C-M student Angelin Chang wins Grammy
By Dan Kelley

On Feb. 12, 2007, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law student Angelin Chang picked up a unique honor for a lawyer-to-be, a Grammy Award. The award for her performance of the virtuosic solo part in French composer Olivier Messiaen’s 1955 masterwork “Oiseaux Exotique,” or “Exotic Birds,” came against tough competition. Some of the premiere players in classical music, such as the Gewandhaus Orchestra of Leipzig and pianist Leif Ove Andnes were nominated in the same category.

The recording was made with conductor John McLaughlin in the Cleveland Chamber Symphony, an ensemble then associated with Cleveland State University. From the moment of its release, the award for her performance has been described by one lawyer as “a unique honor for a lawyer-to-be.”

SAVART, page 2

Jessup team returns with awards
By Daniel E. Thiel

C-M’s Jessup international law moot court team competed in the Pacific regional rounds held at UCLA in Los Angeles on Feb. 16, 2007, and came back with awards.

The team was awarded third place of the top five oralist awards, including first and second place. C-M’s team faced and defeated top tiered schools such as Washington and Lee University, University of California-Davis, and the University of Southern California.

The team, comprised of 3Ls Daniel Thiel and Michael Tripi and 2Ls Mary Malone and Alin Rosca, competed at the competition. Although C-M’s team did not advance to the national rounds, they placed fourth overall in all raw scores.

Michael Tripi was awarded fifth place. California Western, the team that advanced to nationals, suffered their only loss to Thiel and Tripi.

The Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition is a global moot court competition that deals with complex legal issues in public international law. Law schools from across the world compete by preparing legal briefs and then arguing before a simulated United Nations International Court of Justice.

The issues presented typically reflect novel questions of international law currently in the forefront of the international community.

For instance, this year’s issues closely mirrored the conflict surrounding Turkey’s struggle for

Graduation Challenge kicks off
By Margan Keramati

The Class of 2007 Graduation Challenge Committee held its kick-off event on Monday, March 5, 2007, in the law school atrium to encourage graduating 3Ls and the C-M community to contribute towards the Wolstein Endowed Scholarship Fund.

Members of C-M’s class of 2006 began this class-specific initiative and recruited classmates to donate money towards the Wolstein Endowed Scholarship Fund. C-M’s Graduation Challenge Committee was formed to assist in the fundraising effort. The goal of the campaign is to encourage graduating 3Ls and the C-M community to contribute towards the Wolstein Endowed Scholarship Fund.

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Summer and Fall Advising Scheduling
By Margan Keramati

This year, first-year students will have advising sessions with Associate Deans Crocker and Falk and Assistant Dean Lifter during the week of March 26 prior to scheduling for classes.

Advising Schedule:

Day Sections:
Section 1: Wednesday, 3/28, 3:45-4:45, Room 237 (after Torts)
Section 2: Tuesday 3/27, 3:45-4:45, Room 237 (after Torts)
Section 3: Thursday, 3/29, 3:45-4:45, Room 12 (after Torts)

Evening Sections:
Section 61: Wednesday, 3/28, 7:00-8:00, Room 12 (after Torts)
Section 62: Monday, 3/26, 7:00-8:00, Room 12 (after Torts)

Information provided by Dean Lifter

You should know...

THE STUDENT NEWSPAPER AT CLEVELAND-MARSHALL COLLEGE OF LAW

VOLUME 55, ISSUE 3 MARCH 2007

THE GAVEL

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BROADSIDE, PAGE 7

C-M’s Jessup international law moot court team (from left to right) Michael Tripi, Daniel Thiel, Mary Malone and Alin Rosca received top oralist honors in the Pacific regional rounds held at UCLA.

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BROADSIDE, PAGE 7
C-M recruits talented and diverse students

By Geoffrey Mearns

In my last column, I described the strategic planning process in which we are engaged this year, and I identified the six strategic goals that we have established. Our most important goal is to continue the implementation of our collective efforts to improve the performance of our students on the bar exam. Those efforts, which are focused on student success, have been the subject of previous columns and lots of conversations. So, in this column, I want to share with you what we are doing, and what we intend to do in the future, to achieve our second strategic goal - improving our efforts to recruit an academically stronger and more diverse body.

In order to achieve this goal, we have recently created new admissions brochures. With the assistance of a team of marketing consultants, we developed printed materials that are more visually attractive. We also developed a new brochure, which emphasizes the variety and quality of the professional opportunities that are available to our graduates. We are now in the process of improving our Web site. As you know better than I, we want to offer to our graduates more interactive and connected opportunities.

Therefore, we are restructuring our Web site to enable prospective students to learn more about our law school through that medium. And under the leadership of Christopher Lucak, our new Assistant Dean for Admissions and Financial Aid, we plan to develop new strategies to communicate with prospective students by e-mail or other web-based sites.

This year, we are also enlisting dozens of graduates to assist us in recruiting admitted applicants. We have a very strong base of committed alumni, and they are willing to support the law school in many ways. I recently invited approximately 75 graduates from around the country to contact several admitted students, by e-mail or telephone, to answer questions and to tell these admitted students about the benefits of a C-M education.

I am very grateful for the assistance of these graduates, and I am confident that their efforts will help us achieve our goal. One of the many attributes of our law school is our close connection with the Cleveland legal community. As you may know, Cleveland is one of the largest and most sophisticated legal communities in the country, and we are located only a few short blocks from its heart.

In order to market this attribute and to demonstrate our close relationship with the practicing community, this year we are hosting several admitted student receptions at major law firms, including Baker Hostetler, Jones Day, Squire Sanders & Dempsey, and Hahn Loeser & Parks, in Cleveland, and at Brusse McDowell, in Akron.

But in order to attract more students from outside of Ohio, we must improve the perception and quality of the employment opportunities that are available to our graduates around the country.

We plan to enhance our relationships with, and expand our marketing efforts directed at, national law firms and non-profit and public-interest organizations located in other states.

Another positive attribute of our law school is that it is more affordable than most other law schools.

I recognize that our tuition is not inexpensive. But, we are now the most affordable law school in Ohio. So, we plan to use the quantity and quality of the employment opportunities that are available to our graduates to enhance our relationships with, and expand our marketing efforts directed at, national law firms and non-profit and public-interest organizations located in other states.

We need your help. Our future depends on you - our current students - in this important endeavor.

If you appreciate the value of the legal education you are obtaining, if you are excited by the professional opportunities that await you, and if you are inspired by the prospect of being able to serve others and seek justice, then join us in our efforts to attract new students to C-M.

We need your help. Our future depends on the quality of the people who will follow in your footsteps.
Ohio Supreme Court to hear case on constitutionality of speeding cameras

By Kevin Shannon

Anyone who commutes to and from C-M from the east side is familiar with the red light and speeding cameras on Chester and Carnegie Avenues.

There are traffic cameras in other areas of the city, but the cameras along Chester and Carnegie seem to be the most visible and lucrative.

The cameras take a picture of the vehicle’s license plate and send a ticket to the registered owner at the scene of the violation.

Others contend that the cameras represent an illegal search and seizure under the Fourth Amendment.

These arguments are fueled by citizens’ fears of a “Big Brother” government infringing in their private lives.

But these arguments have not produced dangerous accidents and harm lives. Traffic camera violations, on average, are less severe than traffic violations that are termed funding, and pharmaceutical companies’ ever growing monetary and political influence are some of the most serious challenges to the FDA’s regulatory power.

Dr. Lex argued that the FDA’s waning regulatory power has produced serious and even deadly consequences.

For example, Dr. Lex stated that more than 100,000 deaths each year in the United States are the result of properly prescribed drugs.

In spite of this fact, Dr. Lex indicated that the FDA approves nearly 80 percent of all medicines without a single safety review in a period of just six months.

Dr. Lex also explained that the FDA downplays the need for reviewing the safety and effectiveness of new drugs is funded entirely by the very same pharmaceutical companies that seek drug approval.

Dr. Lex opined that the role of large pharmaceutical companies in the funding of the FDA places these companies in yet another questionable position.

By Lindsey Renninger

On Feb. 20, 2007, the C-M’s Journal of Law and Health presented the second speaker of its 2006–2007 annual lecture series: Dr. Joseph R. Lex, an Assistant Professor of Pharmacology at Temple University School of Medicine.

Dr. Lex drew an audience comprised of students, area practitioners, and C-M faculty. Dr. Lex’s second visit to speak at C-M.

Dr. Lex presented the FDA: A Watchdog That Doesn’t Bite and has No Incentive to Bark.

The Food and Drug Administration is responsible, in part, for ensuring that prescriptions aimed at medical diseases sold in the United States are safe and effective.

The lecture described the FDA’s battle to protect the health of Americans. Dr. Lex explained that the FDA’s waning regulatory power has produced serious and even deadly consequences.

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In Dr. Lex’s October 2005 lecture at C-M, he spoke about the questionable and complex physician-pharmaceutical industry relationship. Dr. Lex’s 2005 lecture drew both criticism and praise from students.

Austin McGuay, the Journal of Law and Health’s Co-Editor-in-Chief said, “Dr. Lex’s presentation was another opportunity for the Journal of Law and Health to fulfill its mission of engaging the C-M community in the exploration and discussion of controversial health care issues.

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By Tiffany Elmore

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For most C-M students, maintaining a balance of personal wellbeing, rigorous studying and active job hunting is an exhausting effort.

It is difficult to fit in a few hours of sleep let alone thirty minutes of exercise.

But don’t despair; because just an hour of sitting burns eighty-one calories. Still, an active exercise regimen is linked to preserving health and reducing stress.

According to Mayo Clinic, people should workout an average of thirty minutes each day for optimal health benefits.

“Beginning next year, the C-M Journal of Law and Health will publish all of its notes and articles exclusively online, a change that will make the Journal free and open for public access on the Journal’s Web site.”

The move also expedite the current printing process, which can take up to two months to complete, according to Ivan Batkovic, administrative secretary for the Journal of Law and Health, Moot Court and Law Review.

“In fact during the law school’s ABA accreditation review last year, one of the assessors remarked that there was no reason for the law journals to remain in print form.”

“In fact during the law school’s ABA accreditation review last year, one of the assessors remarked that there was no reason for the law journals to remain in print form.”

“Having the Journal online will speed up the publishing process and, thus, it will help the publication attract more articles as we are able to publish articles quicker, decreasing the chances that an author’s article will be preempted,” McGuan said.

However, the Journal will also make paper reprints of the articles available for the authors, McGuan added.

Another important benefit will be the money that is saved by moving the Journal online as the printed version can cost up to $500 to publish, according to Batkovic.

An online Journal is more cost-effective and will continue to allow the Journal to reallocate funds that were previously budgeted for printing the Journal to the Journal’s main function: hosting lectures like Professor Lex, of Temple University School of Medicine, who spoke at C-M and Professor Denno, of Fordham University School of Law, who will be speaking in the moot court room at 5:00 p.m. on April 5,” McGuan said.

The move also reflects a growing trend in favor of using online services to communicate ideas as opposed to the more traditional print media, Krishna said. This trend was highlighted in a July 2006 ABA Journal article, which explained the growing preference for online sources as opposed to the more dated print versions.

“According to McGuan, the first online version of the Journal will feature articles by the head of orthopedic surgery at the Cleveland Clinic and the CEO of a local biotech firm that focuses on adult stem cell research.”

“We figure that these articles are appropriate for a groundbreaking issue like this one as they are consistent with the Journal’s mission of (1) including doctors, lawyers, professors, law students, and other interested parties; (2) serving the Greater Cleveland community by facilitating a link between the medical and legal professions;” McGuan said.

Volume 20 of the Journal will be free and open to public access at the Journal’s Web site: http://www.law.csuohio.edu/students/JLH/index.html.

**In the month of February alone, over 1700 meals have been served since the program was established in 1999.**

One of BLSA’s priorities for the 2006-2007 school year was to increase its community service participation in the Cleveland area, according to Myla Humphrey, secretary for BLSA.

Pamela Dakeer-McCaughey, director of the pro-bono programs at C-M, recommended this particular activity to BLSA.

“Enjoyed it. It gave us the opportunity to help those less fortunate than ourselves,” said Humphrey about her volunteering experience.

First, many BLSA members brought their families, including their young children, Humphrey said. According to Humphrey, members brought their children to “get attuned to helping out at a young age.” It was also refreshing and encouraging to see many members who were new to Cleveland now helping out at the shelter, added Humphrey.

Anyone interested in assisting the efforts of the shelter can help in many ways. The shelter accepts cash donations, and anyone who would like to assist in preparation, serving, and clean-up is welcome.

For more information on the program and Manna Food From Heaven Ministries, their Web site can be found at http://www.mannafoodfromheaven.org.

**C-M Journal of Law and Health to begin publishing exclusively online**

**By Shawn Romer**

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On Feb. 10, 2007, C-M’s Black Law Student Organization, BLSA, conducted a charity event at the Lakeside Homeless Shelter on Lakeside Avenue in downtown Cleveland.

Twelve BLSA members and their families participated in the event, along with over 25 other volunteers at the shelter.

The students assisted the shelter in serving a full meal to any homeless person who attended. Students and volunteers also assisted in food preparation and clean-up after the meal was served.

The Lakeside Homeless shelter regularly serves full meals to the homeless. The program is administered by Manna Food From Heaven Ministries, a non-profit group comprised of members of various churches throughout the greater Cleveland area, including Mount Gillion Baptist Church, Everlasting Baptist Church, Love Center Interdenominational Church, Straightway Christian Center, The Word Church, Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, and Mount Zion of Oakwood.

The organization has regularly served meals since 1999.

The program serves meals from 11 a.m. until 6 p.m. on three Saturdays a month. Generally, 950 hot meals are distributed on each occasion. All food is prepared at the Lakeside location, though some of it is transported to other shelters in the Cleveland area to be served to homeless in those areas.

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**BLSA members volunteer at Lakeside Homeless Shelter**

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Top ten things to know about the bar exam

By Marc D. Rossen
Founder & Director of Supreme Bar Review

Hindsight is 20/20, especially when it comes to bar exam preparation. It is easy to see in retrospect how one should have gone about preparing to take the exam.

Since first-time test takers do not have the luxury of hindsight, I will share with you the top ten things that previous test takers wished that they had known when they began this process.

For best results, implement these ideas early in your law school career.

1) Take bar exam subjects in law school. It is called “bar review” for a reason. It is supposed to be a review of the subjects you learned in law school.

The good news is that most of the subjects tested on the bar exam are part of your law school’s core curriculum. But some of the subjects tested on the bar exam are offered by law schools merely as elective courses.

Therefore, it is up to you to make sure that you take these courses. While it is not fatal to your bar exam success if you have not had all of these courses, you should keep in mind that it will make the bar review process more difficult if you have to learn this material for the very first time in your bar review course.

2) Start your bar exam application process now. Get your bar application early and begin compiling the information you need now. If you have led an uneventful life, you may find that the process goes quickly.

For the rest of you, it is going to be a chore to compile a list of every place you have ever lived and worked and everything you have ever done (good or bad).

Don’t panic just because you have a couple of speeding tickets in your past. The most important thing is to disclose everything.

Try to cover-up your misdeeds is only going to get you in more trouble. Answer every question truthfully. If you don’t have all of the information requested, you will need to do some research.

That is why you should start the process early. Otherwise you may not have the time to gather all of the required information before the filing deadline.

3) Make hotel reservations and other preparations early. If you do not live in the city where your state’s bar exam is administered, you will need to stay in a hotel during the week of the bar exam. Expect to find a shortage of hotel rooms. Realize in the beginning that you will have to go out of town

4) Enroll in a full-service bar review course.

While I am certainly biased on this issue (full disclosure: I run a bar review course), I do not believe that anyone can be expected to pass the bar exam without the benefit of taking a course.

The typical bar applicant has approximately eight weeks to prepare. That’s barely enough time to memorize all of the black letter law and figure out how to apply it to the various essay and multiple-choice problems.

You do not have time to reinvent the wheel by putting together your own bar exam study materials and then experiment with various study methods to figure out what works.

Why not benefit from the collective knowledge and experience of those who have gone before you in investing in a good bar review course? That way you can spend your time and energy more productively.

5) Figure out how you will pay for your bar review course. I am always amazed by how little thought students give to the bar exam study plan they will use for their bar review course and other bar exam expenses. Just like in law school, if you cannot afford the cost, you will have to apply for loans.

Many local banks offer Bar Exam Loans (BEL). Contact them now as the application and approval process can take a long time. In addition, some bar review courses offer scholarships and other financial assistance. There are also opportunities to earn your bar review tuition by becoming a bar review Campus Representative.

6) Take the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam (MPRE) early. MPRE requirements vary from state to state.

Some states require that you pass the MPRE exam in order to take their bar exam. Others will not allow you to be sworn in as an attorney until you achieve a passing MPRE score.

Regardless of your state’s requirements, it is best to take the MPRE exam at the earliest possible opportunity. The test is given three times a year (in March, August, and November). Most students will take the MPRE during or after completing their law school course on Professional Responsibility.

7) Do not work while studying for the bar exam.

Most bar applicants will be preparing for their treatment for the bar exam as a full-time job during the two months leading up to the bar exam. If you do not have the luxury of taking off two months from your current job to study for the bar exam, then you need to begin your bar exam preparation well in advance of the regular bar review course.

Contact your bar review provider about getting home study bar review materials (such as DVD videos of lectures) as soon as possible so that you can put in as many hours of prep time as everyone else over a longer time horizon. If you cannot do this in the months leading up to your bar exam, then you should consider postponing the bar exam until you can devote adequate time to preparing.

8) Make a study plan (and stick to it).

If you breezed through law school without much effort, then you may resist what I am about to tell you: You must make a bar exam study plan. Unlike in law school, there are no shortcuts in bar review. The bar review course that you are taking has already reduced the material to its most essential elements and rules.

Now it is up to you to learn these rules and how to apply them. This will require extensive review over several months. Creating a master study plan will help you break your bar review materials down to bite-sized pieces and keep you from getting overwhelmed by it all.

9) Do NOT make outlines. Make flashcards instead. Most law students are accustomed to outlining their courses in law school.

However, this is not law school. Forget about briefing cases, the Socratic method, etc. Your bar review course is going to give you a detailed outline of each and every topic. There is not much benefit in spending your precious time outlining these outlines. Instead, simply read through your outline to a list of testable issues and then put those issues on the front of a note card. Put the corresponding elements or rule on the back.

Now you have covered every issue and every RULE of every testable subject.

If you think in terms of IRAC (Issue, Rule, Application, Conclusion), then you will recognize that the issues (I) and rules (R) on your flash cards are the basic building blocks of your essay answers. You are halfway done before you even walk in the door of the testing site. All that is left for you to supply are the APPLICATIONS and CONCLUSIONS, which you will formulate in response to your bar exam questions.

10) Practice testing is the key to success.

Since first-time test takers do not have the experience of those who have taken the bar exam before, they lack the experience of how to take the bar exam. This means that they lack the experience of how to take the bar exam while at the same time learning the law.

While it is easy to self-grade the multiple choice questions, be sure to take a bar review course that gives you the opportunity to turn in practice essay tests to be graded by a licensed attorney and given back to you with a number score and detailed feedback.

It is essential to get meaningful feedback on your practice essays in order to know whether you are on the right track.

This top ten list puts you ten steps ahead of your law school peers who have yet to figure these things out. Someday they will wish they knew what you knew at the start of this process. I hope this advice will help to make the bar exam a one-time experience.

See you at the swearing-in ceremony.

Marc D. Rossen welcomes your questions. For more information on the bar exam and how you can reach us at (216) 696-2428 or email us at: mrossen@SupremeBarReview.com

C-M 1L misuederstood by fellow classmate

Spotlight on the Student

Anthony Ashhurst

By Paul Deegan

Anthony Ashhurst is not your typical law student in a variety of ways. He raises questions in every class without fail. He is always willing to argue issues with fellow students or professors.

His outspokenness often provokes that “sour faced” look from his peers. He is always willing to argue issues with fellow students or professors.

But despite his outward appearance, those who get to know him soon realize he is an honest, good-natured and good-hearted individual. Anthony looks significantly younger than he really is. Anthony was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in the late 1950’s.

Anthony grew up in the 60’s. He learned to depend on himself and became independent at 16.

After high school, he earned a Bachelor of Science Degree and then entered in the U.S. Army. Two years later, he became a commissioned officer, serving with Armor, Infantry, and finally Special Forces.

While in the Army, he completed a Bachelor of Arts in Libral arts, and after his honorable discharge, a Master’s degree in American revolution history.

He taught history at both high school and college after a short period of time serving in law enforcement.

He kept searching for what he wanted to do with his life, and after saving enough money, he decided to attend law school in hopes of one day arguing before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Anthony says that his past experiences have given him the skills needed to successfully get through law school.

“Being able to adapt to different situations and the expectations of professors is the single most important skill I could have learned prior to attending C-M,” Anthony said.

Anthony also attributes his ability to succeed on acting his apparent, rather than his real, age. Most people think he is around 30, and he takes advantage of that by acting younger to fit in and keep his mind sharp. When asked what he thinks the most important attribute of a law student is, Anthony said, “The ability to adapt while comprehending and synthesizing the material.”

Some people perceive Anthony to be arrogant, abrasive, and judgmental. From all this, some might perceive him as arrogant or abrasive, but this is actually just self-assurance and innate confidence to question the status quo.

Anthony Ashhurst has taught him that individuals from the south have the ability to take a stand can affect positive change.
How to become a member of C-M’s moot court team

By Karen Mika

LEGAL WRITING PROFESSOR

How does one get onto Moot Court after the first year of law school?

First-year students interested in moot court will submit their final advocacy project from legal writing to me by a date in April that will be announced at a later time.

I, along with the moot court board, select the top submissions and invite those students to the oral component of the competition.

The oral component consists of students presenting 10-minute arguments to two panels of judges.

The arguments are formatted as would an appellate argument (i.e., similar to those on Moot Court Night) and are essentially arguing the merits of the motion/document submitted for the competition.

Prior to the oral component, the moot court board holds sessions explaining how to do oral arguments.

Thereafter, the board sets up practice rounds prior to the actual competition that takes place in May.

Selection is predicated on 50 percent oral score and 50 percent written score, and anywhere from 6-10 members are added each year depending on how many members have graduated.

Incoming members will take advanced brief writing in their second year, participate in moot court functions, and be part of one of our competitive teams.

For those students who do not choose to go out for moot court after the first year or do not make the team, there is also a second-year competition.

The second-year competition takes place each spring after students have completed a full session of advanced brief writing.

The competition is similar to the first-year competition, except that an additional document (brief) must be written for purposes of the competition.

Students will then compete orally and argue both sides of the brief.

Four or five students tend to earn spots on moot court.

These students will become board members and compete in their third years.

Legal Writing

[Legal content]

Corporative America and the lawyers who represent corporations are struggling to develop document retention systems that make sense from both a business operations and a litigation perspective.

It is a daunting task.

Q: How should companies go about preparing to comply with the new rules?

A: Every company, regardless of its size, needs to develop, implement, and closely monitor a document retention system that will make compliance with these rules possible. Each company needs someone familiar with business operations and rules of court to accomplish this task.

Q: Do you see these new rules changing the way companies do business?

A: I don’t foresee a radical change.

Companies have long struggled with how to manage information and data retention, but now all records are written by hand and stored in manilla folders.

Electronic creation and storage of records have made running a business easier in some respects and harder in others.

The federal courts have just raised the stakes in terms of negative consequences that might flow from bad data management policies.

But a well-run company already has solid data retention policies in place and should be able to tweak them to protect the company in the event of litigation.

Q: Will these federal rules eventually trickle down to the state rules and local rules? How does that process work?

A: E-discovery evidence is becoming an issue even in relatively simple cases, so each state will eventually develop its own standards.

A number of states, including Ohio, are looking very seriously at the federal model. But it is difficult to just take the new federal rules and integrate them into any state system.

Each state has its own set of rules and its own reasons for having those particular rules. Many states’ civil rules differ significantly from the federal civil rules, especially in the area of discovery.

The process of rule amendments varies in each state.

Many states, including Ohio, have a standing rules commission or committee that makes recommendations to the state supreme court.

The Supreme Court then publishes proposed rules for public comment and decides, based on the comments received and other factors including the judge’s individual opinion as to the wisdom of the proposed changes, whether to amend the rules.

Q: Will these changes affect the way Civil Procedure and Evidence are taught at Cleveland State?

A: I can’t answer for all other professors, but I am only lightly touching on the subject in Civil Procedure. E-Discovery could be a 3-credit hour course on its own.

THE GAVEL

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We are always accepting submissions. If you are interested in contributing to the Gavel, e-mail the editors at gavel@law.csuohio.edu.

Come Join Us!

March 2007
Does global warming warrant action?

By Bradley Hull

The federal government must take swift and decisive action to combat global warming. It must restrict dangerous emissions before they cause irreparable damage to the atmosphere and consequently jeopardize humankind’s place on this planet. This is not a partisan issue. It is a human issue that impacts every living person and those of future generations.

Climate change regulation enjoys the scientific community’s support. The U.S. Climate Action Partnership “USCAP” is an NGO comprised of industry leaders and public interest groups. Its members include Alcoa, BP America, Caterpillar, and GE. According to USCAP, “[i]n June 2005, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences joined with the scientific academies of ten other countries in stating that “the scientific understanding of climate change is now sufficiently clear to justify nations taking prompt actions.”

Such sentiment is shared by a growing number of energy leaders. According to the CEO of Duke Energy, “[t]he science of climate warming is clear. . . We know enough to act. . . We must do so. . . It must be mandatory so there is no doubt about our commitment to concrete action.”

USCAP itself, with its energy industry members, “supports a nationwide cap that would reduce the amount of carbon dioxide by up to 10 percent within 10 years and by as much as 30 percent in 15 years. By 2050, the levels of carbon dioxide could be cut by 60 to 80 percent from current levels.”

Several bills with bi-partisan sponsorship propose various courses for emissions regulation. The most central approach comes from Senators Specter and Bingaman, who would “implement a cap-and-trade program to gradually slow the growth of greenhouse-gas intensity, or the amount of greenhouse gases emitted per dollar of gross domestic product, beginning in 2012.”

Critics of the cap-and-trade approach argue that it unduly delays the reversal of emissions’ effects. The McCain-Lieberman bill now claims Senator Obama as a co-sponsor and would “require industries to reduce their emissions to 2004 levels within five years, and then gradually on down to 66 percent below 2000 levels by 2050.”

The most ambitious bill proposed by Senators Sanders and Boxer “calls for 80 percent emission reductions from 1990 levels by 2050, which would be achieved through a series of tough targets along the way, combined with incentives for clean energy technologies.”

Remarkably, these bills will all most likely fail. Even when considering mountains of scientific evidence, the Kyoto protocol, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, our own National Academy of Sciences, energy industry advocates, and bi-partisan Congressional support, these bills still fail.

Why is that? Is it because the legislators set to vote against the bills have access to secret, cutting edge scientific studies that refute global warming? Or is it more likely that energy industry giants tend to donate handsomely to certain legislators’ campaigns? Federal regulatory emissions is essential to our future. The science is clear.

The energy industry has begun to recognize that it’s in their interest to help shape emissions control laws rather than to fight their eventual passage. Even ExxonMobil, the strongest energy industry opponent to regulation, recently cut its funding to the “Competitive Enterprise Institute”, which is the junk science “think-tank” that claims emissions are helpful to the environment.

We must commit to safeguarding our future on this planet before it’s too late. By capping emissions and curtailing the effects of global warming, we can ensure climate stability for future generations and set a strong precedent that as a nation we are stewards of the earth’s resources.

Liberal rebuttal...

The ‘cap and trade’ program for which you argue may prove to be an effective method for cutting emissions levels.

‘Cap and trade’ is a regulatory system that harnesses free market principles to reduce emissions.

It is a brilliant fusion of market efficiency and essential governmental intervention. Such a program worked wonders on the acid rain problem.

The issue here is whether ‘cap and trade’ would work quickly enough to combat emissions levels before they become irreversible. Some scientists say that in the forms currently discussed, it wouldn’t:

“I disagree with your contention that this nation has a ‘tortured history of intervention’ by ‘untrained, self-righteous politicians.’ It is Congress’ job to intervene. Where would this nation be without the EPA’s acid rain program?”

The NH1D: The NRTA

Sometimes ‘cap and trade’ programs offer the best balance between government control, which in its worst form stifles business. Unfettered industry, at its extreme, jeopardizes the environment.

To protect our people and our earth, government has to take over when free market principles fail short.

Was the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act one tragic episode in your ‘tortured history of intervention’? How about Title VII? These all restrict various ‘highly specialized private sector industries.’

By Joseph Dunson

The U.S. government must mandate market-based incentives to businesses and individuals to effectively reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This is a very different and far more effective approach to global warming.

Many are concerned about “global warming.” Scientists have observed increases in the Earth’s average air and oceanic temperature. The explanation they most commonly provide for this phenomenon is the increase in greenhouse gases (GHGs) to accumulate in the Earth’s outer atmosphere and trap solar energy that otherwise would escape into space. Many predict that this will cause sea levels to rise, decrease the amount of fresh water available for consumption, and increase the prevalence and severity of storm systems.

However, scientists widely disagree whether the resultant environmental harm will be greater than trivial. Two examples illustrate the breadth of disparity among experts’ opinions. Terry Root, Senior Fellow at Stanford University’s Center for Environmental Science and Policy Institute for International Studies, recently remarked that with respect to global warming, “[w]e’re truly standing at the edge of mass extinction” of species. By contrast, Jay Zwally, current NASA scientist and the 1996 recipient of NASA’s outstanding scientific achievement award, is unconcerned. In 2005, he concluded that sea levels would rise only by 5 centimeters over the next 100 years and 1 meter over the next 20,000 years, even if the historical pattern of fluctuating warming and cooling cycles ceased and the substantial 1992-2002 temperature increase continued unabated. However, the U.S. needs a stark realization of this dispute before acting. There is no downside to reducing GHG emissions.

California’s 2006 Global Warming Solutions Act and Governor Schwarzenegger’s October 18 Executive Order for its implementation provide a model for the U.S. government to follow. The California plan establishes a target emissions reduction schedule whereby the Golden State will reduce its overall 2010 emissions to 2000 levels, its 2020 emissions to 1990 levels, and its 2050 emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels. The Order primarily utilizes incentives as the main tools by which to reduce California’s GHG emissions. It provides for research tax credits, monetary and non-monetary incentives, public/private partnerships, investment tax credits, and accelerated depreciation. These incentives hope to encourage individual as well as corporate compliance and investment in new carbon technologies.

The Order explicitly references studies finding that market-based mechanisms provide an important means for the most effective and efficient reduction of GHGs. These studies include those conducted by Stanford University, The University of California at Berkley, and the Pew Center on Global Climate Change. In addition, the United States should follow the lead of the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme in implementing a “cap and trade” system. In such legal schemes, a governing body releases a fixed number of emission “allowances” per company. Each is then allowed to sell or purchase unused “allowances.” The genius of this system is the incorporation of GHG reduction as a variable into a corporation’s calculation of the economic wisdom of a business move.

These incentives and allowances must reward both the reduction of overall energy use and society’s shift toward the use of alternative energy sources other than carbon-based fossil fuels. Further, they must be available to both corporations and individual citizens, with manufacturing companies specifically targeted. As highly respected Atmospheric Chemistry Researcher Jim Schact in 2002, the industrial sector is responsible for almost 40 percent of U.S. energy consumption.

Some clamor exists for immediate governmental regulation of energy usage. Indeed, a Berkeley study found that regulatory schemes are complementary with (though not as efficient as) market-based solutions. However, given the tortured history of intervention into highly specialized private sector industries by untrained and self-righteous politicians, government should now play as passive a role as possible in reducing GHG emissions.

Conservative rebuttal...

Flip-flop. The experts (the majority of social scientists) find that out-of-wedlock birth is the factor most highly linked to U.S. poverty. In attempting to explain Cleveland’s poverty in September’s column, you ignored its exorbitant single parent birthrate.

Even ExxonMobil, the strongest energy industry opponent to regulation, recently cut its funding to the “Competitive Enterprise Institute”, which is the junk science “think-tank” that claims emissions are helpful to the environment.

We must commit to safeguarding our future on this planet before it’s too late. By capping emissions and curtailing the effects of global warming, we can ensure climate stability for future generations and set a strong precedent that as a nation we are stewards of the earth’s resources.
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Opinion

Bar Exam is waste of time, money and energy

By Kurt Fawver

The bar exam is pointless. There, I’ve said it, the heresy of all hersies. The bar exam is nothing more than an inane roadblock on the path to legal practice. It has no functional purpose. It undermines the essence of legal education and it is ridiculously costly and time-consuming.

The bar exam, frankly, should be abolished as a requirement for legal licensure. I have never heard a cogent, convincing argument advocating the bar exam’s existence.

Some claim that the bar exam tests the substantive knowledge you’ve accumulated through law school and can, ultimately, gauge your ability to practice law. But is this true?

The bar exam supposedly tests the retention of core subject material from law school, yet everyone takes at least one bar review course in preparation. Why? If we learned what we were supposed to, enough to be promising young lawyers, we wouldn’t need a bar review, would we? Of course not. A few subject outlines and some Nutshell guides should suffice.

Yet, most law students shell out several thousand dollars to Barstift or Supreme Bar Review. The truth is that no one really mastered contracts or torts or civil procedure their first year, and even if they did, they have since forgotten much of what they learned.

The same applies to classes in any other bar subject, whether taken first year or last semester. We simply forget many of the minute caveats that the bar is so loath to examine. Then, after graduation, we’re supposed to pull the mother of all cram sessions. We try to fit three years of learning into just a few weeks. We may have never even been exposed to some of the bar subjects before a review course, either.

With this sort of tight timetable, and with so much hasty cramming, is anyone actually learning anything? If not, what is the bar exam really testing? The knowledge you gained through your law school curriculum or the short-term memory recall of your bar review course? I’m betting on the latter.

If this is the case, the bar exam becomes not a test of your ability as a potential lawyer, but a test of your memorization skills. There is less emphasis on understanding than on mindless regurgitation. You might as well substitute a game of Guess Who or Memory for the bar exam.

All the cramming and all those bar review courses are also completely antithetical to the legal education you just completed. How? Consider this: for three years, you plod through law school, trying to make out good grades, and then it’s all over.

You earn your degree, but you’re still not a lawyer. You have to pass the bar exam to become one. So, is this the JD necessity? Is it preparation for the bar? Not really, given the aforementioned cramming and bar review courses.

Those are the true, and perhaps most useful, preparatory tools for the exam. So were the last three years a waste of mental energy, when all you have to do is pass one test to become a lawyer? Maybe, and that is precisely why the bar exam undermines legal education. It deemphasizes those past three years of schooling and places your entire focus on one standardized test.

You might as well substitute a game of Guess Who or Memory for the bar exam.

Sure, you need a JD to sit for the bar exam, but that almost seems like a formality, no different than writing your social security number or listing previous employers. The goal of the future lawyer, and what everyone puts, your head into the minute you enter a law school, is to pass the bar, not to attain your JD.

So, is there any reason the bar exam might be necessary? To ensure that new lawyers realize the peculiarities of practicing in a particular jurisdiction, perhaps? It seems to me that a single test is a terrible means of acclimating potential lawyers to jurisdiction-specific rules and regulations.

The knowledge required to practice law in specific jurisdictions could just as easily be imparted through continuing legal education courses.

CLE courses are how many lawyers become informed in important changes in the law. They are necessary and, in many cases, required in order to remain in good professional standing. There is no reason why bizarre statutes or unique procedural rules could not be learned through this system.

True understanding of law can only arise through practice. Virtually all law professors have practiced before teaching. These individuals have the most intimate knowledge of the intricacies of law. Yes, they may have done well in law school, but their rich understanding of legal principle comes from their time in practice and years of hands-on research, not from a Gilberts law summary or a Thompson-West casebook.

This is why some sort of apprenticeship program should take the place of the bar exam. A required one to three years of working extensively and closely with a licensed professional lawyer would be more beneficial than studying for, and passing, a test.

Once these years of service are completed, and the licensed lawyer is satisfied that the apprentice is able to work alone and has learned all humility of the law, he or she can refer the potential lawyer for licensure. This extremely brief plan is merely one method of licensing lawyers that could be used in lieu of the bar exam.

The problems with the bar exam are legion. It would take a book to catalogue all the derisory volume to explain how to rectify them.

Clearly, the bar exam is not going to disappear overnight. However, I urge current and former lawyers, professional academics, and, most of all, law students, to rethink the system and try to see the bar exam for what it is: a useless test of memory that does not help build legal skills but, instead, undermines the three years of your life spent pursuing a career in law.

We broke Iraq, and now it’s time to pay for it

By John Rose

By now we all know that Democrats won sweeping victories in the recent mid-term elections last November.

In large part Democrats were swept into office because of the American public’s increasing dissatisfaction with the war in Iraq. Some Democrats ran on a promise to set a firm timetable for troop withdrawal.

By all accounts, the American public is just plain sick of this war. One recent poll indicated that almost 60 percent of respondents favor a scheduled withdrawal with troops to be out of Iraq by 2008.

This same poll showed that almost 70 percent of those asked believe Congress is better suited to end the war than the President. This particular poll reflects what most other polls are saying: the will of the people has turned against this war and against the president he hold responsible for waging it.

Now, this is going to sound elitist, but I think that these people are wrong.

Not in their opposition to the war, but in their desire to simply pull up stakes. My disagreement is based on moral grounds. Not so-called “morality” as a partisan billy club that social conservatives have used to poison political discourse in this country.

No, this is the good, old-fashioned American notion of giving your word and keeping it. Simply put, the Iraq people who are suffering under a civil war didn’t ask us to come in and invade their country. We did that on our own and under dubious circumstances.

Then-Secretary of State Colin Powell was quoted as telling the President that war with Iraq would carry with it what came to be called the “Pottery Barn rule”: “You break it, you bought it.” Powell supposedly told Bush that if he went forward with the invasion, “You are going to be the proud owner of 250 million people. You will own all their hopes, aspirations, and problems. You’ll own it all.”

Well, we all know what the President did. He went ahead, broke it and bought the whole damn thing. And we own it — make no mistake. We’ve put what is probably only a down payment on it, in the lives of American soldiers and Iraqi civilians, as well as a yet-to-be-determined figure that may run to a trillion dollars.

That’s a hell of a cost, and so often happens, the people who make the decisions don’t have to pay it.

President Bush, as Command-in-Chief, has a solemn duty to not squander the lives of our armed forces. I can’t think of a more important responsibility that he possesses.

It seems that the very best that we can say about how he performed that duty is that he was overly eager to disregard contrary opinions held by seasoned and patriotic military and diplomatic professionals.

Many Democrats and almost all Republicans in the House and Senate don’t want to get too deep into an exploration of how this could have been so badly botched. It won’t serve any purpose, they say, and further polarize this country. I’m afraid I have to disagree with that as well.

The fact is that we did buy it, with blood and treasure, and nobody can give us an honest answer about why we bought it. That’s not a good enough.

The war planning, the use or misuse of prewar intelligence, and the campaign to silence questions or dissent should all be honestly, openly, and fairly investigated.

If after this inquiry it’s found that the President misled the Congress and the American people about what he actually knew, then this should open the door for further and more probing investigations. You know the type: just bend over and try to relax, Mr. President.

As the band U2 put it, we’re stuck in a moment and we can’t get out of it. It would be wrong of us to leave somebody else to clean up the mess of the bar exam.

But while we’re trying to clean up that mess, we damned sure should look into why we made the mess so we won’t do it again.

We owe that, and so much more, to the troops who are serving and those who won’t be coming back.
SA BPA president thanks work for successful Barrister’s Ball

By Scott Kuboff

On behalf of my fellow SBA officers – Meredith Danch, Chan Carlson, Nick Han-na, and James Umerley – I want to assure you that we remain dedicated to improving your quality of life here at C-M.

On March 3, 2007, over 250 faculty, alumni, and students attended Barrister’s Ball at the Hyatt at the Arcade in downtown Cleveland.

The keystone of the formal affair was the awading of several honors including: Faculty of the Year to Professor Kevin O’Neill; Staff of the Year to Isreal Payton; and the Spring 2007 N.Y. College of Osteopathic Alumna of the Year to Maggie Trinia.

Ms. Trinia was the first student recipient of the College Alumna of the Year Award because she has exhibited high character, collegiality, and an outstanding commitment to C-M and the surrounding community during her three years at school.

I would like to thank Vice President of Programming, Meredith Danch, for her hard work, dedication, and patience in making Barrister’s Ball a success.

Additionally, I would like to thank Ryan Feola and Barb Bri for sponsoring this year’s event as well as their continual support of C-M.

SBA President

Earlier this year, your Student Bar Association was successful in obtaining an additional allocation of $7,500 in General Fee funds.

This additional allocation has enabled your SBA to increase the size of its special needs budget. This fund is available to student organizations in addition to their initial funding – upon a showing of a special need and a beneficial use to the students of C-M.

If your student organization is in need of additional funds to host an event, I encourage the student leaders to submit requests for special needs funds.

In doing so, please refer to the SBA fund allocation procedure to ensure your request conforms to the guidelines.

This year, SBA officer elections will be held on Tuesday, April 10 and Wednesday, April 11.

The positions to be elected are President, Vice President of Programming, Vice President of Budgeting, and Treasurer.

The following week, Tuesday, April 17, and Wednesday, April 18, your SBA will be holding elections for the Senate seats.

For students interested in running, your SBA will be discussing the election guidelines at our next meeting, Sunday, March 25 at 6:00 p.m.

I encourage all students to take an active role in student governance.

Finally, for additional information please visit your SBA’s Web site at http://www.law.csuohio.edu/students/SBA/index.html.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience.

By Kathleen Locke

Recently, the C-M legal writing students underwent an external review by three legal writing professors: Jan Levin from Temple University, Sue Liener from Southern Illinois University and Judy Rosenbaum from Northwestern University.

As part of their review, the professors observed legal writing classes and met with students both in private and in open sessions.

Interested in writing an actual news article about the review, I attended an open session with the legal writing professors.

I went in to the session hoping the professors would reveal some of their opinions. I was surprised to see they had already formed about our legal writing department, but I mainly expected that students would be there to voice various complaints about their respective professors.

However, what was actually discussed at the session left me doubtful in bringing these three professors in and skeptical at the actual effectiveness of this review.

As the session began, the professors discussed some of their initial criticisms with our legal writing departments in a manner that I initially thought was just simply candid.

Going into the session, I had the impression that each of these professors had conducted similar reviews at other schools, and therefore, this previous experience made them qualified to come in and review our departments.

So as the panel began to discuss some of their observations about our legal writing department in a “my school is better than your school” format, it was quickly apparent that at least in this session, they were simply evaluating their own teaching styles with that of our professors.

The panel went on to boast about the various programs that their respective schools offer to their students.

This was especially surprising because it revealed the lack of uniform allocation of our school that the panel actually had as one of the professors bragged about a great opportunity that their school provides students – they are able to clerk for state and federal judges and actually receive credit for it.

Looking around, most students, who were already dumb-founded about the discussion that had taken place thus far, looked shocked that she would actually boast about something that our school offers as well.

And, after awhile, it became completely insulting especially because our legal writing department has traditionally been one of the strongest programs at C-M, or at least that is what we have been constantly told throughout law school.

Our legal writing department has not only prepared C-M students to have solid legal writing skills to carry them through summer jobs and clerkships, but the department has also produced and nationally-recognized moot court programs.

After taking a few blows, students began to defend their legal writing professors and the experience they had throughout law school. For example, while the legal writing panel clearly felt that students were best served with less classroom time, some students suggested that that particular approach would not have worked best for them.

And, after awhile, it became completely insulting especially because our legal writing department has traditionally been one of the strongest programs at C-M...

for them.

And while other students voiced specific complaints about their legal writing professors such as a lack of available ability and constant cancellation of student conferences, other students countered that they had the exact opposite experience.

What became very clear after much back and forth was that everyone’s experience really depended on what professors they had and what teaching style was most conducive to that particular student.

Such complaints could also be directed at any other professor. Not just the legal writing department.

First-year students are in the unfortunate position of being placed in classes without knowing anything about that particular professor whose class they will be in for an entire year.

For the most part, second, third and fourth years have a heads up about what to expect when they take a professor, and even if they are not happy with their choice, at least they only have to put up with the class for one semester.

Maybe the solution would be as easy as matching incom-
**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

**Student responds to column criticizing smoking ban**

Ilan Pappe. Ilan Pappe. That is a name that I have never heard since my swift exit from the ivory tower of academia.

The name was enough to conjure up memories of frustration, academic politics, and my disgust for what has become the “publish or perish” trend in academia. In their quest for money, and if ever what you are publishing is rubbish, even if it misconstrues history and blurs reality and assists to perpetuate ignorance and propaganda.

That was one of the primary reasons I left academia and entered the legal profession. Being based in reality is essential to theory building. The pseudo-reality is the latest fashion in academia.

I heard the name Ilan Pappe recently at that wonderful place, Western Reserve University. The person who mentioned Ilan Pappe is a student in Professor Alice Bach’s class at Case.

Bach is the Archbishop Paul J. Hillman Professor of Catholic Studies and teaches a course called “Palestine and Israel: Whose Promised Land?”

Hillen was conducting a meeting to respond and react to a presentation riddled with bias and falsehoods. Halper is the head of the so-called Israeli Committee against House Demolitions, a persistent and harsh critic of Israel, and a charlatan.

When I asked the student what textbook Professor Bach uses, he told me it was a book by Ilan Pappe. Anyone who is familiar with the works of Ilan Pappe knows immediately that Bach’s course was getting a balanced education on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Ilan Pappe is an Israeli historian who teaches at Harl University. He is one of the “new historians” who hold controversial views about the history of Zionism and Israel. Modern historians do not want to face the truth. Pappe’s intentional bias and recreation of facts is a complete farce, smoking violates non-smokers’ right to get away from the foul smelling chemicals in the air.

Many people have come to believe, at least to a degree, that second-hand smoke is a danger, even where there is no factual evidence that he was a Marine despite his parents’ smoking. I am in no way diminishing his service in fact of active duty military roles. However, veterans are not necessarily more freedom loving than other Americans.

The 14th Amendment and the 5th Amendment are as dear to my heart as they are to Mr. Northeast. Our rights to due process that prevent the state from taking away our property or freedoms is precious to us all. But, are these rights absolute?

Most of us have heard many times now the phrase by one of our professors; “no right is absolute.” I submit that the government is infringing on your due process rights.

By limiting where one can indulge in a cigarette to places that are unlikely to hurt the government, the public, the law does not take away your right to smoke. That’s right, it said “your right to smoke.”

Mr. Northeast’s suggestion that us do-gooders really want to ban all smoking is unfounded. I would go so far as to say I will march right along with all smokers to ensure they can smoke. I will march with anyone fighting for personal bad habits to be kept legal when they only hurt themselves.

Finally, I urge all of those who voted against the ban to stop trying to scare others into thinking that this is the end of freedom, at least in my case.

Chris Tibaldi, 2L

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**2L over up over CWRU professor’s use of biased book**

Ian Pappe. In Pappe’s own introduction to his latest book, A History of Modern Palestine: One Nation, Two Peoples, he unabashedly admits his bias and partisanship: “My bias is apparent despite the desire of my peers that I stick to facts and the ‘truth’ when reconstructing past realities. I view any such construction as vain and presumptuous. This book is written by one who admires compassion for the colonized not the colonizer; who sympathizes with the occupied not the occupier.”

Perhaps the best critic of Ilan Pappe is Efraim Karsh, who reviewed Pappe’s latest book entitled Pan-Arabism to a specifically pro-Syrian Orient. Pappe has stated that he is reconstructing history. To equate Zionism with colonialism is a tragic falsity that has been perpetuated by Arab propaganda since the early twentieth century.

Al-Husseini initially focused his efforts on Pan-Arabism and a greater Syria – in particular having Palestine become a southern province of an Arab state with its capital in Damascus.

And that’s the real tragedy. Professor Bach, you are helping to perpetuate factual and propaganda. To every cause, there is an affect. Palestinians and Arab nations need to account for their contribution to the cause.

I have no problem with Professor Bach teaching Pappe’s book, as long as it is taught in conjunction with another book such as Efrain Karsh’s book.

Even The Idiots Guide to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict would be more productive. The low point of the meeting on Monday was when two Arab students joined the discussion. I tried to tell them about what led up to 1967 war, and one of the students replied, “I’m not going to get into a historical debate today.”

And that’s the real tragedy. Professor Bach, you are helping to perpetuate factual and propaganda. To every cause, there is an affect. Professor Bach, you are helping to perpetuate factual and propaganda. To every cause, there is an affect. Most people have come to believe, at least to a degree, that second-hand smoke is a danger, even where there is no factual evidence that he was a Marine despite his parents’ smoking. I am in no way diminishing his service in fact of active duty military roles. However, veterans are not necessarily more freedom loving than other Americans.

We all must be very aware of tyranny. We all must monitor our government when they seek to take away your civil rights. Americans are passive and assume that their rights will always be there for because of this lack of oversight and intellectual degradation.

YearachielEric Holitz, President C-M Jewish Law Students Association
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