**Political forces focus on Medical Mart**

By Joe Fell

Whether you learned about it from your great-grandfather’s stories about his job at family gatherings or from first-hand observations during drives around the city, Cleveland’s industrial past is as much a part of the city’s culture as the Cuyahoga River or rock and roll. You can see it in the workmanlike, smash-mouth nature of the Browns’ defense, Steelyard Commons, the presence and power of unions, or the giant factories of industrial giants such as LTV Steel.

Now, due to globalization and a variety of other factors, many of these factories stand abandoned and silent, serving as giant, empty reminders of Cleveland’s glorious industrial history. However, despite what the naysayers may believe, Cleveland is a city with a bright future and a vast untapped potential of talent, ambition, and knowledge.

One area in which Cleveland has the potential to be a world leader is health care. Within a one mile span on Cleveland’s historic and recently refurbished Euclid Avenue lie two world-class health care institutions—The Cleveland Clinic and University Hospitals Case Medical Center. According to U.S. News and World Report, both of these powerhouse organizations rank in the top 10 of America’s Best Hospitals for various medical specialties.

One recently proposed development that brings out the stars to dress in their best black and white, formal attire.

Maurice Perdreau rejoices at Barrister’s Ball, proudly hoisting his award: “Most likely to keep his J.D. on a shelf and become a movie star.” In the background, revelers enjoy the most successful Ball in recent CM history. This year’s annual dinner called on attendees to dress in their best black and white, formal attire.

Barrister’s Ball brings out the stars

By Tara Chandler

As everyone now knows, Barrister’s Ball was a huge success. This year it was held downtown at the Marriott at Key Tower. There was record attendance, with every seat in the formal ballroom taken. Many Professors and alumni were also there.

Allison Taller and the SBA Officers dressed the event with a red carpet entrance to the ballroom and a Hollywood Boulevard walk of fame leading attendees to the main reception area where they were greeted with a favorite, the cocktail hour.

Dinner was served at 7:30 in the main ballroom, followed by one of the highlights of the event—the awards ceremony. This year attendees were allowed to vote for some interesting categories when purchasing their tickets.

Among the winners were Jay Paskan for “most likely to have their life made into an autobiography”, Kyle Lennen was awarded the “most likely to defend a serial killer” (yes, though some thought it was to “become,” it was in fact to defend); and Ashleigh Elesesser won for “most likely to be on a reality tv show”—among others. There were also some more, shall we say, serious awards, with The Gavel’s own Paul Deegan receiving a SBA Student Leadership Award, which was also awarded to Carrie Lewine and Kevin Kovach.

The staff member of the year award went to Jessica Mathewson, while Professor O’Neill won the Professor of the year award. Allison Taller and Dean Mearns also each gave a speech, with Dean Mearns offering a helpful tip to the students in offering: “No homework until Monday. Following dinner, the bars were reopened in the ballroom and everyone took to the floor for the first dance, set to Old Hollywood classical theme music.

Everyone seemed to enjoy the theme and formality of this black tie law prom. So much so that dancing continued well into the night, with the event not ending until around midnight.

**Ohio legislature moves on land bank bill**

By Kevin Kovach

While Congressional Democrats and Republicans bicker in Washington, D.C., their counterparts in Columbus have united to attack the foreclosure crisis head-on. In December, every local state senator and representative voted for Senate Bill 353, the Cuyahoga Land Bank Bill. The legislation passed the House and Senate by a vote of 122-6. Gov. Ted Strickland signed the bill into law on Friday, February 20, in a ceremony at the Levin College of Urban Affairs. It takes effect April 7.

Former Sen. Bob Spada (R-North Royalton), now a member of the State Employment Relations Board, introduced the bill, which he modeled after a similar initiative in Genesee County, Michigan. Flint, the Genesee County seat, has struggled since General Motors ceased operations there 20 years ago. But according to a Michigan State University study, Genesee County’s land bank has helped increase property values by $112 million since its inception.

The legislation authorizes Cuyahoga County to create a nonprofit county land revitalization corporation (CLRC). A CLRC can hire an executive director, and it requires a board of directors consisting of the county treasurer, two county commissioners, and two members of the office holders’ choosing.

The bill enables the county, through the CLRC, to assume ownership of real estate parcels that foreclose because of delinquent property taxes. Ohio already has a weaker land bank statute, Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5752. First passed in 1976, the statute permits a political subdivision like a county or municipality to take ownership of a parcel after it has foreclosed for delinquent property taxes and twice gone unclaimed at Sheriff’s Sale. Until well into the foreclosure crisis, few properties passed through Sheriff’s Sale twice. Those who purchased foreclosure parcels often failed to maintain them. This drove down surrounding property values and exacerbated decay.

Columbus, Cleveland, and Franklin County each operate land banks under the old statute. Columbus utilizes a “side-lot” program, through which it sells parcels to owner-occupants who own property near the land banked parcels, contingent upon a promise to keep the parcels in good condi-
The Dean's Her Column

The Dean’s Her Column

My most important responsibility as Dean is to help recruit outstanding people—bright, promising students; committed teachers and accomplished scholars; and dedicated staff. In this column, I would like to tell you a bit about our newest faculty—and two who will join us next year.

Carolyn Broering-Jacobs is the new Director of the Legal Writing, Research and Advocacy Program. She taught in the law school’s legal writing research and advocacy program from 2000 until 2005 and re-joined us in August 2008. Professor Broering-Jacobs’s undergraduate degree is from Notre Dame. Her law degree, summa cum laude, is from Ohio State. She was Executive Editor of the OHIO STATE LAW JOURNAL. Following her law school graduation, she clerked for the Honorable Sam H. Bell of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. From 1996 to 2000, she was a litigation associate in the Cleveland office of Baker & Hostetler. In addition to her administrative responsibilities, she teaches several courses in the legal writing curriculum.

Matthew W. Green Jr. is a new Assistant Professor of Law. His undergraduate degree is from the University of Maryland. His law degree, magna cum laude, is from the University of Virginia. In 1996, he clerked for the Honorable Marietta M. Blane-Rich on the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. He then clerked for the Honorable Richard A. Matsch of the United States District Court for the District of Colorado. In 2000, he joined our law school faculty.

Kristina L. Niedringhaus is the new Director of the Law Library and an Associate Professor of Law. Her undergraduate degree, with honors, is from Washington University. Her law degree is from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and her MA in Information Science and Learning Technologies is from the University of Missouri-Columbia. Before joining our law school, Professor Niedringhaus was Associate Dean of Information Resources and Technology and an Associate Professor of Law at the Phoenix School of Law.

I am delighted that these four new professors and administrators have joined our faculty. And now our two additional professors will join us.

In August, Josephine S. Noble will also become the newest member of our Legal Writing, Research and Advocacy Program. Her undergraduate degree is from Harvard University, and her law degree is from the University of Buffalo. During law school, she was Publications Editor of the BUFFALO LAW REVIEW. As member of the Buffalo Moot Court Board, she competed nationally and was the recipient of the Marie Nesbit Prize for Academic Achievement and Professional Promise. Following law school, she clerked for the Honorable H. Kenneth Schroeder Jr. of the United States District Court of the Western District of New York and then joined the Cleveland office of Jones Day.

Jonathan Witmer-Rich will also join us in August. He is a graduate of Goshen College and a magna cum laude graduate of the University of Michigan Law School, where he was an Associate Editor of the MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW. Professor Witmer-Rich clerked for the Honorable M. Blaine Michael on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and for the Honorable Joseph P. Goodwin of the United States District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia.

By Geoffrey Mearns

New faculty and staff improves C-M

By Karen Mika

Legal Writing Professor

Do you believe that perpetual access to technology causes law students to work differently (and perhaps not as well) as previous law students? I think perpetual access to technology has caused life to change for all of us, and the changes are both good and bad. For instance, I do believe that students doing research in what they had to physically acquire a book from the library, copy each page of a case by hand, or may be spread out the books on a table before reading them later, before for a less hurried (and therefore, more in depth) way of doing legal research and understanding the sources. Hand drafting and the use of typewriters probably made for more care when writing from the start. (The last thing one wanted to do was to make a mistake and start typing the case over again.) Speed, cutting and pasting, and the overwhelming amount of information available in a minute by minute often causes carelessness and skipping of some of the necessary steps for truly mastering a skill. By the same token, laws, lawsuits, available research materials, methods of communication, and even causes of actions themselves have expanded exponentially. Thus, there is a need to be able to navigate through this material with haste, produce documents quickly, and respond to clients/bosses the minute contact is made. With only 24 hours in a day, there is little time to be able to do it all as well as anyone might like. Most students who have come to my class do not usually see that I work with two computers, and you would find something similar almost any time I am at home. I am a perpetual multi-tasker and am rarely without a computer logged onto the internet. The internet is such a tremendous resource that, when watching a movie, I can look up all of the previous movies that the actors/actresses have been in, figure out the best airfares for my next trip, check the hours of the veterinarian, watch the video about law student experiences as a metaphor for the class, and catch all the important news on the front page of the Wall Street Journal for Cleveland. The trade-off is that if I were to “take a quiz on what happened in the movie, I would probably only get a ‘C.’” So really what must be looked at is not whether technology has caused a change in the way we work (it has) but whether the detriments of the change can be mitigated by common sense. My younger daughter claims that she can’t do any homework well even when she’s logged onto Instant Messenger and text messaging incessantly. Surprise; she can’t. No one can, and if I were watching a movie for comprehension, I wouldn’t have the computer on either. Law students are as good or better than previous students, but technology must be utilized beneficially with an understanding that it can result in deficienct learning as opposed to enhancing it.

Medical Mart

The idea of building a medically-related facility of this nature has been percolating in the minds of civic planners since the 1980’s, but no official action occurred until 2005, when Cuyahoga County Commissioner Tim Hagan had a conversation with Christopher George Kennedy, the President of Merchandise Mart Properties, the company that will manage the proposed facility in Cleveland. (In case you saw his last name and became curious, yes, Christopher George Kennedy is related to “those” Kennedy’s; he is the nephew of Sen. Ted Kennedy and President John F. Kennedy.) Unfortunately, progress on the proposed facility has not been as rapid as many Clevelanders have hoped. However, civic leaders such as Cuyahoga County Commissioner Peter Lawson Jones continue to insist that the facility will still be built, and civic leaders, such as Mayor Frank Jackson and Cleveland City Councilman Michael Polensek, have been visibly encouraging all parties involved to finalize the deal before another city gets the facility. Cuyahoga County’s voters have done their part, though, approving an increase in the sales tax in 2007 that has raised approximately $60 million for the project.

By Karen Mika

Legal Writing Professor

Speed, cutting and pasting, and the overwhelming amount of information available in a minute by minute often causes carelessness and skipping of some of the necessary steps for truly mastering a skill. By the same token, laws, lawsuits, available research materials, methods of communication, and even causes of actions themselves have expanded exponentially. Thus, there is a need to be able to navigate through this material with haste, produce documents quickly, and respond to clients/bosses the minute contact is made. With only 24 hours in a day, there is little time to be able to do it all as well as anyone might like. Most students who have come to my class do not usually see that I work with two computers, and you would find something similar almost any time I am at home. I am a perpetual multi-tasker and am rarely without a computer logged onto the internet. The internet is such a tremendous resource that, when watching a movie, I can look up all of the previous movies that the actors/actresses have been in, figure out the best airfares for my next trip, check the hours of the veterinarian, watch the video about law student experiences as a metaphor for the class, and catch all the important news on the front page of the Wall Street Journal for Cleveland. The trade-off is that if I were to “take a quiz on what happened in the movie, I would probably only get a ‘C.’” So really what must be looked at is not whether technology has caused a change in the way we work (it has) but whether the detriments of the change can be mitigated by common sense. My younger daughter claims that she can’t do any homework well even when she’s logged onto Instant Messenger and text messaging incessantly. Surprise; she can’t. No one can, and if I were watching a movie for comprehension, I wouldn’t have the computer on either. Law students are as good or better than previous students, but technology must be utilized beneficially with an understanding that it can result in deficient learning as opposed to enhancing it.

Medical Mart

"Continued from Page 1:

The Cuyahoga County Commissioners would like the facility to be built at the site of the current Cleveland Convention Center, while Forest City, another Cleveland-area developer, would like it built behind Tower City. In spite of the discouraging political wrangling, all readers who care about Cleveland’s economy and dream of even brighter days for our great city should maintain hope that all parties involved can resolve their differences and move forward with the project. Cuyahoga County officials believe that this project will bring 300,000 visitors to Cleveland each year, inject over $300 million into Northeast Ohio’s economy, and attract a large number of medical trade shows every year.

Needless to say, this project has the potential to bring excitement and revenue to a city ravaged by foreclosures and the drag of this economic downturn. Cuyahoga County’s voters have done their part, though, approving an increase in the sales tax in 2007 that has raised approximately $60 million for the project.

However, questions still remain as to who will bear the costs of this project—Merchandise Mart Properties or local government. Another area of controversy is the site on which the Medical Mart will be built; the Cuyahoga County Commissioners would like the facility to be built at the site of the current Cleveland Convention Center, while Forest City, another Cleveland-area developer, would like it built behind Tower City.
Land bank—continued from Page 1

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The Business Law Association (BLA) invited students to partake in a roundtable discussion on Thursday, February 19, which hosted three individuals who spoke about their successful careers outside of the law firm.

Since “the mission of the BLA is to expose students to the relationship between business and the law, as each one directly impacts the other,” BLA wanted to give students hope in a tough economic climate.

BLA President, David Moore stated, “law firms are conducting record layoffs, rescinding offer agreements, and curtailting summer associate programs, and law students everywhere are having a difficult time finding any opportunity. They are now forced to explore all of their options.”

As a result of this, “BLA wanted to not only expose students to alternative opportunities, but to introduce them to individuals who have done so,” Moore said.

The speakers elaborated on what they do with their J.D.s outside the realm of practicing in a law firm.

Thomas Fitzpatrick talked about working at the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland as a Policy Analyst. He said that he likes the academic aspects of his job and enjoys the “work life” which he thinks is better than at law firms. Fitzpatrick said that his job is different in that it entails about “30-50%” reviewing legislation and 50-70% scholarly writing.

He said that he has more choice in the work he does and works under broad parameters but the pay is slightly lower and there is not much demand for policy analysts. However, Fitzpatrick is not worried about layoffs at the “Fed.”

Kate McManus detailed her position at Developer’s Diversified as a Lease Negotiator and stated the importance of finding where to fit in best. Pamela Johnson also spoke about her position as Counsel for The Sherwin Williams Company. Both talked about finding the right industry and exploring ideas you may not have considered, such as “go green industries.”

The three speakers offered attendees interesting perspectives and gave some advice: 1) don’t over-specialize 2) “get networking” and 3) use everything you have as a resource.

The speakers highlighted the importance of networking as the most important tool to be used for landing a job. “Most people get jobs by knowing someone,” Fitzpatrick said.

When asked what BLA plans to do in the near future, Moore said, “we are currently in discussions with an attorney who is counsel for an international manufacturing company to speak in April. Specifically addressing implications of new regulations on manufacturers as well as discussing aspects of international corporate law.”

Moore also noted, “additionally, we are arranging for an attorney who specializes in small business litigation to address antitrust concerns and real estate valuation considerations for small businesses.”

The Business Law Association is a relatively new organization at C-M and encourages all students who are interested in business law to get involved with the club.

For more information, contact David Moore at david.l.moore@law.csuohio.edu.
The Political Broadside
To the Employer Free Choice Act

By George Sakellakis
CONSERVATIVE GAVEL COLUMNIST

Enter the language of the new big government model of the United States, one that has been honing its masterful skills of trickery by converting English into an Orwellian-like language. It’s a regime of misguided confusion, empty words, and a hypocritically-instilled suspension of disbelief to convince people of things that just shouldn’t be convincing. No means “yes”; fascism dubbed “fairness;” and legislation that renounces the rights of workers is called the “Employee Free Choice Act.”

The EFCA amends the NLRA in three major ways. First, it provides for stiff penalties for employers who violate the provisions of the Act; employers and employees don’t come to an agreement after 30 days of negotiation of an initial contract. The parties are forced into mediation, and after one more month, an arbitrator from the FMCS forms his own contract as he chooses, which is binding for two years (with no recourse or judicial review). This process not only embodies a sweeping intervention of work in both parties and public interest in the outcome, but it redefines the terms “contract” and “agreement,” as the final product is out of the employer’s hands, and the workers have no recourse to the process, except to appeal the arbitrator’s decision to a higher court. Your insinuation that FMCS arbitrators come in and form a contract as they choose, which is binding for two years, is ridiculous. Arbitrators from FMCS use industry standards and drive up wages generally. More money could help pay delinquent mortgages and create demand for goods and services to encourage employers to stop firing and start hiring employees.

Second, the EFCA requires employers to impose contractual terms for businesses they know nothing about or have political interests in. Employers are required to pay union dues, with controls in place to keep the communications fair. Both sides should face more rigorous standards. Employers should have the right to require an NLRB-administered secret ballot vote before a recognized union will be certified. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 permits employers to refuse to recognize unions and thereby force NLRB elections. These “elections” are nothing like our elections. We do not give one side all power and permit that side to manipulate the process. You trumpet the nineteenth century class warfare cry that unions take decisions and take business decisions away from where they should be – in the hands of the workers and the businesses owners. The latter method allows employers to require an NLRB-administered secret ballot vote before a recognized union will be certified. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 permits employers to refuse to recognize unions and thereby force NLRB elections. These “elections” are nothing like our elections. We do not give one side all power and permit that side to manipulate the process. Employers should have the right to require an NLRB-administered secret ballot vote before a recognized union will be certified. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 permits employers to refuse to recognize unions and thereby force NLRB elections. These “elections” are nothing like our elections. We do not give one side all power and permit that side to manipulate the process.

Many of the concerns stated above are typical problems that come with the politics of organization campaigns. Employers use coercion, threats, and other tactics to prejudice the employees. The new employer is required to pay union dues, with controls in place to keep the communications fair. Both sides should face more rigorous standards.

You claim EFCA provides “absolutely no way for anyone, including the workers, to ask for an election.” In truth, EFCA merely removes the employer’s veto of employees’ rights. Current law provides virtually no recourse when employees veto a union, then use the secret ballot process to fire pro-union workers. The same employers exploit work time to intimidate their employees with mandatory meetings during which they make lies and distortions about unions. The bill does not force parties into arbitration. Rather, either party may request arbitration after 90 days without a contract. Your insinuation that FMCS arbitration is unfair is ludicrous. FMCS is an industry standard and the employer’s financial situation to craft the terms by which the parties abide. You trumpet the nineteenth century class warfare cry that unions take decisions and take business decisions away from where they should be – in the hands of the workers and business owners. The other method allows employers to require an NLRB administered secret ballot vote before a recognized union will be certified. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 permits employers to refuse to recognize unions and thereby force NLRB elections. These “elections” are nothing like our elections. We do not give one side all power and permit that side to manipulate the process. Employers should have the right to require an NLRB administered secret ballot vote before a recognized union will be certified. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 permits employers to refuse to recognize unions and thereby force NLRB elections. These “elections” are nothing like our elections. We do not give one side all power and permit that side to manipulate the process.

By Kevin Kovach
LIBERAL GAVEL COLUMNIST

Consider this scenario: A group of workers contacts a union to request petitions for union certification in their workplace. The union sends an organizing representative to the workplace. Employees sign authorization cards from more than half of all workers. By signing the petitions in a process called “card check,” the employees demonstrate their free choice to unionize. The employer then becomes their sole collective bargaining agent. They now have a certified union, according to the Wagner Act of 1935 and the Employee Free Choice Act (EFCA), a resubmitted version of the Employee Free Choice Act (EPCA) by Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid.

The Wagner Act created the National Labor Relations Board to protect the rights of workers to unionize, support collective bargaining, and dispute unfair labor practices. The EFCA legislatively amends the Wagner Act, and the Employee Free Choice Act (EFCA), a resubmitted version of the Employee Free Choice Act (EPCA) by Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid.

In 2005, professors from Rutgers and Westfield State universities conducted a telephone survey of 430 randomly-selected employees from workplaces that experienced organizing campaigns. Some poll participants supported unions and some opposed them. Seventy-eight percent of employees reported management intimidation during NLRB elections, while just fourteen percent encountered union pressure during card check campaigns. Nearly half of all polled recounted anti-union supervisor coercion during NLRB elections, while less than one-quarter of respondents encountered union pressure during card check campaigns. Nearly half of all polled recounted anti-union supervisor coercion during NLRB elections, while less than one-quarter of respondents encountered union pressure during card check campaigns.

The labor climate that brought our country to competitive greatness was based on our ability to improvise and adapt. The EFCA tilts the balance of bargaining power squarely in favor of employers, who are intimidated enough to sign the publicly viewable cards will speak with a different voice when voting in a fair and private election. The EFCA also imposes contractual terms for businesses they know nothing about or have political interests in. Employers should have the right to require an NLRB-administered secret ballot vote before a recognized union will be certified. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 permits employers to refuse to recognize unions and thereby force NLRB elections. These “elections” are nothing like our elections. We do not give one side all power and permit that side to manipulate the process.

Visit www.freedomgavel.com and sign our petition to support the Employee Free Choice Act!

You claim EFCA provides “absolutely no way for anyone, including the workers, to ask for an election.” In truth, EFCA merely removes the employer’s veto of employees’ rights. Current law provides virtually no recourse when employees veto a union, then use the secret ballot process to fire pro-union workers. The same employers exploit work time to intimidate their employees with mandatory meetings during which they make lies and distortions about unions. The bill does not force parties into arbitration. Rather, either party may request arbitration after 90 days without a contract. Your insinuation that FMCS arbitration is unfair is ludicrous. FMCS is an industry standard and the employer’s financial situation to craft the terms by which the parties abide. You trumpet the nineteenth century class warfare cry that unions take decisions and take business decisions away from where they should be – in the hands of the workers and business owners. The other method allows employers to require an NLRB administered secret ballot vote before a recognized union will be certified. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 permits employers to refuse to recognize unions and thereby force NLRB elections. These “elections” are nothing like our elections. We do not give one side all power and permit that side to manipulate the process. Employers should have the right to require an NLRB administered secret ballot vote before a recognized union will be certified. The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 permits employers to refuse to recognize unions and thereby force NLRB elections. These “elections” are nothing like our elections. We do not give one side all power and permit that side to manipulate the process.
**By Anonymous 1L**

The following is the fourth article in a five-part series following the experience of an anonymous first year student.

Second semester is at once a relief and cause for anxiety. There are a few marked changes:

1. You know where you stand — and where some classmates stand. The grades were surely a wake up call to some that law school really was that hard and an affirmation to others that it isn’t so bad.

2. It’s not about the grades, it’s about finding a job (well, which might depend on that grade). For the most part, everyone is very encouraging of each other. I don’t sense a competitive spirit.

3. One complaint, though, that I found very valid: a gripe about one section whose class had only one A, while others had closer to double-digit’s worth. I really find it a bit unfair. The fact that everyone goes into the same pool to be ranked speaks nothing to a person’s actual rank. Unless all 150 of us take the same classes with the same professors and the same tests, there really is no accurate method of ranking each other.

4. The law school search.

Unfortunately, this fiction has an immediate and parallel effect on our job searches. Hey, law school, leave the fiction writing to J.K. Rowling, et al.

Personally, I don’t like to subscribe to the idea that prestigious schools make you smart, but it’s only reality that C-M students simply have to work harder to stand out if Ivy Leaguers are on the other side of the battle.

I fortunately have a job for the summer, but sometimes, I think: Forget this, I’m going to go study in (insert tropical country here) this summer.

As a result of the job searching, people look nicer occasionally. More people wear suits. Men shave and wear ties. I can hear an increase in the clickety-clack of heels.

4. That statue outside of the parking garage on E. 18th is finally finished. Is that an oversized Pacman in a spaceship garage on E. 18th is finally finished. Is that an oversized Pacman in a spaceship?

The truth is that you really don’t know what law school is like until you get there. If I launch into an explanation of the substantive materials and that we have to learn civil procedure at the same time we learn how to legally write, it really doesn’t matter, because all our family and friends probably want to know is, “Oh, it’s going well.” And “I love the law.” That would be enough for those who ask.

Sure, I’ll answer that way, but what I’m really thinking is, “I survived the first semester. I’m still here.” Whether you’re hanging on by a thread or being a superstar, if you’re reading this, you’re still here.

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**Student Perspective**

**Anonymous 1L: Law school - the second semester**

**By Jillian Snyder**

**Start Writer**

**Q: Where did you grow up?**

I was born and bred right here in the Buckeye State. I am proud to say I hail from the Great City of Cleveland. Born at St. Luke Hospital (which doesn’t exist any more).

Lived in the projects on East 81st Street (which doesn’t exist anymore). Established my first savings account at Cleveland Trust Bank (which doesn’t exist anymore). Travelled for twenty-five cents on the CTS or the Cleveland Transit System (which doesn’t exist anymore). Went to St. Agnes Elementary School (which doesn’t exist any more). Went to Edison Junior High (which doesn’t exist any more). Went to East High School on 82nd and Decker Avenue (which doesn’t exist any more). Went to Cuyahoga Community College when that institution consisted of several buildings dotted about the downtown area that were leased to the school (a collection of buildings that no longer exist). Lived on Cornell Avenue, a part of the Case West Reserve University campus, in a tidy brownstone (which doesn’t exist anymore)

The landmarks of my life dissolve from year to year like cotton candy in my mouth, but something of them remains as memories, taffy stuck in my teeth, a taste that lasts for hours.

**Q: Favorite childhood memory?**

Memories? Some are fair. Some are foul. But to crown just one? I do remember hot peppers and ice water. Whenever the Payton’s and the Jenkins got together, the men and all the male children — my brother, my cousins and I — would gather around the dining room table.

A large bowl of peppers — jalapenos, red chilies and the likes — was placed at the center. Beside the bowl was a large pitchfork of ice water and glasses. The men and any boy who dared would casually eat peppers and ice water and glasses. The men and any male children who dared would casually eat peppers and ice water and glasses. The men and any male children who dared... (I'm not sure I want to continue).

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**Q: What do you listen to while you drive to school?**

90.3 WCPN.

**Q: Secret talent?**

I can become invisible in a room full of people.

**Q: The worst job you ever had?**

A temp job, assigned to work for a trucking company that was, at the time, being sued by the government. So thick it would knock you back at the front door, and not one smiling face in the place.

**Q: Favorite place you’ve ever visited?**

Grand Cayman Islands.

**Q: Nickname?**

None to my face.

**Q: Any extra-curricular activities in High School?**

Band. Chess Club. Theater. I was the original “geek.”

**Q: Whom do you admire the most and why?**

John Lennon. John F. Kennedy. Robert F. Kennedy. Princess Diana Stewart. They’ve killed all my heroes. But, as Elon John would say, “Their candle blew out long before the legend ever will...”

**Q: Have you had your 15 minutes of fame?**

Contrary to the impression I might give herein, I try to keep a low profile and avoid the fame.

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**Waxing poetic - an interview with Israel Payton**

**Q: Favorite book?**

Atlas Shrugged by Ayn Rand.

**Q: Favorite musical artist or band?**

Doobie Brothers/Pink Floyd/Stevie Nix and Fleetwood Mac/Angus/Lennon and the Eurhythmics/Heart/Peter Gabriel and Genesis/Blue Oyster Cult

**Q: Best concert you’ve ever been to?**

Al Jarreau.

**Q: Where do you often study?**

To school?

**Q: Do you have any kids?**

None that I am aware of.

**Q: Do you have any pets?**

None at present. However, at various times in my life I have had dogs and cats.

Once, a lady friend gave me a gift of two kittens, the largest and the runt of the litter. I named them Patience and Fortitude. Fortitude lived to be 23 years old.

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Q: Nickname?

None to my face.

Q: Any extra-curricular activities in High School?

Band. Chess Club. Theater. I was the original “geek.”

Q: Whom do you admire the most and why?

John Lennon. John F. Kennedy. Robert F. Kennedy. Princess Diana Stewart. They’ve killed all my heroes. But, as Elon John would say, “Their candle blew out long before the legend ever will...”

Q: Have you had your 15 minutes of fame?

Contrary to the impression I might give herein, I try to keep a low profile and avoid the fame.
Lincoln Day Dinner hosts C-M Republicans

By Maryann Fremion

"Karl Rove." The name strikes fear and loathing into many, yet others feel a sense of admiration. Nevertheless, Cleveland Republicans welcomed the top advisor to George W. as their guest speaker for the annual Lincoln Day Dinner.

President Lincoln was known for many things, but to the Republican Party he is celebrated as their "first Republican." Each year around President’s Day, the Republican Party holds its primary annual celebration and fund-raising event in honor of the first President to be elected from the Republican Party.

This year, five C-M students were able to attend the February 24th Lincoln Day Dinner hosted by the Cuyahoga County Republican Party.

Tickets were made available at a discounted rate to students as a courtesy from the Cleveland-Marshall Republicans and the Greater Cleveland Young Republican Club.

A reception before the event allowed students to connect with hundreds of attendees from the Cleveland area as well as from around the state. The Grand Ballroom of the Renaissance Hotel seated approximately seven hundred people to hear various speakers including: State Auditor Mary Taylor, Supreme Court Justice Terrence O’Donnell, State Representative Josh Mandel, and of course, Karl Rove.

Karl Rove spoke about the important task ahead for the Republican Party, not just for success in the future elections but also for strengthening the party’s policies. He also talked about keeping America safe, the economic crisis and how the housing crisis could have been avoided.

Perhaps the most touching moment of the evening was Karl Rove’s story of his experience with an American wife and mother who sacrificed a comfortable life to relocate and let her husband serve their country in honor of their son who died in combat. Karl Rove also didn’t forget to update the crowd on how “George” was getting along after life in the White House.
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1) **Classes start AFTER Memorial Day**
   It is important for you to get a break between final exams and the start of bar review to avoid burnout. **Our course begins on Wednesday, May 27th**, the Wednesday AFTER Memorial Day. You will have plenty of time off between graduation (May 17th) and the start of the bar review course. Our course concludes on Tuesday, June 30th, giving you the whole month of July off to review.

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   Our class runs Monday through Friday only. We believe that students need the weekends to get caught up on course work and to do practice testing. Who knows, you might occasionally get to see your family and friends too.

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   Summer 2009 classes are held in the Cleveland-Marshall Law School Building. We have arranged for you to park in the covered garages on E. 17th Street and E. 19th Street. Therefore when our lecture concludes, you can go study in the law library or attend Dean Williams’ bar review sessions in the afternoons without having to move your car or pay for additional parking.

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