2-1-1971

1971 Vol. 19 No. 4

Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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AALS ACCEPTS CSU LAW SCHOOL  
by Richard Lynch

In these turbulent days when students, faculty, and administration are all vitally concerned with the input in itself. And from the rest of CSU Law School, we find that our administration has achieved one of the institution's greatest consistencies by her ver-sustaining struggle to better ourselves. On Dec. 28, 1970 CSU Law School was accepted for membership in the American Association of Law Schools. Long recognized by the League of Ohio Law Schools, Cleveland Marshall College of Law now joins the ranks of the best law schools in the country in the listing with the highest accrediting agency in the legal profession. This recognition, which follows close on the heels of Marshall's affiliation with CSU (1969), is rarely given to a law school affiliated with a non-accredited law school. Criteria used by the AALS to judge prospective members include the school's admissions policy, academic requirements, and quality of the faculty and library. All this rather dry information means a great deal to all those connected with OTR law school.

First of all, it means PRESTIGE, something which we have been seeking for a long time, and which will reflect us all in a number of other ways.

Second, we will now be able to interest law professors in coming to CSU. What is that to us? Before who would not have even considered us because of our lack of accreditation.

Third, the College of Law is now eligible for government grants and other forms of federal support which are restricted by statute to those law schools accredited by the AALS.

Fourth, graduates are now eligible for government jobs which are only open to graduates of AALS members.

Fifth, as a practical matter, many top firms which would not consider our graduates for positions in their firms, merely because of Marshall's lack of accreditation by AALS, will open their doors to them.

Sixth, Marshall's students will now be acceptable to other AALS member schools for transfer or post-graduate study where they were not before.

Seventh, we will now be able to attract higher caliber students to our hallowed halls.

KAHOE HIRED AS GENERAL COUNSEL  
by Lila Daum

When a fledgling legal eagle manages to wing himself out of the once timorous, now secure nest of law school, onto a lowly twig of a giant, one of the most justifiably noteworthy achievements for a student is to have achieved something which we have been seeking for a long time, and which will reflect us all in a number of other ways.

Miss Kahoe designates the most probable reasons for her professional assignment as being the advantage of recognized status of a law review editor and, more immediately, the reference and recommendation given to her by Distinguished Professor Howard L. Oleck, faculty advisor to the law review.

Certainly not an unappealing or unimportant feature of the job assignment for Sheila is the location of the National Catholic Society for Animal Welfare in midtown Manhattan. And, using the opportunities of New York to her best professional extent, Sheila plans to graduate work in law at New York University, in addition to her job.

In an admirable class of 1971, Sheila Kahoe deservedly stands as among its more admirable and promising members.

DEAN GAYNOR RESIGNS  
by Paul T. Kimen

Dean James K. Gaynor in America to be accredited with an AALS Certificate out of the 171 law schools in the USA. The faculty was responsible for these achievements and much of the preliminary work was completed before I became Dean. For each of these who helped, I feel deep appreciation," said Dean Gaynor. To him, the accomplishments, "I simply remained at the helm until the fulfillment!" In a letter dated January 5, 1971 to Dr. Harold Enarson, President of CSU, Dean Gaynor wrote, "Long before the merger was assured, I informed you that once the mission had been accomplished I should like to be relieved of the responsibility as dean," So the Dean has fulfilled his "mission"—a perfectly executed mission that will make CSU's law school the best as well as the biggest in Ohio.

James K. Gaynor, currently has tenure as a professor here at CSU and has taught other courses besides History and Methods L 503, among which are Personal and Real Property. His plans of teaching, writing and legal research will be attained by a position as professor at CSU.

As far as who his successor will be, the dean offered no speculation. The President and vice-president of CSU along with two members of the faculty council are formed into a Search Committee, the two faculty members from the law school are Professor Kevin Sheard and Professor Edward Chitlik.

Their duty is to solicit recommendations and interview prospective appointees from within and without the university. As members of the C.S.U. Faculty Personnel Policies 1969-1970 Guidebook, "These appointees shall have been approved by the majority of the department chairmen in the college. All persons involved in the selection will work closely together to achieve agreement on the individual who will finally be offered the appointment through the customary procedure of the University."
Letters to the Editor

January 6, 1971

Dear Sir:

To the Faculty of Cleveland-Marshall College of Law,

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the members of the faculty for the excellence of the recent issue of THE GAVEL in the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law. I believe that this college, more than any other law college, but to the University in enhancing the quality of instruction. It is an honor right to be cherished by the students, faculty, and alumni. It represents the achievement of a goal already accomplished. I sincerely hope that you will persist in this hard task.

Sincerely,

Harry L. Brownson
President

The Gavel

January 13, 1971

Editor, THE GAVEL:

In the December, 1970, issue of THE GAVEL, an editorial article entitled "The New of Today," page two, and the LSCRC column discussing the evaluation of University Professors. The right and duty of an administrator’s denial of tenure and promotion status is to reward the educator for the abilities he has shown in furthering our education, and yet we do not plan to acknowledge the problems as we see them. The problem of denial of tenure and promotion is important, and it involves our school losing qualified professors. Articles throughout the universities and colleges of America many non-tenured professors were denied renewal of their contracts. Many were denied tenure and promotion unjustly. The reasons the administration gives are usually unfounded and broad enough to protect the university’s decision. The reasons the administration do not give are that some of the professors have liberal philosophies that may clash with the philosophy of the established conservative administration.

We feel all professors at CSU should be given the right to a hearing before a board of peers prior to any final action to be taken on denial of tenure or promotion. Professors should be allowed to present all evidence after formalized reasons have been given the board to substantiate a valid denial. Without this "board of correction" the professors have few resources available. They may petition the university for a new contract, and yet even then the result is the same—the presentation of two documents. One states the ambiguous reasons, if any, for denial, and two, a document known as "ratings papers" or "ith or leave these papers.

The reasons the administration has justified the denial of tenure and promotion unjustly are the following:

1. They state that the professor is not capable of effective teaching.
2. They claim the professor's views are not consistent with the values of the institution.
3. They say the professor is not capable of performing administrative tasks.
4. They argue that the professor's research is not of high quality.
5. They assert that the professor's publications are not of high quality.
6. They believe the professor's service to the university is not of high quality.
7. They contend that the professor's professional contributions are not significant.

We believe the administration should set the standards and apply them to all professors in relation to the faculty, as an educator, in the classroom. In not doing this the administration is guilty of fostering a dichotomy between the dual standards of the law school and the law school.

Although the school trains students for the profession of law there is no need for our professors to actually show us how the practical format of the law works in a suit against the university. Emphasis should be on the practical workings of training the law in an environment suitable to give us the best and most qualified professors to turn out the best and most qualified professors. We need less stereotyped administrative professors in our school who can force us to read books. We need professors who can convince us of the need for our professors to actually show us how the practical format of the law works in a suit against the university. Emphasis should be on the practical workings of training the law in an environment suitable to give us the best and most qualified professors to turn out the best and most qualified professors.

Despite the catastrophic result of this split, we the students suffer when we lose qualified professors because of ambiguous administrative standards. If any, or because of one’s liberal beliefs outside the campus. We believe when the qualifications of a professor are ambiguously questioned to their detriment, less qualified men filter in and move to the top because they qualify as "company yes men" and not really as professional educators.

Look around, are we losing the men who have given us an education worth something? Is there a law school which can train lawyers for the law in the courts of Wisconsin, Colorado, California, Illinois, and Florida have been rejected in the courts. For example, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Colorado, California, Illinois, and Florida have been rejected in the courts.

The right and duty of an administrator’s denial of tenure and promotion of all professors should become less ambiguous and more concrete.

The right and duty of an administrator’s denial of tenure and promotion of all professors should become less ambiguous and more concrete. Then a defense can be set down that does not have to defend everything. It is shown that the courts of Wisconsin, Colorado, California, Illinois, and Florida have been rejected in the courts.

Sincerely,

Terry O’Donnell

Dear Sir:

I have received your most recent edition dated Nov. 1, 1970, and I was impressed with the column pertaining to what Professor Prosim has to say about the Kent State Grand Jury. I am certainly glad that the school no longer hears the name of my alma mater, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law. And if this is the type of instructor that the law school employs, I would certainly be pleased from your mailing list.

Very truly yours,

Arthur V. Paik

The Right Of Non-Tenured Faculty

In the recent question of promotion and tenure has been tossed around by faculty and students in informal discussions. Rumors of denial of promotions or tenure or both have been blown out of proportion in their •early existence. Theirs the truth of all rumors will out. We do not know the truth or the situation as it exists now, but we do plan to acknowledge the problems as we see them. The problem of denial of tenure and promotion is important and it involves our school losing qualified professors.

In the universities and colleges of America many non-tenured professors were denied renewal of their contracts. Many were denied tenure and promotion unjustly. The reasons the administration gives are usually unfounded and broad enough to protect the university’s decision. The reasons the administration do not give are that some of the professors have liberal philosophies that may clash with the philosophy of the established conservative administration.

We feel all professors at CSU should be given the right to a hearing before a board of peers prior to any final action to be taken on denial of tenure or promotion. Professors should be allowed to present all evidence after formalized reasons have been given the board to substantiate a valid denial. Without this "board of correction" the professors have few resources available. They may petition the university for a new contract, and yet even then the result is the same—the presentation of two documents. One states the ambiguous reasons, if any, for denial, and two, a document known as "ratings papers" or "ith or leave these papers.

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5. They believe the professor's service to the university is not of high quality.
6. They contend that the professor's professional contributions are not significant.

We believe the administration should set the standards and apply them to all professors in relation to the faculty, as an educator, in the classroom. In not doing this the administration is guilty of fostering a dichotomy between the dual standards of the law school and the law school.

Additionally, in that same issue, another article chose to encourage student rebellion; to capitalize such rubbish high editorial feature article in that issue chosen for the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law in enhancing its potential for service to the community. It is my hope that you will look for your continued assistance.

Sincerely,

Terry O’Donnell
URBAN LEAGUE HONORS MAYOR STOKES: The Urban League of Cleveland honored Honorable Carl B. Stokes, Mayor of Cleveland, a member of the B. Stokes Scholarship program at his Alma Mater, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law of Cleveland State University, Wednesday, November 18, 1970. Shown at the Urban League's Transition, Academy dinner held at the Sheraton-Biltmore, Sunday, November 15, were: U. B. Bailey, member James Campbell; U. B. executive director, Ernest C. Cooper; Cleveland-Marshall College of Law President, J. H. C. Madson, president; U. Board of Trustees.

Mayor Stokes awarded "Street Academy" graduates their diplomas.

STUDENT-SPONSORED PUBLIC INTEREST FIRMS

by Donald Ross

NYU Law School, 1970

Students as a class possess more energy, idealism, resources and relevance than any other identifiable societal segment. Yet they find that their values are not reflected in the society in which they work. This is the paradox they protest and desire to change, but the student movement, by definition, is cyclical—it always dies out, is reawakened by some event, and then withers away. It seems to me that this is in some way (behaviors) on the demonstration routes, the home steps have shown themselves incapable of dealing with the ultimate decision in a given region. I am not altogether surprised by this, in some way, this state of affairs is the result of this social change.

I do not think that any other identifiable interest group (or, for that matter, any identifiable interest group) are to make their collective voice heard, where it counts, a change must be made. The Public Interest Research Group, sponsored by Ralph Nader, is sponsoring a campaign to make the public hear it, and I think that this is the only way to do it. It is not surprising that this mode of action has effects on the way the group is being perceived by society.

As clearly manifest by the many, many cases where minority recruitment is concerned, the minority has not been adequately represented in the group. In voting in favor of the proposition on these campuses, the students will be voting in favor of changing the law and the dental fees by $1 per student per year. I will be voting that this money be turned over to a student-elected and controlled board whose jurisdiction will be to hire and direct the full-time professionals. All available indications are that the proposition will pass overwhelmingly at schools with a composite student body. Many schools, by yielding on a three-quarter-year basis, at least $150,000 with which to further recruitment. The Public Interest Group (PIRG) will be further empowered to do this.

Clearly the measure, even if passed at all the schools in the state, must be approved by the State Board of Higher Education. It seems unlikely, though, that the Board would deny students this opportunity. There are many instances, in law schools, where minority recruitment is concerned, the minority has not been adequately represented in the group. In voting in favor of the proposition on these campuses, the students will be voting in favor of changing the law and the dental fees by $1 per student per year. I will be voting that this money be turned over to a student-elected and controlled board whose jurisdiction will be to hire and direct the full-time professionals. All available indications are that the proposition will pass overwhelmingly at schools with a composite student body. Many schools, by yielding on a three-quarter-year basis, at least $150,000 with which to further recruitment. The Public Interest Group (PIRG) will be further empowered to do this.

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Scribes and ABA-LSD Establish Legal Writing Clinic by Richard Lynch

Scribes, the legal writing society composed of the top 500 legal authors in the country, has taken the initiative to establish a national-wide network of legal writing clinics for the benefit of law students. The proposal, presented by Oleck, distinguished Professor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School, and Friedman, working closely with Ernest S. Zavodnyik, Assistant Executive Director of the Student Division of the ABA, was discussed by the Committee on Law Book Publishing. Friedman, Secretary of the ABA-LSD from Cleveland State University, Alumnus, Department, University Hall, 2600 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.44153

ADDRESS:

City
State
Zip

YEAR GRADUATED:

DEGREE RECEIVED:

JOIN LSD-ABA

Dear Law Students,

Let me take this opportunity to encourage you to join the largest law student organization in the country, the American Bar Association. With a membership of over 17,000, the Law Student Division provides an excellent opportunity for you to become involved in the activities of the American Bar Association at an early stage of your career.

Most organizations, unfortunately, take membership dues, send you a card, and that's last you hear of them until renewal time. The Law Student Division, however, does much more. Here are the benefits membership in LSD provides:

(1) Free subscription to the Student Lawyer Journal
(2) Low cost group health & life insurance from Mutual of Omaha
(3) Opportunity to join three sections of the American Bar Association; receive their publications free
(4) Subscription to the ABA Journal at reduced rates
(5) Free reads of Richard Lynch's American Bar News, a monthly ABA-LSD publication
(6) Student Opportunity to use ABA's Lawyer Placement Service
(7) Free copy of the booklet, Federal Government Career Legal Services

After graduation from law school, LSD membership will save you thousands of dollars in the practice of law.

Of course, in a larger sense LSD provides more important services to the law school student. This coming year over $17,000 will be available from LSD for a matching fund basis.

Recent occurrences have forced many of us to critically examine the effectiveness of contemporary law school texts and other printed materials. The Bar has recently been critical of the law schools, in employing social science methods already well descended upon us, for the purpose of having some promising bills, to wit:

1. Funding of L.S.C.R.R.C. (Law School Research and Review Commission) at $1,000.00.
2. A bill requesting the Dean to recognize the University of Chicago Law School Institute in the American Bar Association.
3. A bill approving the faculty of the University of Chicago Law School in the American Bar Association
4. A bill requesting the Dean to recognize the University of Chicago Law School Institute in the American Bar Association
5. A bill empowering Sen. Alan Hirth (D'To) to proceed forthwith and pay $1,000.00 to the House of Representatives
6. A bill requesting the adoption of certain relative, contemporary courses and faculty ideas which have been held infrequently or not at all.

The above enumerated bills are but a small part of the problem, but l]e believe they evidence that Bar machinery is really starting to get down to business. The Bar is using the matching U.S. government funds might be obtained for the purpose of improving the educational level in law school, thus providing law students with jobs and legal experience which are becoming increasingly scarce. The American Bar Association, who have been supporting projects in the community involvement Pro Bono Publico, $150,000 was authorized for L.S.C.R.R.C. at the first Bar session and an additional $250,000 was authorized for another project.

I am writing to the Dean to place on the agenda of the next faculty meeting the issue of granting the student representatives sitting on faculty committees, a vote equal in weight to a vote cast by a faculty member and strongly urging the faculty to vote affirmatively.

I have included a letter of approval from the American Bar Association. I believe this letter might fulfill the school's great promise of achieving the above outlined objectives.

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NADER CALLS FOR ACCOUNTABILITY OF BUREAUCRATS TO THE PUBLIC
by Robert Vaughan, LLM
Harvard Law School, 1970

Joining the Peter Principle and Packard Law, is a direct observation on federal bureaucrats: "The speed of exit of a civil servant is in direct proportion to the quality of his service." Nader told the American Society of Public Administrators meeting in Washington, D.C. recently that the federal government now operates efficiently with one-third fewer employees.

Federal administrators, rather than smaller budgets, are actually more efficient than their predecessors. But in the climate of government administrators, there is one-third less waste. The current administration, he said, has reduced the federal bureaucracy to a 'dissemination of rewards' system, in which government employees expect to accept responsibility for the actions of the agency they work for. There is little sense of individual responsibility.

It is the administrator acting to fulfill his oath of office by enforcing the laws—or the employee seeking to expose waste or dishonesty—who takes the risks under the present system. The climate in government must be changed so that action in the public interest will not bring reprisal, and that professionals will make moral choices on the proper course of action.

More efficient methods of citizen access are necessary to insure accountability, such as public initiatives. A citizen should be entitled to initiate a public hearing to review the actions of an administrator, and to maintain the pressure necessary to counter well-financed and well-financed corporate interests.

Nader also observed that a professional ethics program has not been established. The government is the only one which refuses to accept responsibility for the decisions of its bureaucrats: can sneer at the public. The only way to address this problem is to restructure the bureaucracy so that its employees are accountable to the public.

MAN OF THE YEAR
by Jim Moniot

The Cleveland Alumni Senate of Delta Theta Phi recently selected a man as "Man of the Year" for 1970. The unanimous winner is John H. Weeks.

Mr. Weeks was born in Butler, Pa., on Feb. 2, 1904. His undergraduate studies were completed at Wooster College in 1926, culminating in Phi Delta Theta's Tom Polk chapter. After graduation he served in the armed forces during World War II, and later he graduated from Cleveland State University's College of Law, where he was an active member of Delta Theta Phi.

Since graduating from law school, Mr. Weeks has served as a local, county, and state judge. He is also a member of the Editorial Board of Cleveland State University's legal newspaper, the Cleveland State Law Review. Mr. Weeks was also an alumni member of the Wooster College Board of Trustees for many years following his graduation from there.

Delta Theta Phi's honored member has received many editorial ac-

SABBATICAL BOUND PROFESSORS

Ralph Nader is seeking law school faculty members who are planning one-year or year-long leaves of absence to work with his Public Interest Research Group in Washington, D.C. The pay is minimal, the work voluntinous, the office downtown, Salvation Army! The compensation: Ralph Nader is at the cutting edge of a not-so-quiet legal revolution. Working with the Public Interest Research Group provides the opportunity to make a substantial contribution to the growth and success of a student interest law.

The compensations: Ralph Nader is at the cutting edge of a not-so-quiet legal revolution. Working with the Public Interest Research Group provides the opportunity to make a substantial contribution to the growth and success of a student interest law. It also provides a period of about one year in which the faculty member can pursue an area of special interest free of the pressures of class preparation, and with the benefits of independence of choice and judgment and the "rejuvenating" atmosphere of Washington, D.C.

The Public Interest Research Group has a staff of alumni and law graduates, three experienced attorneys, and one law professor on a year's sabbatical. Each has an area of special interest. The work takes many forms—legal, constitutional, testimony, new course materials, and so on.

PAD INITIATES FIRST WOMEN AT LAW SCHOOL

Another first for the Women's Lib movement occurred on December 29, 1970 when two women law students were admitted into Meek Chapter of Alpha Delta Law Fraternity. In ceremonies held at the Allegheny County Courthouse, Miss Margaret M. Jambor ('73) and Mrs. Josephine V. Sommers ('72) were admitted. In accordance with the tradition of the fraternity, Miss Jambor was honored as the new "Veiled Hostess." It was announced that the Women's Law Fraternity had been chartered on March 14th, 1970. The Women's Fraternity is a group of women from the law school who come together for social purposes and to work for the advancement of the women's movement.

Scribes from Page 4

American Law Students and members of the Scribes Board of Directors; and Professor Michael H. Cardozo, the Executive Director of the AALS. With these and other instructors of equal capabilities, the Scribes program has assured itself of immediate success.

ATTENTION
HELP!!!

The Editors of THE GAVEL are currently assembling all previous editions of the newspaper for the purpose of permanently binding them. The end result will be a complete history of the law school as described by the school's newspaper.

But, we need our reader's help. Certain early editions cannot be located in the school's files. Listed below are the volume, number, and most probable publication date of editions which we do not have. We would appreciate your assistance in locating these missing issues so that we might have copies of them made. If you are able to help, please get in touch with the newspaper.

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SOUPI INC. ALLOWED TO INTERVENE IN FTC CASE AGAINST FIRESTONE

The Federal Trade Commission has agreed to allow Students Opposing Unfair Practices, Inc. (SOUPI) limited intervention in a proceeding against Firestone Rubber and Tire Co. for false and deceptive advertising in violation of §5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45.

SOUPI is a group of law students from George Washington University who decided to do something positive about the current flood of deceptive advertising. They believe that a cease and desist order against deceptive advertising alone is inadequate to protect the public interest. Those who deceiving the public should be required to counteract the deception with affirmative disclosure of the FTC findings in a subsequent action of scope and duration equal to the deceptive campaign.

SOUPI's intervention in a Campbell's soup case, previous to the Firestone action, may have had more impact on the FTC than any other single presentation. It has brought a new spirit of innovation to "little old lady of Pennsylvania Avenue" (as the Federal Government's chief consumer protection agency has been called). The FTC has responded to SOUPI's prodding by seeking affirmative disclosure clauses in recent deceptive advertising complaints against Coca-Cola and Standard Oil of California.

 PHI ALPHA DELTA

by Thomas G. Longo

PAD is proud to announce that Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, C. William O'Neill, will be awarded PAD's Outstanding Leadership Award for 1970 at the annual installation dinner-dance to be held at the Theatrical Restaurant, Saturday, February 13, at 7:30 p.m. The affair will not only honor Chief Justice O'Neill, but will also serve to honor the past year's fraternity officers and install the newly-elected officers.

The brothers of PAD welcome its new members and look forward to a long friendship and professional association. Those students interested in becoming members and who were not able to attend PAD's first induction are encouraged to complete an application form (obtainable in the administration office) and also contact either Tom Longo, tel. 692-2063, or Sam LoPresti, tel. 331-7088.

The members of PAD, including the newest initiated members of January 27th, are requested to attend the general business meeting. There, all brothers will vote in the election of our new officers. The meeting will be Wednesday, February 3rd at 9:30 in the Conference Room.

One last note—the annual dinner dance will be held February 13th at the Theatrical Club at Vincent and Sixth Streets, downtown. This event is the highlight of our fraternity events and will prove to be a good time for all.

Join LSD-ABA from Page 4

to fund locally designed programs in such areas as environmental law, poverty law, legal, speakers programs, etc., all to be run by student bar associations. Further, the LSD has given law students a chance to express their views on legally significant questions with the power of a nationally recognized organization behind them.

For the small expenditure involved ($3.00), I don't think you could find an organization that offers so many and varied benefits. You can join now by filling out an application and returning it with your cash or check to myself or Terry Gilbert. Applications are available in the lounge or the student bar office.

I certainly hope you'll take this opportunity to join this fine organization, and I want to wish you the best of luck in the upcoming academic year.

Best wishes
Robert Chernett
LSD Representative
Cleveland State University
Cleveland Marshall Law School

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A similar goal. The realization is there that this scheme presents an eminently viable method which can be employed to achieve the kinds of long-range broad social reforms students see as so desperately needed. Combined with the advent of the 18-year-old vote, success seems inevitable.