The phrase "the early bird gets the worm" is certainly appropriate when speaking about the parking situation at CSU. To say the least, trying to find a place to park can be a very exasperating experience.

As reported in our last issue, over 16,000 vehicles are registered but there are only 3,213 spots available. Now I'm not a math major, but there seems to be quite a discrepancy between the two.

The solution offered by the parking department is to "get here early." Well, there are a few problems with this plan. First of all, who wants to get to school one to two hours before their class begins just to find a place to park? The parking department probably fails to realize that, as law students, we have to spend many nights burning the midnight oil in order to complete all of our assignments. But if we have to get here at 8:00 a.m., with the late nights, that leaves very little time for sleep.

Secondly, if everyone gets here early, the same problem will result — too many cars, too few spaces.

Public transportation is also a solution but I don't feel that I should have to live my life around a bus schedule. Besides taking away the freedom to go as you please, not all students have access to the bus or rapid and it is not exactly desirable for the female students to be riding a bus at night.

We all pay good money to attend school at CSU and it seems that the least they could do is to provide adequate parking facilities. We are here for an education, not aggravation.

Kassia Maslowski
THE GAVEL

My Orientation to the Orient

by Professor Barry Kellman

We have been in China one month—one week in Beijing, the rest in Shanghai. It is remarkably foreign. It might as well be of a different age or a different planet. It is frustrating and inspiring, overwhelming and boring, and most of all a challenge.

Beijing, the capital, is sprawling and bleak. We visited the Forbidden City and climbed the Great Wall, but beyond these tourist excursions Beijing seemed rigid with little to offer to Western tastes. Shanghai, by contrast, is far more Western in architecture, dress and attitudes. Even the smell and the noise — which are not subtle — remind one more of New York than the Orient. It was beastly hot for the first two weeks we were here (over 100 with high humidity) but the temperature is pleasantly warm now as fall approaches.

I am teaching in the law department of Fudan University, by all accounts second only to U. of Beijing in all of China. Currently, I am teaching antitrust and corporations. Next semester, I continue teaching antitrust but substitute environmental law for corporations. I am also offering a lecture series in arms control and weapons policy. I teach in English without an interpreter. My students are a mixture of law students and other professionals who have been sent here specifically to study American business and trade law. They are diligent and enthusiastic although very timid.

Teaching American business law to Chinese students is, to say the least, an exercise in bridging cultural gaps. They are very interested in antitrust because of the poverty. They are profoundly concerned about the risks of rapid growth. They observe widening disparities between rich and poor, increasing environmental despoliation, and a sense of surging materialism which threatens ancient Chinese values. They want to un fetter themselves, but they worry that unrestrained markets may lead to unconstrained abuses. I have been asserting that law can provide some limits to acceptable business activity which may alleviate some of these abuses. They are intrigued but skeptical.

China’s legal system is, by any reckoning, woefully undeveloped. Prior to 1977, there were no written statutes in China. Chairman Mao rejected law as a social institution preferring his own autocratic pronouncements of the “right” policies. Even before Mao, law was strictly limited to resolving petty disputes and sentencing criminals. Basic notions of due process, adversary procedure, or the right to one’s day in court have no analogue in Chinese thought, ancient or modern. In the past few years, this situation has begun to change. Surrounded by industrial societies with sophisticated legal codes, the Chinese recognize that law is a key to modernization. Nevertheless, law as a means of regulating economic activity is an idea which has no roots here.

This inexperience may have its benefits. There is a marvelous freshness here — perhaps akin to the feelings in the U.S. a century ago as rapid industrialization and westward expansion offered seemingly limitless opportunities. For the first time in centuries, China is rid of foreign rule and is no longer hamstrung by its own repressive regime. Freedom, in the American sense, does not flourish here, but the Chinese have more liberties and material goods than they have ever had, and the future looks brighter. To them, the key to those opportunities is what they can learn from foreigners. Consequently, there are many foreigners here and we have been elevated onto a pedestal of enormous respect, whether earned or not. Foreign expertise offers a shortcut to the modern era for which the Chinese are extremely grateful. Although a foreigner could never directly participate in the changes happening in China, there is a sense of being appreciated by very energetic people who themselves may be tomorrow’s leaders.

Respect, even reverence, does not guarantee understanding. My most amusingly difficult teaching experience so far was when, in corporate law, we read the case of Schiensky v. Wrigley. A shareholder challenged the refusal of P.K. Wrigley to install lights in Cubs park in Chicago on the grounds that the refusal was contrary to the corporate purpose of maximizing profits. Though the Cubs would likely increase revenues by playing baseball at night, the court upheld Wrigley’s exercise of “business Judgment.” Trying to explain to Chinese students why lights in Wrigley Field might be of the slightest importance to anyone was indeed an effort in bridging cultural chasms. The glories of being a bleacher bum in Wrigley Field, or the principled belief that baseball is a pastime intended to be played during the day, were beyond their comprehension. They didn’t even care whether Pete Rose broke Cobb’s record. They listened politely, but I left class with a profound understanding of the narrow confines of cultural experience which are not easily crossed.

But this realization of social differences is often counter-balanced by the essential commonness of humanity in this era, especially among the young and educated. There is the shared feeling of frustration over doors shut by sedentary geriatrics and over censorship, real or imagined. There is the common desire to gain wealth and influence and enormous anxiety as to whether they will ever be successful. They are far more naive than Americans of comparable age about virtually everything, but they love and loath with the same emotional energy.

As anyone who has read this far can guess, this communiqué is only impressionistic: random comments on random experiences and sensations. In that regard, perhaps, it is a lot like life in China. Being a stranger in a strange land is disorienting (all puns intended). Anyway, we are all fine, and we think of the law school often. If you are ever in Shanghai, be sure to give us a call.
An Episode In a Colossal Struggle For Human Rights

by R. Robert Remington

In opening, Professor Wechsler gave a brief summation of the events leading up to his consignment by the New York Times to take the Sullivan case to the U.S. Supreme Court. He emphasized his reasons for filing for a writ of certiorari at the time because the climate was right in the U.S. Supreme Court for expanding First Amendment rights. He also expressed that this was "an episode, in a colossal struggle for human rights and dignity," and he believed this would be recognized by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Upon his triumph in the U.S. Supreme Court, Professor Wechsler articulated the modifications that occurred in relation to the traditional rule of law for libel. The result was a federal rule, prohibiting public officials from recovering damages for defamatory falsehoods relating to official conduct, unless the statement was made with actual malice. This enforced a natural privilege to criticize the official conduct of officials, even when a statement contained errors of fact. In addition, Professor Wechsler stated that he saw this as an opportunity for the Court to address the Constitutional question of the Sedition Act of 1798, which had never been reviewed in the U.S. Supreme Court.

In the conclusion of his lecture, Professor Wechsler reviewed the current status of this ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court which seemed to convey the message that the law concerning libel has not yet come to rest, and in his final words he expressed his concern on the changing field of law. Professor Wechsler then ended his lecture with the words, "I say only that enormous problems lie ahead."

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ABA/Law Student Division

The Law Student Division, with membership in excess of 43,000, is one of 30 Sections and Divisions of the American Bar Association. The ABA is an unincorporated voluntary membership association of attorneys which boasts more than 300,000 members. The Law Student Division is one of three Divisions; the others are the Young Lawyers Division and the Judicial Administration Division. Law Student Division members may join any of the twenty-nine Sections and Forum Committees at considerably reduced membership rates. The Sections are devoted to a particular area of substantive law or of legal concern. Examples of Sections are: Administrative Law, Criminal Justice, Family Law, Economics of Law Practice, General Practice, Labor Law, Litigation, Natural Resources Law and others. There are also Forum Committees, for example, Sports and Entertainment Law and Standing Committees such as Environmental Law. Law students may become involved in a section or forum committee by joining and communicating directly with the Chairperson of the section.

The Law Student Division appoints liaisons to nearly all of the Sections. The liaison communicates Section activities to the Law Student Division and initiates programs within a Section that call for increased student involvement. Liaisons also lobby for recommendations which the Law Student Division desires to be ABA approved.

The Law Student Division has a bicameral legislature. There is an Assembly composed of the Law Student Division representatives and usually the SBA presidents each having one vote. The Assembly meets once a year at its Annual Meeting, normally convened at the same time and place as the ABA ANNUAL MEETING. The other house is the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors is made up of three national officers, the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Secretary/Treasurer, the fifteen Circuit Governors and two Division Delegates. There are also several ex-officio positions. The Board of Governors is authorized to act between Annual Meetings not inconsistently with any action taken by the ABA/continued on page 8
The Truth About Capital Punishment

by Kassia Maslowski

On September 26th the National Lawyers Guild sponsored a seminar on "The Death Penalty in America," presented by Professor Victor Streib. Professor Streib dispelled many of the myths that surround capital punishment.

In 1972, in the Furman case, the United States Supreme Court held that capital punishment laws could not discriminate against minorities such as blacks and the poor. Many people believed that because of the Furman case, the Supreme Court had ruled that capital punishment was unconstitutional. However, in 1976 the Supreme Court ruled in the Gregg case that as long as the statutes followed strict guidelines, capital punishment was not unconstitutional.

Today 36 states, including Ohio, have valid capital punishment laws and 33 states have actually sentenced persons to death in the last ten years.

Capital punishment is legally permitted only for first degree murder (aggravated murder in Ohio). It is not permitted for rape, arson, armed robbery or other crimes unless a person is killed during commission of the crime.

Death row is the largest in our history with 1540, 46 of which are in Ohio. The reason for this is the time lag between sentencing and execution, normally five to ten years or more. Approximately 280 people are sentenced to death every year with about 25 executions per year. Since 1976 there have been 47 executions with 16 thus far in 1985.

The high rate of court reversals on appeal reduces the chance of execution to ten or twenty percent of those sentenced, however, even so, death rows are growing by about 150 persons each year.

Public support for capital punishment is the highest in recent history with three-fourths or more of the general public supporting it. There are several reasons why people support capital punishment:

1) To deter serious crime — Although many studies have been conducted, no substantial evidence can be found of any verifiable deterrent effect. This is not to say that there is no deterrent effect, just that it cannot be verified.

2) To have retribution — While the desire to get even seems inappropriate for our advanced society, it underlies a large portion of the public's support for capital punishment. Most people feel that the only way to show respect for human life is to strike back by killing the murderer.

Although capital punishment laws are less discriminatory today, almost all persons sentenced to death are poor and undereducated. More than one-half of those on death row are white, however, almost everyone on death row killed someone who was white. Whether or not it is intentional sex discrimination, very few women receive the death penalty. Of the 3,907 persons executed since 1930, only about one percent have been women.

Professor Streib predicts that the death penalty will remain constitutional for at least the next decade and that death row will continue to grow while the execution rate will stay low. He stated that we would probably have to start executing two or three persons per day to catch up with death row which would undoubtedly cause a great change of public opinion.

Something to think about: capital punishment has been totally abolished in other countries with which we compare ourselves such as Australia, Canada, Mexico and England. "Given United States capital punishment laws, death row populations and execution rates, the only countries which have similar situations are Iran, South America, the People's Republic of China and the soviet-bloc countries."

What's New in the Law Library

by Judith Kaul,
Reference/Media Librarian

Continuing the effort to enhance our services, the law library began the academic year by adjusting the law library's operating hours and increasing hours of professional reference and research assistance.

The law library hours are:
M-Th.: 8 a.m. — 12 midnight,
Fri.: 8 a.m. — 8 p.m.
Sat. 10 a.m. — 7 p.m.
Sun.: 10 a.m. — 12 midnight

The hours of reference coverage are:
M-Th.: 10 a.m. — 9 p.m.
Fri.: 10 a.m. — 6 p.m.
Sat.: 10 a.m. — 6 p.m.

We hope the later hours of library operation and extended professional librarian coverage will particularly benefit our evening division students. Remember that if the reference librarian is not at the reference desk, you can go to the Circulation Desk to have the librarian on duty paged. The librarian will return to the area as quickly as possible to provide assistance.

In the same spirit of enhancing services, the law library welcomed two new professional staff members since last spring. Joseph Rosenfeld, our new Cataloging Librarian who comes to us from the Nova University Center for the Study of Law. Joe has an undergraduate degree in English Medieval and Renaissance literature, and a Master's in Library Science, both from the State University of New York at Buffalo. Besides routine cataloging, and being our resident bibliographic "wiz" on the Online Computer Library Center system, he is also focusing on reclassifying the collection and preparing electronic records for the automation project. Joe also occasionally takes a shift at the Reference Desk.

To assist the Cataloging Librarian in his efforts at improving access to the collection is our Assistant Cataloging Librarian, Rekia Olaiyiwola. Riki, Nigerian by birth, is a recent graduate of Case Western Reserve's library science program. She will remain on the library staff through June, 1986.

As of June 30th, the law library's collection consisted of 241,741 volumes, and volume equivalents for materials in alternative microformat. The new catalogers concentrated on processing microforms over the summer and some notable adcontinued on page 6
Reforming Tax Reform

by Rick Smith

The issue of tax reform is on the minds of many and, as President Ronald Reagan travels the land supporting his reform ideas, one with his own ideas of what tax reform ought to be is Cleveland-Marshall's David Goshien, professor of taxation.

Goshien says that tax reform, "should, in the ideal, consist of eliminating all the exclusions and deductions except for profit-oriented deductions and charitable contributions." This proposed idea would consist of only one modification of the comprehensive tax base, charitable contributions. Charities, Goshien feels, would be a difficult area to eliminate because they provide many services that Washington could never provide. "I would much rather give a dollar to a charity" than to the government, Goshien said, adding that most charitable contributions in the Cleveland area do not use up more than five percent of their contributions for administrative costs, while the federal government utilizes 70 percent of its income in that area.

A second area of reform proposed by Goshien would be in Sections 101 and 103 of the present tax code. Goshien would eliminate the exclusions on appreciated portions of life insurance and the exclusions for state and municipal bond interest. Other exclusions to be eliminated in this plan would be those for parsonages, employer provided meals and residences, and all other exclusions in the present code.

The next step in his proposal would eliminate all of the deductions that are not for profit and non-business oriented. Goshien questions the ideas of allowing a person to deduct the interest paid on mortgages and goods purchased on credit. People who are deducting their interest payments on third and fourth residences force others to pay higher taxes, Goshien said. He mentions that these provisions are throwbacks to when Congress wanted to foster a credit society and they allowed such deductions without limitations.

A program such as this proposal will not be well taken and Goshien knows this. He insists that tax simplification can't exist without reform and we "must go through the overhaul in all one by balancing the budget and becoming revenue neutral." However, this will be a tough task because "the constituency for simplification does not exist," Goshien admits.

Goshien's ideas are very similar to the Treasury 1 reforms introduced by the Reagan Administration during Donald Reagan's term as the Secretary of the Treasury. Goshien feels this reform was just a ploy by the president. "Reagan said the right things but he never planned to back it," Goshien said. The Administration then came up the Treasury 2 which is the program that the president is pushing presently. Treasury 2, in brief, puts an end to state and local tax deductions and eliminates dividend exclusions and the two-earner married-worker allowance. Many feel this would cost the middle class the most. "Treasury 2 is not a worthy product," Goshien feels, insisting that the president is not convincing the Ways and Means Committee but rather, he is going over the head of Congress and employing the "mass media, non-specific communication that he likes to use." Members of Congress have also proposed tax bills similar to that of Goshien's.

As "President Reagan sells [his tax reform] to kids on college campuses, the Great Communicator is not communicating to the proper constituency," says Goshien. The attempts of Congress to draft their own version of a reform bill are also clearly visible. But as of now the future of tax reform has a dark cloud above it with the next Congressional session being an election year. Not many members of Congress are going to go against their constituents "who aren't ready to take the steps to reform," Goshien says and, most assuredly, not with an election at stake. With that, the battle for immediate reform will continue for which "there's not much hope."

What's New in the Law Library (continued from page 5)

As of September 30 our collection is nearing 250,000.

The United States Supreme Court Records and Briefs for Certiorari Denied and Summary Disposition Cases. Coverage has been extended back to 1976. These supplement the set of Records and Briefs for Full Opinion Cases (1825-Current Term).

The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints (754 volumes) which is a significant reference and research tool for "a large part of the world's production of significant books" added to the Library of Congress prior to 1956. There is no bibliography to works of established authors or books on a given subject. The entries indicate libraries that own the titles. This makes it possible for the law library to locate copies of works not available in our collection and obtain the material through interlibrary loan. (If you need a book or article through interlibrary loan, fill out a request at the Circulation/Reserve Desk, or see Geri White of Judy Kaul for further details.)

The American Law Institute Archives Publications includes material that was originally confidential, all the tentative drafts and preliminary material of the Restatement projects and American Law Institute proceedings that are out of print. This collection was obtained in microformat and contains 2,282 documents.

Finally, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, archive publications includes transcripts of each annual meeting of the Conference and discussions for each Uniform and Model Act. This compilation was prepared by Professor Elizabeth Kelly, Law Librarian at the University of Pennsylvania.

If you require assistance in the use of these titles or any other microform materials, see a reference librarian or stop by Judy Kaul's office on your way to the Media Room.
THE GAVEL

AIDS: Tip of the Legal Iceberg

by Bill Roelke

It seems that everywhere we turn we get bombarded with stories about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Hardly a day passes that AIDS doesn't get considerable attention on the television news station, the daily newspaper, or weekly news magazine. AIDS is obviously very much an interest and concern among the gay population and the medical research community. It is, however, fast becoming a legal epidemic and, as members of the present and future legal community, we should be aware of the potential legal issues associated with AIDS. It is the purpose of this series to provide current information about the disease itself and then to briefly draw your attention to the kinds of problems and questions that are being presented to the legal profession.

AIDS was first identified by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) in 1981 after physicians in both San Francisco and New York observed illnesses in gay men that were typically found only in individuals with depressed immune systems. The two more commonly occurring of the rare but ravaging diseases characteristic of AIDS are type of skin cancer, Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS), and a form of pneumonia termed pneumocystic carinii pneumonia (PCP).

The etiological agent responsible for AIDS was identified simultaneously and independently by researchers at the National Cancer Institute in Washington, D.C. and the Institute Pasteur in Paris. The agent is a virus labelled lymphadenopathy-associated virus (LAV) by the French, and human T-cell lymphotropic virus III (HTLV-III) in the United States.

The virus disrupts the immune system by reducing both the number and the effectiveness of specialized white blood cells, called T lymphocytes, which recognize anything in the body which is nonself. T lymphocytes, are divided into helper cells which activate the defense system and suppressor cells which block it. In healthy people there are more of the former than the latter; in people with AIDS the ratio is lower, thereby leaving the person exposed to disease.

Not only is AIDS in itself a devastating disease, but it is claiming twice the number of victims every year. The cumulative total of all reported AIDS cases in the U.S. is 12,067. More than 6,000 of these cases have resulted in death, setting the mortality rate for AIDS at a frightening fifty percent. Considering the fact that the AIDS virus has been isolated in a significant number of prostitutes in several major metropolitan areas, the expected future trend of a doubling of the reported AIDS cases may in fact be an underestimate due to the increasing occurrences of AIDS among the previously non-threatened heterosexual populations. This imminent increase of AIDS in the general population will certainly be reflected in the courtroom. Several AIDS-related lawsuits have already been initiated and it appears that this may be the trickling before the opening of the floodgate.

The first case ever dealing with AIDS is Larocca v Dalsheim, 120 Misc. 2d 697, 467 N.Y.S. 2d 302 (Sup. Ct. 1983). The case was brought by the prisoners of the Downstate Correctional Facility in New York against the Superintendent of the facility. The prisoners, fearing the spread of AIDS, sought injunctions against forming or maintaining a central AIDS program at the facility and against moving any inmates and employees in and out of the prison until examinations were given. They also sought an injunction requiring removal of all AIDS sufferers from prison for treatment at a hospital.

Following a discussion which included the fear of AIDS, the biology of the disease, and transmission and communicability of AIDS, the court responded to the prisoners' arguments via six specific holdings delivered by Justice Albert M. Rosenblatt. First, the court held that each inmate should be issued a copy of the AIDS brochure prepared and published by the State Department of Health. Second, the court found that there was no evidence that any prisoner had contracted AIDS by sexual coercion. Third, the court denied the prisoners' request to halt all traffic in and out of the prison until entrants were screened and declared free of AIDS infection reasoning that "the relief cannot be granted, because, just as there is no known cure for AIDS, there is no known test by which to detect it." Fourth, the court also denied the prisoners' request that AIDS sufferers be removed to a civil hospital. The court said that, based on the current knowledge on the transmissability of AIDS, there is no immediate threat to the rest of the prisoner population by allowing the AIDS victims in the prison to remain. In addition, the court pointed out that similar precautions were being observed in accordance with present biobehavioral standards. Fifth, the court held that there was no evidence that the state intended to establish an AIDS colony at Downstate. Finally, the court held that if the program of congregating AIDS patients at the facility were instituted, the defendant must give 30 days advance public notification.

This opinion, by Justice Rosenblatt, represented a very cautious approach in

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Dealing With Divorce

by Darlene Amato

On October 2nd, students had the opportunity to hear speaker Alice Rickel, a domestic relations attorney. Rickel, who graduated from John Marshall Law School, is presently located in Beachwood, Ohio. Although her office is in Beachwood, she also practices in Portage, Lake, Summit and Cuyahoga counties.

This seminar gave the listener an incite into the domestic relations field. First of all, Rickel suggested that if you are interested in matrimonial law, you should not limit yourself to just that field of law. She stressed the importance of knowledge of civil procedure and evidence. This is due to the fact that much time is spent researching facts that can be beneficial to the client in the trial proceedings. Civil procedure is important since every step is governed by this aspect.

Rickel's main topic of discussion was that of laying down the ground rules to clients in divorce cases. She believes that although attorneys are professionals, the client must be aware that they are not psychological specialists. If a client is too emotional to deal with the problem and cannot discuss it, the attorney is faced with a potential problem. Rickel believes that it is up to the attorney to let the client know that she is there for support but the client must also be able to deal with the problem at hand. If a client cannot stop crying throughout the meeting, not much is accomplished.

Rickel allowed questions throughout her session and also allowed interdiscussion among the audience. When she was asked the major reasons for divorce, her answer was simple. From talking with prior clients she has concluded that most problems arise from lack of communication, causing people to just walk away from their problems instead of trying to work them out. Rickel said that there are many occasions when an attorney must just sit back and analyze a client's situation before they can work toward a settlement.

All in all, Rickel's discussion was quite interesting as well as informative. She provided a great deal of information which was relevant to the topic of domestic relations for those interested in going into this particular field as well as for those who just wanted to increase their knowledge in this area of law.

ABA/
Law Student Division

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sembly. The Board of Governors meets at least three times a year. There are Law Student Division Representatives who represent each law school at the Annual Meetings and continue to represent each law school at the various Circuit meetings.

Elections for the various offices are held at different times during the year. These positions offer law students an opportunity to participate directly in the largest student organization in the United States.
by Sandi Kowiako

The Harvard-Minnesota Consortium for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI) has prepared a series of interactive computerized instructions based on various legal textbooks. By selecting software that is relevant to a specific topic, law students are able to supplement their coursework by responding in a problem-solving manner to a series of questions and answers aimed at increasing understanding of specific concepts.

At present, CALI provides software under four major headings: evidence, property, civil procedure, and torts. Each major subject includes a number of selected sub-topics. For example, under the heading of civil procedure, users may tutor themselves in specific areas such as diversity jurisdiction, venue, and complaint drafting.

Less than one-third of the country's law schools currently belong to the consortium. Hesitant schools generally attribute abstention to both cost and newness. Because joining CALI is not inexpensive, many schools simply wish to wait and see what is going on, where the program is headed, and what type of results are being realized by users.

Schools that belong to the consortium include Cleveland-Marshall, Harvard, The University of Minnesota, Georgetown, Case Western Reserve, and Brigham Young University. Brigham Young is a fine example of dedication to computer-assisted instruction, with twenty-four terminals for use by a student body that is half as large as Cleveland-Marshall's.

Georgetown is another avid user of CALI. Professor Pope spent a major portion of October at Georgetown, and while there learned how their law school uses CALI and how its students interact with the entire program. Pope intends to incorporate some of this information into Cleveland-Marshall's own participation in the consortium.

Professor Landsman's evidence class is the first group of Cleveland-Marshall students required to do a segment of their coursework on the computer. When the class arrives at the concept of hearsay, students will be instructed to enhance their learning by using one of the CALI programs. The software disc entitled The Concept of Hearsay, by Roger Park, offers many avenues of answering, and provides the user with an opportunity to correct an erroneous response.

The method of responding to the program is simple. First, the computer screen will present a factual situation to the user. The user will then determine whether the concept of hearsay applies to the given situation. If he or she responds correctly, the screen will acknowledge the response, and then provide further explanation. When an incorrect answer is given the program will display additional information and will then give a final explanation after the correct response is made.

Instructions to the hearsay package suggest that students have Evidence Rule 801 available to them and that they answer each question in a judge-like manner. At the end of the semester, Professor Landsman's students will be able to review for their final exam using CALI's overview of evidence.

The personal computers are located in room 144 of the library. Evidence students will work in teams of two in one-hour time slots. Nearby librarians will assist and instruct students on using the computer programs.

Unfortunately, the present supply of computers is limited and does not permit all students ready accessibility to them. However, the library staff anticipates that by the end of the school year all students will have an opportunity to use computers for word processing or for review of the CALI topics as more computers will soon be delivered. Eventually, students will have access to the computers and will be permitted to use either Cleveland-Marshall-owned software or their own IBM-compatible software on the school's units.

As more computers become available, students will be encouraged to use CALI as a supplemental learning device as it provides repetition, instant feedback, and an explanation to affirm a guess. After Professor Landsman's class completes its computer-assisted instruction, the library staff will better understand how the system's schedule works and will be able to serve the entire Cleveland-Marshall student body more effectively.
AIDS: Tip of the Legal Iceberg
continued from page 7
deciding this case of first impression, in recognition and respect of the fact that the knowledge of AIDS is rapidly evolving. In dicta he stated:

The scientific knowledge and hygienic procedures with regard to AIDS may be expected to change with each new medical advance. In a month, a practice accepted today may be discarded in favor of a new approach... In a matter of time, the ailment may be conquered, or inhibited by tactics which are as yet unfathomed...

Not only will this case itself stand as a precedent for future AIDS cases, but the approach assumed by Justice Rosenblatt should also serve as an example to encourage courts to allow flexibility in their decisions as the medical knowledge of AIDS matures.

Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General, was the keynote speaker at the first Midwest Regional Public Interest Conference held at Cleveland-Marshall October 11th and 12th.

Law in Limericks

Dedicated to the Class of 1987 from the Class of 1986 who has been there

Once upon a time, in a world now far away,
before the ordeal began,
We remember the admonition of a poor misguided soul
Who spoke those seemingly encouraging words of wisdom
to us, as yet, uninitiated and foolish 1 L's gathered together
before the long day's journey into perpetuities.
And, I quote those infamous words...

Everyone knows that the first year is hell
that the teachers and homework can kill you.
But if you work hard, and survive the exams,
Second year will be almost "deminimis."

Now, as we look back on the past year's events,
The anger and hate rises fierce in our breasts,
For those misleading, fraudulent,
and scandalous words,
We relied on much to our detriment.
And if we find out who the jerk is who spoke them,
We'll seriously contemplate murder and mayhem,
Or at least sue for misrepresentation.

Little did we know Tax I loomed ahead;
along with moot court briefs and arguments.
Footnotes for Law Review notes and subciting,
Real estate, con law, and work compensation.
Trust law and agency, partnership, probate,
Class after class, on and on there's no ending.
Each taking seemingly more time to study,
And we thought that this year
We'd have more time to party.
And as if all of this weren't enough to discourage,
we foolishly interviewed, got jobs and more worries.
File this and write that, research law
then just maybe.
The firm will consider you — after you graduate.

And so from Harvey's Tortfeasors to
Werbie's Moot Court Kamikazes.
From Sheldon's "Mickey Duck"
to Flaherty's Chicken in a pot,
We survived yet another long year.

—Rick "Mudd" Walters

I thought law school 'd be bad;
But my, what fun I had!
Let others sweat
For jobs they get;
I get mine from Dad.

Charlie 'Cup' Hannan
"It is not our size or age or childishness that separates children from adults. It is responsibility."

—Jules Feiffer
(1912-)
_The Great Comic Book Heroes_

"It is not fair to ask of others what you are not willing to do yourself."

—Eleanor Roosevelt
(1884-1962)
"My Day," newspaper column, June 15, 1946

"Hindsight is common and bland as boiled potatoes."

—Maureen Howard
(1930)
_Facts of Life_

"A large plural society cannot be governed without recognizing that, transcending its plural interests, there is rational order with a superior common law."

—Walter Lippmann
(1889-1974)
_The Public Philosophy_

Fall Moot Court Night is October 29, 1985 at 7:30 p.m. in the Moot Court Room. The judges that will be presiding are: Chief Justice Frank D. Celebreze of the Ohio Supreme Court; Judge William R. Baird, from the Ninth District Court of Appeals for Summit County and Judge Richard F. Markus of the Eighth District Court of Appeals for Cuyahoga County.

_C-M Fund Lecturer_

The first Cleveland-Marshall Fund Lecturer for the 1985-86 school year will be Roger C. Cramton, a Robert S. Stevens Professor of Law at Cornell Law School. Professor Cramton will visit the law school November 6th and 7th. On November 7th at 12:00 noon in the Moot Court Room he will speak on "The Changing Legal Profession: Developments, Dangers and Opportunities."
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