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Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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THE

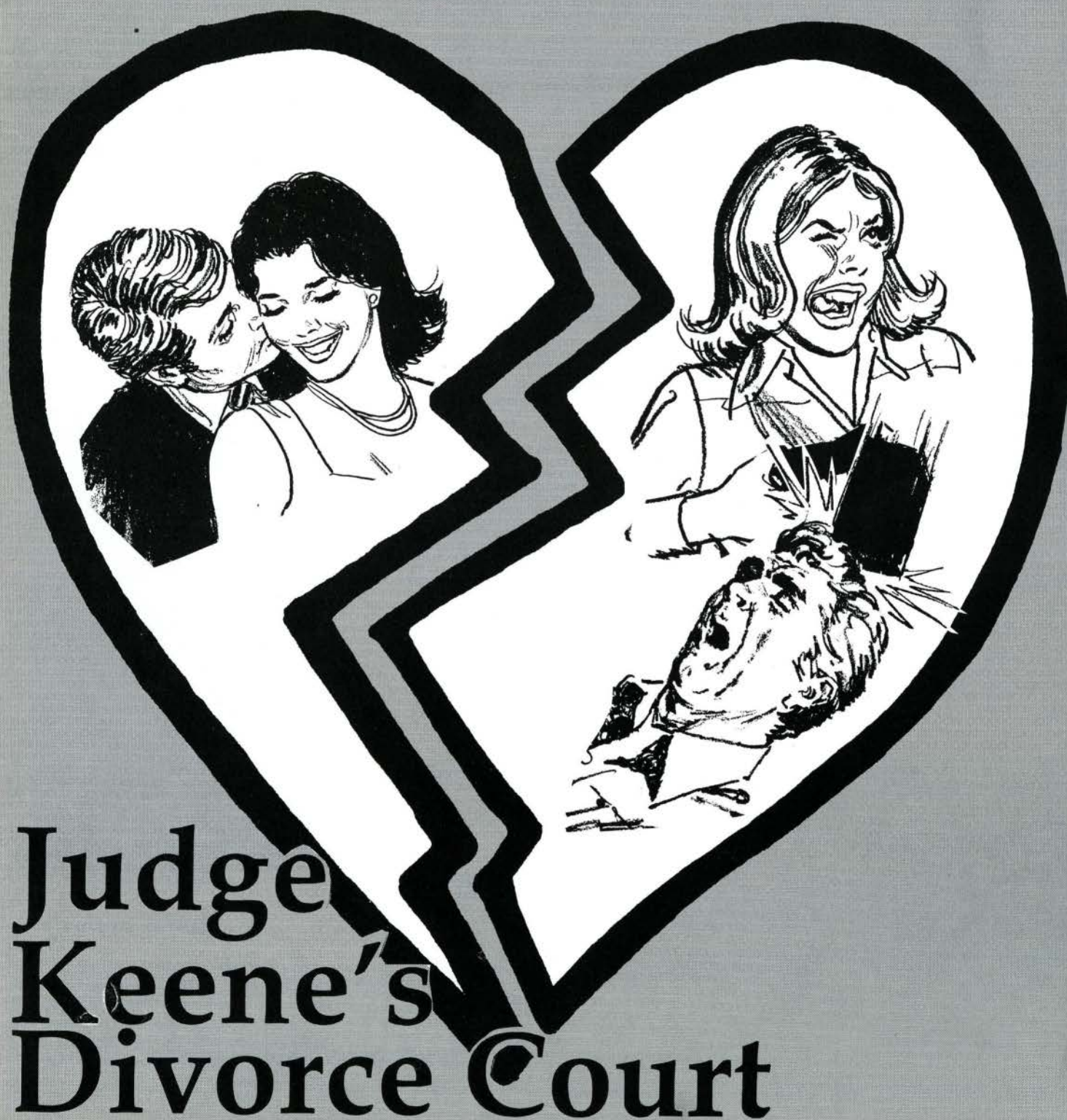
GAVEL

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

Volume 35

Issue 2

November, 1986



Editor's Note

We all live in a world where conditions or stimuli can predict our future behavior. As humans we tend to confine our concerns to those events that effect us personally. As law students our worries are even more narrowed because of the added pressures of getting through five, two-inch casebooks a semester, moot court briefs and law review notes.

Outside the doors of the law school many events are splashed across the headlines. Such current happenings like the return of reporter Nicholas Daniloff from Russia, summit meetings in Reykjavik, Iceland between the worlds' greatest powers, cargo planes being shot down in Nicaragua, eighteen feet floods keeping thousands from their homes in the midwest, and new issues on discrimination facing the Supreme Court; these events will influence what societal behavior will be in the future. Society will react to "its" disasters, while the detached law student copes with the disasters exclusive to his or her own world.

To look inside the doors of the law school, one can see that concerns focus on small scale events like Fran's price hikes, candy machine rip-offs, insufficient parking facilities, copy machines — or at least that's what someone had the nerve to call them, and most significantly, the event that will determine all our futures — JOB-HUNTING. Yes, we're quite familiar with that process.

Take hold because now is the time for all top ranking law students to get ALL the interviews — at least the "on-campus" interviews. But what happens to the other 80%? These students who work long, onerous hours pursuing their "chosen" profession only to have their resume's rejected without even a chance at an interview. Do they wither away because the top ten firms aren't banging on their doors? The answer seems clear, when the going gets tough the tough do not just sit, they GET GOING! After all, is it not the nature of a lawyer to be tough in the face of adversity? Any student who can survive the first year surely has the fortitude to keep pushing. It is up to each individual to make the difference for himself or herself and pursue the opportunities available.

The placement office is very helpful in guiding wayworn law students to possible opportunities, but it should not be the sole source for the guest. Students should take the initiative and make use of publications put out by the bar association, as well as national law journals and digests. These publications list job opportunities available across the country. Remember, it's perseverance, hard work and good "research skills" that will determine the successful law students' destiny.

Debbie Gibula

Debbie Gibula

P.S. Please accept our apologies for the delay in distribution of the first issue of **The Gavel**, our new printer had some difficulty in their operations. Thank you.

THE GAVEL

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obtained in writing from **The Gavel**.*



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.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editors,

The law library is designed in one of the most idiotic ways I know, it's dark in there, there are no restrooms, and the stairs are too narrow. Who designed the library anyway? Was he a real architect or was he playing fraud on C-M? I would really like to meet this person — I would sue him for intentional infliction of bladder distress! I like to study late at the library and every now and then I'd like to use the facilities. Well, there aren't any! Does the architect know what it's like to sit in a dark study carrel feeling intense discomfort knowing that to go relieve yourself you'll have to *squeeze* up the staircase. I would sentence Mr. Architect to 3 years in a narrow stairwell without bathrooms or decent lighting!!

Signed,

Frustrated in the Library

Dear Frustrated,

As present C-M students we sympathize with you. However, no remedy seems available at present. Maybe you and your friends could chip in on a port-o-potty.

Dear Editors,

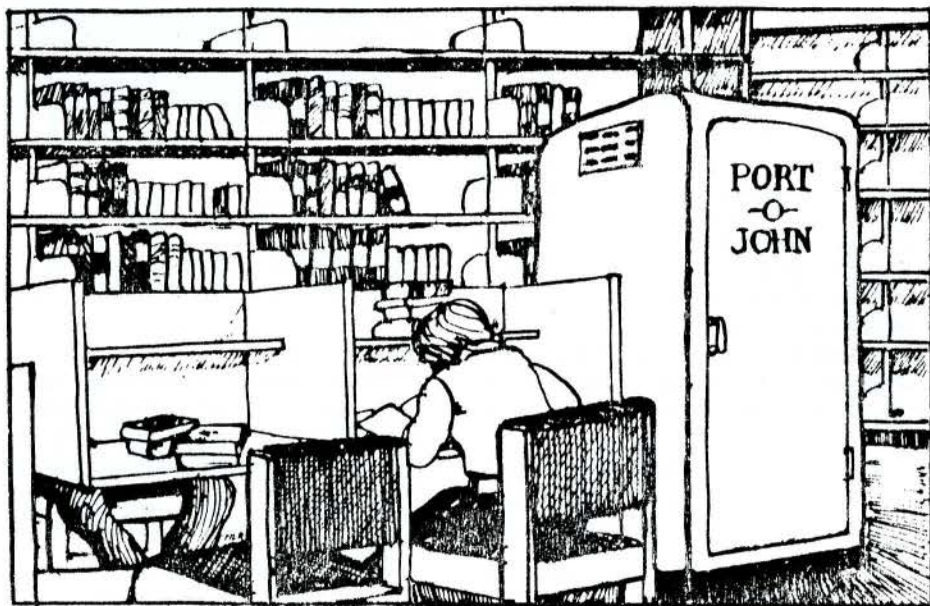
I am confused by the layout of your paper. When I read The Gavel yesterday I was enthused about reading your article on Disney World. As you know Disney World is celebrating its 15th Anniversary all this month. However, I could not locate the article on the page set out in the table of contents, or any other page. Please print

the Disney World article in next issue. Thank you,

Anonymous 1st year student

Dear Anonymous,

The story was printed under the alias name of "Welcoming Word." We appreciate your interest in The Gavel and hope that you will continue reading it. Just remember: Law school is not Mickey Mouse — If you wanted fun you should have gone to Disneyworld.



Infra.

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Focus on the Juvenile Death Penalty

As of August 1, there were 33 persons in the United States on death row for crimes they committed while under age 18, according to the latest edition of a continuing study by Victor L. Streib, professor of law at Cleveland State University's Cleveland-Marshall College of Law.

The 33 represent only 1.9 per cent of the total death row population of 1,765, according to Streib. They also represent one of the lowest such totals in recent history. In December 1983 there were 39 juveniles in the death row population of 1,289 (3.0 per cent).

Age 18 is the most typical cutoff for juvenile court cases, but the age limit varies from state to state. Because of appeals and delays, it is common for the inmates to be on death row for many years before actually facing execution. That also makes it unlikely that an inmate would be executed before reaching his or her mid-twenties.

Of the 33 inmates, only two are women. Streib's figures show 55 per cent of the 33 are black and 45 per cent are white. Five were age 15 when they committed their crimes; six were age 16; and 22 were age 17.

"The rate of sentencing such juveniles to death has fallen to a remarkably low level," Streib said. "In 1985, only three such juveniles were sentenced to death." Thus far in 1986 three more juveniles have been sentenced to death. As a comparison, in 1985 about 300 adults were sentenced to death.

Streib pointed out that 1985 marked a turning point in the execution of such juveniles. When Charles Rumbaugh was executed in Texas on September 11, 1985, he was the first such juvenile executed in more than two decades. James Echols was executed in Texas on May 7, 1964.

This year there have been two more such executions. South Carolina executed James Terry Roach on Jan. 10 and Texas executed Jay Kelly Pinkerton on May 15. "Rumbaugh, Roach and Pinkerton were all age 17 at the time of their crimes, but were in their late twenties when finally executed," Streib said.

"Eleven of the 33 juveniles still on death row are now over age 25 even though they were under age 18 at the times of their crimes," Streib said. "Larry Jones in Mississippi committed his crime when age 17 but is now age 29, having spent over eleven years on death row."

Ohio had no juveniles on death row as of Aug. 1. By state, the numbers are as follows: Alabama 3; Arkansas 1; Florida 3; Georgia 4; Indiana 2; Kentucky 1; Louisiana 2; Maryland 2; Mississippi 2; Missouri 2; New Jersey 1; North Carolina 2; Oklahoma 1; Pennsylvania 2; and Texas 5.

"All 33 juvenile offenders now on death row were convicted and sentenced to death for murder, almost always in combination

with some other crime such as robbery or rape," Streib said.

In 1982 Streib completed his first report on the number of death row inmates who were juveniles when they committed their crimes. He has since issued several updates. He has presented his findings before various legal professional organizations.

He has written a book on the subject and it is now in press.

Mandatory Drug Screening May Be Just a Quick Fix

Mandatory drug testing is a sloppy and perhaps illegal management practice that employers use as a quick fix to gloss over their lack of adequate employee performance evaluations. That is the opinion of two Cleveland State University management experts.

Jan P. Muczyk, professor of management and labor relations at CSU, and Brian P. Heshizer, associate professor, make that point in an article entitled "Managing in an Era of Substance Abuse" in this month's issue of Personnel Administrator magazine.

Instead of drug testing, the authors recommend a comprehensive policy for reviewing employee performance, identifying the causes of unsatisfactory em-

ployment, and dealing individually with employees suspected of drug abuse.

"Let's face reality: sloppy management is easy, and that is why we have such an abundance of it," they said. "Good management, on the other hand, requires hard work, and that accounts for its relative scarcity."

"Consequently, many employers are always looking for a quick, easy, and inexpensive panacea for dealing with a complex issue. The latest such nostrum is screening employees and/or job applicants for evidence of controlled substance usage."

At the moment, testing employees and/or job applicants for signs of controlled

continued on page 8





Divorce Court's Honorable Judge Keene talks with C-M students.

Quote Corner

"I came, I saw, I conquered."
Julius Caesar

"A man's doubts and fears are his worst enemies."
William Wrigley Jr.

"An enthusiast may bore others but he never has a dull moment himself."
John Kieran

"Don't find fault, find a remedy."
Henry Ford

"Confidence is that feeling by which the mind embarks on great and honorable courses with a sure hope and trust in itself."
Cicero

TV's Divorce Court Judge Live at C-M

By **Sandra Kowiako**

He started his life in a cradle in Youngstown, Ohio, and went on to become a famous judge on television's *Divorce Court*. The Honorable Judge Keene, while on an eleven-city tour to promote his show, spoke to members of the C-M student body early in September.

Judge Keene had retired from the California Superior Court Bench after having served for twenty years. He made an effort to return to practicing as a full-time attorney after retirement, but found the transition difficult for a variety of reasons. For one, many perceived him as having some sort of advantage because of his prior position. Although this was untrue from his viewpoint, he nonetheless had a tough time adjusting to "not running the show." He shared with the students one of his more awkward experiences of returning to advocacy: once, when his co-counsel objected at trial, he jumped up and yelled, "Sustained!"

When the show's producers decided to resurrect *Divorce Court*, they were looking for a retired judge to hear and decide cases for the viewers. Keene found himself among fifty such retirees who wanted to follow in Wappner's footsteps. (Incidentally,

Wappner and Keene are personal friends. They served on the California Bench together for a number of years.) Keene was awarded the part, and the show has been successful since. Taping for the fourth consecutive season was completed in August.

Judge Keene tries to portray the judicial image he had in Superior Court. Not an actor, Keene is comfortable playing the role of himself. Although the scripts are written ahead of time, he decides the cases as if they were actually being tried before him, and hears the arguments for the first time at dress rehearsal. He prepares his verdict speech during the course of filming.

Although Keene has found little trouble in making the transition from being a real judge to a television judge, he did find himself faced with a bit of culture shock. Because there is not an abundance of time in a half-hour show, all the evidence is not properly heard. This not-very-close adherence to the evidence code bothers him. But the show must go on . . .

And on it goes! The show has been successful in terms of "numbers." Keene attributes this to the American public's inherent fascination with

what goes on in the courtroom. He says the same reason for success holds true for Wappner's *The People's Court*. People are simply fascinated. This fascination, Keene feels, carries over to real legal debates, and it is for this reason that he advocates the use of television cameras in the courtroom. In his opinion, the public has a right to know what is going on.

In answer to a question of what, if anything, he hoped *Divorce Court* would convey to its viewers, Keene said that if the show leaves any message for the public, that message is in his eyes, to tell people who must divorce to do so with dignity. That is, they should come to terms in a settlement agreement. The show itself portrays the ugly bitterness of contested divorce, and according to Keene, the outcome in these situations leaves no real winner, only an illusion of one.

Mrs. Keene, the judge's wife of thirty-nine years, accompanied her husband and was present in the audience. The couple's next stop on their promotional tour was to be Boston.

Where Wolf You at the Bewitching Hour?

Trick or Treat

Take a seat,
Becky's makes
The howl complete.

All three frats

Scurried like rats
To throw a party
That beat the bats.

It's over now,

And all ghosts know
Bewitching Becky
Makes brew flow.

First Prize \$50.00
"Pink Polyester Esther"



Second Prize \$25.00
"Three Blind Mice"



Third Prize \$10.00
"Gangsters"



Thanks to all the fraternities for throwing a ghoulish bash. Everyone had a BOOOOOOtiful time. Three prizes were awarded for the best costumes.

Words from the Convoluted Recesses

By Chris Fortunato

Words are dynamic. Their meanings change with the times. For instance "sweaty" during the Revolutionary War meant one who gives a good party. Today that person would be compared to a sow. Over the years, the courts have been asked to define various words. Some of the more interesting definitions are listed below.

The word **sinus** takes on new meaning. "A bay is a bending or curving of the shore of a sea or of a lake, and is derived from an Anglo-Saxon word signifying to "bow" or "bend." For a similar reason the word "bay" is in Latin termed "sinus," which expresses a curvature or recess in the coast; and calling a river a bay will not make it so." *State v. Town of Gilmanton*, 14 N.H. 467. How's that for sinus; nothing nasal there.

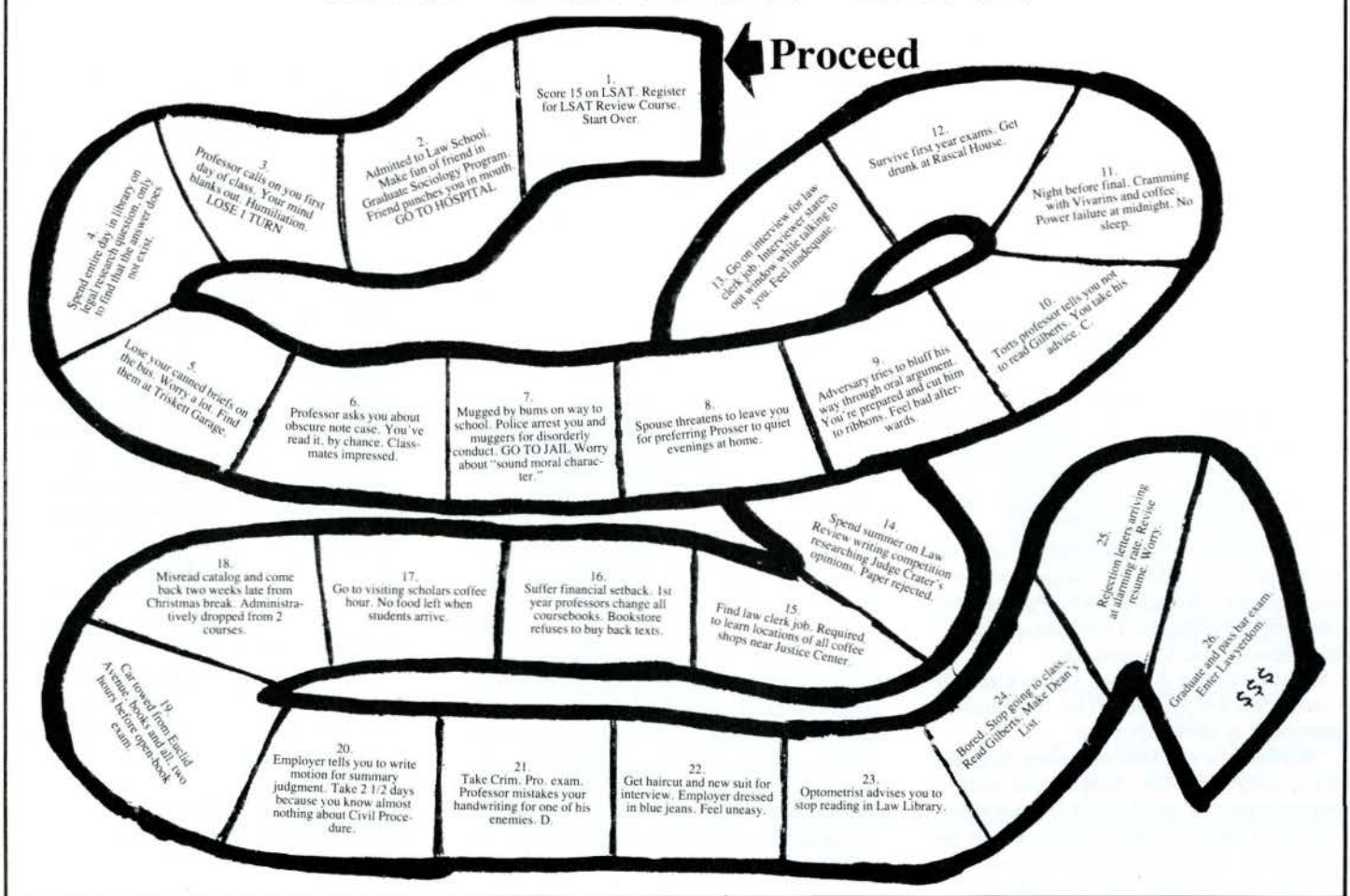
Then there is the definition for an **Ozark Hillbilly**. "An Ozark Hillbilly is an individual who has learned the real luxury of doing without the entangling complications of things which the dependent and overpressured city dweller is required to consider as necessities, and who foregoes the hard grandeur of high buildings and canyon streets in exchange for wooded hills and verdant valleys." *Moore v. Moore*, Mo. App., 377 S.W. 2d 781.

Words as common as "indent" may have different meanings. "The term "indent," as used by English lexicographers, signifies any contract or obligation in writing; but as used in Act of Congress of March 3, 1825, 18 USCA §497, which enumerates as the subject of forgery on "indent,"

certificate of public stock or debt, or treasury note, or other public security of the United States, or any letters patent, etc., it means a certificate of indebtedness issued by the federal government at the close of the Revolutionary War to the public creditors." *U.S. v. Irwin*, 26 Fed. Cas. 544.

Finally, prize fights were illegal in some states as a violation of health, safety and welfare. Here is how Michigan termed **prize fights**. "A fight in the nature of a prize fight is one in which there is an expectation of reward to be gained by the contest or competition, either to be won from the contestant or to be otherwise awarded, and there must be an intention to inflict some degree of bodily harm on the contestant." *People v. Taylor*, 96 Mich. 576, 56 N.W. 27.

LAW SCHOOL GAME



C-M Presents Visiting Scholar

Kent Greenawalt, who is a Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence at Columbia University School of Law, will be coming to Cleveland-Marshall for the Thirty-Seventh Cleveland-Marshall Fund Lecture on Wednesday, November 5, and Thursday, November 6. All students and faculty are encouraged to attend. The main lecture is at 12:00 noon, Wednesday, and is entitled "Church-State Relations and Religious Convictions"



Kent Greenawalt received his A.B. with honors in 1958 from Swarthmore College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa; his B. Phil. (in Political Philosophy) from Oxford University in 1960; and his LL.B. in 1963 from Columbia University School of Law where he was Editor in Chief of the Law Review. After clerking for Justice John M. Harlan he was Special Assistant to the Assistant Administrator for Development Finance and Private Enterprise, Agency for International Development in 1964-65. In 1965 he was appointed to the faculty of Columbia University School of Law, where he has held his present named chair since 1979, Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence.

Professor Greenawalt served as Deputy Solicitor General in the United States Department of Justice in 1971-72; Visiting Fellow, Clare Hall and Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University 1972-73; and Visiting Fellow, All Souls College, Oxford University 1978-79. He has also been a Visiting Professor at Stanford Law School; Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary; Northwestern Law School; and Princeton University.

Professor Greenawalt delivered the Cutler lecture in 1981 at Marshall-Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary; the Sibley lecture in 1984 at the University of Georgia School of Law; the Cooley lectures in March 1986 at the University of Michigan Law School; and the Pope John XXIII lecture in April 1986 at the Columbus School of Law, Catholic University. He has served as the Chief Reporter for revision and preparation for publication of the Commentary of the Model Penal Code, American Law Institute. He is a member of the American Law Institute, The American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Society of Legal and Political Philosophy. The author of numerous law review articles, his most recent books include: *Conflicts of Law and Morality* (Oxford University Press, 1987) and *Discrimination and Reverse Discrimination* (Alfred Knopf, 1983).

Mandatory Drug Screening

continued from page 4

substance abuse is legal, but the jury is still out. Drs. Muczyk and Heshizer admit there is nothing explicit in the U.S. Constitution, the constitutions of the various states, in statutes, and in case law that would make such screening illegal.

"One must be mindful, however, that the case law is silent on the subject because the issue has yet to be adequately tested in the courts," they said.

A number of cases on precisely this issue are now pending before the courts. So far, the courts have generally upheld the employer's right to require medical tests to determine the presence of drugs and alcohol in an employee's body. Challenges based on three Constitutional amendments—fourth (privacy), fifth (self-incrimination), and 14th (due process)—have been decided in favor of the employer.

However, the cases have been based on very specific sets of circumstances, such as transit system drivers who by using drugs could endanger their passengers.

Blanket or random screening of all employees or job applicants could be another matter entirely, say the authors. For instance, federal arbitrators haven't gone along with such plans.

"It is clear from the limited number of arbitration cases on this issue that arbitrators reject blanket or random medical screening for controlled substance usage," Drs. Heshizer and Muczyk said.

Whether or not the issue of drug testing is covered by a collective bargaining agreement is also important.

"Recently, a railroad company began a new policy of testing employees with a breathalyzer for on-the-job intoxication. The union objected because there was no mention of such testing in the contract. The judge concurred with the union..."

Mandatory drug testing raises a number of constitutional issues.

"When a law enforcement agent searches someone's house, that agent needs a search warrant, and is required to look for something specific," the authors said. "Screening for controlled substance abuse, on the other hand, involves 'searching' a person's body on a general basis; and the person conducting the search is not even a duly appointed law enforcement official.

"How long will the courts permit such a paradox before applying Fourth Amendment protections against illegal search and seizure to controlled substance testing?"

In order to obtain a search warrant, a law enforcement officer must show reasonable cause. Judges are likely to apply that same standard to drug testing: unless the employer has some reasonable cause, courts appear unlikely to support mandatory testing or the employment decisions based on such testing.

Legally, there are three main issues associated with drug testing: the definition of a controlled substance; how long trace amounts stay in the system; and how accurate the tests are.

"One study of 13 laboratories by the federal Centers for Disease Control showed an error rate of up to 66 percent," Drs. Heshizer and Muczyk said.

The two CSU experts point out, "The major reason for an inadequate nexus between performance and rewards is the inability of many organizations to accurately measure differences in performance. Designing, implementing, and maintaining sound performance evaluation systems requires time, continuous effort, and money—a price that many organizations are unwilling to pay."

Alumni News: J. Norman Stark, Esq.

by Debbie Gibula

Alumni News is a new feature of The Gavel designed to introduce present C-M law students to C-M students of the past and to demonstrate Cleveland-Marshall's influential contribution to the legal community. The first feature presents C-M alumni J. Norman Stark who is actively practicing law in downtown Cleveland. His work includes general practice, trials, construction law, construction claims, construction contracts, collections, personal injury, malpractice, wrongful death and worker's compensation. In addition to being an attorney, Stark is a Registered Architect (AIA), (NCARB), Registered Landscape Architect, Planner and Senior Appraiser (ASA) of the American Society of Appraisers.

Prior to his graduation from Cleveland-Marshall in 1970, Mr. Stark worked as an architect for construction firms having the opportunity to work as house council in the designing of the original Budget Inns of America located in Lafayette and Indianapolis, Indiana. After over ten years of drafting building plans, Stark decided to expand his drafting abilities to include motions, memorandums and complaints. While he was a student at Cleveland-Marshall Stark was actively involved as a Staff member and Editor of The Gavel. A few years after his graduation in 1970 Stark reopened his old architectural practice and turned it into his new law office. Starting with nothing but two books on Civil Procedure and notable amounts of fortitude, Stark began by purchasing Ohio's Revised Code and a typewriter. Now, he was ready for business. Nearly fourteen years later J. Norman Stark is going stronger than ever, leaving his stamp on both the legal and educational communities.

Stark has been involved in many projects during his law career, including his collaboration with M.C.D. Stark on several articles. Some titles include the *New OSHA Standards Affect Employers, Employees and Independent Contractors*, (Printing Journal, June 1986); *Employees' Right to Know*, (Management Solutions, July 1986); *Mechanic's Liens — Ohio*, (Ohio State Bar Association Report, July 1985); as well as, a three part series for the monthly magazine, The Construc-

tion Specifier entitled: *Products Liability — Negligence in the Construction Process; The Warranty and Beyond; and Reviewing Negligence and Defense*. Stark is also noted for his Construction Claims Investigation Worklist which is a working outline guide that aids in the structuring of an entire legal premise supported by complete, documented information and sources.

Additionally, as a result of his interest in Construction Law, Mr. Stark has contributed to higher education by speaking at seminars in various cities throughout Ohio and the country including Las Vegas, South Carolina, Wisconsin and also Toronto. For the past five years Stark has been invited to speak at the University of Wisconsin's Annual Seminar on Construction, Contracts and Specifications.

Stark has also just recently made the front page of the Plain Dealer when his client was awarded an amazing 2.1 million dollars in a wrongful death suit against the City of Parma and a motorist. Jurors ordered each to pay the victims family \$1,050,000. The suit was based on the fact that the flashing school zone lights were not flashing when the students went to school. Stark was

commended by Common Pleas Judge Donald C. Nugent on his efforts to settle the case out of court. The City of Parma refused to participate in any meaningful settlement discussions and made a mockery of the negotiations, offering such amounts like



J. Norman Stark, Esq.

\$1,000 to \$1. Stark's offer to settle at \$85,000 was rejected. Interestingly, because of Parma's disinterest in serious settlement, the court ordered a 10% pre-judgment interest penalty to the jury's award under a state law that allows such action if the judge determines the losing party did not make a good-faith effort to settle a suit before trial.

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noon or night. Daily Specials
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THE GAVEL

Res Pedens

Visiting Scholars to Lecture

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law will play host to three noted legal authorities this academic year as part of its Visiting Scholars Program. They are R. Kent Greenawalt, a professor at the Columbia University School of Law; Shirley S. Abrahamson, a justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court; and Mark V. Tushnet, a professor at the Georgetown University Law Center.

The Cleveland-Marshall Fund Lectures, which are free and open to the public, are in the Moot Court Room of the CSU Law Building at East 18th Street and Euclid Avenue. All three lectures are at noon.

The lecture topics and their dates are:

R. Kent Greenawalt — "Church-State Relations and Religious Convictions" — Wednesday, November 5. R. Kent Greenawalt served as Deputy Solicitor General for the U.S. Department of Justice in 1971-72. He has been a visiting fellow at Cambridge and Oxford Universities in England and a visiting professor at Stan-

ford Law School, the College of William and Mary, Northwestern Law School, and Princeton University. He has been on the law faculty at Columbia since 1965.

Shirley S. Abrahamson — "The Original Understanding" — Thursday, February 19. Abrahamson was appointed to the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1976 and was elected to a 10-year term three years later. Previously she was a professor at the University of Wisconsin Law School. She earned her law degree from Indiana University and her doctor of laws degree from Wisconsin.

Mark V. Tushnet — "A Revisionist History of the Supreme Court" — Thursday, April 9. Tushnet joined the law faculty at Georgetown in 1982. Previously he was on the law faculties at the University of Texas and the University of Wisconsin.

For more information on lectures, call 687-2354.

Fall Film Fare at CSU

November 14 — *The Laughmaker* (1962) and *What's Up, Tiger Lily?* (1966) — "Laughmaker" is a television pilot by Woody Allen that never aired publicly. Alan Alda and Louise Lasser

are among the members of a Greenwich Village troupe of improvisational actors whose life ambition is to appear on the Ed Sullivan Show. In "Tiger Lily", Allen lays an all-new incongruously wacky English soundtrack over a well-filmed but idiotic Japanese spy thriller. The off-the-wall Allen dialog has Japanese Police Inspector Moskewitz trying to recapture the recipe for the world's greatest egg salad from the evil weevil who has filched it. *Lovin' Spoonful* gives the Allen classic solid musical support.

November 21 — *The 39 Steps* (British 1935) and *Notorious* (1946) — The steps, now more than a half-century old, may be getting a bit creekly but the Alfred Hitchcock directorial magic carries the day. Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll are evergreen in their roles. Ingrid Bergman is Hitchcock's notorious lady whose job it is to help collar a Nazi renegade in Rio. Cary Grant, as her contact, provides the romance while Claude Rains and Louis Calhern add to the suspense.

Alumni News

continued from page 9

In addition to his efforts to influence education, Stark was co-author and featured principal of "ON THE DOTTED LINE — A CAPSULE LOOK AT LAW," which broadcasted daily for the past three years on WCLV-FM Radio, Cleveland, 95.5. The program consisted of short vignettes involving such daily incidents like golfing accidents, dry cleaners negligence, jury duty, change of venue, power of attorney, bankruptcy, and the list goes on. Stark's purpose for the program was to promote the legal profession in the community as a public service.

Stark attributes his success in the profession to his willingness to go the extra mile for his clients. There is no sacrifice that is too great to make. Stark's advice to prospective attorneys is to do the absolute best job possible for each client. He stated that there is no substitution for being prepared, and for knowing the answer to every possible question. There is more to practice than courts and pleadings, the key is knowing how to deal with people.

Join the Sunday Lunch Bunch Italian Style

Enjoy a Delicious
Homemade Cheese
Pizza
OR
Zesty Italian
Spaghetti Dinner
with meatballs



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PITCHER
OF BEER

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FRIENDS!!!**

Sundays 12-7pm

CLEVELAND'S
Rascal House
ENTERTAINMENT
CENTER
Euclid Ave. at East 21st St.

NIGHTLINE

Well, the results are in and it appears as if the Night Students want everything that their daytime counterparts do, just on a smaller scale! The survey forms which you completed and returned to the SBA indicated that there is a demand for programs of professional, academic, and social natures. In response to these suggestions, a Halloween Social was held on Thursday, October 30, in the lunchroom. The crowd really enjoyed themselves, with the combination of the end of another school week and the approaching holiday. Also, the SBA's Special Projects Committee is planning a lecture series for the Evening Division; attendance will be by RSVP to the SBA so that they can adequately plan for the event. The speaker will be either a prominent local attorney or member of the ABA National Field Staff. Finally, the SBA has been in contact with the Placement Office regarding hours and services for Night Students. On that note, Placement Director Pam Lombardi informed this reporter that the Main Campus offers a video-taping service for students to use before in-



terviews. This will give you an accurate picture of what image you portray in an interview — an invaluable tool for any student.

These are just some of the events and programs that are being offered for the Evening Division. The SBA will act on any requests or suggestions that you offer. If no one is in the SBA office, use one of the SBA Senators for the Evening Division. They are:

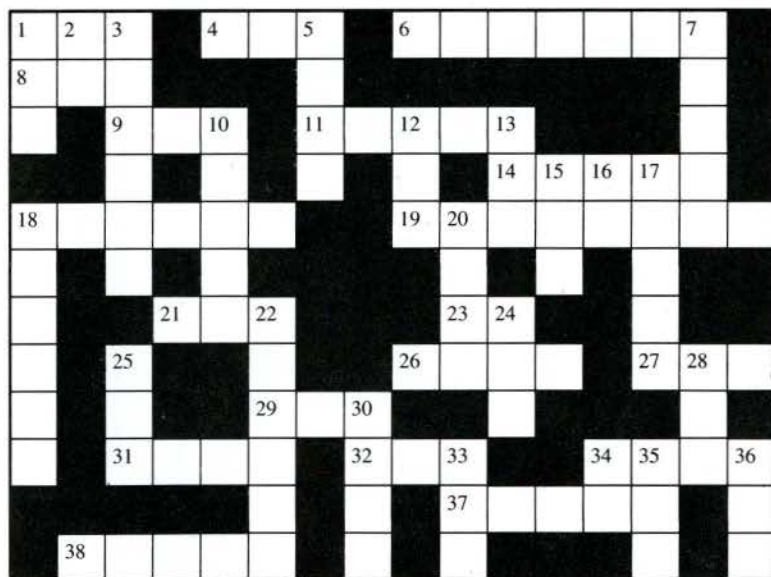
First Year "Chuck" Ruiz-Bueno and Jim Schumacher

Second Year Dea Character-Floyd and Connie Kellon
Third Year Jocelyn Conwell and Kathleen Donnelly
Fourth Year Laura Palinkas and Sheila Reinhard

If you have a suggestion or *any* problems, please contact one of these Senators. They were elected by *you* to use to help solve your problems; if you do not tell the SBA what the problem or suggestion is, they will never know.

Also, keep an eye on the Night Student activities via the special area on the bulletin board above the coffee table in the lunchroom. This will display the events, programs, services, and news of particular interest to you. If you have news which you think is of importance to the Evening Division, drop a note off at the SBA or Gavel offices, at LB 28 and 24 respectively.

Finally, for all interested night students, Howard Rossen, director of the Ohio Bar Review will be coming to speak on the topic of "How to study for and take law school exams." This lecture, sponsored by Phi Alpha Delta, is scheduled for Tuesday, November 18, at the noon lunch hour so as to include all students.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Across

1. The taxing people
4. Free on Board
6. Unlawful
8. Mens _____
9. Judge ignores jury verdict
11. below, under, beneath
14. All income
18. Opposite of patent
19. Knowingly
21. Securities Exchange Commission
23. District of Columbia
25. Contract
26. One who inherits
27. Nemo _____ qui non habet (He who hath not cannot give)
29. _____ Stirpes
31. Rule _____
32. Commercial Law
34. Type of Property
37. Court _____
38. Above

Down

1. Retirement Exclusion
2. In the matter of
3. Competency
5. Pay for release
7. Rent
10. Similar to jurisdiction
12. Free Alongside
13. After deductions
15. Subject matter of trust or will
16. Case directly _____ point
17. Truth comes out on this
18. Grants a lease
20. Internal Revenue _____
22. Per _____ / share and share alike
24. Price includes cost of goods, insurance, and freight to destination.
25. Next of _____
28. American Bar Association
30. _____ of Law
33. Collect on Delivery
34. In _____ Gerkes
35. Mistake
36. That which is laid down, ordained or established

By Michelle Tischer

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competition
by the
buns"**



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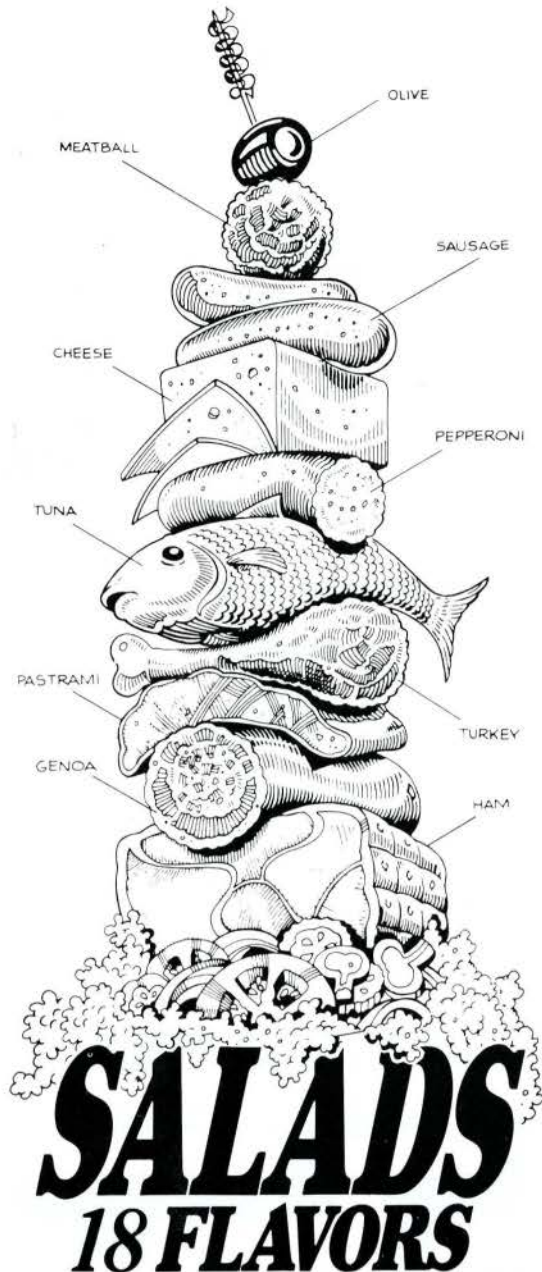
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