Ohio's Highways . . .

Should We Complain?
Ohio's Highways
Male-Female Income Gap
Law Review
School Prayer
Changes at C-M
Population Losses Slowing
Student Bar Association Elections
Backgammon Tournament
A Question of Balance
Basketball Team
RES PENDENS
Mock Trial Competition
Ohio's Highways... Should We Complain?

by Debra Bernard

I overheard him complain that one morning last week he was cruelly jolted awake from the comfortable half-asleep monotony of the early morning drive to school when his car's left front tire unsuspectingly slid into a camouflaged pothole on I-71. "The jar racked the chassis like a coughing spell racks my body!" he loudly exclaimed. I strained my ears and listened more closely as he continued: "Late that same evening as I drove home from work, the roads were snow-covered and little more than a cow path in some drifted spots. Why aren't our roadways better maintained?" he cynically boasted. I thought about that as I browsed through my copy of Laws of Ohio, published in 1868 by the L.D. Myers and Bros. State Printers. (I collect old books.) The first page of the book is akin to a preface and describes what is contained therein: "General and Local Laws and Joint Resolutions, passed by the fifty-eighth general assembly of the State of Ohio, at its first session begun and held in the city of Columbus, January 6, 1868, and in the sixty-sixth year of said state".

Men of today beware lest the Ohio legislature re-enact the law of 1868: You are liberated! This was the law in Ohio's not too distant past:

"An Act Relating to Roads and Highways", sponsored and/or written by John F. Follett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and T. J. Godfrey, President pro tem. of the Senate, and passed March 9, 1868, directed that:

Section 1: The township trustees divide their respective townships into suitable road districts, describe the districts on the township record, and furnish each "supervisor of roads" with a plat of his road district.

Section 2: One road supervisor would be elected on an annual basis for each road district. Said supervisor was to reside within his district and electors were to be residents of the same district in which the person so voted for would reside. (Imagine the political consequences!) A bond was often required of each supervisor, and for any supervisor's neglect of duty, the penalty imposed was payment of five dollars and costs in any action of debt brought against him by the township trustees.

Section 3: The supervisors were to open and maintain all public roads and highways "laid out and established" in their road districts. Supervisors had the authority to enter onto land adjoining roadways to dig drains or ditches for the benefit of the roads, to carry away gravel, sand or stone necessary to make, improve or repair the roads, and to cut and carry away timber (except trees or groves on improved lands, and trees planted or left for ornament or shade).

Section 4: All able-bodied male persons between the ages of 21 and 55 were required to perform the labor involved, and were to "be liable, annually, to do and perform two days' labor on the highways under the direction of (the district) supervisor", unless within three days after being notified by said supervisor said males should pay to the supervisor the sum of three dollars in lieu of the two days' labor. All such monies collected by the supervisor were to be applied to the improvements of the roads in his district.

Section 5: Said male laborers were to be given at least two days notice to report to duty, and upon refusal or neglect to report for work, or upon failure to substitute, to the satisfaction of the supervisor, another able-bodied male, or having attended, refused to obey orders of the supervisor, or spent the time in idleness or inattention, were to "forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for every such offence".

Section 7: Any person called upon to perform labor was to appear at the place appointed by the supervisor at 7 o'clock in the "forenoon" with "such tools and implements as the supervisor may direct". Furthermore, the supervisor could order any person owning the same to furnish a team of horses, mules, oxen, and wagon, cart, plow, or scraper, to be used on the roads for the benefit of the common good.

Section 8: Supervisors were authorized to collect, "by suit or otherwise", all fines, forfeitures and penalties arising and accruing under the provisions of the Act, and were required to "prosecute to final continued on page 4
Male-Female Income Gap in County

Women earned less than men with the same years of education in nearly every occupation category in Cuyahoga County, according to a study of gender-based discrimination in salaries by the Northern Ohio Data & Information Service (NODIS) at Cleveland State University.

Women earned 56 cents for every dollar earned by men in the county, according to Robert J. Van Der Velde, NODIS Community Outreach Manager, who is conducting the study. The median salary income for full-time employed men in Cuyahoga County was $17,902 in 1979, according to the 1980 Census, while the median salary for full-time employed women was only $9,965.

Women earned higher salaries than men in only a few predominantly female occupations, such as librarians, waitresses and data entry workers. "The good news is that the income gap is somewhat narrower for younger women," said Van Der Velde. The median income for women 25-34 was $9,965 while men earned an average of $16,875 in the same age bracket. Median income for women 45-54 was $10,305, compared to $19,245 for men in the same age bracket. Women 25-34 earned 62 cents for every dollar earned by men of the same age, while women 45-54 earned only 54 cents every dollar earned by men in the same age bracket.

Female median income remains relatively stable with age, while income for males rises at a much steeper rate than women and remains consistently higher than female income.

"Sex discrimination has been justified by pointing out that women are paid less than men because they generally do not have as many years of education as men, but the data for Cuyahoga County debunk this justification," said Van Der Velde. For example, college educated men earned an average salary of $21,005, but women with college degrees earned an average of $13,005 or 61 cents for every dollar earned by men with the same education.

Both male and female median incomes increase with increasing education, but income for women lags behind that of men. While the female cents per male dollar of income increase with education, there is a noticable increase in the gap for women with a college education (16 years of education). Women earned less than men at any level of education.

The income gap is still present when analyzing income of men and women who are similarly situated according to their age, education and occupation category. In analytical groups of similarly situated men and women, only 16 of 420 groups had women earning more than men, and only a few of these groups accounted for substantial numbers of people.

"Women are concentrated in just a few traditionally female occupations," noted Anne Coughlin, an Urban Center researcher also working on the study. Coughlin noted that over 52% of all working women in the Cleveland Metropolitan area are in just 40 out of 505 occupations. Only 14% of women are in occupations that are 40-60% female, while more than half of the occupations in the area are composed of 39% or fewer female workers.

Part of the gap between male and female salaries might be explained by the historical differences in labor force participation between men and women. Only 42% of women in the county were in the labor force in 1970, compared to 79% of men. In 1980, 49% of women were in the labor force, compared to 75% of men. Labor force denotes employed persons and unemployed persons able and looking for work. The term excludes all persons not looking for work.

"While similar studies have been done examining income disparities nationally, this is an opportunity to examine the issue in this region," said Marey Joyce Greene, coordinator of the Women's Comprehensive Program at CSU. "The issues of sex discrimination in jobs are complex and I am expecting that this study will provide a sound basis for asking the really hard questions, including what occupations should a woman prepare for and what she expect her opportunities to be?"

"Some caution must be used in examining these data," said Van Der Velde. "Because the data are based on a sample of Census questionnaires, there is a certain amount of sample variance involved. Also, there is a tendency for some Census respondents to over-report or under-report their incomes."

Data for the study came from the 1980 Census Public Use Microdata Sample, a five-percent sample of the long-form 1980 Census questionnaires. Salaries in 1979 are compared for full-time workers (persons who worked an average of 35 hours per week or more) who were employed during all of 1979, the year before the Census was taken.

The findings reported here are but a part of a larger study underway at NODIS. The study will expand to the state level and examine income gaps in continued on page 7

Ohio's Highways... Should We Complain?

continued from page 3

judgement" all persons neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Section 9: Among their other duties, supervisors were required to furnish a list to the township trustees of all persons ordered out to perform the two days’ labor, and of all those who refused or neglected to perform the same.

Section 17-21: Road taxes were to be assessed on each taxpayer, and a list with the name of each district taxpayer and the amount with which each stood charged, was to be furnished to each district supervisor. Any person charged with a road tax could discharge the tax by labor on the public highways in his district at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day with an additional allowance per day for "any team and implements furnished by any person".

Section 28: Each supervisor would receive for his services two dollars per day for the time actually employed on the roads, deducting the commutation for his two days’ labor.
Law Review — A Scholastic Achievement

by Lynette Ben

Within the bland and unembellished confines of Room 16 lie the desks and cubicles reserved to those who excel and earn positions on an organization known as Law Review. It goes without saying that membership is much-coveted and sought after, but potential candidates are often ignorant of the duties and responsibilities involved.

According to Karen Rubin, editor-in-chief, law review consists of four issues per year, containing articles by legal scholars and student notes on areas of the law which have not been preempted. Articles are selected for publication through either solicitation or unsolicitation — the primary way being through solicitation.

Law review may solicit speakers which come to Cleveland-Marshall through the Legal Traditions Program and the C-M Lecture Fund Series. Additionally, solicitation may be conducted through the symposia organized by the Federal Bar Association.

Articles may also be received through unsolicited manuscripts. Law review receives a flood of unsolicited works — usually three or four per week. After receipt, articles editors Cathy Cola and Jim Matoh make recommendations for the publication of such articles. Generally, however, unsolicited manuscripts are not published.

Student notes are chosen in an entirely different manner. The most publication-worthy notes are selected by the Board of Editors for the current year for use in the next year. Student notes are blind-evaluated, so the Board is able to maintain objectivity. Ms. Rubin emphasized that the most important things in selecting a student note for publication are: 1) excellent writing; 2) informative with a point of view; 3) timely (not preempted); and 4) well-developed through rigorous legal analysis. Of course, students are honored to have their notes selected for publication.

When asked for an opinion concerning her experience as editor-in-chief, Ms. Rubin described it as “really exciting and interesting,” but also quite “hectic.” She and the other editors were constantly looking nine months ahead as there were always three issues in progress at the same time — all at different stages.

Ms. Rubin also identified a special pleasure in the direct contact she had with speakers from the C-M Lecture Fund Series and Legal Traditions Program. Law review co-sponsored many of the coffee hours, which enabled them to solicit for articles. In fact, many of the speakers do develop their talks into articles.

The law review for this school year has much to be proud of. Specifically, they will get out all four issues — one feat that many past law reviews have not realized. This is really quite an accomplishment when considering the time constraints on the editors and staff, the difficulty of coordinating authors (both in-house and out-of-town), and the demands of legal scholarship.

There are two methods which enable students to become members of law review. First, those students ranking in the top 10% of their class after first year, as calculated by the law school administration, are invited to join as staff members. The other method is to compete successfully in the summer writing competition. Any student, regardless of rank, may write in the competition after completion of his/her first year. Students compete by writing comments to cases assigned from emerging areas of the law. The length of the comment is approximately 15 pages, including footnotes. Once submitted, the comments are blind-graded and evaluated, and based on those evaluations, invitations are given to students to join law review.

Of course, many students may ask: why be a member of law review? Besides for the prestigious resume value associated with law review, it also improves a student’s research, writing, and editorial skills. Membership on law review may be regarded as an honor, but one should not lose sight of the continuing effort involved.

32 CLEV. ST. L. REV.—(1983-84)

COMMENTARY
A) An address by Barbara Allen Babcock entitled Defending the Guilty

ARTICLES
B) Articles: 1. Attorney-Client and Work-Product Privileges in Shareholder Litigation by Donald Lewis; and 2. Mental Hospital Drugging-Atomistic and Structural Remedies by Sheldon Gelman

NOTES
C) Student Notes: 1) In Re Polovchak: Guidelines for the Grant of Asylum to a Minor by Cheryl Blackburn; 2) Fact or Fiction: Mitigating the Death Penalty in Ohio by Dan Domozick; and 3) Deductibility of Prepaid IDC After Keller by Michael Donaldson.
School Prayer

by Mary Bienko

There has been a lot of heated public discussion over President Reagan's proposed School Prayer Amendment. But the President's timing makes me wonder if his motivation is a legitimate desire to bring prayer and morality back into the schools, or for political gain.

The press has been wrapped up in predicting the Democratic nominee. And with originally eight candidates to cover, that adds up to a considerably amount of free air time for the Democrats not only to attack each other — but the President as well.

For months, the President kept the press's attention with speculation of when he would announce his candidacy. But once Gary Hart appeared to be a real threat to Walter Mondale getting his party's nod, the press scrambled around Hart and the Democratic race.

It seems to be rather curious that open school prayer only became in issue once Reagan announced his candidacy and the Democratic race began to heat up. It perpetuates Reagan's image as a conservative and back to basics candidate, and appears to be a ploy to control the conservative vote from both parties.

But what if this is a legitimate quest? What sort of prayer would you have, and who would write it? Although this is a predominate Christian nation, what of the numerous theologies of Christianity alone, as well as the Jewish, Orthodox, and Eastern ideologies.

If and oral prayer were to be written, it would be extremely long so as not to exclude any faith, or else one would be adopted that espouses a particular ideology. The latter, in effect would be a state approved prayer, which could further the ideas of one faith, and be in violation of separation of Church and State.

If there is to be school prayer — make it a moment of silent meditation. In this way each individual could "think" (you wouldn't "pray" if you were an agnostic/atheist) along the lines of his own private beliefs, and not be chastized, or forced to accept those of another.

It is doubtful that the amendment will pass, the Senate has already voted down silent prayer, what would the chances of passage be for open, structured prayer? If Mr. Reagan wanted to stir up media attention and public debate, he certainly has accomplished that — but as to getting vocal prayer in the schools, if that indeed is his objective, he seems to be as far away from that as a balanced federal budget.

Changes at C-M

by Laura Fallon

The Faculty and Curriculum Committee are considering a number of changes in the second and third-year curriculum. They will be meeting again after Spring Break to discuss proposed changes and introduce additional ideas into the brainstorming session.

Professor Barnhizer, the chairman of the committee, is excited by the coming changes and explains that a law school must not become static, it must grow and constantly strive to better itself. If the law school does not go forward with new developments, then it will inevitably fall behind in this dynamic, modern profession of law.

The faculty members of the Curriculum Committee are: David Barnhizer, Alan Ruben, Fred White, Stephen Werber, and Michael Davis. The student representatives are: Chuck Longo and Steve Richman. The input of the student body is welcomed.

The student must understand the origins and historical development of Law and "Lawyering" in order to effectively contribute to the continued growth of the profession. As the market for lawyers continues to flood, the law students and young attorney must be aware of the dynamics of the art of lawyering. The profession has developed over the years to answer the changing needs of society and it will assuredly continue to change.

The student must be aware of the historical development of the profession in order to more accurately predict how the legal community will respond to today's needs.

Among the other proposed changes are requiring a "federal statutory" course to replace the existing administrative law requirement, requiring an upper level writing/advocacy/research course, and changing the credit hours for certain "bar courses". Professor Barnhizer cautions that these are but a small sampling of a multitude of ideas that have been proposed and are currently being discussed by the Committee.
Population Losses Slowing

Cleveland and its suburbs may no longer be losing huge numbers of residents, a Cleveland State University population researcher has found.

Prof. Edric A. Weld of CSU's College of Urban Affairs says in a new study that population losses in the city have been cut in half in the last few years compared to the 1970's.

He said his study is "the first clear indication that the massive population losses suffered by Cleveland and the Cleveland area during the last decade may be abating."

Weld's figures, based on the Census Bureau's national rates of migration figures, show that in 1982 Cuyahoga County may have lost about 18,071 persons from its 1980 base of 1,496,400. When a small net population increase around surrounding counties is added, however, the four-county Greater Cleveland area actually may have dropped only an estimated 11,638 persons, from 1,898,825 to 1,887,187.

That means that the annual rates of population loss for Cuyahoga County and for Greater Cleveland have been cut by two-thirds since the 1970's, Weld said.

At the same time the growth of outlying counties has slowed. Medina County's growth rate has been cut by two-thirds, Geauga County's by one-half, Lake County is not increasing its population as fast as previously. Lorain County is actually losing small numbers of inhabitants, Weld believes. He said these counties have been affected in part by high mortgage rates and factory shutdowns.

The CSU researcher believes that the City of Cleveland's population is holding up better than many people expected. Although its population may have dropped as much as 10,000 in each of the last two years, that rate is far less than the average decline of 17,706 registered from 1970-80.

That means that the city had at least 550,000 residents as of July 1982, compared to 573,822 in the 1980 census. In the 1970's Cleveland lost a higher percentage of its population (about one-quarter) than any other major city except St. Louis.

It should be noted however, that more people are continuing to leave the Cleveland area than are moving in. A total of 37,943 more persons left the area than moved in from 1980 to 1982, Weld said.

Much of this negative net-migration, as it is called, has been offset by the fact that births in the five-county area have outnumbered deaths by 26,241 persons in 1980--82. When the loss due to migration is combined with the gain from births outnumbering deaths, the net result is a population drop of only 11,703 persons for the five-county area — roughly half of one percent.

Here are Weld's population figures for the five-county area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>ACTUAL 1980</th>
<th>ESTIMATED 1982</th>
<th>1980--82 CHANGE</th>
<th>PERCENT CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuyahoga</td>
<td>1,496,400</td>
<td>1,480,329</td>
<td>-16,071</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geauga</td>
<td>74,474</td>
<td>75,671</td>
<td>1,197</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>212,801</td>
<td>215,563</td>
<td>2,762</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medina</td>
<td>113,150</td>
<td>115,624</td>
<td>2,474</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total SMSA</td>
<td>1,898,825</td>
<td>1,887,187</td>
<td>-11,638</td>
<td>-0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorain</td>
<td>274,909</td>
<td>274,844</td>
<td>-65</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Five County</td>
<td>2,173,734</td>
<td>2,162,031</td>
<td>-11,703</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Male-Female Income Gap in County

continued from page 4

both the public and private sectors of the economy. Findings of the NODIS study will be presented to a legislative subcommittee chaired by State Rep. Mary O. Boyle (D-15) examining pay equity in the private and public sectors.

"We have just begun our analysis of this very complicated issue," said Dr. Mark Salling, NODIS Director. "We plan to examine the impact of many other variables, such as race, occupation, industry, veteran status, and number of children in this analysis of salaries in the county."

The Northern Ohio Data & Information Service (NODIS) serves as a Regional Summary Tape Processing Center for the U.S. Census Bureau, and is a program in The Urban Center of the College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University. NODIS makes 1980 Census data available to the public on a cost-recovery basis in standard and custom reports. NODIS also supports data activities of the College of Urban Affairs, and periodically produces special analyses of census and other data.

Further information about either the data in this news release or about NODIS reports and services may be obtained by contacting NODIS Director Dr. Mark Salling or Community Outreach Manager Robert J. Van Der Velde at (216) 687-2209.
Student Bar Association Elections

ELECTIONS:
April 18th and 19th

BOB VAN DER VELDE
Candidate for President

It’s time to get SBA moving again. I’ll bring solid ideas to SBA:
1. Installment Plan for tuition to ease cash flow problems for students;
2. Publish course evaluations and/or surveys of students (it will help bar passage rates to have information about courses and instructors before it’s too late!)
3. Outstanding Teacher Award, voted on by students, to encourage excellence in teaching;
4. Efficient service to students in locker rentals, student directories, etc.

If you think these ideas make sense, vote for Bob Van Der Velde for SBA President. I’ll get the job done.

JIM TAVENS
Candidate for Treasurer

As an SBA senator and member of the appropriations committee, I have become well aware of the qualifications and expectations which must be met as SBA treasurer. By working with the present administration, and as treasurer of TER, I have become familiar with university disbursement guidelines and will strive to ease this process amongst all student groups.

The availability and promotion of social, academic and career programs are the primary roles of SBA. By sharing their ideas, students can enhance this base of SBA objectives. I wholeheartedly commit the time and effort needed, and urge your support, for an enjoyable, upcoming year.

JAMES THURSTON
Candidate for Vice-President

I, James Thurston, would like your vote for Vice-President of the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law Student Bar Association. My concern would be to develop a closer rapport between faculty and students by instituting a faculty-student forum which would candidly deal with faculty criteria and expectations balanced with students’ efforts to meet that criteria and expectation constructively as a group and on a one-on-one bases. A vote for me will be a meaningful vote for progressive ideas and earnest dialogue to make effective changes in an ever expanding legal environment.

All candidates were given equal opportunity to submit statements of candidacy to The Gavel. The statements appearing on this page were those received by the deadline—March 28, 1984.

** CANDIDATES **

FOR PRESIDENT:
Tony Bondra
Joseph Stafford
Bob Van Der Velde

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
Judy Francetic
Ed Kraus
Charles Longo
James Thurston

FOR TREASURER:
Bruce Rosenwater
James Tavens

FOR SECRETARY:
Lynne Basista
Gregory Klucher
Nancy McDonnell
Howard Rabb
Delta Theta Phi's Backgammon Tournament Is a Huge Success

The winter months spent in law school tend to be long and lacking in excitement. In an effort to remedy the situation the Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity sponsored a backgammon tournament in which over 75 students participated. Two divisions were set up, with novice players competing in the main tournament and the more advanced players competing in the Master's Division.

Backgammon is a game which mixes skill and luck, thus enabling even beginner players to be competitive. Sign-up for the tournament was conducted in the latter part of January and the rounds of the tourney were played throughout the month of February.

After the blizzard of 1984 set back plans for a March 1st championship Happy Hour, the final matches were re-scheduled for Thursday, March 8th. Again, the weather did not cooperate, but the fraternity decided to have the Happy Hour anyway. It turned out to be one of the best happy hours this school had experienced. With the bad weather and classes cancelled for the evening, there was really nothing better to do than stick around the school and enjoy the free beer, mixed drinks, vegetable trays, chicken nuggets, pizza, and good times.

The championship matches were all close and provided excitement for the players as well as the observers. When the last dice were thrown and the last piece was removed from the board, James Thurston, a first year day student emerged as the champion of the novice division and Scott Goldfarb, a third year day student, was victorious in the master's division. The final results were as follows:

Novice Division
1st James Thurston
2nd Chris Montgomery
3rd Bob Todt
4th Hal Maxfield

Master's Division
1st Scott Goldfarb
2nd Steve Richman

Each of the winners received a trophy for his efforts, and the Happy Hour was a nice way to end the whole competition, and it is hoped that more of such events can be conducted for the enjoyment of Cleveland-Marshall students.

Both the Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity and the Student Bar Association, which co-sponsored the event, are to be congratulated on this event. Also, congratulations to each of the winners and to all those students who participated.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BECOMING A STAFF MEMBER?

* The Gavel is looking to increase its staff of reporters.
* Not only would becoming a staff member give you an opportunity to get involved in an exciting law school publication, but it would also qualify you to try for a position as Editor of the newspaper.
* The position of Editor is endowed with a TUITION REBATE for the year that the position is held.

All interested students are encouraged to become involved, including first year students. The Gavel office is located in room 23, near classroom 12. Stop by, someone is usually in the office. Or put a note in the envelope on the door. We'll get in touch with you.
A Question of Balance

by E. P. Wakefield

Four years ago when I applied to law school, one of the requirements was that all applicants attach a recent photograph of themselves for the files. This was a common practice on all application forms, then. I suppose that a photograph was a sneaky way of finding out all those things that the application form wasn't allowed to ask, like what sex you were, what age range, if you belonged to a minority group, or if you had three heads. This helped the school to select minority students and magically come up with just the right quota to keep the government happy, to. But ... back to the picture ... I turned the house upside down, and there just weren't any suitable pictures of me to submit on that form. So I stapled the only snapshot available to the application. It was kind of a cute shot, with me leaning over my cat, Tater, doing "rabbit-ears" behind her head. We were both smiling. I put a caption on it so the school would know I was a serious applicant ... "The one in the red sweater is me."

Well, the rest is history, and last week, four years later, I filled out my graduation application. Those forms sure are long! It took me hours to fill them out before putting them in the out-basket, all stamped and ready to go. My cat, McCavity (Tater's replacement) helped by supervising. Unfortunately, McCavity got pretty worked up over the whole thing, and it affected her lower gut (some of you know that I mean). She didn't have time for that mad dash to the litter box, so, being nobody's fool, she picked the closest box at hand. The out-basket mail box. It didn't take long before I noticed a change in the air — after all, I'm nobody's fool either — and discovered the mess.

The problem was, what to do with that graduation application, all covered with cat boo-boo. This was a real dilemma! I sure didn't want to redo all those forms again. And besides, the envelope was already sporting 40¢ worth of stamps.

"Oh, golly, gee-whiz," I thought, "those folks at the school may not know the difference! Besides, the probably get lots of forms covered with boo-boo."

So I mailed it. And to this day, I haven't heard from the school, so I guess McCavity's goof won't keep me from that sheepskin.

This morning it hit me, though, that the whole cat incident sort of symbolized law school. After all, I went in with a cat ... I went out with a cat. I went in with a smile and went out with boo-boo. It was the total picture ... the great cycle. It was the PERFECT LEGAL BALANCE!

Basketball Team a Success

by Mary Bienko

After a successful regular season, winning the Tuesday-Thursday league with an unbeaten record of 9-0, Harvey's Tortfeasors ended the season with a 12-2 record and 4th place All-University in CSU's Intramural Basketball Tournament.

The team, who was the best finisher among the C-M teams, represented 1st year section 15. Team members were: At Guard — Jay "The Blur" Gallagher (captain), Chris "Lay-up King" McCauley, Eddie "Fast Break" Krauss, and Chuck "The Bomber" Morgan. At Forward — Jim "Mr. Assault" Conlon, Steve "Mr. Battery" Paffilas, Sam "Zone Breaker" Najem, Brain "Boomer" Schorr, and Mike "My game speaks for itself" Wolf. At Center — Keith "Mr. Consistency" Pryatel and Kevin "Zap" Zapior. The team credits its success to a fast break game the 1st half to establish the lead, and a more ball control game the second half. Another major factor was true teamwork and support exhibited not only by the players, but constant attendance from loyal fans. Press releases after each game flashed across the blackboard naming the game M.V.P. and to keep the entire section up to date on the team's progress.

The highlight of the season was the game against Marshall A.C., representing section 17. Both sections share Prof. Browne's Civil Procedure class and a friendly wager was made over the game. Tortfeasors were victorious and Marshall A.C. picked up the tab for the victory party at Campus Pizza. The 1st place league trophy was presented to the section's Torts Professor, Harvey Leiser.
Moot Court Team Rolls On

Another Cleveland-Marshall moot court team turned in a strong performance when representing this school in interscholastic competition. The team of David Fusco, Kurt Kroger and Timothy Sweeney travelled to Chapel Hill, North Carolina to compete in the Craven Competition, an annual competition involving issues of constitutional law. This year’s problem dealt with two first amendment questions: 1) Whether first amendment rights of broadcasters are abridged by the Fairness Doctrine, and 2) Whether first amendment rights of cable companies are abridged by a right-of-access statute requiring cable television companies to have at least one channel open for the general use of the public.

The team from Cleveland-Marshall defeated teams from Catholic University, Indiana University and Chicago — IIT Kent before bowing to Southwestern University, the fourth-seeded team in the Competition.

Meanwhile, one of moot court’s finest advocates had the opportunity to shine again in February in the regionals of the National Trial Competition. Anthony Smith, who won a similar award one year ago in the National Appellate Advocacy Competition, was named Runner-Up Outstanding Advocate in the Trial Competition, which was held in Akron.

Gamut Photography Contest Set

A picture is worth a thousand words, or as much as $100 if it is entered in the photography contest sponsored by The Gamut, Cleveland State University’s journal for readers of wide-ranging interests.

The best photograph will be awarded a first prize of $100. There is a $50 prize for second place, and a one-year subscription to The Gamut for eight Honorable Mentions. All winning photographs will be published in the Fall 1984 issue of The Gamut.

The entries must be 5x7 or 8x10 black-and-white prints, preferably glossy, with no frame or matting. The photos must be unpublished. (The Gamut receives first publication rights, which revert to the photographer after publication in the Fall issue.)

Each entrant may submit only two prints, with an entry fee of $1. The photographer’s name, address, phone number, and social security number, typed on a separate sheet, should be enclosed. Prints will be returned if accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

The Gamut, a regional magazine published three times a year, contains in-depth articles on the arts, sciences, and professions, as well as creative writing and graphics.

Send entries to THE GAMUT — Photography Contest; 1216 Rhodes Tower; Cleveland State University; Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

Entries must be received on or before Friday, June 15. For more information call 687-4679.

Nuclear Industry on Trial:
The Karen Silkwood Case

Saturday, April 28, 1984
7:30 to 10:00 p.m., Law Building — Moot Court Room
Address by Daniel Sheehan, counsel for Karen Silkwood, with Sarah Nelson.
Sponsored by North Shore Alert, co-sponsor National Lawyers Guild, and other community antinuclear organizations.
Reception following.

Decals currently in use (FY ’84) will expire on June 30, 1984. If you do not have a decal, you may register for the coming quarter at the Parking Department, located in the Chester Building Annex. To obtain a decal, you must have a valid University identification card, know your license plate number and pay any outstanding violations.

The Parking Department will maintain operating hours of 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Mondays and Tuesdays; 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Wednesdays and Thursdays; and 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Fridays. The office will remain open until 8:00 p.m. each week night during the first 2 weeks of each quarter.

The University Parking Facility has a parking attendant on duty at the East 21st Street exit to give change, answer questions and accept payment for fines.

Lots K, M and N, located between East 18th Street and East 20th Street in the area north of Chester Avenue, may be closed during spring for development of the soccer field. Notification will be made through campus newspapers.

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

A new bus shelter, which is on the west side of East 21st Street near Euclid Avenue, has been installed. The University provided the concrete pad for this shelter, and RTA supplied the shelter.

Members of the University community had been concerned for some time about the lack of a shelter in the 21st Street location. The University administration asked RTA to install a shelter and they agreed to do so if the University would provide the pad.

GAVEL

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Can a one-eyed basketball player be barred from participating on a high school basketball team by a school system who claims to be protecting him/her from the risks of total blindness?

That was the issue litigated by the participants in the Eighth Annual Street Law Mock Trial Competition held this year at Cleveland-Marshall from March 12 through March 15. A record thirty-two teams from Cleveland area high schools could be seen around the law school awaiting their turn to argue the possible violation of the basketball player's constitutional rights. A reception in the Moot Court Room on March 15th was held with the overall winner being announced by Secretary of State Sherrod Brown.

Teams were composed of high school students who have participated in a year long Street Law course offered at their school. Some of the teams also had the advantage of a law student to help in their preparation. The law students who signed up for teaching Street Law in the different high schools receive two credits per semester. Students played the roles of plaintiffs, defendants, and witnesses in the case.

Teams were judged on the basis of their presentation as well as the substance of their legal argument. The competition was judged by volunteers from Cleveland's various legal, educational, and governmental communities, including several Cleveland-Marshall students.

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A reception for students interested in Street Law next year will be held in the Faculty Lounge April 17th from 4:00—6:00 p.m.