a real deal when compared to many other universities.

An alternative to University lots are the Ampco Parking lot at East 27th between Payne and Chester for only \$1 per day or the Gateway Garage on East Ninth for \$2 a day. For those students who like to sleep in, metered parking with maximum time limits of one to four hours is available on many of the surrounding streets. However, students should be warned that the City of Cleveland heavily patrols and enforces these areas, as many of us already know.

1995 C-M ENTERING CLASS PROFILE

By Susan French-Scaggs
Staff Editor

The Cleveland-Marshall entering class for the fall of 1995 consists of a total of 303 students, of which 214 attend during the day and 89 attend in the evening. There are more males enrolled in the entering class, they number 172 while the females number 131.

The vast majority of the students are under 30 (82%), residents of Ohio (81%) and are non-minority (89%). Approximately 90% of the students were granted regular admission while the remaining 10% were granted LCOP admission.

The majority of the students attended a public university in Ohio (38%) and an additional 11% attended Cleveland State University. The rest either attended universities outside of Ohio (29%) or private universities in Ohio (22%).

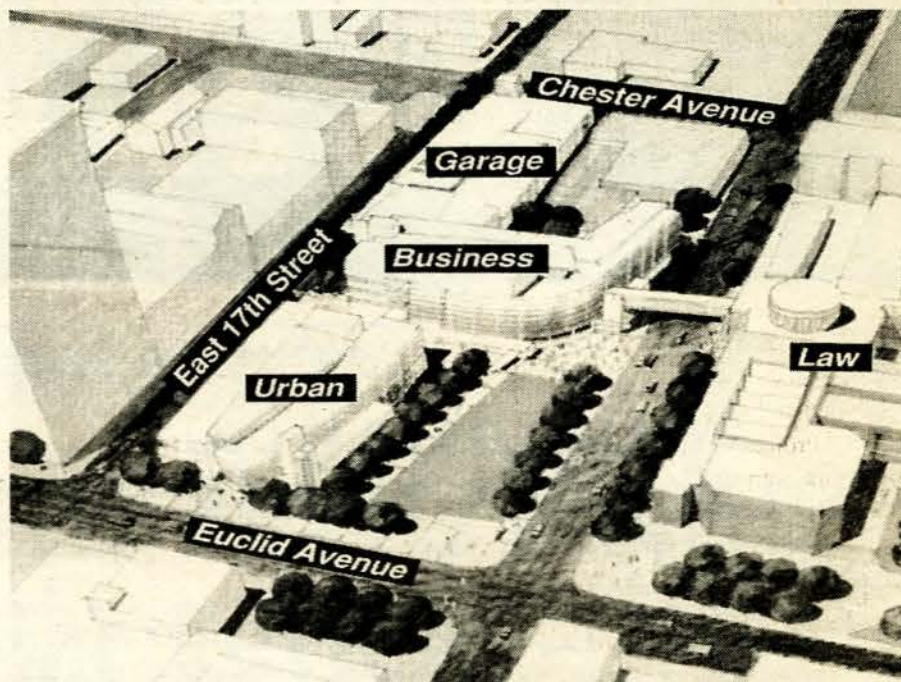
How did the entering class perform? The average undergraduate GPA was 3.20 and the average LSAT score was 152.

Street Law from p.1

already found a way to get \$20,000. She only needs \$30,000, and is very optimistic that all of those involved, and all of those who believe that Street Law is a wonderful program that is doing spectacular things for the students in the Cleveland area as well as the law students at Cleveland-Marshall, will help her come up with a way to save this valuable program.



C-M students, professors, and administrators watch as former Football Hero and Accused Murderer O.J. Simpson is acquitted October 3, 1995



17th-18th Street Block Project. Aerial view looking northwest. Complex will include the parking garage, the Law Library, Business School, and Urban Affairs Building. Two all weather covered walkways are being built to connect the buildings.

SMH from p. 1

amounting to between a 50 and 70 percent market share. Competition between services is keen in part because of the lucrative and stable nature of the law review business which is estimated to be worth 50 million dollars a year. And while the number of law school applicants (and future bar review customers) has been shrinking the past four years, the number of applicants is still at historically high levels and should stay that way according to a recent study by the Higher Education Research Institute which indicates that almost five percent of undergraduates intend to make law their profession.

As for SMH, there seems to be little information available about the bar review service outside of a few vague statements made over the past summer by company president Walter McLaughlin. Some former SMH instructors have made arrangements to lease materials from SMH as part of their own Bar Review Franchises. Currently such franchises are up and running in Michigan, Florida, Georgia and Virginia. At its peak, SMH offered Bar Review Services in 24 other states in addition to Ohio. Indeed much of the disappointment at Cleveland-Marshall comes from the lack of information for the former employees and clients of SMH. "We don't know anything. Anything that I say is strictly conjecture on my part, what I've heard through the grapevine, we don't have any facts, except that their phones have been disconnected," said another former SMH representative, Linda Silakoski. Not even the coordinators overseeing SMH in Ohio have heard anything from the company said Ms. Silakoski.

Company president Walter McLaughlin blames competition from the two huge bar services as the reason for failure, "we did not have the ability to compete with West on one side and BAR/BRI on the other," he was quoted as saying in a Legal Times Article published last August. There didn't seem to be any problems with the company's product, students interviewed gave the course rave reviews. Third year student Melissa Watson said of the first and second year materials, "I loved it, it worked for me, it was comprehensible and straightforward." Another third year student and SMH customer, Cyndi Trivette, also gave

SMH an enthusiastic endorsement. "It was very useful. It worked really well for our first year classes."

To cover their need for a Bar Review Course, former SMH clients have had to sign up with other service providers, such as West or Bar/BRI. Former SMH customers have reported that other bar services have been very generous in their terms for signing up former SMH customers. "They have taken our word for the deposits that we paid. At first they said that they'd eventually want some proof of what we had paid to SMH, but now they're saying that we don't have to provide that," said Ms. Watson. Other students report that they've been able to switch to other services for the same rate that they locked-into when they first purchased materials from SMH as first and second year students.

Once representatives for SMH, both Ms. Murphy and Ms. Silakoski now work as representatives for West, whom they credit with being very generous with them. West even gave them partial credit for the classes that they had sold for SMH and has given them credit toward commissions to earn a free class.

But as third year students, the most pressing worry for former SMH representatives like Ms. Murphy and Ms. Silakoski is how SMH will honor the free Bar Review course that they've earned in return for selling the service to other students. Ms. Silakoski expressed her exasperation by saying, "We've been left high and dry. I've upheld my end of the contract, they're in breach." Ms. Silakoski declined to comment further on whether she would proceed with any legal action.

Beneath these practical difficulties, however, lies disappointment for the customers and representatives of SMH. Both had been happy working with SMH. It had developed a reputation for treating its workers well and being a responsive, consumer-oriented firm which provided an excellent product. For former SMH representatives, its virtual disappearance and closed-mouth treatment of its employees has disillusioned them about a former employer that they once held in high esteem, as Ms. Murphy commented, "they didn't respect us enough to tell us what was happening."

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS PETITION FOR GRADE CHANGE

For the second year in a row, the Dean's Office at Cleveland-Marshall has received a petition from first year students asking that one of their grades be changed. Last year a number of students from Professor Dena Davis' 1993-94 Torts class petitioned for the change and won relief. This year a third of the students in Professor David Goshien's 1994-95 Contracts class have petitioned for relief. Because of the fact that most of the goodies that come with law school such as law review and high class rankings are determined during the first year of law school, students worry that low grades in particular sections will ban them to the lowest echelons of the class ranking system. This concern is one of the reasons cited by the students petitioning for relief this year.

Associate Dean Jean Lifter said the administration is well aware that some professors are tougher graders than others and because of that administrators try to vary professors in a section so that no one group gets stuck with tough graders. In addition, they also try to mix those professors who teach using the socratic method and those who try to nurture their students into learning. Lifter also stated that she has studied the class rankings of the various sections from last year's first year class and that no section has been disadvantaged by low grades across the board. "There are just as many students ranked in the top 10 % of the class from one section as there are from another," said Lifter.

Professors in first year classes are supposed to follow grading guidelines adopted by the law school to insure equal rankings for students in the various sections. Professors are presumed to have graded reasonably if their grades fall anywhere within the guidelines. However, the guidelines are only recommendations and not mandatory. That gives professors a lot of discretion when determining grades for students in their class.

FIRST YEAR COURSE GUIDELINES		
GRADE	STANDARD %	RANGE PERMITTED
A	10	8 - 12
B+	14	10 - 16
B	18	16 - 20
C+	22	18 - 26
C	26	22 - 30
D+	5	0 - 10
D	3	0 - 6
F	2	0 - 4

The Administration recommends that all first year professors grade within these guidelines

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1				Contracts							Property			
2		Tabac		Mahmud		Goshien			White		Curry		Lazarus	
3														
4	A	8	0.078431	8	0.137931	7	0.107692		9	0.134328	4	0.078431	6	0.101695
5	B+	15	0.147059	10	0.172414	4	0.061538		11	0.164179	8	0.156863	10	0.169492
6	B	36	0.352941	17	0.293103	14	0.215385		17	0.253731	11	0.215686	11	0.186441
7	C+	24	0.235294	10	0.172414	8	0.123077		13	0.19403	11	0.215686	15	0.254237
8	C	14	0.137255	10	0.172414	14	0.215385		11	0.164179	12	0.235294	13	0.220339
9	D+	3	0.029412	0	0	10	0.153846		3	0.044776	4	0.078431	1	0.016949
10	D	1	0.009804	3	0.051724	5	0.076923		2	0.029851	1	0.019608	3	0.050847
11	F	1	0.009804	0	0	3	0.046154		1	0.014925	0	0	0	0
12	Total	102		58		65			67		51		59	
13														
14														
15														
16														
17				Torts							Civil Procedure			
18		Davis		Gard		Garlock			Steinglass		Crocker		Hoke	
19	A	3	0.068182	7	0.107692	5	0.087719		4	0.068966	9	0.128571	9	0.152542
20	B+	7	0.159091	11	0.169231	9	0.157895		7	0.12069	9	0.128571	10	0.169492
21	B	15	0.340909	12	0.184615	12	0.210526		17	0.293103	13	0.185714	12	0.20339
22	C+	8	0.181818	20	0.307692	9	0.157895		16	0.275862	18	0.257143	8	0.135593
23	C	9	0.204545	10	0.153846	14	0.245614		12	0.206897	17	0.242857	16	0.271186
24	D+	1	0.022727	3	0.046154	6	0.105263		1	0.017241	2	0.028571	0	0
25	D	1	0.022727	2	0.030769	2	0.035088		1	0.017241	2	0.028571	2	0.033898
26	F	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	2	0.033898
27		44		65		57			58		70		59	
28														
29														
30														
31														

Final grades for last year's first year class according to petition

You're Invited

James R. Jeffery
OSBA President
and the
Ohio State Bar Association
cordially invite all
Cleveland State University
Cleveland-Marshall College of Law students
to a free luncheon.

Date: Tuesday, October 24
Time: Noon
Place: Classroom 133
Speaker: James R. Jeffery
Topic: "The OSBA and networking opportunities"



Two students will be randomly chosen to receive
Free OSBA Student Associate Membership
for 1996

Join the OSBA now for 1996
and receive membership for
the rest of 1995 FREE!

Offer expires Nov. 1, 1995.

Ohio State Bar Association
Law student membership offers:

- Opportunities to interact and network with practicing attorneys through committee, section and district meetings as well as the OSBA Annual Convention. Next year's convention will be May 15-17 in Cincinnati. Students can attend all meetings free.
- A mentor program, the Linking Program, can provide you career guidance and knowledge about "real-world" practice.
- Current information through the quarterly student publication Associate News, the weekly Ohio State Bar Association Report (OBAR) and bimonthly Ohio Lawyer.
- A job resource through our Resume Exchange Program that makes your resume available to firms that have positions available. The Ohio State Bar Association Report (OBAR) also contains job listings.
- Savings through discount programs. The OSBA offers savings through Cellular One cellular phone service, Jos. A. Bank Clothiers, flat-rate long-distance telephone service, group health insurance, gold MasterCard with no annual fee, Airborne Express shipping and AVIS car rental.



For more information or to join, contact the Ohio State Bar Association, Membership Services Department, P.O. Box 16562, Columbus, OH 43216-6562 or call (800) 282-6556.

BRITISH LEGAL COUNSEL TO THE U.N. LECTURES AT C-M ON THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

By Evelyn L. Moya

Elizabeth Wilmhurst, legal counsel to the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations, was the guest lecturer for Cleveland-Marshall students enrolled in Visiting Professor David Bickford's two seminars on September 19, 1995. Professor Bickford who is retired from the British Intelligence Service is teaching the Criminal Law and International Law & Human Rights seminars this semester. Wilmhurst's lecture was a telescopic view on the genesis of the International Criminal Court. According to Wilmhurst, the impetus to establish the Court came from small island states like Trinidad and Tobago. These Caribbean nations have the difficulty of finding a sustainable jury that can withstand the pressures of prosecuting narcotic drug traffickers. The crucial reason for the establishment of the Court is "to harmonize efforts in dealing with international crime especially in states without any real government systems after civil wars" as evidence in Somalia and Rwanda.

International Crime Criteria:

In 1947, the UN International Law Commission drafted a list of offenses characterized as international crime: apartheid, damage to the environment, colonial domination, genocide, crimes against humanity and grave offenses in violation of the Geneva Convention. Wilmhurst opined that the human rights problem imbedded in such crimes can be addressed by national or domestic courts. However, the crime assumes an international characteristic when there is a violation against a country's civilian population and there is no existing legitimate state government to which redress can be made.

Preferred Model of the International Criminal Court:

The Court will be established by treaty among states. Although sanctioned by the UN Security Council, it will be an independent court. It will be an 18-judge bench composed of eight international law judges and 10 criminal law judges. No two judges will be of the same nationality. It will have an independent Prosecutor. It will adjudicate crimes within its jurisdiction: genocide, aggression, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Apartheid, narcotics trafficking, and terrorism will come within its jurisdiction per individual signed treaty. States may or may not be parties in the cases it hears. Wilmhurst emphasized that the Court will be a complementary court to a national system of justice. Ideally, the Court will be a small court of last resort for the crimes described.

There has not been outright opposition to the establishment of the Court but states, notably the United States, have expressed a cautious regard to its formation. The reluctance probably stems from a perceived conflict between national sovereignty and criminal jurisdiction. Wilmhurst showed diplomatic elegance in fielding questions from the inquisitive audience that was made up of students and faculty members. Without disregard for the validity of the many questions asked, she conveyed a commanding knowledge of international law yet repeatedly acknowledged that there were sensitive issues that she was not equipped to answer.

SBA from p.1

plete list from the Office of Admissions. "We realize the wait was an inconvenience to students but it was in the best interest of all students to get a full list," said Marks.

Marks said he believes the biggest problem the SBA has is a lack of communication with students. Marks' publication "Oyez Oyez" is the best source of information from the SBA office. The publication will be published every other week and will be available for distribution at the bottom of the main staircase leading into the lunchroom. "If you read it, it has everything that is happening. The problem is that not everyone reads it." Last year, the SBA distributed "Oyez, Oyez" through student mailboxes but Marks said it was a waste of paper because so many students threw the newsletter away without reading it. "It is very difficult to communicate information unless students pick up the newsletter and read," said Marks.

Marks said another of his goals this year is to eliminate all of the organization fliers that litter the law school building walls. "What we want is to put up three bulletin boards above the student mailboxes: one for administrative

announcements; another for SBA announcements; and a third for the various groups' announcements. Marks said he also would love to bring more light into the atrium which he said he hates going into. "It is terrible. That is our main entrance and it should be fixed up. The carpeting is from the 70s, the art that is in there is falling apart, there is a cable hanging from the ceiling. It is very ugly." Marks said the SBA plans to redecorate the law school atrium with the proceeds from the Casino Night held September 30th at the law school. The SBA raised more than \$5,000.00 at that event.

In addition, Marks is hoping that art students at CSU or the Cleveland Institute of Art might volunteer some of their work to be displayed at the school. Marks tried to work out a formal program with CSU's Art School but ran into problems with administrators in the art school who wanted security and glass cases. In addition, Marks wants to get some of the classrooms painted, especially rooms LB206 and LB207 which he said are a mess. "The Summer edition of the Princeton Review of the Top 170 law schools in the

country interviewed C-M students about the physical structure of the law school and not a single student had a good thing to say about the building." In addition to more exterior lighting for the school Marks would also like to see a mirror posted outside the door nearest the coffee shop as he believes the outside area poses a danger to students coming and going through the entrance. One light has already been posted in that area and it has been made handicap accessible due to the efforts of Dean Frederic White Jr. The SBA had planned to install a security card system in the law school to provide better security to students but has been pre-empted from doing so because CSU is installing a University-wide access system.

Marks said he is extremely proud of all of the SBA officers, all of whom he said have been working extremely hard on behalf of students this year. "Student concerns are our main priority but the only way we can help students is when we are aware of their concerns and we know their problems." Marks said he is focusing this year on night students' concerns. "We are trying to provide more food and beer for socials for night students. So many complain that all the food is gone by the time they arrive for class at night," said Marks. "If we get enough support from night students we want to have a party for them after classes but we need to hear from them if they are interested." Marks said his top priority is making the school the best place it can be. "It is crucial that we get input from students in order to accomplish that," Marks said. In addition, he wants student input on ideas for improving the atrium. If you want to contact Marks on the net his e-mail address is jmarks@omega.csuohio.edu or put any ideas or questions in the SBA's mailbox at Room 28.

WESTLAW CHANGES ITS RULES

West Publishing has changed its format for WESTLAW this year causing some confusion for students who are used to the old DOS version.

In addition, WESTLAW has changed its policy on the number of lines you can print at a time. It has lifted its 20,000 line per day limit but will now cut you off completely if you print more than 100,000 lines a month.

OCP from p. 1

ing procedure. They also advise students to introduce themselves and let OCP know about their individual career goals and to ask for advice, if necessary, on resumes and cover letters.

In addition, OCP is extending its hours in order to assist evening students. The Office is now open until 6:15 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays and will periodically have Saturday hours depending on the demand. "We're trying to create a more student-centered atmosphere," says Winner.

OCP goals also include increasing C-M's contact with employers outside of Cleveland and advancing the technology of the Office. Winner is traveling to Washington D.C. this month to meet with alumni and visit potential employers. In addition, the Office hopes later this year to place job postings on the Internet.

Although, under ABA guidelines, OCP cannot advise first year students until November 1st, directors are already making plans to help these students in their job searches. OCP hopes to make appointments with every first year student in the Spring and, perhaps, to arrange a tour of local law firms to help new students become acquainted with the Cleveland legal community.



Marino's Haircutting

The Difference . . . Personal Service

Student Discounts on Haircuts & Products

Appointments Not Always Necessary

Mon.-Fri:
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sat:
9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

1818 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 861-6044

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT HAS NO BITE

OPINION

By Jihad Smaili

The United Nations is considering the promulgation of an International Criminal Court ("ICC") for the purpose of "furthering international cooperation to enhance the effective prosecution and suppression of crimes of international concern." Although this proposal appears to be the answer from up above to rampant contemporary international crimes, a closer examination affords its many weaknesses. This proposed court is doomed to fail for the same reasons that its counterpart, the International Court of Justice, has failed.

The United Nations was established in 1945 with a primary goal of maintaining international peace and security. Almost everyone welcomed the objectives of the United Nations. Today, one can argue that the United Nations plays an instrumental role in resolving conflicts around the world. With the establishment of the United Nations emerged the International Court of Justice ("ICJ"), the principal judicial arm of the organization. The ICJ was seen by member states as a means for the peaceful resolution of disputes, but most did not want to give the court compulsory jurisdiction and the charter of the United Nations did not ask for any jurisdictional sacrifices from its members. Under the guidelines set forth by the ICJ, states were free to choose whether the principles of the court would bind them. This selective justice renders the court obsolete. The deficiency of the ICJ in lacking compulsory jurisdiction over member states will lead to its downfall, if it has not already.

In theory, the ICJ is an ideal institution for the benefit of humankind. In reality, it is toothless. The United Nations does not have compulsory authority to resolve disputes forcibly. All that the court can do is issue non binding resolutions against a state. In giving the individual states a choice between being subject to the court's jurisdiction and freedom from accountability for their actions, justice that could result from the ICJ could only be labeled as selective.

On September 18, Elizabeth Wilmhurst, legal counselor to the United Kingdom's foreign office, discussed the proposed U.N. International Criminal Court and its jurisdiction. Although the meeting itself was informative, the information was not innovative. As I listened to the learned lecturer, the many similarities between the proposed ICC and the "toothless" ICJ astounded me. Procedurally, a state does not have to surrender its jurisdiction to the ICC unless it wants to; no examples come to mind when a

country would want voluntarily to relinquish its sovereignty to another entity for the purpose of being prosecuted. The reasoning behind this is beyond me. Article twenty-two of the proposed ICC provides that for a state to be bound by the ICC it must *consent* to the prosecution or preliminary investigation. My question to the learned legal aide is this: what if the entity in question is a state that openly abuses the human rights and liberties of its own people, and this state refuses to submit to the jurisdiction of the new proposed court? Can this court bring any of the criminals to justice? Unfortunately, the answer is clearly "no". Again, the United Nations has failed to assert compulsory jurisdiction.

Today, the United Nations must look past its disabilities and focus on potential capabilities. Compulsory jurisdiction appears to be the only hope for an international criminal court. Without the court's ability to freely investigate and prosecute reported atrocities, the integrity and authority of such a court are compromised.

The American Bar Association has submitted a recommendation that the United States Government take an active role in the establishment of the International Criminal Court. The ABA recommendation advocates a second means of invoking jurisdictional authority over international crimes that appeal to my mandatory jurisdictional theory. It also recommends that the United States also submit a declaration recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. By submitting to the jurisdictional authority of the United Nations' international tribunals, the United States will send a clear message to the world community that international crimes of any kind will not be tolerated. This investment will serve as a catalyst that will surely reaffirm the integrity of international tribunals and the United Nations as a whole.

All you have to do today is read the newspaper to see that the need for such a court is unquestionable. Bosnia is just one example. The United Nations and the world as a whole needs an international criminal court to stand up and truly take a bite out of international crimes against humanity and "ethnic cleansing." Full authority must be invested in the new court's chambers or, just as the ICC, it will be doomed to fail. Only when this court is able to prosecute anyone without their express consent will this court have a chance to achieve its goals. Selective justice is not justice at all.

R*E*S*P*E*C*T IS WHAT CLEVELAND NEEDS TO SEE

OPINION

By Linda Sandish
Staff Writer

On September 1, 1995, Cleveland had the world's attention as the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame officially opened to the public. The dark clouds that were apparent early in the morning departed around 12:45, the start of the Ribbon Cutting Ceremony. The speakers gave thanks to the people behind the scenes; politicians of Ohio who backed the project, corporations, the attorney's who "gave up millions in legal fees"; but the loudest applause came when the taxpayers of Cleveland and all of Ohio were thanked. The people of Cleveland should be proud of their achievement.

"We did it" was Mayor White's opening exclamation. The Mayor's speech focused on the native Clevelander, which related to me since I was raised here. I played a minor but important part in this project in the beginning. When I was in high school I signed a petition circulated by WMMS to bring the Hall of Fame to Cleveland. I could relate when Mayor White said "remember the jokes", well now you can say "I'm from Cleveland and I'm proud." After graduating from high school, I moved to Cincinnati. I found that the fire on the Cuyahoga River, the Tribe's poor record, and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame were the butt of many jokes in Cincinnati. Cleveland was in the process of turning itself around when I left in 1986 and I am happy I was able to return to see Cleveland at its best.

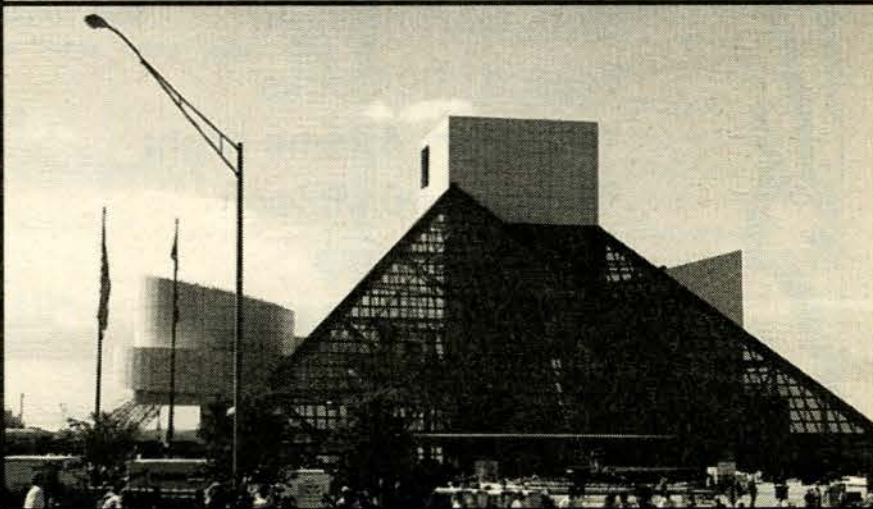
Yoko Ono, who spoke on behalf of the entertainers, said that Europeans and other people around the world who want to visit America and learn of our culture will say "I am landing in New York, but I am taking a shuttle to Cleveland". That is what Clevelanders hope will happen, however, Cleveland may have to work harder to get tourists to visit.

"If you build it, they will come", a memorable line from *Field of Dreams*, has not yet materialized for Cleveland. At the Ribbon Cutting Ceremony, I looked for the entertainers who were seated on the

stage. Celebrities present were Little Richard, Mary Wilson from the Supremes, Paul Shaffer, Sam Moore and Casey Kasem. But where were all the inducted members who were in town but did not come to the ceremony such as Aretha Franklin, the Kinks, Chuck Berry, and Jerry Lee Lewis? Per a representative of Peter Quaife, former member of the Hall of Fame band the Kinks, Peter was "indifferent" to the ceremony and decided not to go. He was not sure if he would even perform at the concert on Saturday. Why didn't more inductees come to Cleveland for the ceremony and play at the concert? Where was Led Zeppelin, the Rolling Stones, or former Beatles?

Cleveland is not getting the respect it deserves for building this tribute to Rock and Roll. Millions of dollars were paid for this shrine to be built in memory of entertainers who contributed to rock and roll music. However, induction ceremonies are not guaranteed to be held in Cleveland. Is it too much to ask that the inductees show their appreciation by coming to the Hall of Fame? Cleveland must compete with New York for fans that want to see the new inductees at the Induction Ceremony concert rather than just the exhibits at the Hall of Fame.

The idea for the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame came from New York but Cleveland is the city that made it happen. The Hall of Fame was a business deal for Cleveland in January, 1986, when the former Mayor, George Voinovich, went to New York to support the Hall of Fame if it was awarded to Cleveland. Cleveland needed a tourist attraction and was willing to outbid other cities, such as Philadelphia, New York, and Detroit, for the honor of being "the home of Rock and Roll." Cleveland should have all the benefits that come with a hall of fame including the induction ceremony. As Mayor White said "there is so much to do still". Until Cleveland is given the right to all future induction ceremonies, Cleveland has not received the respect that it deserves.



ROCK-N-ROLL HALL OF FAME ON NINTH STREET PIER
So We've Built It But Will They Come?

Photo by Linda Sandish

CSU NEEDS LAW STUDENT VOLUNTEERS FOR NEW PROGRAM

By Robin Wilson
Staff Editor

In January of this year, Cleveland State University and the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority joined forces in a community outreach program that is drawing much praise from people within the University and also from without. The joint effort which came about as the result of a HUD grant has opened up many opportunities for law students to learn by volunteering their services to those in the central area of the City. A separate program developed at the same time provides volunteer services to people throughout the Cleveland area.

The CSU/CMHA Hope VI Program concentrates its efforts on helping residents of the King Kennedy and Outhwaite Estates. Law students are needed to help advise residents on legal issues. Issues vary from helping someone who has been denied social security benefits appeal the denial to helping a person with housing issues. Students

can volunteer their time in several ways, some of them not legally related. They can volunteer on an as needed basis consulting with residents on legal issues; they can help out on a long term basis tutoring students at East Tech or Central Intermediate schools; or they can provide assistance on a short term basis by helping out on various one day events.

Students from other colleges at CSU are already involved in the community outreach program. More than 100 students, many of them from the Social Work area, got involved at the program's inception in January. "It is an excellent opportunity to become exposed to public housing and to learn about the needs of the residents who live in the developments," said Community Service Worker Rita Abdallah and Field Supervisor Sandra Jones who implement the program. C-M students who work with individual clients on legal issues can meet with them at

the CMHA office at East 43rd Street or at the University.

A separate program that students can get involved in is the Community Service Initiative. For years, CSU has wanted students to get involved in the community. With the help of the HUD grant, CSU was able to start the initiative in January. The purpose of the program is to get students out in the community in various roles. Tutors are needed for elementary students throughout the community on both the east and west sides. In addition there are many opportunities to volunteer your time working with young people, the elderly, and with people who are suffering from the HIV virus. "CSU is such a great hub as far as the student body goes. The capacity for students to get involved is unlimited and you can make a difference," said Abdallah. Jones, who supervises the program from the CMHA office said, "it's a wonderful opportunity for volunteers

and for the residents. It is a win, win situation. It may be a volunteer's first encounter with inner city residents. It is a learning experience for both."

Jones, a social worker, is a graduate of CSU. She has a master's in social work from Case Western Reserve University. Abdallah who has an undergraduate degree from John Carroll and a Master's from the University of Connecticut's School of Social Work coordinates the program on behalf of CSU. If you are interested in volunteering your time, contact Abdallah at 687-5577 or send her an e-mail at:

R.ABDALLAH@CSUOHIO.EDU.

Jones can be reached at 361-2367, ext. 20 or through her e-mail address at

S.JONES@CSUOHIO.EDU.

C-M STUDENTS HAVE ACCESS TO FREE HEALTH SERVICES

By Susan French Scaggs
Staff Editor

While suffering through a horrible sore throat during my second year in law school, I discovered one of the best kept secrets of Cleveland State University. FREE health services are available to all students, including law students. Of course, this is not a full service facility, but it does provide a multitude of services for free, and other services and prescriptions for a nominal amount of money. Health Services is located at 1983 East 24th Street, Fenn Tower, Room 503. The hours are: M, W, Th & F 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Tu 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Services are rendered by appointment by calling 687-3649.

Nurse practitioners, registered nurses as well as physicians staff the clinic. The clinic brochure describes all of the services offered, which include:

Screening Tests for: Strep, blood pressure, pregnancy, HIV, drugs, and other conditions;

Medical Evaluation and Treatment: Minor dermatological problems, contraception, colds, flu, and most problems for which you would see a family doctor;

Educational Material: Available on many health-related subjects such as stress, smoking, weight control, cancer, AIDS, birth control, etc.;

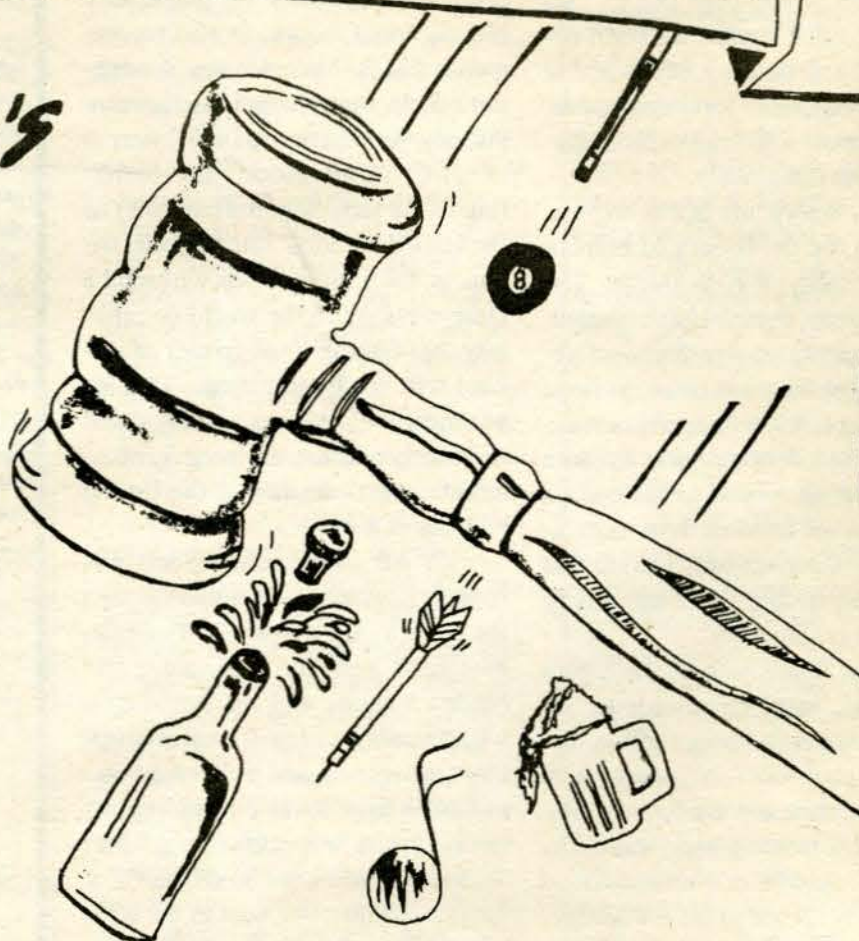
Miscellaneous Services: First aid, injury assessment, immunizations and injections, physical examinations, and laboratory services.

Health counseling is available for personal health problems, emotional health and diet. All information is considered private and is kept confidential. A small fee may be charged for medications (birth control pills are \$4 per pack), laboratory tests and physical exams.

Jury finds in favor of...



Mon. Martini Night
Tues. \$1.00 Rocks
Wed. Sam Adams Night
Thur. \$ 1.00 Molson
Fri. Margaritas
& Sol Mexican Beer



Daily Lunch & Happy Hour Specials
1762 E.18th st. 621-0055

SEPTEMBER BRINGS KEY SPEAKERS TO CLEVELAND-MARSHALL

By Robin Wilson
Staff Editor

New York University School of Law Professor Lea Brilmayer visited Cleveland-Marshall in September to deliver the Sixtieth Cleveland-Marshall Fund Lecture entitled "Idealism and the International Environment." Brilmayer, who has been widely published and has spent a lot of time working overseas on behalf of the poor, spoke about the benefits of continuing U.S. funding for international assistance. Brilmayer made it clear up front that she strongly supports continued U.S. aid to foreign countries but then went on to lay out the chief reasons many people oppose foreign assistance. "Americans have a sense of pessimism...that people in third world countries haven't been made any better off due to U.S. monies and that if we walked away from them it would make no difference," said Brilmayer. "That is what Americans are truly troubled about. It's not just that we want to keep the money in our pockets." In addition, Brilmayer said she believes it makes people in the U.S. uncomfortable to spend money for foreign assistance because the issue is one of self-reliance. "People here think others should be independent." While she said that proponents of foreign aid often criticize that attitude as Americans being selfish, she believes that the reason for the objection to continuing assistance springs from what she called "compassion fatigue."

Brilmayer said she believes that most Americans are misinformed about the amount of money the U.S. spends on foreign assistance and that the U.S. spends much less money on foreign aid than it does on the environment. "Many believe the U.S. spends between 10 and 15 percent of its budget on foreign assistance when the total amount is substantially less than one percent," said Brilmayer. Brilmayer drew comparisons between people's willingness to spend money on the environment versus the willingness to spend money on foreign assistance comparing spending to save the dolphins or the California redwoods with spending to save others in need around the world. "Both are something other than you."

Brilmayer gave these reasons for why people are against spending for foreign assistance. She said people are afraid the U.S. is being taken for a chump. "The 'chump problem' involves the belief that dictators are pocketing our money instead of giving it to the people who are in need and the idea that there is somebody in a position of power holding those poor people hostage and he will hurt them if we do not cough up." The other problem with support for domestic spending is what Brilmayer labeled the so called "rathole" argument. "Throwing money down a rathole." You give 100 million this year another 100 million next year. It becomes a perpetual situation of longterm welfare dependency. Brilmayer said there is a lot of disagreement over whether it is possible to get a country off of welfare. It bothers a lot of people that year after year we are going to have to spend the money.

It is similar to spending on the environment.

After laying out all the reasons people oppose foreign aid, Brilmayer closed her lecture with some recommendations. Instead of thinking about giving foreign aid Brilmayer said we should be thinking about trading with these countries. But the U.S. has made very little commitment to opening trade with third world countries according to Brilmayer. "We need to open our markets so that third world countries could then make the move from continued dependence to independence." Brilmayer acknowledged that her ideals comes with political costs. Many worry that it will cost jobs and markets. She suggested getting rid of tariffs and trade restrictions, taxing consumers, and paying off manufacturers and people who lose their jobs because of the increase in imported goods from the proceeds of the taxes. This is not a popular idea, Brilmayer acknowledged. It makes people feel too vulnerable. She said it is pretty perverse, however, to complain about the foreign poor being dependent but not giving them the means to be self-reliant. "To say self-reliance is superior to welfare doesn't mean we should cut off welfare. Because welfare is better than dying at an early age," said Brilmayer.

CSU President Claire Van Ummerson and Provost Harold Allen attended a luncheon for Brilmayer after the lecture along with several local judges and C-M professors. Professor David Goshien who chairs the Cleveland-Marshall Fund Visiting Scholars Program hosted the event.

By Vickie Jones

Are race, gender and sexual orientation irrelevant to the law? African-American and openly lesbian Professor Angela Gilmore of Nova Southeastern University Law Center spoke to these issues at a recent panel discussion with members of the C-M community. A large number of both students and faculty attended the discussion which was co-sponsored by the Women's Law Student Association and the LesBiGay Law Students Association. Joining Professor Gilmore on the panel were law students Mark McTurner, Melissa Dean and discussion organizer Leslye Huff along with Ruth Spencer of LAMBDA Legal Defense and Education Fund, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Melody Stewart and C-M Professor Stephen Lazarus.

Professor Gilmore related the alienation that she felt as a African-American woman attempting to deal with the complexities of the law while remaining closeted in her sexuality. She described how distant she felt from the prevailing Feminist Perspective of the Universal Woman who was white, middle-class and heterosexual; a woman to whom she could not relate. The alienation she felt during her legal education coerced her into remaining silent about her lesbianism at the meetings of the Black Law Students Association and nonvocal on issues concerning race in the Gay Rights Association in which she worked diligently to maintain the image of an interested intellectual but not a lesbian.

Her alienation carried over into the classroom where the preponderance of the professors and students were white males. She found that the hypotheticals were constructed with the gender terms "he" and "man" as though encompassing all individuals and that they also were constructed with images of women as

inherently either secretaries or victims. The few cases that were discussed in class dealing with sexual orientation taught her that she had no rights as a lesbian and that it was legal to discriminate against her for her sexuality.

Professor Gilmore would answer our original question that the factors of race, gender and sexual orientation are elemental to how you view the law and, conversely, how you are viewed by the law. The theory of race-based jury nullification is based on the belief that evidence that may be important to a white jury member will not be of the same importance to a black jury member. This differing degree of significance is because their idiosyncratic experiences will affect their perceptions of the evidence.

Professor Gilmore purports that race has also been a contributing factor in longer sentences in drug convictions. According to Federal drug sentencing guidelines, a first time offender must sell 100 times more powdered cocaine than crack to be sentenced to the same term. Furthermore, it is reported that more than 90% of crack offenders are African-American, while only 30% of powdered cocaine offenders are African-American.

Gilmore contends that the role gender plays in Family Law is evident when you analyze child placement figures for custody disputes. Though it is true that women retain child custody in the majority of cases, that is because men do not usually seek custody. In cases where the man does seek custody, he is awarded custody more than 50% of the time if the mother works outside of the home. Gilmore stated that these figures indicate that a mother is penalized for working and a father is not.

She next addressed the role that sexual orientation plays in discrimination in Family Law. In Florida, an adoption statute legitimates that no homosexual will be allowed to adopt. In other states, it is illegal for persons of the same sex to marry or to engage in same-sex sexual contact and there has been an effort to exclude "sexual orientation" language from anti-discrimination statutes and ordinances.

So, how are we as students of the law to take responsibility for affording equality of access in the law for the future? The first step for us is in the classroom. As law student Leslye Huff put it, it is necessary for us to take advantage of the "goldmine that is present in diversity." We should accept the diversity that we are offered and embrace it as an important facet of our education in the law.

Professor Lazarus spoke about the progress that diversity has made in the classroom environment of the law school. He contends that the increasing introduction of gender, race and sexual diversity into the classroom environment has caused it to become more open and conducive to discovering the differences in how women, minorities, lesbians and gays view the law. In essence, how can we as law students learn the true impact of the law without knowing how that law has affected us all.



Pizza Combo Coupon
Get a Pizza Slice PLUS
a Large Soft Drink
for Just \$ 2.09

Plus applicable sales tax, if any.
Offer expires 11/30/95



ONLY
at
The
Upper
Deck!!!!

Exclusively
At The Shire...
2 Stuffed Potatoes
for the
Price of 1!!!
(Offer expires 11/30/95)





COPING WITH ACADEMIC DIFFICULTY

By Professor Susan Becker

Success in law school requires cognitive development on two levels. The first is the relatively simple task of learning what the law is. The second is learning how to apply legal principles to various factual scenarios. To a large extent, then, law students must possess both an aptitude and desire for "learning how to learn."

Some students become aware, perhaps even subconsciously, of the need to develop new learning techniques within the first few months of law school. In Professor David Goshien's words, these are the students "who saw the light in the turkey" as Thanksgiving drew near. Others students, however, work just as diligently but still demonstrate a deficiency in comprehending or applying the law, or in expressing their analysis in coherent written form. Unfortunately, such shortcomings are rarely identified prior to the first round of exams. This article provides suggestions for coping with and remedying subpar academic performance.

Most importantly, do not assume that your grades were just a fluke and that your performance will dramatically improve the next time. Do not rationalize that your poor performance was solely due to fatigue, a head cold, the temperature of the room, the texture of the paper in the blue book, or any other of the million convenient excuses students routinely embrace. Determine what you did wrong and take the appropriate action to change your fate. At a minimum, spend time working with and thinking about the material you have covered in each class by preparing your own outline and study aides.

Second, review your exams. Request meetings with your professors to discuss your strengths and shortcomings as demonstrated on the exams. Talk to students who did well about how they approached the material.

Third, take advantage of academic support available through the office of Dean Melody Stewart. Dean Stewart will work through your exams with you and help identify shortcomings in your analysis and presentation. In addition to counseling students in serious academic difficulty, Dean Stewart is available to work with students who are receiving satisfactory grades (i.e. Cs and C+s) but are dissatisfied with their academic performance.

Fourth, read and take to heart the course description, syllabus, and other information provided by each professor for the classes you are taking. Most professors fully articulate their expectations of students regarding attendance, preparation and participation, written assignments, and other important factors which directly impact the grades given for the course. You will receive no sympathy - much less a change of grade - from a professor on the grounds that you were unaware of the class requirements when the professor literally spelled them out for you.

Fifth, become familiar with Cleveland-Marshall's Academic Regulations governing academic performance

and related issues. The Regulations are set forth in the Cleveland State University, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law Student Handbook. Every student is responsible for becoming familiar with the regulations and performing in a manner consistent with them. But based on my experiences as a member of the Academic Standards Committee, it is clear that few students realize that the Regulations include provisions which can keep them out of academic difficulty or at least aid their climb out of that predicament.

At a minimum, all students should become familiar with Regulations governing class attendance, grades and grading practice, examination and withdrawal procedures, graduation and honors requirements, dismissal, probation and readmissions policy.

For example, Regulation 1 vests professors with complete discretion to involuntarily withdraw a student, lower the final grade, or enter a grade of "F" where the student has "unsatisfactory attendance" as defined by the professor or the regulations. Students who routinely skip one class to spend more time preparing for a course they perceive as more difficult should know that their plan may backfire when they are dismissed from, or their grade lowered in, the "easier" class which they failed to attend.

Students are also allowed, pursuant to Regulation 3, to withdraw from a class for any reason prior to the beginning of the fifth week of one-semester courses and prior to the beginning of the seventh week for two-semester courses. Thereafter, students can withdraw only by permission of the Academic Standards Committee upon a showing of a "compelling reason" for the withdrawal. Regulation 3 specifically warns that "mere neglect" by the student does not satisfy the compelling reason criteria. Thus, a student overwhelmed by his course load is well counseled to withdraw from a class as soon as the work becomes too burdensome, rather than letting the course work slide on the overly-optimistic assumption that there will be sufficient time later in the semester to catch up. Law school generally does not work that way.

In an extreme situation, a student can successfully petition the Academic Standards Committee for permission to withdraw from all courses. A first year student who is experiencing severe health, financial or other problems which impede his academic progress, for example, may withdraw in good standing during his second semester. If this occurs, the only permanent grade on his transcript would be criminal law and the student would be allowed to start the first year courses over the following Fall without repeating the admissions process.

Similarly, an upper class student experiencing substantial hardships may, with the Academic Standards Committee's approval, withdraw for the remainder of a semester, utilize this period to remedy the situation affecting her school work, and then resume her legal education the following semester.

While withdrawing from all classes is an extreme measure, it is much preferred to staying in school, performing poorly on exams, and being placed

on probation or academically dismissed. A student placed on probation has just one semester to bring her grades above a 2.0 grade point average; failure to meet that goal or falling below the 2.0 average in any subsequent term mandates academic dismissal. Unlike a student who voluntarily withdraws, a student academically dismissed must wait two years and then be readmitted, if at all, only through the usual admissions process. If readmitted, the student's previous law school transcript is attached to her permanent record, with no credit being allowed for courses successfully completed.

In addition, a student has a much better chance of receiving relief in the form of withdrawing from a class or even from school altogether *before* the student accumulates a dismissal academic record. Time and time again, the Academic Standards Committee receives petitions from students seeking waiver of academic dismissal on the grounds that their lives were in complete turmoil during a significant part of the semester preceding the exam performances which placed them in academic adversity. To prevail on such post facto petitions, students must show, pursuant to Regulation 6(c), that their academic difficulties were due to "extraordinary and unforeseeable circumstances or peculiar hardship." Regulation 6(e) further provides:

"Because of the relief available to the student to withdraw from courses under Regulation 3.2, issues of health, family situation, or employment demands shall not normally be considered as extraordinary or unforeseeable or as a peculiar hardship."

The Regulation 6(e) standard is a very high one for a student to meet. As is often the case, a pinch of prevention, i.e. by withdrawing from a class or classes, is worth the pound of cure extracted by trying to satisfy the Regulation 6(e) standard for relief.

Finally, any one experiencing academic difficulty should take a long, thoughtful look at whether law school is right for them. Is this really where you want to direct your energies, or are you pursuing a legal education because it is what your parents, friends, spouse, or significant other think is appropriate for you? Even if a law degree is what you want for yourself, is this the right time - in light of your other personal and/or professional obligations and other life circumstances - to pursue it? The University has an excellent Counseling Center which can help you work through these and other issues related to the stress of law school. There is no fee for the service and no record is made of your work with the Counseling Center. Many of the students I've referred to the Center have extremely positive comments about their experiences. Appointments can be made by calling 687-2277 or by stopping by the offices at room 254B of the University Center.

Despite the negativity about lawyers often expressed in the media and popular culture, I believe that law is a great and noble profession. I also believe that the study of law, while extremely challenging and sometimes frustrating, is rewarding in and of itself. But like so many things in life, you get out of legal education only what you put into it.

OPINION

HOW THE GRADING SYSTEM AT C-M REALLY WORKS

By Steve Blount
Staff Writer

It works something like this: 2.7 is the number that divides the school neatly into two halves, and each 15 percent of a grade point cuckolds 10 percent of each class. Between 2.7 and 3.0, you can't lay claim to any legal scholarship, but at least you didn't end up in the dreaded bottom half of the class. Then, at 3.3, a sudden change takes place. What before the exam was a stuttering, awkward law student with two left knees and a propensity for falling down manholes is magically transformed into a specimen of legal respectability. And at 3.51, you are invited onto law review. Indubitable, debonair, may be seen wandering our hallowed halls filling up on nods of approval from the specimens of respectability or our professors who regularly spot for these bards of the law. All this, determined by a few questions culled from a year's worth of murderously dense course outlines.

Grades are the currency of law school. And, (depending on your point of view), like money, they're also an unfortunate necessity. They're unfortunate because one half of the law school, or about 500 students, are going to end up in the dreaded bottom 50th percentile, sort of like a giant tug of war that drags half of the school through the mud.

Is it really like this? I think not. If it were, then the students in the lower half would, or should, drop out, and the process would start over again, with the upper half of the class being split again and again until there was only one student left.

There's a mentality that sets in when you read enough cases and start to see that there are only winners and losers. It makes you start to think that in law school, and in general, there are only winners and losers. Ferrari or RTA. Specimens of legal respectability or bar of coast. It ain't so. I mean, maybe it's exaggerated, but law school is at least a bit of a notch up, isn't it?

Right or wrong, and I think it's both, this is the mentality that seems to pervade much of law school, and explains a lot of the sour grape looks I observed on the faces of the second and third year students as a first-year. It also explains the often undeniable sense of antipathy the teachers, at least the better of them, seem to feel when they realize the unfortunate necessity, in a real world, of delegating 1/2 of their students to that dreaded bottom half of the class, when they also realize how much better it is for everyone when all oars are paddling in the same direction.

But let's face it. Grades are important. For example, in the "Career Planner," it says, "Express grade point average to the nearest hundredth, i.e., 3.05. Do not round up." This makes sense. After all, who would want to hire a 3.1 when they can always get a 3.11?

FORMER C-M PROFESSOR SAYS IRAC SYSTEM DIDN'T CUT IT ON HER EXAMS

Editors Note: The following are two letters arguing the pros and cons of the IRAC system of exam taking. The first letter is written by former C-M Adjunct Professor Carol A. Mulac to the "The Second Draft," a legal writing publication at Boston College criticizing the IRAC system's utility in law school exam writing. IRAC is recommended by many professors as the proper way to organize answers on law school exams. It stands for Issue, Rule, Application, Conclusion. The second letter is a counterpoint to Ms. Mulac's opinion. It is written by C-M Legal Writing Professor Barbara Tyler in support of the IRAC system.

POINT:

To: Editors of "The Second Draft":

Your letter soliciting comments on the utility of IRAC was interesting. For three years I taught Commercial Law and Business Associations as an adjunct at Cleveland-Marshall College of Law. Both classes were taught from the standpoint of a practitioner (I am employed in the legal department of a corporation), and since IRAC is not used in practice, I never encouraged its use. As this letter will explain, neither the "R" nor the "C" gained students points on my exams.

My goal as a practical teacher was to help students develop the ability to analyse fact situations using legal principles. To this end, I made the legal principles as clear as possible, and drilled them in repetition and by stating the same thing in a number of different ways. I used the chalk board to outline concepts and provided handouts of the bullet elements. For example, in the first class of Business Associations students received a handout entitled The Big Picture which summarized on one page the concepts of the course. By the time the diligent student was done with the semester, there was no reason why they

should not know what the legal "rules" (the "R" in IRAC) were. Thus, when grading an exam response, I cared not that the student could state the rule. What I looked for was whether the student was savvy enough to apply the rule to the facts, tying each element to facts, and positing different interpretations.

If case law was settled, then certainly a conclusion was in order. But most situations in real life do not present cut and dried fact patterns which fit settled case law, and so my exams were not structured to mirror settled case law. I did not care if a student reached a conclusion as to liability. I told my students that in practice, it would never or seldom happen that a client would present the ideal fact pattern on all fours with case law, and that they thus needed to learn to adapt the legal principles to varying situations. Rare is the practitioner who will give a client an opinion in the form of a legal conclusion. It is much better to offer the client analysis, based on several different scenarios, offering an opinion of the probability of each. Conclusions are for the client to make, not the lawyer, and so conclusions were not rewarded on my exams.

Perhaps litigators will have a different view on the utility of the IRAC form of legal writing, but in my business classes, it was not encouraged.

Carol A. Mulac
Senior Counsel
Parker Hannifin Corporation
Former Adjunct Law Professor

COUNTERPOINT:

IRAC is a useful tool. Most essay examinations, office memoranda, and briefs require more than purely abstract legal analysis. They require you to apply legal standards to specific facts to reach a conclusion. The heart of analytical writing is analysis that follows a pattern of deductive reasoning known as a syllogism, which derives a conclusion from a major premise and a minor premise:

Minor Premise: (Rule) All men are mortal.

Major Premise: (Analysis) Socrates is a man.

Conclusion: (Conclusion) Therefore, Socrates is mortal.

Writing only the analysis part of the above would lead to absurd results.

In legal argument, the major premise is a legal rule. The minor premise is derived from a set of facts taken from the dispute you are analyzing. The conclusion represents your resolution of the question whether the facts stated in the minor premise satisfy the legal standard stated in the major premise.

IRAC then can be used as both an organizational tool and a way of achieving coherence in any document. All readers expect certain patterns - chronological order, problem/solution, cause/effect - and when writ-

ers meet those standards, the ordering of their ideas is easy to follow. Legal readers expect that once a legal rule is laid out, it must necessarily be applied. A court's holding must be followed by its reasoning.

The next time you read a legal document that has been well drafted, notice its structure. You will find that IRAC is inherent in it. IRAC is not a precise mathematical formula. It is simply a tool to help you organize and analyze. In all the continuing discussions of IRAC's utility and efficacy in the legal writing community - no one has developed anything better.

Barbara Tyler
Lecturer in Legal Writing
C-M College of Law

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 the 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 or three cartoons in the 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 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 matters.

PROFESSOR GUTTENBERG SAYS GRAND JURY SERVICE SHOULD BE SHORTENED

By John Burns

As most of America spent the summer wondering what was happening with the OJ Simpson jury, one of Cleveland-Marshall's faculty members was personally involved with a jury himself, but in a very different capacity. After initially approaching Dean Steven Smith, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Judge Timothy McGinty asked Professor Jack Guttenberg if he was interested in serving as a foreman on one of the county's grand juries this summer. "I lacked the infinite wisdom that Dean Smith had in deciding not to accept the offer," said Guttenberg, "And not having a tremendously busy summer, I accepted the offer." The grand jury met from May 1st to August 31st every Tuesday and Thursday. There was one session during the morning and one session during the afternoon. The grand jury consisted of fourteen jurors and the foreman.

Guttenberg estimates that they disposed of approximately 40 cases per day. The process consisted of a county prosecutor questioning a witness, usually a police officer, concerning the facts of the case in the presence of only the grand jury, the foreman, and a court reporter. The interview consisted of a recounting of the facts relevant to the case and whether the police officer believed he had probable cause to arrest the suspect and whether he believed the defendant committed the crime. After the interview, the jurors were allowed to ask questions of the prosecutor and of the police officer to aid them in their decision making process. Only eight jurors and the foreman decided if there was enough evidence to go to trial. A vote of at least seven to two was needed to send the case to trial. Guttenberg estimates that over 90 percent of all the cases heard were sent to trial. Most decisions not to send the case to trial were based on incomplete police reports.

Guttenberg stated that he had a minimal role in the initial question and answer period but was more responsible for guiding the jury during the deliberation process in determining if there was enough evidence to send the case to trial. The other jurors knew of Guttenberg's position as a former criminal defense attorney and current law professor and relied upon him for any legal questions that may have arisen. Most questions were easily answered but many required some type of legal research on Guttenberg's behalf. Guttenberg also observed that over half of the cases coming before the grand jury involved drug cases. However, he pointed out that many of the cases involved small offenses such as being in possession of a marijuana pipe. Domestic violence seemed to be the next most prominent offense. Guttenberg noted that most of the cases came from the city of Cleveland although there were cases from nearly every suburb in the county. Guttenberg noted that, "man's inhumanity towards other men was very disturbing". The whole process seemed to "work well", according to Guttenberg. His biggest concern was that oftentimes the police officer testifying before the grand jury was not the arresting officer but another officer simply reading the police report. This was extremely frustrating for the grand jury because it did not allow the jurors to question the officer since he had no first hand knowledge of the situation. His other concern was that the prosecution dominated the entire proceedings. It was a non-adversarial process and consisted of a large amount of hearsay evidence. He also noted that if the prosecutor was not happy with the grand jury's decision, he or she could go to another one of the grand juries that were in session at that time and present their case before them. As a former criminal defense attorney, Guttenberg was impressed that the prosecutors seemed to be above board when responding to jurors' questions and remained neutral by not abusing their power in the extremely one-sided situation.

His fellow jurors made quite an impression on Guttenberg. He stated that they were "extremely sincere, dedicated, and hardworking." They seemed to be

OHIO CHANGES LAW FOR CRIMINAL APPEALS

By Marlene Jennings

Last month the law in Ohio changed drastically for convicted criminal defendants who sought postconviction relief. In the past a convicted felon pursued his direct appeal before considering postconviction relief. Now the felon must file a postconviction relief petition by 180 days after the trial transcript is filed with the court of appeals. In capital cases the same time period applies after the transcript is filed for appeal with the Supreme Court. When no appeal is filed, the postconviction relief petition must be filed by 180 days after the opportunity to file an appeal expires.

The postconviction relief petition is considered a collateral challenge to the criminal conviction. The petitioner may be fighting legal battles on two different fronts, simultaneously. One based in the court of appeals and the other in the trial court. On direct appeal the felon has a right to counsel, but not for postconviction relief. So even without the assistance of counsel the petitioner must raise every possible ground for postconviction relief. The petitioner labors under jeopardy of waiver if he fails. Only under extreme circumstances will the court allow the petitioner to file a successive petition.

The scope of review on direct appeal is confined to the trial record. However when the trial court considers postconviction relief, the issue must rest on grounds outside the record. Any issue that could be raised on direct appeal cannot be raised for postconviction relief. Further any issue decided on direct appeal is barred through res judicata from being considered in a petition for postconviction relief. To win on a petition for postconviction relief, the petitioner must show that his conviction is void or voidable under either the United States or the Ohio Constitution. The task presents a formidable obstacle without counsel.

Post conviction relief is not a cure for an unsuccessful appeal. It is a separate action based on constitutional rights. Under the recent amendment to the postconviction statute, the petitioner must operate within strict time constraints and with a limited knowledge of legal matters. Perhaps the federal courts will experience a surge in federal habeas corpus filings as a result of convicted defendants in Ohio lacking an adequate legal remedy for errors outside the trial record.

CASINO NIGHT CONTINUES WINNING TRADITION

By Starr Agle
Staff Writer

Many of us at Cleveland-Marshall might well feel that by attending law school we are gambling on the future. One Saturday night recently students received the opportunity to do some real gambling in the school lobby, at the second Casino Night sponsored jointly by the Student Bar Association (SBA) and Cleveland-Marshall Law Alumni Association (CMLAA). The special evening followed in the footsteps of the first Casino night held last winter semester, and has definitely established itself as a bi-annual tradition worth continuing.

Last March 24, 1995 I was one of the many who enjoyed Casino Night '95 Part I, and I eagerly anticipated its successor. I was not disappointed. Again the SBA and CMLAA did an excellent job in organizing an event which offers something for everyone. Gambling options included poker, blackjack, craps tables, roulette wheels and a raffle. The blackjack tables in particular drew crowds, with a choice of tables requiring different

minimal bets to appeal to any level of adventurousness.

I talked to many fellow students at the event and all responses were overwhelmingly positive. Even those not so fortunate to emerge from the evening as winners were enthused about the event. Tom Lundin, a 2nd year evening student felt good about contributing to the school and was glad he attended. I continued my own tradition by losing at the blackjack tables, but enjoyed the evening and likewise felt good about contributing to the school. All proceeds from the casino night will go toward redecorating the atrium. The SBA wants to get rid of the orange rugs and reupholster the sofas. In addition, the SBA wants to install new lighting in the atrium, and decorate the walls with artwork which will be rotated on a monthly or semester basis. The SBA had planned to install a new security system at C-M but CSU is now preempting the installation because it is installing a university-wide access system.

This semester's event proved to be very successful for the school. The SBA netted \$5,200 in proceeds. SBA President Joshua Marks said, "that no matter how much thanks and praise the SBA senators and those that helped in Casino Night deserve, the lion's share of thanks and gratitude goes to Vice President of Programming Donna Andrew who coordinated the event. She worked tirelessly for several weeks to plan every detail to make Casino Night '95 the tremendous success that it was."

Gambling is not the only reason to be sure to attend the next Casino Night. A variety of great food is also served and there are opportunities galore to network with alumni and to catch up with friends while great music fills the air.

WRITING SKILLS WORKSHOPS MONDAYS 10:30 a.m. to Noon Room 12

SENTENCES - SANDRA KERBER MONDAY, OCT. 23rd

This workshop is designed to review sentence parts including clauses, phrases, and appositives. It will also focus on diagnosing and correcting sentence errors: such as, run-on sentences, comma splices, fragments, and faulty modifiers.

SENTENCE STRUCTURE - DEBORAH KLEIN MONDAY, OCT. 30th.

This workshop will focus on writing graceful and concise sentences. We will discuss writing in the active voice and using concrete language to communicate.

PROBLEM SENTENCE ERRORS - BRIAN GLASSMAN MONDAY, NOV. 13th

"Who may I ask is calling?" "The crowd booed loudly, expressing their disapproval." "Two thirds of the board are present." If you're not quite sure why all of the preceding three sentences are incorrect, you might benefit from attending this workshop. Topics to be covered include subject/verb agreement, pronoun/antecedent agreement and pronoun reference.

WORD CHOICE - BEVERLY PYLE MONDAY, NOV. 27th

This workshop will address diction, precision and conciseness in word choice. We will explore how to use plain English instead of legalese and how to use nonsexist and bias-free language.

Guttenberg from p. 9

interested in making sure that the "right thing" was done. The only problem was that the jurors had no legal background. Guttenberg noted that the only legal aspect of the proceedings was when the prosecutor read the statute that applied to the case in question before questioning the police officer. After that, there was very little emphasis given to the elements of the offense in question. Guttenberg stated that this is where he had the greatest impact on the process by his asking of questions to the prosecutor and also by his guidance of the jury during the deliberation process.

Guttenberg suggested that the four month process desperately needs to be shortened. It was very difficult for jurors to commit that much time to their civic duty. Many jurors had to be excused from the grand jury and were replaced with new ones. He did predict that many jurors would participate again in the process if the term was shortened. Overall, Guttenberg states he enjoyed the experience but because of time constraints doubts he could do it again.

"LIVE FROM DEATH ROW" AUTHOR'S TRIAL COMES TO MARSHALL

Mumia Abu-Jamal's recent motion to overturn his murder conviction and obtain a new trial has been rejected by a Pennsylvania Common Pleas Court. Abu-Jamal, the author of the best seller book *Live from Death Row*, was convicted in 1982 for the murder of a Philadelphia police officer. Abu-Jamal maintains that he was framed, and that he was represented by an incompetent trial attorney.

The video tape of Abu-Jamal's appeal will be shown on October 12 at 4:00 P.M. in Room 11. The tape highlights criminal procedure issues as well as the intense emotional impact that Abu-Jamal's case has had on the Philadelphia community. The Ohio Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, Cleveland-Marshall Student Chapter is sponsoring this event to offer an inside look at death row issues.

The O.A.C.D.L. has many other events planned for the fall semester: Donald Cataldi, Ohio Assistant Attorney General, addresses administrative law issues on October 23. White collar crime will be the topic of United States Attorney Ann Rowland's seminar on November 13. Students interested in criminal procedure and its interplay in Municipal Courts should not miss Heather and Mark Cockley's lecture on November 16. Mark Cockley is the grandson of the founder of Jones Day & Cockley; the predecessor of Jones, Day. Mr. & Mrs. Cockley currently practice law in the Mansfield area. For more information on these and other upcoming events, contact any member of the Cleveland-Marshall chapter of The Ohio Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, or look for our flyers.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

A SESSION ON EXAM ISSUE SPOTTING
WILL BE HELD:
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1995
FROM NOON TO 2:00 p.m.
IN ROOM 201

A SESSION ON EXAM TAKING TECHNIQUES
WILL BE HELD:
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1995
FROM NOON TO 2:00 p.m.
IN ROOM 201

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ATTENDING,
PLEASE GIVE YOUR NAME TO
ASSISTANT DEAN MELODY STEWART,
OFFICE 123, EXTENSION 2396.

LIBRARY OPTIONS FOR THE SENSORY OVERLOADED

By Evelyn L. Moya

The Joseph W. Bartunek III Law Library is without a doubt a well-equipped and convenient place to study. However, the ongoing construction around the Law building can trigger headaches or anxious sensations of being buried alive.

Here are some suggestions for alternate library study sites:

Northeast Region:

Mayfield Regional - 6080 Wilson Mills Road - Tel: 473-0350
Beachwood: 25501 Shaker Boulevard - Tel: 831-6868
South Euclid-Lyndhurst - 4645 Mayfield Road - Tel: 382-8777

Northwest Region:

Fairview Park Regional - 4449 West 213th Street - Tel: 333-4700
Bay Village - 502 Cahoon Road - Tel: 871-6392

Southeast Region:

Maple Heights Regional - 5225 Library Lane - Tel: 475-5000
Brecksville - 9089 Brecksville Road - Tel: 526-1102

Southwest Region:

Parma Regional - 7335 Ridge Road - Tel: 885-5362
Strongsville - 13213 Pearl Road - Tel: 238-5530

The above mentioned locations are part of the 29 library system of the Cuyahoga County Public Library. Each site has coin-operated copy machines and personal computers for public use. The most law-comprehensive site is Maple Heights Regional. Mayfield Regional has in-depth collections in Fine Arts and Foreign Languages whereas Fairview has an extensive collection in History; and Parma in Science and Technology.

Dial-Law is a library of 45 copyrighted pre-recorded statements pertaining to the law and justice system. It is a service of the Cuyahoga Public Library System. Dial-Law covers topics such as consumer and credit, employment, criminal law, real estates, marriage and divorce, among others. To access this service, use a touch-tone phone to call 216-398-9113. The service is free and is available by a grant from the Cleveland Foundation in cooperation with the Cleveland Bar Association.

The other library I recommend is Rocky River Public Library at 1600 Hampton Road - Tel: 333-7610. This is a city operated library that has a decent law section fit for the "student in research." I also found the staff overwhelmingly helpful and gracious. Rocky River must pay its employees well. The building is well-lighted and the seats are comfortable. It sits on a quiet street. The last time I went, I did not see "high theft area" signs either.

For the student who just wants to read the casebooks in an atrium surrounded by art and an indoor garden, I recommend the atrium by the grand hall of the Cleveland Museum of Art. Check out the little water-fountain in the middle and imagine you are drinking from the fountain of knowledge. The Museum Cafe, on the first floor, is convenient for light meals or snacks. Caveat: Do not bring your backpack with you unless you want to have it checked at the reception counter. Museum officials do not want any of their objects d'art to go out without their consent.

FACULTY NEWS

By Rosa M. DelVecchio

Linda Ammons taught a week-long Advanced Administrative Law course at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, in May.

Howard R. Besser, Adjunct Professor, was elected Secretary of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association and re-elected to Council of Delegates of the Ohio State Bar Association. Having served in the OBT Legal Department for 17 years, Professor Besser has returned to the U.S. EEOC to serve as Trial Attorney. Professor Besser served on several CLE panels this year for the Ohio State, Cleveland and Cuyahoga County Bar Associations as well as the National Convention of Philippine Physicians in America regarding equal employment law and legal ethics matters.

Louise P. Dempsey, Assistant Dean of External Affairs, participated in a panel discussion on "Constituent Groups: How Many Ways Can We Effectively Group Our Graduates?" at the AALS Section on Institutional Advancement at the ABA Annual Meeting in Chicago in August.

Pamela N. Hultin, Adjunct Professor, co-chaired a two-day seminar entitled Cleveland Courthouse Trial Academy, a joint effort by the National Institute for Trial Advocacy, the Cuyahoga County Bar Association and the Ohio Women's Bar Association. The purpose of the seminar was to prepare women for the courtroom experience, primarily in civil litigation.

W. Dennis Keating co-edited Cleveland, A Metropolitan Reader (Kent State University Press, 1995) with Professors Norman Krumholz of CSU and David C. Perry of SUNY at Buffalo. This book is a collection of essays on Cleveland's political economy, social development and history from 1796 to present. Dean Keating authored one essay for the book entitled "Open Housing in Metropolitan Cleveland" and co-authored two others, "The Ninety-Year War over Public Power in Cleveland" and "Postpopulist Public-Private Partner-

ships."

Patricia McCoy published an article "The National Business Judgment Rule in Banking" in the Catholic University Law Review. In summer Professor McCoy taught Comparative Financial Services Law at the new CSU/CWRU Summer Law Institute in St. Petersburg, Russia. In May she participated in the Cleveland Orchestra's performance of Mahler's Eighth Symphony at Carnegie Hall under the direction of Robert Shaw.

Kevin Francis O'Neill lectured at Squire Sanders & Dempsey in July reviewing the past U.S. Supreme Court term. Professor O'Neill also delivered a lecture entitled "The First and Fourth Amendment Rights of Students" at a seminar in Columbus in September sponsored by the Ohio CLE Institute, the lecture outline of which was included in their subsequent publication in book form, School Law: Class of '95. Professor O'Neill co-authored an article with Raymond Vasvari, "Counter-Demonstration as Protected Speech: Finding the Right to Confrontation in Existing First Amendment Law," which was published in the Fall 1995 issue of the Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly.

Associate Dean Frederic White was the featured speaker for the Cleveland Public Schools Senior Staff Development Workshop held in the Moot Courtroom in August. Dean White participated on the Real Estate Law panel of the "People's Law School," a course of general law study for the public, co-sponsored by the Cleveland Bar Association and the Plain Dealer, in September; Dean White spoke on "Residential Leases; Tenant's Prospective." In October, he also chaired a CLE program on Landlord Tenant Law at the law school, which was sponsored by the CMLLA. Dean White was re-appointed to an additional two-year term as a member of the Test Development and Research Committee of the Law School Admission Council.

MAKE A DIFFERENCE AND GET PAID DOING IT

We are looking for people to help us test
for housing discrimination in the
Greater Cleveland area.
Must have own transportation.

If interested, please call:
The Metropolitan Strategy Group,
a non-profit organization,
at 371-4285.



Now
More Reasons
than ever
to take
Rossen's
Ohio BAR/BRI
Bar Review.

Course Includes:

Gilbert Multistate Workshop
FREE!

Ohio Essay Workshop
FREE!

Study Smart™ Personal Computer Software
FREE!

MPRE Workshop
FREE!



To register call:
(216) 696-1326 in Cleveland or (800) WE-PASS-U in Ohio.

THE GAVEL
Cleveland-Marshall College of Law
Cleveland State University
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 687-4533

Staff Editors
Susan French-Scaggs
Robin Wilson

Staff Writers
Starr Agle
Steve Blount
Joshua Marks
Stacey McKinley
Linda Sandish

GAVELADVISOR
Prof. Thomas Buckley