Bar Exam attack planned
By Amanda Paar
LAYOUT EDITOR
Drama Steven Steinglass and a faculty committee have proposed a new plan to increase C-M’s bar passage rate. The core of the plan, according to Steinglass, is simple; that is, to send the message to U-M students and faculty that law school and the Bar Exam are very difficult.

Because of the high correlation between law school grade point averages and first time bar passage rates, both law school and bar exam preparation must be taken seriously.

Next fall, Bar Exam resources are expected to expand with the addition of a bar exam prep coordinator to C-M’s payroll. Steinglass said that this administrative position will provide a conduit for C-M’s students to the University of Michigan’s Bar Review offices.

"Because of the high correlation between law school grade point averages and first time bar passage rates, both law school and bar exam preparation must be taken seriously," said Steinglass, who added that this administrative position will provide a conduit for C-M’s students to the University of Michigan’s Bar Review offices.

"Another aspect of the plan, according to Steinglass, is to avoid grade inflation. Steinglass said he will continue to strongly encourage students to avoid grade inflation."

See RESULTS, page 2

Turow vacillates at death’s door
Best selling author, Scott Turow, conceded that implementation of the death penalty is not an issue dismissed without looking at both sides. Turow is currently the chair of the Illinois State Appellate Defender’s Commission, which oversees the state agency that represents indigent criminal defendants and their appeals.

Law students are familiar with his novel One L, which describes Turow’s first-year at Harvard law school.

Turow has written several books on the death penalty, including his most recent book, "The Death of the Death Penalty." In One L, he wrote about his experiences as an law student at Harvard, which included working for the Appellate Defender’s Commission.

Turow’s book was critical of the death penalty, which he believes is unfair and racially biased. He also wrote about his opposition to the death penalty in his book, "The Death of the Death Penalty." In One L, he wrote about his experiences as an law student at Harvard, which included working for the Appellate Defender’s Commission.

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New “plan” battles bar exam woes

By Steven H. Steinglass

In the early part of the fall semester, the faculty appointed a special faculty committee for the purpose of taking a thorough look at the Ohio Bar Exam and developing a strategy for improving the performance of C-M graduates on it. The Bar Exam Committee, chaired by Prof. Patricia J. Falk, conducted a thorough review of what we have been doing at this law school and what other successful programs are doing at other law schools in Ohio and throughout the country. This review has led to the development of an ambitious plan for addressing this issue.

The Dean’s Column

The plan includes both short- and long-term strategies, and the key features as follows: expanding the Bar Exam support by creating a new staff position devoted solely to the Bar Exam; adding a full-time admissions professional to assist in the recruitment of a strong entering class; increasing scholarship resources by ten new full scholarships in each of the next few years; continuing to strongly support the law school’s commitment to the full range of grades; retaining the curve, a larger amount of academic rigor with low grade-point aver-

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he death penalty is one of the most hotly debated issues of our time. Everyone has an opinion either strongly in favor of or strongly opposed to this form of punishment. Renowned author, Scott Turow, spoke on the topic at C-M’s Criminal Justice Forum Lecturer series on Feb. 4, 2004. Turow is a part of the Chicago office of Sonnenstein, Nath, & Rosenthal LLP. However, Turow is perhaps best known for his work as an author. His literary interest developed prior to his legal career. After graduating from Amherst College in 1970, Turow received a fellowship to the Stanford University Creative Writing Center, where he attended from 1970 through 1972. Turow further developed his writing skills as a creative writing professor at Stanford until enrolling at Harvard Law School in 1975.

Countless proscriptive law school students have read his first book, One L, about his experience as a first-year student at Harvard Law School. This book discusses the competitive and restless atmosphere at one of the best law schools in the country and has resulted in more than one incoming law student being frightened about the law school experience. However, while many law students have read One L, Turow is popular among the general public because of his successful novels, including Presumed Innocent, The Burden of Proof, Pleading Guilty, The Laws of Our Fathers, Personal Injuries, and Reversible Error. These novels, based upon his real experiences as a lawyer in Chicago, have been translated into more than 20 languages and have sold approximately 25 million copies worldwide.

Turow’s most recent literary endeavor is a non-fiction book entitled Ultimate Punishment: A Lawyer’s Reflection on Dealing with the Death Penalty. His presentation at C-M, entitled “Confessions of a Death Penalty Agnostic,” was a byproduct of this book, including America’s views on the death penalty, the reasons for and against it, and powerful stories behind death penalty statistics.

An agnostic, according to Turow, is defined as somebody who doubts that a particular ques-

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RESULTS: Plan unveiled to stimulate bar passage

By Jason Smith

Continued from page 1--

The purpose of more strictly following the curve is to link the high correlation between a student’s law school “success” and the student’s likelihood of passing the bar on the first try. If the curve is not enforced, Steinglass said that students will leave C-M with the false confidence of thinking that they will not have trouble passing the bar when the numbers simply do not support that feeling.

Steinglass said that by adhering to the curve, a larger amount of academic attrition may occur. This higher attrition rate would be almost completely comprised of the first year students who ended their first semester or year with low grade point average.

Steinglass said that while these students may look at their short-lived law school endeavor as a failure, it is better for them to realize early on that the legal profession may not be the best career choice.

Next, the size of the law school is an issue. Steinglass wants to be able to say, “We’re not the largest, but we’re one of the best,” in the next few years.

Applications to C-M have increased by 15 percent in the last two years. This means that the admissions committee can be more selective when choosing which applicants to extend offers to a larger amount of potential students. A smaller faculty to student ratio will result.

By being more selective and reducing the number of admitted students, a smaller faculty to student ratio will result.

Steinglass also plans to spend more time recruiting potential students. He said that when an offer is made, under the new plan, communication to the potential law students will be initiated by current students, faculty and possibly even alumni. More tours will also be scheduled so that more potential students have the opportunity to view the campus. Steinglass said that he wants to “reach out to the admitted student.”

Steinglass said, however, that the values of the law school are not something that he will compromise in order to achieve higher bar passage rates. He said that maintaining diversity among the students and faculty is a high priority.

Also, there is no talk of eliminating the part-time night program, despite the fact that the full-time students tend to surpass the part-time students in first bar passage. Steinglass said that the part-time night program enables many people who already have full-time jobs and families to establish to obtain a legal education and that is a part of C-M that he is not willing to compromise.
on Feb. 4, 2004, best-selling author Scott Turow and Ileana Steinglass, added the landmark volumes 500,000 and 500,001 to the state’s second largest legal collection during a ceremony in the C-M’s Joseph and Hanka Tunek III Moot Court Room. The 500,001st volume placed into the collection was The History of Law: School Libraries in the United States: From Laboratory to Cyberspace by Glen-Peter Ahlers, Sr., Associate Dean for Information Services and Director of the Law Library at Barry University in Orlando, Florida. The 500,001st volume placed into the collection was Turow’s latest work Ultimate Punishment: A Lawyer’s Reflections on Dealing with the Death Penalty.

Eichler’s thesis was based on the idea that CSU and its students could benefit from public transportation. Krumholtz presented the idea to the faculty senate because the “U-pass could reduce the dependency on a car—on a costly and on a daunting task,” for CSU,” he said.

As a former member of the City of Cleveland Planning Committee, Krumholtz had worked with RTA in the past. He said that RTA’s collaboration with CSU is a move in the right direction for RTA’s image and public relations. In the fall of 2001, Krumholtz’s U-pass proposal was taken under advisement by the faculty senate. Between Oct. 2 and 3, CSU Student Government Association (SGA), conducted a survey to determine how many students were in favor of the U-pass program. According to Eric Crawford, SGA treasurer, the total vote was 613 voters (3.83 percent of the student body), of which 473 voted in favor of U-pass and 132 voted against the program.

Crawford said that all students were eligible to vote. When the vote was conducted, however, there was only one polling location, a table located on the first floor of the Student Center. Many students have written Gary Williams, dean of student affairs, expressing their dissatisfaction about the $15 charge. Williams said CS-M had nothing to do with the implementation of U-pass. Williams said that he was asked by Steinglass to simply send out a general e-mail informing students about the program. John Howe, vice president for student affairs and finance at CSU, said, “I would stress that the impetus for this program came from the students, not from the administration.” It is unclear as to whether Howe was referring to the 8,455 percent of the student body who voted for U-pass out of the 9,743 undergraduates, graduate and law students who were charged the $15 fee.

Boyle said, “With the near unanimous support of the SGA senate and the successful student referendum, I view this as the administration reacting favorably to a student initiative.”

Fall statistics obtained from the CSU Institutional Research Department, headed by Director Jeffrey Chen, revealed that CSU had a total of 9,743 full-time students enrolled. As a result, if every full-time student was charged a $15 U-pass fee, this would generate a revenue of $146,145 for RTA.

As of Feb. 11, about 2,825 students had obtained their U-pass, said Joe Wegrzynekowski, assistant bursar. Gary Meszaros, director of auxiliary services, said that U-pass might potentially free up parking spaces on campus. Meszaros stated that as of yet, U-pass has not reduced the demand for parking.

Krumholtz said that U-pass has been a tremendous savings for some of CSU’s students. Without U-pass, Krumholtz said, “a student would have to pay $216.00 a semester to ride the RTA. Currently, RTA charges $54 for a monthly pass. When asked what he thought about concerns that students pay for a service which they may not use, Meszaros said that students pay for many services that they do not use. In fact, he said, “students pay athletic fees, but many of them do not attend a basketball game.” According to Gove, “we pay for things we don’t totally utilize; that’s part of living in a democratic society.”

Case Western Reserve University (CWRU) has a similar program with RTA, but unlike CSU’s U-pass program, at CWRU, only undergraduate students are charged the $25 fee for the service.

Steve Bitto, one of RTA’s vice presidents and director of marketing, said RTA agreed to join CSU in developing U-pass because the program allows RTA to build its customer relations and tap into a market that should, but does not, use public transportation.

When asked whether RTA is improving its image because of a possible proposal by RTA to the city to increase sales taxes (more than 50 percent of the RTA budget is from sales taxes), Bitto said, “U-pass is an independent revenue source. The success of U-pass will reduce RTA’s dependency on sales taxes.”

Both Krumholtz and Meszaros said that U-pass is still in its trial phase. Meszaros said that at the end of the spring semester, RTA and CSU have the option of opting out of the program.

If the number of full-time students enrolled in the fall is any indication of the amount of full-time students registered for the spring semester, RTA should benefit from U-pass. If only 3,800 out of the estimated 7,453 full-time students obtained a U-pass, RTA would have a revenue of $101,145 per semester.

The law school was not represented in any of the U-pass debates, said Nick DeSantis, SBA speaker of the senate. Furthermore, no law school representative was present when SGA voted in favor of U-pass.
Mr. Biggerman goes to Washington

Local young attorney gets dream day before the nation’s highest Court

By Colin Moeller
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Few lawyers ever have the opportunity to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court in their lifetime much less before their 36th birthday. Even more rare is an attorney from the city of Cleveland, rather than from New York or Washington, D.C. who is given the opportunity to argue before the nation’s highest Court. Mark Biggerman is that rare exception.

Biggerman, a 35-year-old Cleveland lawyer visited C-M last month to share his experience of arguing before the Supreme Court in the case of General Dynamics Land Systems v. Litton. “One of the time the whole grandstand aspect and importance of it comes up and I feel a bit dwarfed by the immensity of it all,” said Biggerman. “It was intense.”

Biggerman graduated in 1989 from St. Mary’s College in Maryland and attended law school at Ohio Northern University in Ada, Ohio. Not more than a few years later, Big- german was recruited by Columbus attorney Bruce Hadden to assist in an anti-discrimination lawsuit that would wind its way through the federal court system and eventually to the U.S. Supreme Court. This opportunity not only landed Biggerman before the high Court but also in periodicals. Biggerman’s name appeared in USA Today, The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times, the Associated Press, CUNY, the Lawyers Weekly and on the “Today Show” with Katie Kurick and Matt Lauer.

“Each lawyer dreams of arguing a case to the Supreme Court,” said Cleveland Bar Association President Steven Kaufman in a recent interview with Crain Cleveland Business concerning Biggerman’s experience. “A lot of people never get there,” said Hadden.

The case before the Court specifically deals with the Federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act. The question before the Court is whether Congress, in passing the anti-discrimination law, sought to protect younger, as well as older workers over age 40 when their benefits differ. Biggerman’s client’s position is that, Congress intended to make the law age-neutral.

“Biggerman’s clients in this case were a group of about 200 workers in their 50 or older by July 1, 1997. If you were 49 1/2 on July 1, 1997, you’d never get your benefits,” said Biggerman. “We argued this is a prior discriminatory law because you put 25 years and all of a sudden you have these benefits yanked out from under you solely on the basis of your age.”

The U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio did not agree with Biggerman’s clients, holding that reverse-discrimination lawsuits cannot be brought under the ADEA. On appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit disagreed, holding for Biggerman’s clients.

Although the Supreme Court has yet to rule on the appeal, the decision concerning oral arguments appears to suggest that the Court is leaning in the direction of the district court’s decision that would continue to allow companies to give favorable treatment to older workers, such as better health benefits and relaxed hours.

Grade posting concerns linger despite assurances

By James P. Luces
STAFF WRITER

They are a part of every student’s life: grades. Lost not in the importance of grades to a student’s future is the process of grade posting. To many students, this involves a trying period of weeks over which they repeatedly check WebAccess, C-M’s chosen tool for such postings, to see if grades for a particular class have been posted. But this process takes time.

Lately, the consensus around the circle of students at C-M is that the grade posting process takes too much time. Siting in your first class of the new semester and still waiting for a grade is not a pleasant experience. Lenten Burkhardt, Jr., said, “It’s about how long it takes and it’s very frustrating. Sometimes you don’t even have them when you start the next semester.”

“This is not the first time the problem has been encountered. Last year, the chosen remedy was to allow the records office to post the grades directly, hoping to simplify the process through a timely fashion,” said Associate Employment Act. The main cause for this is the nature of law exams. He said that due to the open-ended questions students encounter on such exams, law school exams take a long time to grade. In fact, Guttenberg said the process used to be even longer, and that he has been “pushing the fac-ulty” to turn in grades more quickly.

Guttenberg said that the deadline for posting grades for exams taken in the first week of finals of the fall semester is the first week of January. He said grades (or exams taken during the second week should be posted the second week of January. Regarding Otter’s decision, Perry noted this “staggered system” and said that first-year professors were particularly good in meeting the deadline. “Grades are first prior- ity,” says Perry. However, she added, “we had delays because of (other) professors.”

What about the grades being posted on WebAccess before the grades posted on C-M’s website can we see where they stand? According to Guttenberg, the school’s priority is to post the grades as soon as possible. “Posting the grades along with the anony- mous numbers of other students in the same class is, according to Guttenberg, a courtesy to the students.”

Students expressed differing opinions on the issue. “I know other schools get their grades faster but it really doesn’t bother me,” said P.J. Milligan, Jr. “It annoyed me my first and second years and the first semester of my third year, but I don’t think I’ll be annoyed after I graduate,” said Jon Walsh, Jr. Walsh added, however, that his “second year was the worst delay.”

Walsh said that a part-time stu- dent worker on the staff had the responsibility of helping with the matter might solve the problem. “Many additional staff or more stringent deadlines are the answer to this issue, it seems that, putting it mildly, students, those persons whose futures are at stake when it comes to grades, are not satisfied with the process.”
Music industry grabs for tech-crazed lifeline

RIAA must join the file sharing it can’t beat to be able to compete in its own market

By Michael Luby

The biggest problem record companies encounter is file sharing. File sharing has forced record companies to adjust their priorities including signing new artists or marketing major groups. It caused independent and major chain stores to close up shop. That most importantly, it caused the industry to re-adjust just how it does business. As technology evolved and continues to evolve, it became increasingly apparent that many of the solutions currently in place and being developed must be implemented. If substantial changes are not made, the entire music industry may disappear.

The not-so-recent addition to CD packages. This has come in the form of free DVD’s, access to secret band web sites, and free files, and that is a trend that is unlikely to be erased. Furthermore, the RIAA must join the file sharing it can’t beat to be able to compete in its own market. If substantial changes are not made, the entire music industry may disappear. If substantial changes are not made, the entire music industry may disappear. If substantial changes are not made, the entire music industry may disappear.

Jos formulated a deal with all five major record labels and many more independents, which allowed him to offer songs through Apple’s online music store, iTunes, at 99 cents per song. Pepsi has increased public awareness about iTunes through its promotion, in which one in every three bottles caps wins a free song.

In less than one year, iTunes sold its 30 millionth song, causing many copycats to join the revolution. A revitalized Napster, previously in the file-sharing arena, has already developed a pay site and computer giant, Microsoft, is rumored to be entering the field. Furthermore, the fast-selling iPod mp3 player and its new partner, iPod mini have made the process even more attractive. However, many critics have argued a well-trained hacker can still access the sites for free, which would ultimately upset the tentative copyright agreements and lead to a breakdown in the technology.

The consensus appears to acknowledge that eventually there will have to be some cohesion on the part of both sides which will ultimately bring a workable solution. It is likely to be in the form of pay-sites. Whether that is per song, per album or some other form, the Internet will ultimately account for any change made.

The RIAA is currently in a state of turmoil with its margins thinning every quarter in terms of sales and the pay sites making very little profit themselves. The industry is slowly reaching the realization that it is better to partner up and flow with the technology.

The SBA cordially invites you to the Barrister’s Ball

Date: March 6, 2004
Time: 7:00 p.m. - 12:00 a.m.
Place: The Terrace Club at Jacob’s Field
Cost: $48 per person, including dinner, open bar, D.J. and dancing all night long
Last day to purchase tickets: Wednesday, March 3
Boob-tube hype artificially inflated

A bunch of the U.S. government is currently investigating whether specific activities violated the nation’s laws. Sure President Bush’s intelligence on weapons of mass destruction before going to war with Iraq is being questioned. Furthermore, Bush’s service to the country as a member of the Texas Air National Guard is coming under fire. While this analysis of Bush’s service seems highly irrelevant and unnecessary, another recent investigation seems almost absurd.

Most people in America know about, and have seen, the exposure of Janet Jackson’s right breast during the Super Bowl halftime show. This “wardrobe malfunction” (keep trying to spin it Janet and Justin) has resulted in an investigation by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) into whether CBS’s broadcast of the act violated federal indecency laws. This investigation will no doubt cost taxpayers a significant amount of money. Doesn’t the government have better things to do with this money? How about giving further tax breaks to the people who pay more than their tax share?

Let’s get back to a more important issue, namely “boob-gate.” While media “coverage” was almost non-stop in the days immediately preceding the Super Bowl, this coverage continues today, almost one month removed from the event. In Cleveland, we have one station in particular to thank for this “overexposure.” Action News, Cleveland’s finest television news program (is it really the news?) often addresses important news events, including non-stop coverage of the halftime “surprise,” in its highly rivaling and journalistic segment known as “The Buzz.”

The media coverage and the FCC investigation are direct results of the public outcry that ensued after Jackson’s breast was revealed live on national television. Why has this event caused such an uproar? Was it really that big of a deal? Jackson’s breast was exposed for less than one second from a vantage point approximately 20 feet away. Also, Jackson’s entire breast was not even revealed. A metallic, star-shaped nipple shield tastefully covered the nipple itself. Technically, the show did not even contain nudity. Bathing suits, dresses, and lingerie are common on cable, as well as on network television, revealing more than the now infamous nipple shield.

Even so, how does a simple part of the human anatomy get us into such an uproar? Europeans are probably wondering what all the fuss is about. In Europe, nudity is tolerated, if not completely accepted. Television shows regularly display not only nudity, but also sexuality explicit scenes. Furthermore, nudity is upset about the breast baring were parents. Parents did not think that it was appropriate for their young children to be subjected to such a display. Were these parents watching the rest of the Super Bowl coverage? Before the act in question, there were several instances that should have raised a red flag for these “concerned” parents.

The commercials, usually a highlight of Super Bowl Sunday, were more crass than usual. Did the parents continue to let their children watch after the dog viciously attacked a fire? Did the parents continue to let their kids watch after the dog viciously attacked a fire? Did Jackson’s breast being revealed should make us think any more of weird fetish with balding, overweight, vertically challenged actors, most people would probably rather see Jackson’s breast than Sipowicz’s backside on NYPD Blue.

People need to lighten up and stop taking things so seriously. No one saw anything on Super Bowl Sunday that hasn’t been seen every morning. If the parents who thought their kids should not have seen the incident really were concerned about what their children were exposed to, they should have realized long before the “wardrobe malfunction” that the programming was not appropriate for children. If parents are concerned about what their children can see on television, they have a simple solution… turn off the boob-tube.

The wrap-up: fifty cents could save a life

My name is Brad Johnson and I’m a member of CSU’s Safe Sex Committee. Condoms are sold in the lower-level men’s restroom in the Law Building. Condom vending machines are also located in the University Center, Viking Hall, and the Business Building, but not at Marshall. The point is that people are catching and dying from AIDS everyday.

Even worse, one out of four people who have the virus do not even know about it. “There is no way to cure AIDS, but there are ways to prevent it. By buying and using condoms, you could save a life, be it your own or your partner’s.”

Brad Johnson, CSU’s Safe Sex Committee

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The following is the fourth in a six-part series following a first-year C-M student from orientation to spring exams:

FEBRUARY 2004

Catching some zzz’s as the drool leaves
Slobbering slumberer imagines sleeptime euphoria in C-M paradise

By Josh Dolesh

GAVEL COLUMNIST

You don’t really feel very much first, but it happens. It creeps into clear-eyed virgins, caused by the numbers and rows and hundreds of a thousand miles away. It is a magic eye for the mind. The patterns are recognizes, the colors routine. A switch is turned on. It is a splash of brown? Sometimes a familiar picture in black and white. Often a cascading wave of symbols fading into a central abyss, a dark crack drawing your eyes and pulling your head closer to the historical nose catheter.

You just couldn’t take it anymore-a crying woman, a rotted leg, extra carpet, fully automatic weapons, a vacation home in the mountains. The images leak from your mind, a thin drizzle of slime. You smell smoke, stale smoke and cardboard. Your kidneys hurt. Are you losing your mind? Alice in Wonderland? You are far beyond. You’re stuck in the wall, in the wall and Lassie is out, sizing up some Schnauzer.

You wake to find your fingers stuck, stuck in a death grip around a ring that uses 40 percent less material than a second paper cup. Your body is still making an effort even though your mind has retreated to “standing.” A stream of drool has crept down through the scratch on your chin and collected in the crack of your book. As you lift your head, your nose slides through the puddle of mouth lube and you are left in a very compromising, Somebodys Mary--esque portrait. This is the reason the library does not have video cameras. (Or so I am led to believe.)

I’m sure that if spit were as valuable as blood, the law library study desks would have built in spotters for saving that marvelous precious fluid. If those desks were people, the lawsuits would be endless (or would they, after all you were sleeping. Where is the intent? All right, maybe you were negligent).

The coffee drinking, drooling, snoring, eye resting, library session is a rite of passage for all law students. I pride myself in this buffoonery. Sure one might look foolish, but it is a select few that can say they have drooled on the same desks as high powered attorneys and conservative judges. And the bigger the drooler the better the student. That drool of the size of a pancake is merely an indicator of how hard you study.

It is very comforting to often say that I am not only one of the group droolers out there at C-M, be not afraid, display your drool with pride for when you see the drool of a first-year law student. That puddle of drool is the size of a pancake is merely an indicator of how hard you study.

I offer a plea to all you pro bono work! Getting rid of the condom machine makes even more sense if we convert the little used “old library” into a state of the art study lounge for use during those extended study jams. Put wet wipes under every fluorescent light. This way our less fortunate patrons could brush up on vagnity standards while freshening up on their personal hygiene. Talk about pro bono work! Implement no drooling zones that would work in conjunction with the pre-existing quiet zones.

Some have suggested that we get more sleep at home. The slammed over, sleeping type laugh at that idea. I have paid far too much money to be robbed of one of the unique experiences of being an over worked, underpaid law student. Besides how would you know when I had studied enough? In closing, I offer a plea to all you pro bono work! Getting rid of the condom machine makes even more sense if we convert the little used “old library” into a state of the art study lounge for use during those extended study jams. Put wet wipes under every fluorescent light. This way our less fortunate patrons could brush up on vagnity standards while freshening up on their personal hygiene. Talk about pro bono work! Implement no drooling zones that would work in conjunction with the pre-existing quiet zones.

The friends grade posting left behind

The waiting is the hardest part. Every day over the holiday break I spent looking for my grades from the fall. And everyday I was disappointed. The grades were not showing up for weeks. My final grades from first semester were not in until a week after the spring break had begun. They are people that have to leave school after starting back up in January. This is very, very unfair to those who wanted only to realize that law school was not going to work out.

What do those people do? They’ve purchased all their books and paid their rent only to find out that it was all for naught. I’d rather get them use their time and money. If I was one of those people, I would be furious. I understand that grading takes a substantial amount of time to complete, but where is the accountability for professors whose tardy-grading harms a student’s livelihood? The answer to that question is there is no accountability. I hope the administration can realize how unprofessional and unfair of a situation they’ve created for this group of disenfranchised, former students.

As for those IL’s still here, a new semester begins. And those friends we’ve lost since the fall have taught us at least one crucial realization: work hard, quit school. This is a simple truth to the pressures of being a first-year law student.

Yet, the beginning of every semester is the golden age of sorts. There’s very little
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