

**JUDGE WILLIAM ZLOCH'S REACTION TO ATTORNEY  
LORING SPOLTER'S MOTIONS WHICH DISCLOSED  
PUBLIC RECORDS BASED UPON THE ATTORNEY'S RESEARCH**

If you are a reader of the Daily Business Review, you may have seen two articles reporting on Attorney Loring N. Spolter's motions asking U.S. District Court Judge William Zloch to recuse (remove) himself from three of the Fort Lauderdale attorney's clients in employment discrimination cases. Due to a series of what Spolter considers to be highly irregular rulings by the judge, Spolter - who has a broadcast journalism degree from the University of Florida and a Master's Degree from Syracuse University in a dual program of the MBA School and the S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications - utilized his investigative reporting skills to attempt to figure out why the judge dismissed three employment bias lawsuits and made what Spolter considered to be bizarre procedural and substantive rulings against his clients in these cases. Spolter also learned that for at least a three year duration, Zloch has violated the Ethics In Government Act and as such, deprived attorneys and members of the general public from determining if he has a personal conflict of interest in cases he presides over.

Here are the three cases and a brief synopsis of each, which Spolter served as attorney for the employee / Plaintiff in the civil rights field of employment litigation: {If you or a colleague has the PACER case access system to Federal Court, you can review and print out actual pleadings}

Renee Bettis v. Toys 'R Us.  
Case No.: 06-80334-CIV-ZLOCH / SNOW

**PALM BEACH COUNTY EMPLOYMENT LOCATION: / CAUSE OF ACTION**  
Plaintiff was a pregnant woman who was fired shortly before taking leave in the final weeks of her pregnancy, and who intended to return to work after taking leave under the Family & Medical Leave Act. Defendant claimed Bettis was fired, after being promoted from sales associate to Assistant Store Manager, for failing to promptly diary providing employees who unloaded a truck withy one can each of a soft drink. Previously, according to Bettis, the Regional Manager who fired her had complained about another female employee who failed to return to work after taking maternity leave. Zloch dismissed the case prior to ruling a Defendant's Motion to Dismiss.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit (in Atlanta) ruled that Zloch committed an "abuse of discretion" by dismissing the claim Renee Bettis brought against Toys 'R Us. Though Spolter requested that the Appellate Court assign another judge to the case, the lawsuit was returned to Zloch. Judge Zloch took no action on the case for a six month period (an unusually long period of time for a case to sit dormant) after having the case returned to him before assign it to Magistrate Lurana S. Snow<sup>1</sup> to determine whether the case alleging violations of

---

<sup>1</sup> Magistrates (a lower level judge who is permitted to make certain rulings) are usually "paired" with the judges they work under for a three year term. Sometime after Zloch assigned Magistrate Snow to issues a Report and Recommendation whether the Bettis case should proceed to trial (she ruled that on three of six counts that the Bettis case contained sufficient

the Pregnancy Discrimination Act (a part of the Title VII anti-gender bias law) and the more recently enacted Family & Medical Leave Act. Magistrate Snow determined in her recommendation and report that Spolter had produced sufficient evidence to permit the Bettis case to proceed to trial on three of six counts contained in the lawsuit. Zloch then disregarded the Magistrate's Report & Recommendation and dismissed the case for a second time. Spolter has since issued a Notice to Appeal and is now drafting what will be his second appeal on the case.

Among the "unusual" orders ZLoch granted during the first round of the case were:

1. Ruling that attorneys for the employer could depose the Plaintiff over three days but that Bettis was not permitted to take depositions of the employer's workers.
2. Bettis could not require the employer to respond to Request for Admissions, even though he exempted the employer from the typical obligation to produce its employees to be deposed.
3. Exempting the employer from having a representative attend the mediation session (court ordered settlement conference) though court rules require at least one person appear on behalf of the employer. Spolter filed a Motion for Reconsideration, attaching airfare information showing that a round trip New York to Fort Lauderdale airline ticket would cost Toys 'R us just \$115.00 The Motion for Reconsideration was denied and ZLoch denied his other motion that Bettis then be exempted from attending mediation, as she would lose a days pay from her new job.
4. Defendant's attorney asked that the case be dismissed based upon what it claimed was an irregularity in Bettis' bankruptcy petition. Though court rules permit attorneys to have 10 days to respond to opposing Motions (pus an additional three days for mailing time), Zloch provided Spolter with just 2 ½ business days to respond, with a response due at noon on a Monday. When filing his response, Spolter asked for an extension to respond to another pleading, citing he was unable to work on both pleadings simultaneously, when surprised with th need to respond to an unexcpeted bankruptcy pleading and then given an unusually short period of

---

evidence to advance to trial, which Judge Zloch rejected in it entirety), Magistrate Snow's pairing with Judge Zloch ended prior to the conclusion of their three year pairing. The reason for the premature termination of the pairing is unknown.

time to research and draft a reply. Zloch denied the extension and then dismissed the lawsuit Bettis had filed.

Ramon Sabatier v. SunTrust  
Case No.: 06-20418 ZLOCH / SNOW

DADE COUNTY EMPLOYMENT LOCATION / CAUSE OF ACTION:  
Plaintiff complained that the manager of the branch he worked in stopped paying overtime to him and other customer service representatives when working in excess of 40 hours per week, to lower her payroll expenses. SunTrust admitted that the branch manager had violated Fair Labor Standards Act overtime laws but denied that Sabatier was retaliated against as the basis of his firing. Sabatier's supervisor signed an unsworn affidavit stating he was ordered to fire the Plaintiff as a result of his overtime pay complaints against his former boss.

Initially, Judge Zloch ruled that the case had enough evidence to proceed to trial. Defendant filed a Motion for Reconsideration, asking that he reverse his ruling. When no late ruling was entered, attorneys representing the former employee and the former employer each submitted Notices of Ripeness, asking that the Judge issue a ruling, in that no action had been taken on the case in 90 days time. Six months after the date of last case action, Spolter located the supervisor who had fired Sabatier, after he returned from New York State - unknown to anyone - he had moved after leaving SunTrust's employ. Spolter filed with the Court an unsworn affidavit which was signed by the supervisor who stated he fired the Plaintiff because a higher-level executive ordered him to do so in retaliation for the Plaintiff complaining that he was due unpaid wages for overtime he had worked. Days later, Zloch reversed his prior ruling, stated the Defense did properly prove the case should not proceed to trial and dismissed the case. The Appellate Court ruled that Zloch did not abuse his discretion by overturning his prior ruling that the Plaintiff's case contained sufficiently strong evidence to warrant it proceeding to trial.

Sonya Gossard v. Chase. BROWARD COUNTY EMPLOYMENT LOCATION /  
CAUSE OF ACTION:  
Case No.: 08-60565-Civ-ZLOCH/SNOW

Plaintiff, an account executive who sold mortgage products to firms which lent mortgages to home buyers, complained that her boss said that she - as a lesbian - would be unable to maintain her work quality when she became a co-parent with her live-in "lover" / partner. Gossard alleged that once she announced her lover was to soon give birth that her boss - himself a gay male - acted more harshly toward her than any other salesperson. A co-worker spoke to the same Human Resources executive Gossard had earlier complained to and this co-worker corroborated Gossard's account. Later when giving sworn testimony during a deposition, this same co-worker again corroborated that Gossard's boss when out

of his way to treat the Plaintiff more harshly than her co-workers. One of the client's Gossard sold mortgages to testified when deposed under oath that Gossard's boss phoned him to "out" Gossard as a lesbian, saying he disapproved of lesbians raising children and he was replacing her with a man to service the client's account. Though the boss also alleged a client complained about Gossard's "foul" language, there is no evidence that such a complaint was ever received. Gossard's client testified her boss cursed at him and threatened his business. In his pleadings challenging the defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment (dismissal), Spolter argued even if Gossard did use foul language to a client, which he contended there was a lack of evidence of, she should be able to keep her job just as her boss had - since he too used foul language with a client. Chase's reason for firing Gossard was alleged use of profanity. Despite the testimony from the co-worker, Gossard's client and the lack of evidence that any client had complained about Gossard, Zloch ruled that there was insufficient evidence for the case to proceed to trial. Spolter is appealing the dismissal.

In its most recent article, the Daily Business Review noted that Spolter has conducted his research during a three year time-span and is now writing a book about his findings.

Judge Zloch has preliminarily ruled that he will sanction Spolter by suspending his right to practice in Federal Court for a five (5) year duration, will fine him a sum to be determined and will file a complaint with the Florida Bar.

Though Judge Zloch states that his actions are motivated by just one of three separate Motions to Recuse - that one being a research report by a Florida Atlantic University Professor (in the field of statistics and probability) whom Spolter retained when five of 15 cases he filed in Federal Court were assigned to a single judge - Judge Zloch - Spolter believes the jurist is most unhappy that his Motions to Recuse, which were accompanied by exhibits verifying their contents - have uncovered the following:

1. In violation of the U.S. Ethics in Government Act, Judge Zloch has signed and filed at least three "blank" financial disclosure reports in three recent years. Federal law requires all Federal Judges to complete the reports so that they can become a meaningful part of the public records so that those reviewing the reports can determine if the judges overseeing cases have a financial conflict of interest in the matters they are presiding over.
2. Shortly prior to filing blank financial disclosure reports, Judge Zloch was chairperson of the Financial Disclosure Committee overseeing all judges nationwide. Judge Zloch unilaterally determined that release of financial disclosure information by judges posed a security risk to them and their family members and overturned the longstanding practice of having public disclosure reports accessible to the public. After a news organization filed a lawsuit citing First Amendment grounds, then U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Rhenquist ordered that the financial disclosure reports once again be made publicly accessible. Shortly after this, Judge Zloch began filing blank disclosure reports about his personal finances. Spolter's pleadings have commented that a reasonable

person can believe that by responding to the order that Financial Disclosure Reports be once again made public, Judge Zloch's filing fully redacted and then blank reports about his personal finances could seem to be an "end run" around Judge Rehnquist's order to permit public review of these forms.

The Ethics in Government Act requires all Federal Judges, and certain other high level Federal officials, to annual disclose certain information about their investments, assets and liabilities so members of the public can scrutinize this information for potential conflicts of interest. Though initially setting a \$10,000 fine per violation, the fine has escalated to \$13,000 per violation due to an inflation index the law provides for.

Zloch fully redacted the contents of his 2003 Financial Disclosure Report and filed blank reports for years 2007 and 2008. In a Motion to recuse which Spolter filed on behalf of each of three client's whose cases were dismissed by Zloch, Spolter noted this and attached to his pleadings copies of these Financial Disclosure Reports. Spolter does not know if Zloch's Financial Disclosure Reports for other years were also redacted or left blank, which would be further annual violations of the Ethics in Government Act.

3. Since year 2000, Judge Zloch has hired all but two of his legal clerks from Ave Maria Law School, which until this summer, was based in Michigan. Most people recognize Ave Maria Law School to be an arm of the extreme Right-Wing movement. Only one Federal judge has hired more law clerks from Ave Maria than has Judge Zloch. (Judge Zloch began hiring his law clerks from Ave Maria Law School prior to it becoming accredited in 2002 by the American Bar Association). The only judge who has hired as many clerks from this law school, which is accredited by the American Bar Association but not the American Association of Law Schools (171 law schools in the U.S. are accredited by the AALS, with Ava Maria being of 28 non-accredited which pay to receive services from AALS which are not), is retired U.S. Appellate Court Judge Daniel Manion. Judge Manion hired three of his four Ave Maria law clerks directly from Judge Zloch's chambers. Judge Zloch has also made financial contributions to this school (according to the School's 2003-2004 Donor Report) which recently while defending itself in an employment discrimination lawsuit has declared its professors to be ministerial and an arm of the Church, thus exempting the school from employment discrimination laws.

After Zloch dismissed cases brought in a pregnancy discrimination case against Toys 'R Us and a whistle-blower case against Sun Bank, Spolter included this information in briefs seeking to overturn the dismissals.

Since her firing, Bettis, a devout Catholic, has gone bankrupt and had her home foreclosed upon. She and her parents had asked friends from the church they frequently attend for support in their prayers, when Bettis was about to give birth to her child and unable to afford COBRA health insurance coverage shortly after her firing from Toys 'R Us. Bettis has since given birth to a second child. It was

Bettis was pregnant with her first child that she was fired by Toys "R Us shortly before the child was born.

In his appellate pleadings in the Bettis case, Spotter mentioned and attached exhibits regarding some of the following points:

1. Bernard Dobranski, then Dean and a professor of Ave Maria Law School, was one of ten persons on the Board of Directors of the "Culture of Life Foundation & Institute." That association's website denounces contraception, abortion, claiming the "contraceptive cave-in" has moved "down the path toward what Poe John Paul II would later identify as the capture of death" and "undermines the family." An article titled "Conceiving a World without Contraception), also on the same website states "to the contracepting mainstream, such words may seem the bitter ranting of aging hopelessly marginalized Manichees." The article's author is identified solely as "Madame X" for purposes of protecting the identity of who the article describes is a Federal government employee.

2. Eugene Millhizer, then a professor at Ave maria Law School and not its Acting Dean, serves as "Legal Advisor on Faith and the Law" for Cephas Institute. The Institute's website describes itself as "A priest site of Diocese of Bacolod Philippines."

Included in the website's information is:

- A. Denouncing "evolutionists".
- B. Citing scientific beliefs as "metaphysical suicide" for "which in turn becomes the point of entry for the assault on life and a culture of death driven by scientific reductionism."
- C. "We decry the technologies o manipulation of the woman's regenerative power."
- D. "If legislatures or judges wish to pervert the constitution in its most fundamental natural law expression there are three course of action:

1. Remove the guilty.
2. Strengthen the constitution as its own bulwark (constitution).
3. Act with that heroism which knows that a law against the law of God is never binding.

E. "No same sex civil unions." "The duty to marriage cannot be left to the whim of unfaithful lawmakers or judges of the several states."

Other publicly available information reveals more about Ave Maria Law School, and Judge Daniel Manion with whom Zloch has shared three law clerks with.

\* Many of Ave Maria Law School classes begin with a religious prayer, though worship activities are also available in a Church Chapel inside its building, which hosts Eucharistic adoration, the rosary, the Liturgy of Hours and a daily Mass. A law school Chaplain is also available to those seeking Catholic guidance.

\* Prior to being nominated to serve on the 7<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals by then president Reagan, with strong backing by then U.S. Senator Dan Quayle, Daniel Manion was a state senator in Indiana. As a state senator, he sponsored bills to:

- A. Permit public school to hang the Ten Commandments on their walls;
- B. Require public schools teach creationism as an alternative theory to evolution.

It is an undisputed well-known fact that Judge Manion's father was one of the founder's of the John Birch Society - which in the 1940's and 1950's was a vocal and controversial Right-Wing extremist political organization.]

Of the four law clerks Manion himself hired who previously attended Ave Maria Law School, three of them worked for Zloch at the time he hired them to leave South Florida to come work for him as an Appellate Court Judge in Chicago (7<sup>th</sup> Appellate Circuit).

Vice President Joe Biden, then a U.S. Senator when Manion was being confirmed, bitterly opposed the nomination. When the final of the U.S. Senate was tied, then Vice President George H.W. Bush broke the tie, voting to confirm Manion.

\* Judge Zloch, who was also nominated by President Reagan, was actively backed by then U.S. Senator Paula Hawkins, who also supported the Vietnam veterans for judgeships as she neared re-election against Bob Graham. Hawkins lost re-election after serving a single term.

Among the things Zloch have in common with Manion:

\* Both attended Notre Dame for their undergraduate educations during an overlapping period of two years. Zloch graduated in 1966 and Manion graduated two years earlier, in 1964. Source: Judgepedia [www.fjc.gov](http://www.fjc.gov). It is unknown if they knew each other at the time.

\* Each served in the military in the 1960's, with Zloch serving in the navy from 1967 to 1969 and Manion serving in the Army in

1965 and 1966. Source: Judgepedia www.fjc.gov It is unknown if they knew each other at the time.

\* Neither Manion and Zloch had little, if any, Federal court litigation experience at the time they were nominated by the President Reagan to their judicial posts. Zloch has worked as an attorney for 11 years, practicing state court non-jury trial work involving family law, landlord tenant law and collections work for Holy Cross Hospital in Fort Lauderdale. Manion's legal work was limited to what Time Magazine described in a July 21, 2008 article as "the usual small-firm mix of real estate transactions, business matters, wills and personal injury claims." According to Time, Manion never been the lead attorney in any type of Federal case and never made an appellate argument in Federal Court.

\* Neither Manion or Zloch have received much respect from other attorneys. Among the 20+ local Federal Court judges practicing in Miami, Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach, Zloch appears among the bottom of the list when rated by attorneys according to their judgeship abilities. Attorneys practicing prior to the adoption of electronic filing of pleadings recall that Zloch would reject or deny every motion submitted to him if it did not contain three blank copies of a court order for him to sign, or an envelope which bore both a return address and a postage stamp.

Zloch is also known as the only South Florida Federal judge who always dismisses from lawsuits state court claims which differ from Federal law claims for which relief is sought. These case dismissal have the following effect:

\* Plaintiffs and Defendants now have to spend time, money and effort litigating similar cases twice in two separate court systems.

\* Plaintiffs often cannot continue litigating one of their two cases after the other one was resolved with an official court decision. The legal principle of "claim preclusion" requires that there can be no court action on a second lawsuit having facts which arose out of issues stemming from the first lawsuit. Plaintiff's are denied recovery they sought, and defendants are deprived of the ability to bring counterclaims.

A U.S. Senate committee's report on Manion called him "deficient" and a draft of the document noted spelling and grammatical errors in his legal briefs. In paperwork Manion submitted to the Senate in advance of his confirmation hearing, he cited as among his most significant cases his defense of a car dealership accused of performing a poor repair job on a Volkswagen Rabbit. Remarkd

then Senator Joseph Biden: "This man is not up to snuff. I think my milkman is a decent man, but he shouldn't serve on the circuit court of appeals."

\* One of the few law clerks Zloch hired who did not attend Ave Maria law school was Mazda Antia. While clerking for Zloch at 26 years of age, Antia gave interviews to The New York Times (on January 1, 2001) and to The Chicago Tribune. At 12 years of age, he left his family home in Chicago to learn in India the rituals to become a Zoroastrian priest. About 200,000 followers of this, the oldest or one of the oldest of the monotheistic faiths, reside in the U.S. according to The Chicago Tribune. The region believes in one God, named Ahura Mazda. Neither the New York Times nor The Chicago Tribune mentioned Zoroastrian's extreme beliefs, especially those held regarding homosexuals. (Recall, Sonya Gossard (who Spolter represented in the case against Chase) was a lesbian, had her case was dismissed by Zloch. Though the dismissal occurred after Antia ceased clerking for the judge, a reasonable person would have to wonder how did these 2 find each other?; did Zloch Mazda because they held similar extremely conservative - fundamentalist beliefs?; why would Zloch dismiss a case like Gossard in which the evidence was so strong (Plaintiff's client testified plaintiff's boss called him to "out" her as a lesbian and to denounce her as a lesbian mother?)

The Venidad, written circa 250 to 650 CE) which is the Zoroastrian law book, speaks of "laws against demons" and an ancient commentary on the Venidad states:

Four men can be put to death by any one without an order from Dastur [high priest]: the corpse-burner, the highwayman, the sodomite and the criminal taken in the deed.

Source:

[www.religoustolerance.org/hom\\_zor.htm](http://www.religoustolerance.org/hom_zor.htm)

Other sources speak more about Zoroastrian's beliefs which are relevant in cases in which homosexuality is an issue:

- \* Elsewhere in Zoroastrian tradition permission is given for the killing of a homosexual man caught in the act (Commentary on Fargard VIII: 74).
- \* Citing the Venidad, Fargard VIII V.31-32: "Who is the man who is a Daeva?...Ahura Mazda answered.: "The man that lies with mankind as man lies with womankind, or as woman lies with mankind, is the man that is a Daeva; this one... is a female paramour of the Daevas, that is a she-Daeva.

- \* Sodomites were “in league with the devil” and had to be combated with every available means.

According to Lewis Loflin, who wrote an article titled “Comments on Zoroastrianism from a Unitarian Christina Perspective ([www.sullivan-county.com/z/zor8.htm](http://www.sullivan-county.com/z/zor8.htm)):

- \* Lord Mazda prohibits sexual perversion and homosexuality, along with infanticide (abortion).
- \* The religion is know for its belief in the devil and may be the oldest revealed religion.
- \* The lord, Mazda, battles the devil and his host of demons. The battle between good and evil will continue to the end of time.

[How Mazda Antia and Judge Zloch found each other is unknown. The similarity in beliefs between followers of Zoroastrian and those connected to Ave Maria Law School, the Culture of Life Society and the Cephaz Institute is remarkable].

Recall, at the time Spolter filed his first Recusal Motion in the Sabatier case (occurring shortly after the Bettis case was dismissed), Spolter’s Recusal Motion mentioned then Bernard Dobranski, the Dean of Ave Maria Law School, was on the Board of Directors of the Culture of Life Society Foundation & Institute. A later review of the Foundation’s website reveals its “Briefing Papers” state condom use being “intrinsically evil,” commentary denouncing “fornicators and adulterers”, that the Obama Administration is setting rules on stem cells that are a “clone and kill policy”, the evils of “equal opportunity laws” which “luring women out of the home with the promise of more child care, courtesy of the federal and state governments.” Also at the time Spolter wrote his first Motion to Recuse, a high level faculty member listed himself as an advisor to the Cephaz Institute, and current acting Dean and President Eugene Milhizera now holds the title of Legal Director. A review of the website of the Cephaz Institute, then and now, reveals non-mainstream beliefs, such as bashing “evolutionists”, and declaring those engaging in non-marital sex are acting immorally and stating “if legislatures or judges wish to pervert the constitution in its most fundamental law expression there are three sources of action: 1) remove the guilty; strengthen the constitution as its own bulwark (amendment); and 3) act with that heroism which knows that a law against the law of God is never binding.” (Currently appearing on the Cephaz Society website).

Perhaps not surprisingly as a result of his affiliations and relationships as described above, Judge Zloch has dismissed cases brought by Spolter’s clients which involved the following “issues” and “circumstances”:

1. A Pregnancy Discrimination Act / Family Medical Leave Act case brought by a client who wanted to return to work after giving birth. Actually, Judge Zloch dismissed this case twice, most recently after the Federal Appellate Court ruled he abused his discretion when dismissing it the first time. This “second dismissal” came just weeks after a Magistrate Judge who was assigned by Judge Zloch to issue a Report and Recommendation on summary judgement issues found the case was

# Bar poll rankings

11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals	Exceptionally qualified %	Unqualified %
Barkett, Rosemary	64.19	6.78
Fay, Peter T.	65.98	2.76
Marcus, Stanley	68.88	1.60
U.S. Southern District Court	Exceptionally qualified %	Unqualified %
Altonaga, Cecilia M.	58.06	5.65
Cohn, James I.	29.94	10.17
Cooke, Marcia G.	32.22	17.99
Dimitrouleas, William P.	32.46	7.02
Gold, Alan S.	65.17	2.92
Gonzalez Jr., Jose A.	49.43	4.18
Graham, Donald I.	45.77	7.84
Highsmith, Shelby	41.30	9.44
Hoeveler, William M.	74.30	5.14
Hurley, Daniel T. K.	31.95	13.28
Huck, Paul C.	44.63	9.37
Jordan, Adalberto	68.10	3.07
King, James Lawrence	42.61	13.03
Lenard, Joan A.	31.39	20.76
Marra, Kenneth A.	24.00	8.00
Martinez, Jose E.	27.19	18.86
Middlebrooks, Donald M.	43.53	4.68
Moore, K. Michael	23.76	22.70
Moreno, Federico A.	64.08	4.43
Ryskamp, Kenneth I.	31.02	13.53
Seitz, Patricia A.	43.77	9.78
Ungaro, Ursula	34.26	12.53
Zloch, William J.	19.05	20.15
U.S. magistrate judges	Exceptionally qualified %	Unqualified %
Bandstra, Ted E.	36.06	4.09
Brown, Stephen T.	41.06	6.84
Dube, Robert I.	20.28	13.68
Garber, Barry I.	46.42	3.74
Hopkins, James M.	12.50	5.83
Johnson, Linnea R	34.63	4.39
Lynch Jr., Frank J.	10.48	4.84
McAliley, Chris M.	37.77	4.26
O'Sullivan, John	44.40	2.16
Palermo, Peter R.	36.56	8.60
Rosenbaum, Robin S.	23.58	5.66
Seltzer, Barry S.	36.63	5.81
Simonton, Andrea M.	42.71	4.52
Snow, Lurana S.	27.06	7.65
Torres, Edwin G.	40.25	2.52
Turnoff, William C.	43.65	9.77
Vitunac, Ann E.	16.20	14.08
White, Patrick A.	28.47	11.11

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Near bottom  
 lowest thought  
 bottom or  
 near bottom  
 →