Students give mixed reactions to library's atrium decorations

'I have never pretended to understand art and this fits perfectly,' says one

Compiled by Eileen Sutker
STAFF EDITOR

C-M students have given The Gavel an earful on the new law-related quotations lining the library atrium walls. Some quotations of their own:

• "The wall is eye-catching and different. The colors really stand out." ["It's very modern and relevant to our studies."

• "I never noticed it." ["I hate it. The place was nice and clean looking; this looks like it was just thrown up there." ["They seem as if they'd be nice to read, but I've never learned Chinese." ["It's nice, and everybody I've talked to likes it. We like the constant improvements." ["Pictures of the chief justices would have been more appropriate." ["I have never pretended to understand art and this fits perfectly." ["Talk about permanent graffiti."

For discussion on the creators of the new library artwork, see the regular column by Dean Steven Steinlass, page 2.

Looking past the portrait

The storied career of Mary Grossman, C-M alumna and pioneering judge

By Jeanine Fisher
STAFF WRITER

March is Women's History Month and C-M has its share of accomplished women alumni. Judge Mary Grossman, an alumna elected to the Cleveland municipal bench in 1923, became the first elected female municipal judge in the country. A portrait of Judge Grossman hangs in the entrance lobby of the law library, a gift from the Garver family. A friend visiting the law school recognized the portrait from his childhood; his recollections led me to Grossman's niece, Edith Garver, who graciously invited me to her home for discussion.

Mary Grossman, a 1912 graduate and the first elected female municipal judge in the country.
Opposing a statute unfair to political associations, I took my conviction all the way to the Ohio Supreme Court

By Donald Lesiak

I was then and I currently am corresponding secretary of PAI, and in this capacity I wrote the solicitory letters to candidates, which were approved by PAI President Edward J. Wojniak. After the complaint was filed with the Ethics Commission, Wojniak found a volunteer attorney to represent PAI by mail and I attended the hearing in Columbus with my attorney. And I was convicted of an administrative violation (carrying no criminal penalty) of the revised code. PAI accepted conviction without appeal, I decided to defend myself and I hired another attorney, who happened to be the former legal counsel for the Ethics Commission. We lost the appeal in Franklin County common pleas court, its appeal of courts, and the Ohio Supreme Court. We are now attempting to lobby the General Assembly in Columbus for a change in the elections statute, which in my view is overbroad.

If you compare this Ohio elections law to federal elections law and current methods of political fundraising for federal offices, the differences are striking. Though mine was a grain-of-sand problem, I hope its effects will improve the way funds are raised nationally for federal elections in the near future, and open up legal ways for Ohio's political organizations, like PAI, to raise enough funds to be politically effective.

Inspiring library art traces rule of law

My elections-law ambush

By Donald Lesiak

Throughout the month of February, the Cleveland State University Black Studies Program has been exhibiting "Black Art from Prison," a collection of works from men who are incarcerated at Grafton Correctional Institution.

The exhibit is a collaboration between the CSU Black Studies Program, the East End Neighborhood House, the National African American Male Collaboration, the CSU Prison Media Literacy Project at Grafton Correctional Institution, the North East Pre-Release for Women and the CSU Art Gallery.

All events are free and will take place in CSU's African American Cultural Center in room 103 of University Center, 2121 Euclid Avenue.

On Friday, Feb. 19 at 6:30 p.m., as part of the Black Community Film Festival, there will be a screening of "Slave-Born Injustice," a documentary on the making of a theatrical production by inmates in Grafton. The producers will be present to talk about the making of the documentary and advertising for candidate endorsements. This has changed, though it is unknown to what extent, since June 1996, when a court of appeals candidate reported PAI's and my solicitation of funds to the Ohio Elections Commission as a violation of the Ohio Revised Code.

The candidate, Republican Carl Camory, filed the complaint against PAI and me personally. The Free Times reported in a recent article that the encounter began which depicted the dispute was actually between Camory and John Anthony, then-president of another political association in town, the Cosmopolitan Democratic League of Cuyahoga County. It was reported to have occurred in June 1996 in the hallway outside the Alliance of Poles Hall, before a candidates' night forum.

Camory later refuted that allegation in a letter to the Free Times, stating "Mr. Lesiak was the first person from Polish Americans, Inc., who contacted me about the election law problem, when I fixed and mailed a letter to him 11 days before the meeting."

The Dean's Column

"Black Art from Prison" continues with inmate documentary

Inspirating library art traces rule of law

By Steven H. Steinglass

I hope all of you will take time to appreciate the two new art installations in the law library. Both were funded through grants from the Ohio General Assembly's Permanent for Art Program. Through this program, one percent of the money funded for public buildings is designated for artwork. In the case of the C-M law library, a national and a local artist competed for commissions to create works of art that reflect the historical development of the rule of law in past civilizations and in our own country.

Washington, D.C., sculptor Jim Sashin and Cleveland ceramist Angelica Pozo were selected for the projects.

Sashin's 16 bronze manuscript plates trace the emergence of a system of law from the earliest cultures, beginning with the sixth century B.C. laws of Solon and ending with Supreme Court decisions from the 19th and 20th centuries. The plates encircle the second-floor rotunda and, in bright sunlight, cast a reflected image in the library's main floor. Sanborn also erected the sculpture on E. 18th Street outside CSU's new business building.

Called by the Washington Post "Washington's premier sculptor," Sashin has created installations worldwide. Archeological and geological references are his trademarks and, in the case of the C-M plates, a reverence for human history.

On the southeast wall of the law library's reading room, Pozo has erected a large collage of ceramic tiles, each imprinted with excerpts from 40 federal statutes, including the Homestead Act of 1862, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The tiles are installed in three large panels—18 feet wide and two 12-feet wide—and spell out the word law in giant letters through the sign of contrasting shades of dark and lighter colored tiles. "I decided I wanted this piece to represent how law is often a system of interpretation of facts and precedents and can't always be based on clear-cut black or white," Pozo said.

When Pozo decided on federal statutes as her text, the library's reference staff, especially Laura Ray, compiled a list of significant statutes. We are very pleased for our students to be surrounded by these inspiring reminders of our past history and our present responsibility to preserve a system of justice based on the rule of law. At the hearing, PAI and I were convicted of an administrative violation (carrying no criminal penalty) of the revised code. PAI accepted conviction without appeal, I decided to defend myself and I hired another attorney, who happened to be the former legal counsel for the Ethics Commission. We lost the appeal in Franklin County common pleas court, its appeal of courts, and the Ohio Supreme Court.

For additional information, students are encouraged to contact the Black Studies Office at 216-687-3655.

From a News Release

Page 2

February 1999

THE GAVEL
Deadline for graduation applications
Graduation applications must be submitted by March 1.

Additional lodgings for bar-takers
Make your hotel reservations for the Ohio bar exam (for the Feb-
uary and July exams). The list below includes hotels in addition to
those published in the previous issue. Hotels in the Columbus area
are as follows (area code 614 unless noted):
• Adams Mark: 228-5050
• Bargaintel: 436-0800
• Clarion Motor Inn: 228-6311
• Doubletree Hotel: 228-4600
• Hilton Inn: 436-0700
• Holiday Inn: (800) HOLIDAY
• Hyatt Regency: (800) 228-9000
• Imperial House: (800) 762-4712
• Marriott Court: 228-7300
• Radisson: (800) 333-3333
• Westin Hotel: (800) 228-3000

Barrister's Ball
Enjoy an evening of elegance and splendor at the
Terrace Club at Jacob's Field
Saturday, March 20, 1999
7:00pm - 12:00am
(Dinner served at 8:00pm)

Dinner • Dancing • Open Bar
Student & Guest Tickets $40 each
Purchase Deadline: March 6, 1999

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THE GAVEL
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Memo to the dean: publish professor evaluations

By Kristina King

This proposal entails compiling an average of all of the nu-
merical students' evaluations of professors for each type of class
that the professors have taught the previous semester. The aver-
age of evaluations will include the median and the mean for each
question posed, so when the word average was utilized pre-
viously and in the following explanation, it is being used gener-
ally. The averages would then be published in The Gavel for the
purpose of facilitating students in determining whether or not to
enroll in a particular class. Publishing the evaluations in this
manner would be beneficial to students and to the preservation
of C-M's academic excellence.

Benefits of publication

Besides student evaluations of professors aiding professors in
improving the quality of their classes, these evaluations serve
many other esteemed purposes. Evaluations of professors not only
serve as an open forum in which the voice of the student populous
is heard, but they also allow students to make informed decisions
about what classes in which to enroll. When students are given
averages of professor evaluations, students' decisions are
made more informed because they are given access to the evalua-
tions of the entire population of a particular class, instead of a jaded
synopsis of evaluations derived from personally asking only a
small sample of the class. Published students' evaluations of
professors are also valuable because they reward those profes-
sors who are excellent by encour-
aging student enrollment in their
classes, while they also serve to
inform students about professors whose classes are less desirable.
The abatement of enrollment in less desirable classes puts the
administration on notice that there possibly is a problem with a
particular professor, and in turn, the actions taken by the admin-
istration to remedy the problem contribute to the preservation
of C-M's academic excellence. Therefore, the publication of stu-
dents' evaluations of professors is a practice that benefits students
as well as the school as a whole.

The current system

The current C-M system utilizes
students' evaluations of professors to publish its students' evalua-
tions of professors not only for their classes, but also for the school
as a whole. The system C-M now utilizes to publish its students' evalua-
tions of professors defeats many of the purposes for which the
system is heard, but they also allow students
of the purposes for which the
administration on notice that
the voice of the student populous
is heard, but they also allow students
tions of professors defeats many
of the purposes for which the
administration on notice that
the voice of the student populous
is heard, but they also allow students
in the class. Few students are
likely to have the time or patience
for such a daunting task and,
therefore, all of the valued pur-
poses for having students' evalua-
tions of professors are likely to
be thwarted simply because the
current system of publication is
very inconvenient.

The new proposal

The new proposed system of
publication is very user-friendly,
and the old system could still
exist for record purposes. Under
the new system, averages for ev-
every class of type taught by every
professor will be published semi-
annually in The Gavel, before
fall and spring semesters. The averages of evaluations for the previous sum-
mer semester will be published
along with the fall evaluations,
and the old system of publication is
very inconvenient.

The new system

The new system of publication
will be simple and user-friendly.
Each professor's students will be asked
their opinions on their professors
in a particular class, instead of a jaded
synopsis of evaluations derived from
personally asking only a small sample of the class.

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A newspaper editor says there's more to Marshall than the degree on his wall. **By Brent Larkin**

**If law isn't in the cards**

Though rewarding, teaching legal writing as a profession not to be approached lightly

By Karin Mika

**LEGAL WRITING PROFESSOR**

• How and why did you decide to teach legal writing rather than practice law? Are there opportunities in that field?

As most of us know, life happens while we make other plans. I actually decided to attend law school in order to take a "breather" from serious study of literature and, initially, I planned only a brief stay. I kind of decided I wanted to teach legal writing the very first day of law school. After spending much of my life learning about something that few people cared about, I became enamored of the idea that there existed a job that enabled an individual to teach writing to students who were there because they wanted to be there. I also aspired to have the type of impact that my teacher (Deborah Klein) had on me.

Despite what I still consider to be a good educational background, it was not until after first-year legal writing that I truly understood that the components making for a good piece of writing were identifiable, and that good writing was accomplished through a lengthy, orderly process. Working in this field affords ample opportunity for involvement in the "real" practice of law, just not on a full-time basis, and usually not as the integral part in ongoing litigation. As far as opportunity, legal writing instruction appears to be a growing field, but for those who are not yet situated at a school, it would seem suited for those who crave a nomadic existence or can be extremely flexible. (The same holds true for those who aspire to be law school professors.)

Legal writing is an extremely labor intensive field and is not a springboard into other faculty-type positions. It is not a position for people uninterested in the rigor of legal practice, nor is it a position that people should "try" for a while to see if it suits them. First-year students will not appreciate the experimentation.

But not practicing law should not be mistaken for regret over my decision to pursue and obtain a degree from C-M. To the contrary, attending law school was the most rewarding educational experience of my life.

Law school teaches discipline. It teaches strategic thinking and reasoning. And it demands of its students an ability to conduct thorough and effective research. All these qualities can be major assets to persons in a variety of professions that are unrelated to the practice of law. And one of those professions is journalism.

As a reporter, a columnist and later an editor at the Plain Dealer, my C-M experience has served me well in all the ways I have used the resources available at C-M's law library. And of those, my C-M experience allowed me to meet and study under some instructors whose knowledge and legal wisdom I continue to rely upon in my role as a journalist.

The percentage of students who attend law school with the intention of eventually practicing law is undoubtedly well into the 90s, which is probably as it should be. But my experience tells me one needs practice law to benefit from the experience of studying law.

Now if only I could figure out a way to put all that "future interest" garbage to good use.

**EURO: World watches eagerly as new Euroland currency makes its entrance**

**CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1**

but for the currency in its new home, known now as Euroland (consisting of Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain).

Cooperation on such a currency venture as this is unprecedented, not only on the European continent, but in the entire world. Never have so many countries agreed to abandon their own currencies to adopt one all-encompassing monetary device. That is why the entire world is watching and waiting to see how the euro performs. It was traded officially for the first time on Jan. 4, and as shares were quoted in euros, stock and bond markets had high expectations. On Jan. 12, the euro exchange rate with the dollar was 1.1564, or $0.86 to the dollar. Today the euro exists in all forms except bills and coins. Consumers can already pay in euros using credit cards and checks, but each country's currency will continue to circulate until the actual money is introduced in 2002.

Lechowski is a part-time 2L and executive director of the French-American Chamber of Commerce of Northern Ohio.
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TRADITION: Unbeaten moot court team continues its streak of national domination

In last fall's John Marshall competition in Chicago, one C-M team took first among 27 teams from around the country, including Villanova, Boston University, Cardozo and Texas.

Their brief will be published in the John Marshall Journal of Computer and Information Law. The board achieved similar results at the National Moot Court Competition, Region VI, held in Lansing, Mich. In the semifinal round our respondent team of Quailich and Melissa Day faced our petitioner team of William Dawson, Patrick Holtz and Khara Singer. The petitioner team prevailed in what Faculty Advisor Stephen J. Werber said was the closest argument either team had. The petitioner team went on to defeat Ohio State in the final round. The Dawson-Holtz-Singer team received first-place team and brief awards. In addition, Dawson won the award for best advocate in the final round. The Day-Quailich team received the award for best respondent brief.

The C-M board will tote its two first-place team awards and three best-brief awards in the last two competitions, plus a 14-0 record against other law schools from across the nation, to its three competitions during the spring semester.

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Lunch Specials 11am-6pm
Dinner Specials 6pm-10pm
Since 1967 BEST VALUE IN CLEVELAND
1910 Euclid Avenue
GROSSMAN: First female municipal judge was a Marshall graduate, a tough jurist

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Edith, Edith's mother, and another one of her sisters have the right to send a gift in the room, chastising attorneys for many years. After Edith married, Mary was simply because she felt it was not proper to bring them from the room.

Grossman's nickname was "Hard-Boiled Mary," a name she may have earned simply because she was a woman in a man's world. She was just following the rules, always trying to avoid even the appearance of impropriety. When a group of lawyers sent her some wine for the Christmas holidays, she sent it back, offended that an attorney would even presume to have the right to send a gift to a judge. She kept a high level of decorum in her courtroom, chastising attorneys who dared to lean back in their chairs.

Her nickname and reputation in court did not carry over into her personal life. She was very close to the Garver family, having lived with her niece Edith, Edith's mother, and another one of her sisters for many years. After Edith married, Mary continued to live with her sisters and remained close to her, her husband and her two sons. One of Edith's sons, Jonathan Garver, was reluctant to part with the portrait of his great-uncle, and would only do so after a copy was made for his brother and himself. A. G. Warshawsky, Mary's close childhood friend, painted the original portrait. Jonathan also has the gavel Grossman used during her career which he treasures.

Grossman had a wonderful sense of humor, loved traveling and music, and was a big Indians fan. She was apparently a terrible driver. One Tuesday evening, when she came to pick up the Garver family for dinner, Edith found Garver didn't have many stories to tell about Mary's experiences in law school or on the bench. Mary never discussed school or cases at home because she felt it was not proper to bring them from the courtroom.

When Grossman finally left the bench in 1959 it was her time to retire. She traveled after retirement and died in 1977 at the age of 98. Her funeral was sparsely attended, partly because of blizzard-like weather, and partly because she had, in the words of the rabbi, "outlived her own funeral." Garver said, "One lives on in memories created, and through one's family and friends. Mary created some wonderful memories."
When responsibility fails

I AM NOT AS FAT AS I once was, but I still need to drop another 50 pounds. I've spent a lot of time dedicated to this effort over the past nine months, and in that time I have been able to reflect on the question: "How did I ever get this fat?"

The answer to this question came to me in a flash last night while I watched the evening news. The Answer, as I now refer to it, was provided to me by digesting the "lessons" that can be taken from two national news stories. Specifically, I found this Answer in the tobacco settlement and the lawsuits recently initiated by cities against gun manufacturers. It has a logic all its own.

The tobacco settlement has troubled me since the day the initial suits were announced. The major tobacco producers have agreed to pay billions of dollars to individual states to "compensate" them for the cost of providing Medicaid benefits to individuals with smoking-related diseases. Of course it seems to be fair: after all, the producers of harmful products should be held accountable. That's simply good public policy. Unfortunately, this misses the underlying points — namely, that the individual smoker continued to engage in the harmful activity, and more importantly, that the government has actively supported tobacco production. If tobacco is evil, let's outlaw it entirely. It does not make legal or logical sense to hold the producers accountable for harm if we are simultaneously going to subsidize their existence. Instead of eliminating Medicaid coverage for smokers, the states have sent the message that individuals in this country are no longer responsible for their own actions. It must be someone else’s fault. This is the first part of the Answer!

The next story that caught my attention was the recent announcement that a group of major U.S. cities are suing gun manufacturers to recover the costs of fighting gun-related crime. When do we move on to suing car manufacturers for the costs policing the streets and highways? When a product is produced legally, distributed legally, and purchased legally, how do we get to the point of liability when an individual uses that product in a criminal or negligent manner? Why isn't the individual responsible? The answer to this question is the second part of my Answer: money. Once it has been established that it must be someone else’s fault, the next step in modern America is to find out who has the most money and then to sue him. How is it that a ridiculous point in legal development is almost irrelevant? Maybe it was the '60s generation growing old, or perhaps the rise of the rainmaking ambulance chasers, or maybe it is happening because of an amoral White House. Regardless of causation, society has provided my Answer!

This brings me full-circle to my own waistline. I'm fat and it must be someone else’s fault. McDonald's, Domino’s, and Taco Bell have a lot of money. Hmm ... I ate a lot of junk food while I was in school. Someone had to design the food to make it fat-inducing. No, it was not the individual responsible. The answer is: money!

As long as the money’s there, Americans love to blame the other guy for their troubles — tobacco, gun makers and anyone else we can think of. Who's our next big target?

The many underlying shades of red

For the blind, color is a richer experience beneath its surface

By Gary Norman

What is color?

Is it the multiple hues of the infrared spectrum that people see in their daily lives? There are as many colors as there are names for them, but generally, they are mixtures of the three primary bands: red, green and blue.

For the sighted, color is merely a visual experience. Take a moment and close your eyes. Try to rethink the issue of color. Color is a different experience for the blind. It is not only a visual display, but it is also an association and externalization of the particular object.

A blind person does not see color, but senses it instead. Perhaps it is between the two poles of visual stimulation and sensory experience that the true definition of color lies. For example, the hue red is not merely a band of the spectrum; perhaps it is more a tangible thing. Red also exists as representing certain feelings or things in the world. Red is a "hot" color because of its association with fire. Red is associated with feelings of love. I think red would probably not exist as such if people didn't carry some feeling or thing associated with and externalized with the color.

Perhaps a different and more practical definition of the color lies in how it permits the association and externalization of the self with the environment. Without color the world would become inexplicable and unreal to the senses.

The Gavel

February 1999
Counterpoint: God in our government

Jefferson would be turning over in his grave if he knew that there are Americans devoid of compassion arising out of the disputes over Copa noise levels. He probably investigated the situation prior to writing the commentary, he would have learned and hopefully written between the operators of the Copa bar and tenants of Viking Hall.

We are disappointed that Norman used the power of the pen to wrongly accuse us. Rascal House does not possess the legal right to identify itself with any one religion. This is where God bless you.

My property law class had a mock argument. The issue was whether the student body belonged to the law building. As soon as they find the correct book I bought the wrong book. Because they ordered the wrong book I bought the wrong book. I had to wait in line to get a refund, and the new book was not in even though there were two copies. That meant I had to make a third trip to the bookstore and wait in line again to purchase the book. Barnes & Nobles makes enough money from law students that there should be a satellite store in the law building. I don't care if it's only open the first two weeks of the semester; they can have the stuff down here for us. Am I too lazy to trek to the bookstore? Damn right! Besides, I am too busy making three trips to get one book.

While I'm on the subject of services (and the lack thereof), I might actually buy lunch more often if the university offered hot foods other than soup and hot dogs.

I've never had any problems dealing with the students at the law building. If only I never had to venture outside the law building! Thanks to some new blood pressure medicine and my new diaphragm, I have begun to lower my blood pressure.
What is law?

WINNER

Laws are rules that people have to follow to make a place safe and in order. A law starts as an idea and is written on paper as a bill. Then it is voted on by the Congress and if they say yes then it goes to the president and he decides if it should be a law. If the says no or vetoes it then it goes back to the Congress and they vote again but this time the Congress can say yes and the president has no choice but to make it a law. Then it is signed and becomes a law.

Douglas Fink

THAT'S THE QUESTION we posed to Mary Droescher's fifth-grade class at St. James Elementary School in Lakewood. As winners of The Gavel's first-annual "What is Law?" essay contest, sponsored by Cleveland attorneys Joseph Feighan and Dennis Butler, five students win $10 cash. We've reprinted their essays below, plus a few choice snippets from the honorable mentions:

WINNER

The law is the ultimate supervisor. It puts forth an effort to keep you from killing people, and setting houses on fire. These are some of the crimes the law can lock you up for. The law is strict and unforgiving to anyone that chooses to break it. Anyone stupid enough to break the law deserves the harsh punishment. The law can be your friend, who brings you justice, or your absolute foe for not letting you go.

Drew Smith

WINNER

Law is a rule or group of rules, that not one person, but everyone has to follow in an area to make a law work. If nobody followed the law then the world would be a very bad place to live. If there were no laws the earth would be carefree; and even if everyone would like to live carefree, this carefree means that everyone would start to hurt each other, or even themselves because there wouldn't be a law to tell them not to. So what is law? I just gave you four simple sentences what I think law is; but now I guess the real question is, What do you think law is, and will you follow it?

Lindsey Frear

HONORABLE MENTION:

there to keep people safe. . . If you do not follow a law. . . the punishment might be harsh or it might just be a year in jail.

Patrick Butler: "Laws help the countries that have laws."

Meaghan Dingman: "Laws can help us be safe and keep us off drugs."

Catherine Barath: "They prevent you from doing harmful things like drinking and driving."

Dan McGinnis: "Our world would be messed up and dirty if we didn't have laws."

WINNER

Law just a bunch of practically worthless rules that practically no one wants to follow. This is a problem, because the people who write these practically worthless rules want all of these practically worthless rules to be followed, even though they are practically worthless. I say practically, because only 16 are moronic. For example, I heard about someone who was thrown in prison for years for stealing a peanut. On the other hand, I heard about a man that got a speeding ticket but had no money, but was arrested anyways. While he was in jail, he had a heart attack and the law had to pay for it.

Mitzi Gray

WINNER

Laws are rules important, some are just to keep out of trouble or even save your own life, follow the laws.

Meaghan Dingman

WINNER

The Gavel wishes to thank Mary Droescher and her class for their input. Watch for next year's question, "What do lawyers do all day?"
Civilly appropriate

By Eileen Sutker
STAFF EDITOR

ACROSS
1. Things never change
10. The main entrance of the law school
12. football score
13. State to the east
15. To hear and decide
16. Alienated his birthright
18. Dwight Eisenhower
20. Am. tropical fiber
21. 26th letter
22. Harriet_ Eisenhower
24. Technetium
25. Fold and press
27. Not paid
28. Captive critic
29. After K
30. Pre X,Y,Z
31. Egyptian sun god
32. See 72A
33. Moror home
34. Protective boots
35. Past tense or part
36. Vowels, with 68A, 71A, 72A, & 11D
37. Short for 3D
38. Right to use property
39. Short for 3D
40. Frames for films
41. Fifth letter
42. FRCP 7 & 12
43. Birth control
44. 26th letter
45. Amend
46. Type of oil
47. Torch
48. See 18A
49. Roman math: ci-ic
50. And the rest
51. Knock out gas
52. Derisive
53. See 72A
54. See 11D
55. Not off
56. Mistaken judgment
57. Not gal
58. _ v. Guaranty Trust
59. Truckers radio
60. A forceful wrenching
61. 18th letter
62. AMA members
63. Sharp rise in slope
64. 2001 computer
65. Hawaiian verdana
66. 26th letter
67. Ireland
68. See 38A
69. A forceful wrenching
70. Don't pay
71. See 38A
72. See 38A
73. Mistaken judgment
74. See 13A
75. Not off
76. After pretrial or
77. After pretrial or
78. See 41A
79. Litigious
80. With 80A; _ v. Rudzewicz
81. wit or sword
82. See 13A
83. Calif. Wine valley
84. 11D
85. wit or sword
86. 11th letter
87. Increase in value
88. Not Jr.
89. Carry
90. Carry
91. magnificent
92. Civilly appropriate
93. Civilly appropriate
94. See 41A
95. Civilly appropriate
96. Civilly appropriate
97. Civilly appropriate
98. Civilly appropriate
99. Civilly appropriate
100. Civilly appropriate
101. Civilly appropriate

DOWM
1. __ Hussein
2. Football score
3. Slightly open
4. Birth control — 480
5. Interchange
6. Get ready to publish
7. Gr. outside; Not et cetera
8. Crumblies residues of combustion
9. To utterly repeledly
10. Selenium
11. See 38A
12. Fine stitches
13. Animal feet
14. Gold
15. Sleek
16. Subject for CWA
17. At top of the firm
18. Direction
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KEY TO RESTAURANT REVIEWS

PRICE
$ Under $5
$5 Over $5
Serving
$5 Let them pay
$5 Cut your next class
$5 Next door
$5 A pleasant meal
$5 A bike
$5 Great for the price
$5 What you pay for
$5 Just grab

Best corned beef, New York-style

By Lilas Merciecy
STAFF WRITER

I grew up in New York City.
My dad’s violin shop was just up the street from the Stage Delicatessen (the original Stage, when Max Asnas owned and operated it in the ‘50s), and a short walk from Wolf’s.

I know what a deli is. They serve, almost exclusively, corned beef. They employ disagreeable, ancient Jewish men as waiters. The occasional waitress is short, middle-aged and impatient, but will sometimes call you “Hon” or “Dear” (pronounced DEE-ab). She snags gum. They hide the white bread somewhere in case a tourist has the audacity to ask for it.

Downtown Cleveland just doesn’t have any of these. It does, however, have a very pleasant version of the genre. After being away from the Big Apple for more than 30 years, I’m willing to call them delis.

Johnnie’s, 1840 Euclid Ave. (216) 771-0096. Hours: 11 a.m.—7:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Until its recent move to Playhouse Square, Otto Moser’s had been a Cleveland institution in its former digs on a narrow side street between Euclid and Prospect. Not much except the location has changed. This is about as classic a deli as you can get downtown. The menu includes specialty sandwiches, which are a combination of classics and some innovative combinations of meats, cheeses and condiments, with names like “Fanny Brice,” “Al Jolson” and “Hotto Otto.” The deli sandwiches are standard fare, including the requisite corned beef. A selection of salads rounds out the regular menu, but the daily specials run from meatloaf to stew and are usually hearty and very good. Bar service is available. Take-out is available in person, by phone or by fax.

Barristers But ...

By Lilas Merciecy & E.M. Sutker
Our review course for the March 1999 administration of the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam (MPRE) will be held on Saturday, February 27, 1999 from 9am to 2pm.

To register for the review course, simply complete and submit a yellow BAR/BRI MPRE Review Course Application, along with the appropriate fee, to the BAR/BRI office. BAR/BRI MPRE Review Course Applications are available from the BAR/BRI table, a BAR/BRI student representative, and from the office in Columbus.

The MPRE is administered three times a year -- March, August and November, and applications to take the exam can obtained from the law school, the BAR/BRI table, and the office.

If you have any questions about our MPRE Review Course or our program in general, please call us at (800) 937-2778.