
Ipso Jure



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EDITED BY PAUL A. NEWMAN, ESQ.

SUSAN PROBOSKI, ASSISTANT EDITOR/DESIGNER

CHRISTMAS PARTY 12/13

The GCBA Annual Christmas party will be at the Chardon VFW on Thursday, December 13. We are collecting for Toys for Tots again this year. Please bring a new, unwrapped gift with you to the party. The GCBA will offer a selection of appetizers and beverages.



BAR COMPOSITE

Bar Composite Committee Chair **Jim Flaiz** reminds everyone that the photographer for the 2008 bar composite will be in the Common Pleas Courthouse on Settlement Day. Be sure to check at the door for the location so that you may have your picture taken. The GCBA has secured digital rights to the photos so that you may use that photo on your page at www.geaugabar.org.



GENERAL MEETING OF THE GCBA

The next General Meeting of the GCBA will be on November 28, 2007. The Nominating Committee has announced the proposed slate of officers for 2007-2008.

President: **Robert E. Zulantt**

Vice President/President Elect: **William Hofstetter**

Secretary: **Lisa Carey**

Treasurer: **Jim Flaiz**

The election of officers will take place at this meeting.



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The secret door at the courthouse



PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

HEIDI M. CISAN, ESQ. THRASHER,
DINSMORE, & DOLAN

ANOTHER SCANDAL ROCKS THE SPORTS WORLD

Now that the baseball season has run its course (thank you to **Larry** and **Paul Dolan** for an exciting year), I've been searching for another gripping, scandal-plagued sport to follow, and I've found it -- yachting. It has it all - money, beautiful people, anti-doping policies, and boats drifting aimlessly for hours when there's no wind.

Unfortunately, this gracious sport is being tarnished by allegations of cheating. The Golden Gate Yacht Club has accused the Swiss sailing team, Alinghi of the Societe Nautique de Geneve, of breaking the rules governing the America's Cup (which, by the way, is named not after our country, but after a legendary boat that won the race more than 150 years ago).

The America's Cup is the oldest active trophy in international sport. It also makes professional baseball salaries look like a downright bargain. It has been reported that the Golden Gate Yacht Club, financed in large part by Oracle mogul Larry Ellison, has spent about \$180 million in its quest for the America's Cup. Thus, any accusation of wrongdoing is taken quite seriously, especially by Larry.

The rules for the America's Cup are primarily set forth in the Deed of Gift, a document that has governed this event for a century and a half. Frankly, some of the rules would seem to invite chicanery. For example, the most recent winner of the Cup, called the Defender, gets to select its next

challenger of record. Thus the Swiss team, the current Defender, apparently gets to pick the team it will compete against. The two teams then get to establish their own rules for the upcoming race. That's an interesting arrangement. Practicing law would certainly be much more fun, and for some, more successful, if you could choose who is on the other side and then make up your own rules. The Swiss team is accused of abusing the America's Cup rules in just this way, picking an inexperienced contender, then formulating the rules for the next race to its advantage.

What does this have to do with the law? First, as I read more about this yachting scandal, I was struck by all the legalese in the sailing world. Who knew it was so highly regimented? For example, a Jury,

made up of learned yachters, enforces and interprets the rules in the Deed of Gift. There are Rules of Procedure, Notices of Races, and even the regatta venue, legal terms all.

The legal connection does not end there. The charges and countercharges continued to fly in the America's Cup dispute. A lawsuit was filed by the Golden Gate Yacht Club team, its complaint alleging that the Swiss team had "turned the Gift of Deed on its head." The Swiss team, usually neutral, contended that it had done nothing wrong. The parties

attempted to negotiate a settlement, but were unsuccessful. The issue has now become a matter for the courts. High-powered lawyers were retained. Amicus briefs were filed. On October 22, a New York Supreme Court judge heard the weighty arguments of both sides. The court has taken the matter under advisement. Look for the decision to come out soon.



The Law Library has a DVD, supplied by GTV, of David Sierleja's Iraq Presentation to the Bar at the GCBA September General Meeting

As we all know, a little bit of knowledge can be a dangerous thing. That little bit of knowledge is coming to a client near you. The Legal Television Network, or LTVN, is offering CLIENTELEVISION, where any TV viewer can find hundreds of videos that offer helpful information and instruction on legal and business issues such as finance, insurance, employment, and criminal law. The producer explains why he developed this educational project: he is "helping to ensure a more 'nutritionally balanced' media diet" For those uneducated in the legal field, he says, "It's high time we met their needs with rich media content that can 'show' as well as 'tell' them what they really need to know." He is now expanding the reach of his videos by making them available online. LTVN's internet offerings have been called the "WebMD of law."

Despite the shudders that came over me when I first read about LTVN, I realize it can serve a useful purpose. People should be educated about



Fred Green is recovering well from surgery and has been seen walking around in Chardon

the legal system and their rights and obligations under the law. After all, I have diagnosed and treated family and friends for a host of medical issues using WebMD, thus avoiding many a trip to the doctor's office.

Really, as long as these videos don't cross over into the unauthorized practice of law, and they're relatively accurate, they're probably not a bad thing. It's certainly better than having

people learn everything they know about the law from Boston Legal and Judge Judy. And maybe, if there's a legal question that I'm not sure of, I can go to the LTVN website for a quick answer.

Congratulations to our own **Paul Newman** for receiving the prestigious Chapman Award for 2007. This honor is awarded in recognition of exceptional commitment and service to the Geauga County Public Library. It is a well-deserved tribute.



11TH DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS

LINDA IRELAND, COURT PARALEGAL

On January 19, 2007, in *Weisbarth v. The Geauga Park District*, 11th Dist. No. 2005-G-2675, 2009-Ohio-211, the Eleventh District Court of Appeals determined the Geauga County Court of Common Pleas properly granted summary judgment to the Park District in an action brought by a former park employee asserting the right to purchase a canine with whom she had worked. The Court held the appellant had no statutory right under R.C. 9.62 to purchase the canine as the canine unit of the agency had not been disbanded.

On February 2, 2007, in Lewis v. Ritondaro Funeral Home, Inc., 11th Dist. No. 2006-G-2693, 2007-Ohio-463, the court of appeals



Robin Stanley at the Great Geauga County Fair

reversed the judgment entry of the trial court that entered summary judgment for the property owner in a slip-and-fall case. The basis for the trial court's entry was that the condition of the steps on which the plaintiff fell was open and obvious. The court of

appeals concluded that the condition that caused her to fall was not seen by anyone, therefore, it was not open and obvious. The court also found that plaintiff was a business invitee and not a licensee.

On April 13, 2007, in Bd. of Trustees of Chester Twp. v. Baumgardner, 11th Dist. No. 2006-G-2721, 2007-Ohio-1783, the court of appeals affirmed the judgment of the trial court, finding appellant in contempt, and imposing sanctions, for violating a permanent injunction issued in 1982. The court of appeals found nothing in the record indicating appellant was subjected to unconstitutional selective enforcement of the zoning laws. While noting that change in circumstances may justify modification or nullification of a permanent injunction, the appellate court either rejected appellant's arguments that such a change had occurred, or found them barred by collateral estoppel and/or res judicata.



DIVORCE AND BANKRUPTCY: A NON-DISCHARGEABLE COMBINATION

ROBIN L. STANLEY, PETERSEN & IBOLD

The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (BAPCPA) has impacted many areas of law, and as the case law has developed, its impact is becoming more and more apparent in the area of domestic relations. This article focuses on some, but not all of the changes in the law, and attempts to give an understanding of these basic changes. If you are a domestic relations attorney and face many of these issues, I would suggest that you contact a bankruptcy attorney to discuss the procedural requirements for these matters.

First, under Sec. 362(b)(2)(A), the filing of a bankruptcy petition no longer acts as an automatic stay against claims for absolute divorce, paternity, custody, visitation, domestic violence, license termination and restriction, and tax refund interception. These actions can proceed in domestic court without the bankruptcy court's involvement.

Second, Sec. 362(b)(2)(B) allows the collection of domestic support obligations (DSO) from property that is not property of the bankruptcy estate. What is a domestic support obligation? BAPCPA defines a domestic support obligation under Sec. 101(14A) as: a debt that accrues before,



Barbie joined the Golf Outing as a special guest

on, or after the date of the order for relief in a case under this title, including interest that accrues on that debt as provided under applicable nonbankruptcy law notwithstanding any other provision of this title, that is-

- (A) owed to or recovered by
 - (i) a spouse, former spouse, or child of the debtor or such child's parent, legal guardian, or responsible relative; or
 - (ii) a government unit;



Ed Brice with his foursome for the Golf Outing

- (B) in the nature of alimony, maintenance, or support (including assistance provided by a government unit) of such spouse, former spouse, or child of the debtor or such child's parent, without regard to whether such debt is expressly designated;
- (C) established or subject to establishment before, on, or after the date of the order for relief in a case under this title, by reason of applicable provisions of-
 - (i) a separation agreement, divorce decree, or property settlement agreement;
 - (ii) an order of a court of record; or
 - (iii) a determination made in accordance with applicable nonbankruptcy law by a governmental unit; and
- (D) not assigned to a nongovernmental entity, unless that obligation is assigned voluntarily by the spouse, former spouse, child of the debtor, or such child's parent, legal

guardian, or responsible relative for the purpose of collecting the debt.

This definition eliminates the distinction between property division orders and support orders. Sec. 101(14A) combined with Sec. 362(b)(2)(B) allows a creditor spouse to proceed to collect against exempt assets. It is risky to proceed against such property without relief from stay unless it is crystal clear that the property is not property of the estate and the automatic stay does not apply. If in doubt, it is safest to presume that the property is property of the bankruptcy estate. However, if within the bankruptcy petition, the debtor has claimed an equity interest in an asset as exempt property, then that exempt property is not property of the bankruptcy and is available to purge the debtor's contempt for failure to comply with a court ordered support obligation and can be done without bankruptcy court involvement.

Sec. 523(A)(5) is starting to have a major impact on the area of domestic relations. This section excepts from discharge any DSOs. Most scholars and practitioners agree that this means that all debts to a spouse, former spouse, or child, whether or not designated as a DSO, are non-dischargeable in a Chapter 7 bankruptcy. A debt that is



Judge Burt's Golf Outing Foursome

non-dischargeable means that the debt survives the discharge of the bankruptcy and the debtor is still responsible for the debt. This is starting to have a significant impact on bankruptcy cases as well as how separation agreements or property settlements are prepared or should be prepared.

I have seen two typical situations where this non-dischargeability issue has come up and I anticipate that we will begin to see them more and more frequently. First, Husband and Wife enter into a separation agreement or divorce decree requiring each of them to pay on 5 of the 10 credit cards that are held jointly in their names. Husband loses job and cannot pay on his 5. The creditor then proceeds against wife. In the past, husband would then file bankruptcy listing wife as a creditor and would ultimately obtain a discharge and, in general, Wife would be unable to collect anything further from husband. In the second scenario, Husband and Wife own a house jointly. Pursuant to the divorce decree, Wife is supposed to sell home and split the profit with Husband. Husband agrees to pay half the mortgage until the house sells. However, the house is still on the market two years later and not sold and the sale price cannot go

lower due to the mortgage. Husband is ready to file a bankruptcy and get out from under the house that he can no longer afford and is not living in, but wife refuses.

Under Sec. 101(14A) and Sec. 523(a)(5), these debts are DSOs and are non-dischargeable. No longer may a debtor obtain a discharge of an equitable distribution judgment by showing that he or

she is unable to pay the debt. BAPCPA renders all equitable distribution awards pursuant to court judgments and/or separation and property agreements non-dischargeable in Chapter 7.

Additionally, Sec. 362(b)(2) provides that income that is property of the bankruptcy estate or property of the debtor may be withheld for payment of a court ordered DSO. It appears that if a debtor spouse is in arrears on a post-separation support obligation and then the debtor spouse files bankruptcy, the automatic stay does not prohibit a civil contempt proceeding so long as the civil contempt purge is limited to withholding the debtor's income for payment of the DSO under a judicial or administrative order or statute. However, many scholars disagree and believe that the automatic stay prohibits the contempt proceeding. One should exercise caution in proceeding for contempt without a motion for relief from stay or an order from the bankruptcy court verifying that the automatic stay does not apply.

What does this mean for a domestic relations practitioner and bankruptcy petitioner? This may make future separation agreements or divorce agreements more difficult to draft as neither party



Lisa Carey takes a swing at the Little Mountain Golf Course



Magistrate Lee & Judge Inderlied pose with Ann D'Amico and Golf Course Barbie



Jim Flaiz, Jim Carrabine & Jim Reardon with Nick Cerri



Janice & Clyde Evans having lunch at the Golf Outing

will agree to be obligated to the other and create non-dischargeable debt. One would anticipate increased post-decree changes particularly in light of the current housing market, because most decrees do not have time limits for the sale of a home. Many attorneys are advising both husband and wife to file a bankruptcy prior to finalizing their divorce to eliminate questions of non-dischargeable debt. After a discharge, the domestic relations court cannot assign marital debts to the debtor and cannot make orders dividing property of the debtor while the debtor's property is part of the bankruptcy estate. Most domestic courts would much rather see the bankruptcy courts make those property decisions based on the debtors' debts. The domestic court can still divide exempt property of the debtor, once the exempt property is no longer in the bankruptcy estate. Finally, the domestic court as previously discussed can



Denise Kaminski & Susan Proboski at the Golf Outing check-in table

continue to hear and decide issues related to fixing alimony and support without the bankruptcy court's intervention. Domestic relation attorneys are often the first ones who are able to recognize that their clients may be in need of a bankruptcy or the spouse may be on the brink of a bankruptcy. It is good practice to consult a bankruptcy attorney when these issues arise so that the client can make informed decisions as they proceed in the termination of their marriage.

All in all, the law in domestic relations and bankruptcy is far from settled and domestic relations attorneys and bankruptcy attorneys should work together to procure the best result for their clients.



A COMPELLING STUDY

PAUL BRICKNER

The Great Justices 1941-54: Black, Douglas, Frankfurter and Jackson in Chambers, by William Domnarski. University of Michigan Press. 2006. xii, 206 pages. \$35.00.

William Domnarski, a practicing member of the California bar with a scholarly inclination, has written a compelling study of four great justices who served together during an important period in Supreme Court history, a period that begins after the Court had concluded its struggles with the constitutionality of FDR's depression era programs and ends on the eve of the Court's deciding the most important case of the 20th Century, *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954). The author holds a law degree from the University of Connecticut as well

as a Ph.D. in English from the University of California. The doctorate leads to interesting



The Leary Brothers at the Golf Outing

observations that other attorneys and legal historians might omit. For example, one bibliographic reference is Shakespeare, W., Julius Caesar, 1599!!

The book is about four justices appointed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. A fifth justice, Chief Justice Charles Evans

Hughes, who preceded them, appears as a shadowy but strong figure. The first of Domnarski's four greats is also the first of FDR's eight Supreme Court appointees, Hugo Lafayette Black, who was appointed in 1937. Black, a man of humble origins, was a senator from Alabama. His nomination would not have survived in today's media glare because of his background as a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Fortunately for Black, that revelation to the public did not occur until after he had taken his oath of office. He addressed the nation over the radio and defused the issue. Although a Southerner of conservative inclinations, Black was quite a liberal jurist.

Felix Frankfurter joined the Court in 1939. He considered himself an heir to the legacy of Holmes and Brandeis. His professorial background at Harvard Law School made him a pedantic jurist, and his inclination to preach and lecture and his arrogance compromised his leadership role on the Court.

William Orville Douglas also joined the Court in 1939. Born in Minnesota, he grew up primarily in Washington State. He had a distinguished academic record at Columbia Law School. A hero for many,

others see Douglas as a scoundrel. Three of his four marriages and all three of his divorces occurred while he was on the Court.

Domnarski writes favorably of Douglas. Perhaps Douglas is entitled to some praise after the beating he took a few years ago from Professor Bruce A. Murphy. Murphy's study of Douglas, like his earlier study of the relationship between Brandeis and Frankfurter, contains a distressing number of erroneous conclusions. (See review of Murphy's "Brandeis/ Frankfurter Connection" by U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Myron H. Bright and David T. Smorodin, 16 Loyola Los Angeles Law Review (1983) and review by Paul Brickner of Murphy's "Wild Bill" in *Judicature*, March-April 2005).

Robert H. Jackson joined the Court in 1941. His formal law school education was limited to one year at Albany. Like Black, he was a skilled practicing lawyer. Jackson took time off from the Court to serve as a Nazi war crimes prosecutor in



Dale Markowitz with his team for the Golf Outing

the Nuremberg Trials. Black and Jackson were rivals for the position of chief justice when it opened up in early 1946. To his discredit, Jackson sent an intemperate telegram from Germany that raised questions about Black's failure to recuse himself in the Jewell Ridge Coal case, because his former law partner was counsel for one of the parties. Black cast the deciding vote.

Gifted writers

Domnarski tells us that each of the four great

justices "was a gifted writer. Jackson was the best writer of the group and was, after Holmes, perhaps the finest writer ever to sit on the Court." He writes of Jackson's "glorious prose," his "dazzling opinion" in the second flag salute case, and his "powerfully articulated" dissent in *Korematsu*.



Dave McGee, Lynne Day & Lisa Carey having a good time at the Golf Outing

Although Black did not like to use figurative language because of imprecision, Domnarski says that "two of Black's most memorable opinions use powerful figurative language." He quotes Black in a 1941 dissenting opinion, "the freedom to speak and write about public questions is as important to the life of the government as is the heart to the human body. In fact, this privilege is the heart of the government. If the heart be weakened, the result is debilitation; if it be stilled, the result is death."

Of Frankfurter, Domnarski writes, "Ironically, Frankfurter's legacy rests not on his articulation of judicial restraint but on his strategy of infusing memorable language into his opinions. This language, not surprisingly, links him to Holmes in that it is a mixture of the magisterial, the aphoristic, and the epigrammatical. Frankfurter knew that it is with language that reputations are built." He once wrote that the relatively few judges with "literary facility have a way of embalming themselves in history."

Beyond admiring the "dazzling intelligence" of the justice, Domnarski says "Douglas's judicial opinion

prose style is distinguished by clarity, directness, and simplicity." He continues his applause, "He renders the complex apprehendable. Douglas's judicial opinion prose style is distinguished by clarity, directness, and simplicity." He notes, "His terseness sometimes gives way to aphorism, as when he says that 'the power to tax the exercise of a privilege is the power to control or suppress its enjoyment.'" However, the author gives no credit here to Chief Justice Marshall's famed magisterial language "the power to tax is the power to destroy." He tells us that Douglas can be epigrammatical, "The question here is not what the government must give, but rather what it may not take away."

Major decisions

Domnarski discusses the major decisions of the period and the development, through Justice Douglas, of the "Right to Privacy," a right written about in 1890 by attorneys Samuel Warren and



Ed Ryder's Golf Outing team

Louis Brandeis in their famous Harvard Law Review article. Warren and Brandeis wrote of privacy as a function of the common law. But it was Douglas who turned it into a recognized constitutional right; one that we know is not spelled out in the document, but nevertheless is a "right" dear to the heart of all Americans.

Like the Miranda warnings, a right that has been all

but universally accepted even in the law enforcement community, the right to privacy can be viewed as the product of improper judicial legislating. Also like the Miranda warnings, privacy is a right with which no one will tamper.

The Miranda warnings were judicial legislation in the purest sense. The right to privacy is somewhat different. Douglas approached the issue as if the right was out there somewhere, an unstated premise of portions of the Constitution. Douglas did not create the right to privacy, but he can be viewed as uncovering or unearthing it from within the Constitution. He could have done better had he described privacy as a right that can be derived from rights specifically granted by the Constitution, such as Fourth Amendment rights. Derivation by way of analysis of the underlying purpose of constitutional provisions would have been far better received than penumbras and emanations.

Thought provoking

The author discusses many issues that make his book a thought provoking one: conservative versus liberal, labor versus business, judicial restraint versus judicial activism, strict construction versus visions of penumbras, and selective versus total incorporation. However, Domnarski fails to reach conclusions about all that he presents. He fails to wrap all the loose ends into a tidy package. In a



Cindy DeMarco & Joanne Monaco at the Golf Outing

sense, he leaves the task of analysis and conclusion for the reader. This makes the book more of a challenge and more interesting. The greatest puzzle of the book is how the justices managed to achieve greatness despite the never ending personality conflicts and petty bickering that took place. Perhaps that bickering is endemic to and often is present in the judicial process and somehow enhances the performance of the judiciary.



Linda Kostelnik at the Golf Outing



TRAFFIC LAW UPDATES

CLEVE JOHNSON, FROM THE OSBA TRAFFIC LAW DISCUSSION LIST

If you represent a school bus driver you may have something more serious than a CDL suspension to worry about.

Under 3327.10.(F)(2) "The owner of a school bus or motor van shall not permit a person to operate the school bus or motor van for seven years after the date of a violation for which six points are assessed under section 4510.036 of the Revised Code." HB 67 Effective 06/30/07.

What if the driver moves and doesn't tell the BMV her new address. She has insurance but doesn't get the random FRA notice at her new address. She gets pulled over in her private car. She goes into court on her own and pleads guilty to DUS because she thinks she will just get a fine. She is out of a job for 7 years.

It is easy to forget this. You get a discovery response on a pending case. You are busy or out of town and it just goes into the file. You don't look at it until some time later. You may have just made a serious mistake. What you didn't realize is that buried in the discovery is the report of the lab technician. Under 4511.19(E)(1) & (3) the report can come in without the expert unless the defendant objects within 7 days of receiving it.



CLE'S COMING TO LAKELAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

MADLINE S. SHARP, RN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

L.O.L.A Seminars is excited about their upcoming presentation of "The Utilization of Peace Management for Judges and Lawyers" at Lakeland Community College on Saturday, November 3, 2007. This seminar

meets the requirements set forth by the Supreme Court of Ohio for continuing education in the areas of Professionalism (1.0 CLE), Ethics (1.0 CLE) and Substance Abuse Education. (0.5 CLE). If you find yourself frustrated, participating in repetitive or mundane tasks,

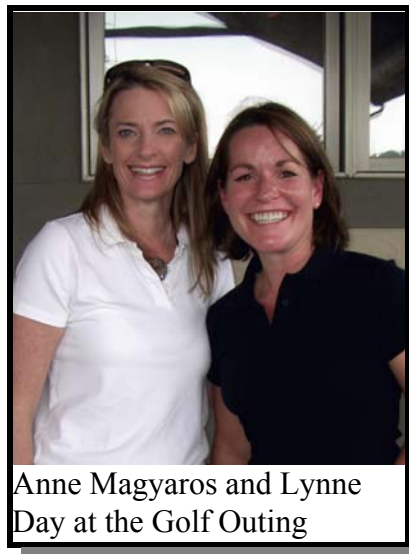
and racing on a treadmill, you probably have veered off your initial path of advocacy, righting-wrongs, creating wealth,

and making a difference. Upon leaving this seminar, you will return to your current practice (that is the office, coworkers, cases, and responsibilities) but you will possess new skills and energy. The skills of Peace Management are easily transferable to other relationships and circumstances. You will notice a positive change in yourself that you may bring to all interactions and experiences.

We are pleased to have as one of our presenters Scott Levey, J.D. Scott is a practicing attorney with offices in Cleveland, Chardon, Akron, and Elyria. He has been representing injured workers,

victims of motor vehicle accidents, medical negligence, and product defects. He is licensed in the U.S. Federal Court. Scott was the host of "Your Legal Right of Way," (a radio show from 1988-1991 in Kent/Akron, Ohio) and a television show on Channel 55 from 1991-1993 in Akron/Cleveland, Ohio. Scott graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1975 with a BA in Economics and Psychology. He completed his JD in 1978 at the C. Blake McDowell Law School (University of Akron).

Author and co-presenter Gina Marie McKee, MSN, RN, CCRN is currently an Associate Professor of Nursing at Lakeland Community College. In addition to Lakeland, she has taught at Case Western Reserve University and Ursuline College. She has authored the book "Peace Management" ©2005. She is co-owner of L.O.L.A. Seminars. Gina has been providing continuing education, including that of Peace Management for



Anne Magyaros and Lynne Day at the Golf Outing



Karen Manning hosting a raffle sponsored by FirstMerit at the Golf Outing

nurses, social workers, counselors, and psychologists since 2005. She graduated from Ursuline College in 1981 with a BSN, and completed her MSN in 1989 at Case Western Reserve University.

We are looking forward to this dynamic and educational program and hope you will be able to attend. Please contact Lakeland Community College to register by phone using VISA, MasterCard, or Discover. Call 440-525-7116, or toll free 1-800-589-8520.

Title: Peace Management, CRN 70538, Fee \$109.

To have a brochure mailed to you please call Madeline S. Sharp at L.O.L.A. Seminars, telephone number 440-488-7804.



The Board of Trustees of the Law Library are pleased to now offer fresh coffee in the Law Library.

IPSO EDITOR PAUL NEWMAN EARNS THE CHAPMAN AWARD

SUSAN PROBOSKI

Paul Newman was honored for his support of the Geauga County Library System and for promoting the love of reading in the community. Bar Member **John T. Fitts** presented Paul with the

Chapman Award at the October 4 Ceremony with a very entertaining speech. Perhaps the most memorable line at the event was given by State Representative **Matt Dolan** when he described Paul as someone who can inspire you and make you cringe in the same sentence. Paul has been on the Board of Trustees of the Geauga County Public Library for 22 years.

Ipsa Jure

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