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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 oflickrising 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 service, but news about the demise of for an undisclosed amount with BAR/BRI, the industry's consolidation has changed dramatically in just the past third year student and has changed rapidly in the last few years litigation has for BAR/BRI, in the last few years litigation has

For her budget, and has reached a forked path in both frequency 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 Sherman and Truth in Advertising acts by BAR/BRI, although District court judge, Barry L. Hupp, later threw out part of the verdict, declaring a mistrial on the issue of punitive damages. Further litigation is pending as law student BAR/BRI has filed suit against former executive Stanley Chess after he made an unexpected move to West Publishing to head that company's 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 that has the company that they worked for decided to discontinue the bar review service, but news about the demise of

The Cleveland-Marshall Review classes, it has been an unnerving Fall. Not only has the Cleveland-Marshall, the industry's consolidation has changed dramatically in just the past third year student and has changed rapidly in the last few years litigation has for BAR/BRI, in the last few years litigation has

BRI in 1992. The jury subsequently awarded Barpassers more than 4 million dollars for various violations of the Sherman and Truth in Advertising acts by BAR/BRI, although District court judge, Barry L. Hupp, later threw out part of the verdict, declaring a mistrial on the issue of punitive damages. Further litigation is pending as law student BAR/BRI has filed suit against former executive Stanley Chess after he made an unexpected move to West Publishing to head that company's bar review service. Mr. Chess has counter-sued his former employer.

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 new list.

C'M'S STREET LAW LOSES FUNDING

By Susan French-Stoggs 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 Barnshizer 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. 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

SBA PRESIDENT WANTS C-M BUILDING IMPROVED

By Robin Wilson Staff Editor

Student Bar Association President Joshua Marks seized the opportunity at a Provo 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 new list.

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 Intern 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 [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, "and there are plenty of entries." 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-

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See SMH on next page

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See OCP on p. 4
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 1:00 pm 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-Scegggs

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 3.29 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 creative and stable nature of the law reviews. Third year student Melissa Smith, on the other hand, has developed a reputation for treating its workers well and being responsible, consumer-oriented firm which provided an excellent product. For former SMH representatives, 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.”

SMH from p. 1, amounting to between a 50 and 70 percent market share. Competition between services is keen because of the lucrative and stable nature of the law reviews. 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 services 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 all Bar Review 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 have 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 represent firms that are charging up to $30,000 for their services. “We’re in breach,” said 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, 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 Dana 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 good grades that come with low 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 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

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

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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.
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 exploitation, 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 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 eloquence 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

ciple 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 collection 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,” said Marks. In addition, he wants student input on ideas for im­proving the atrium. If you want to con­tact him, you can reach him via e-mail address is jmarrs@amgen.csuohio.edu or put any ideas or questions in the SBA’s mailbox at Room 28.
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT HAS NO BITE

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 reasons that the 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 idea 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 organ of the United Nations. 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 obsolescent. The deficiency of the ICJ in lacking compulsory jurisdiction over member states was transferred to its downfall, if it has not already.

In theory, the ICJ is an ideal institution for the benefit of mankind. 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 subjective.

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 usefulness 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 accepting compulsory jurisdictional authority 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 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 just justice at all.

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

By Linda Sandish

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 Clevelanders, 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 entire international community of 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 for the bonus! Per a representative of Peter Quaife, former member of the Hall of Fame band the Kinks, Peter was "indifferently" 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 newly inducted to 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 Voinavich, 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 and don't let it be still." Until Cleveland is given the right to all future induction ceremonies, Cleveland has not received the respect that it deserves.
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 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. CSU/CMHA has wanted 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 through-out 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 others. In addition there are many opportunities to volunteer on the one hand with people who are suffering from the HIV virus. “CSU is such a great hub as far as the student body is involved at the program’s inception in January. The CSU/CMHA Hope VI program has opened up many opportunities for law students to get involved in the community in various roles. Tutors are needed for elementary students through-out 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 others 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 degree from the University of Cincinnati’s School of Social Work coordinates the program on behalf of CSU. If you are interested in volunteering your time, contact Abdallah at 887-5577 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 887-3649.

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
By Robin Wilson
Staff

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 upfront 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 aid.

Brilmayer made people in the U.S. think others should be dependent. While she said that proponents of foreign aid often criticize that the issue is one of self-reliance, 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 said 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 requires that 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.

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 leader LeRoy 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 an 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 Law Students Association and nonvoluntary 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 felt the 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 introduction of race, gender and sexual orientation is 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 idiocynastic 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. She feels that 90% of crack offenders are African-American, while only 30% of powdered cocaine offenders are African-Americans.

Gilmore contends that the role gender plays is not one that you analyze when you adjust child placement figures for custody disputes. Though it is true that women retain child custody in the majority of cases, it is necessary for us to take advantage of the “goldmine” that is present in diversity.

“We should accept the diversity that is present in diversity.” We should accept the diversity that is present in diversity.

She also emphasized the importance of the introduction of gender, race and sexual diversity into the classroom environment. Brilmayer 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.

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 idiocynastic experiences will affect their perceptions of the evidence.

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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. At a large degree, 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 Goshin’s words, these are the students “who saw the light in the turkey” as Thanksgiving drew near.

Others, however, work just as diligently but still demonstrate a deficiency in comprehending or applying the law, or in expressing their analysis in law school. For example, some students are not well prepared to handle the workload involved in law school. Thus, a student overwhelmed by his work may voluntarily withdraw a student, lower the final grade, or enter a grade of “F” where the student has “unsatisfactory attendance” as determined by his professor 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. Law schools with such behaviors may issue a grade of “F” or their grade lowered in the “easier” class which they failed to attend.

First, take advantage of academic support available through the offices of Deacon 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 Bs) but are dissatisfied with their academic performance.

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 “IN” as determined by a few questions culled from Regulation 6(e) standard for relief. 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 even if it were, then the students in the bottom 50th percentile, sort of like a giant tug of war that drags half of the school through the mud.

Ist this really like this? I think not. If it were, then the students in the lower half would, should, or would not, 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. Ferrari or Toyota, there are only winners and losers. It’s both, this is the mentality that seems to pervade much of 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.

It is really like this? I think not. It’s not. 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 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 sentiment, expressed by a lot of students, is at least the better of the students, seem to feel when they realize the unfortunate necessity, in a real world, of delegating 1/2 of the 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.
FORMER C-M PROFESSOR SAYS IRAC SYSTEM DIDN'T CUT IT ON HER EXAMS

COUNTERPOINT:
IRAC is a useful tool. Most essay examinations, office memo-
randa, 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 de-
ductive 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 facts taken from the dispute you are ana-
lyzing. The conclusion represents your resolution of the question whether the
facts stated in the minor premise sat-
isfy 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 pat-
tems - 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 ap-
p lied. A court's holding must be fol-
lowed by its reasoning.
The next time you read a leg-
ial 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 orga-
nize and analyze. In all the continu-
ing discussions of IRAC's utility and effect in the legal writing commu-
nity - no one has developed anything
better.

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

Make a Statement...
WRITE FOR THE GA

The GAVEL is always seeking interested students, staff, faculty, and
administrative support to contribute to this publication. If you are interested, stop by
the office, LB 23, or call 687-4533.
Opinion pieces, news articles and
toons are welcome. Please contact an
inger regarding your topic to avoid
duplication of efforts.
Contributors become staff
members after publishing two articles or
toons in the GAVEL. Staff
members are eligible to participate in
ditor elections at the end of the school
year. Three editors are elected, each
receiving a full stipend from the Univer-
sity.
The opinions expressed herein
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 SHORNE

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. Initially approaching Dean Steven Smith, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Judge Timothy McNulty 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 answer and 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. 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 others 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. 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

See Guttenberg next page
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 original law, the convicted felon pursued his direct appeal under jeopardy of waiver if he fails. Only under extreme circumstances will the court allow the petitioner to file a successive petition.

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. 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 foot steps 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 attended Cleveland 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.

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 good 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.

WRITE 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 boosed 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 FLYLE
MONDAY, NOV. 27th

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

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

By Starr Agle

Staff Writer

Mamie Abu-Jamal's recent motion to overturn his murder conviction and obtain a new trial has been rejected by a Pennsylvania Commonwealth 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 show the trial proceedings at 4 a.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 Cataldil, Ohio Assistant Attorney General, addresses administrative law issues on October 23. White collar crime will be the topic of the United States Attorney Ann Rewald's seminar on November 13. Students interested in criminal procedure are invited to attend Mayor C时刻's annual seminar on December 4. C时刻 is the grandson of the founder of Jones Day & C时刻; the predecessor of Jones, Day, Mr. & Mrs. C时刻 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 Caloon 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: 238-5350

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.

Dia-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. Dia-Law covers topics such as consumer and credit, employment, criminal law, real estate, marriage and divorce, among others. To access this service, use a touch-tone phone to call 216-398-0113. 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 and is well-lighted. However, the furniture is dated to the 1960s and the seats are uncomfortable. 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' art to go out without their consent.

FACULTY NEWS

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

Howard 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 Kranholz 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 the present. Dean Keating authored one essay for the book entitled "Open Housing in Metropolitan Cleveland" and co-authored another on "The Ninety-Year War over Public Power in Cleveland" and "Post populous - Public - Private Partnerhips." 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 Professor Vassar, "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 Most Courthouse 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 CMILA. 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.

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