Merchants Unconcerned About Move

by Belford Lawson

In the Fall of 1968, the grand design to transfer the GULC from its present antique E Street location came alive with the breaking of ground for a new facility at 1st Street and New Jersey Avenue, N.W.

Given a vision of a happier future for us all, it may seem cynical to darken the picture to consider the damage that will be inflicted on local businesses by the withdrawal of the consumption dollars of 1300 persons.

Fortunately, however, no widespread or severe damage is anticipated by owners and proprietors in the Greater E Street Area.

The reason for the economic vulnerability of small businesses in the area near the present GULC site is that they are in close proximity to one of the major commercial districts in Washington's core downtown area. Despite its visual ghastliness, the intersection of 7th and E Streets, N.W. two short blocks westward from the Center, is an established and substantial market. It is fed variously by the black ghetto at the uptown end of the 7th Street-Florida Avenue corridor, the D.C. Public School System students who have to buy their monogrammed gym class uniforms on 7th between E and F, the spring, summer and fall flows of tourists, the civil service employees employed in a dozen surrounding Federal and District agencies, the D.C. Municipal Building community, and the general run of middle-and lower-middle-income weekend shoppers who bring their business to the large department stores that offer bargain prices: Hecht's, Lansburgh's and perhaps, Kresge's.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM GREENHALGH—NEXT GOVERNOR?

Prof Considers Political Race

by Barry Mayesky

Professor William Greenhalgh has decided, at the end of the present semester, to take a leave of absence from his teaching and internship program at Georgetown Law Center. He intends to run in the September Democratic Primaries for one of three possible elective offices in the state of Maryland. The three possibilities he enumerated were: the Governor's seat against the incumbent Marvin Mandel, the newly created post of Montgomery County Executive, of Maryland's Eighth Congressional District seat held by Republican Gilbert Gude. He requested the leave of absence in order to evaluate his political strength and support, (which will determine the office he will choose to run for in September) and to establish a campaign strategy once a decision has been reached.

Professor Greenhalgh initially was a trial lawyer for the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department. In 1955 he was Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia and in 1958 he became Chief of the General Sessions Division for Washington, D.C. In 1963 he resigned from that post to accept a teaching position at Georgetown University Law Center and in September of 1966 he received tenure as a full Professor of Law. Presently at Georgetown, he instructs a course entitled "The Right to Privacy" and is also head of the Legal Internship Program.

His political background consists of (in 1966) membership on the Montgomery County Council and (in 1968) election to his present post as President of that council. He is also Chairman of the Public Safety Policy Committee of COG (Council of Government) and a member of the Government Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

Hopes and Realities

It is this reporter's opinion that Professor Greenhalgh desires to run for the gubernatorial nomination and is hoping to muster enough support to defeat incumbent Mandel. Interviewing a very knowledgeable source within the Democratic Party in Maryland, (who wishes to remain unnamed now) it was suggested that Prof. Greenhalgh had better make up his mind as to which office he wants to run for soon, in order to get as much support as possible in the primaries. This source classified Professor Greenhalgh as a "Maverick" Liberal, which may not be an asset in relatively conservative-moderate Maryland and said that his best chances were in Montgomery County or for the Eighth Congressional seat. Again, according to this source, Governor Mandel, a "Moderate-Liberal," has a liberal-progressive record and has done an excellent job of reorganizing the Maryland Executive Branch. Mandel has placed professional people in key positions in order to run the various government departments and has used "Political" people merely as figureheads in the state government. It would appear that Greenhalgh's chances of running for office will be dependent on his standing in these offices.

Moot Court Team Tries For Encore

by Henry John Plog, Jr.

Members of the Law Center's recently selected Moot Court team, David Hughes ('71) of Fairless Hills, Pa., Paul Sandler ('71) of Baltimore, Md., and Paul Sweeney ('70) of New York City, face the rather formidable task of living up to a tradition of unparalleled forensic excellence. Since the inception of the National Moot Court competition in 1950, G.U.L.C. teams have not only taken regional honors in twelve of eighteen contests but have captured the national championship itself four times (1950, 1952, 1955, and 1968)—a feat unequalled by any law school in the country. In fact last year's team, competing in a field of 126 law schools, brought home the national title as well as the respective trophies for the best written brief, the best oral presentation, and the outstanding speaker.

The National Moot Court contest consists of two levels, or phases, of competition. Once the problem, i.e., the hypothetical case to be argued, has been distributed to the various participating law schools, the regional contests begin. The regional arguments may be structured either in the form of a round-robin or that of a simple elimination tournament at the discretion of the local Moot Court committee. In any event, the best team in each region goes to the national level of competition in New York City, sponsored by the New York Bar Association.

In New York, the procedure is that of the single elimination tournament. The entire competition is compressed into a two-three day period so that each team must be prepared to argue either side of the problem within a matter of hours.

Law Firms Use LSAT for Hiring

by Kenneth F. Carobee

In last week's issue of the Law Weekly, an article examining the criteria used by leading law firms in hiring revealed that the Law School Aptitude Test (LSAT) was reviewed by law firms in making their final determinations. After three years of hard work it may seem strange that the law firms should still consider an aptitude test relevant to one's ability to do well in the practice of law.

It seems even stranger when one realizes that those people who know the most about the LSAT are in the forefront of the attempt to weaken its usefulness as a criteria in hiring lawyers.

LET OPPOSE LSAT DISTRIBUTION

In a memorandum from the Educational Testing Service to the Law Schools, Mr. Charles E. Conahs views this "dubious practice" with alarm. Realizing that law schools are under pressure to provide all the information they can on their graduates or face the possibility that their graduates will not be considered for employment, he nevertheless points out four reasons why the LSAT score should not be substituted for prospective employers.

First, he writes, "The scores were never intended for the prediction of success in practice. They have never been validated against criteria related to on-the-job performance ... if, indeed, such a relationship exists at all."

Secondly, the scores are strictly measures of intellectual ability and are not intended to reflect the numerous non-intellectual qualities...
**HANLEY PLANS SERIES**

by William Jurblum

Father Hanley, Director of the Institute of Law and Human Values, has been selected by Dean David McCarthy to administer the Edward Douglas White Lecture Series for the coming year.

The series, in honor of an alumnus of Georgetown College and former Chief Justice of the United States, has not been held for two years. Father Hanley's tentative plans for the use of the three thousand dollars allotted to the program are a series of lectures on the topic of Professional Responsibility.

A commitment has already been obtained from the President-Elect of the American Bar Association, Edward L. Wright; and Father Hanley is also seeking the current President of the A.B.A., Abe Segal and, hopefully, Chief Justice Warren Burger. Father Hanley plans to hold the series at night so as to involve night students and members of the D.C. legal community.

In the school year of 1966-1967 Father Hanley was also in charge of the Lecture Series. He brought such notables as Chief Judge Leonard of the Second Circuit and the then "acting" Attorney General Ramsey Clark, to the Law Center. The Lecture Series three years ago were also given in the evening and produced sparse student attendance.

**Letters To The Editor:**

Sir:

For sheer irrelevancy, John Crabb's article in the Sept. 10 issue of the Law Weekly cannot be surpassed. However, it does raise the serious problem of the plantation mentality so prevalent among many whites. That it also exists at Georgetown is not very surprising, but it is disappointing (from an intellectual standpoint) that someone with his experience would fail to appreciate the ramifications of the struggle for self-determination being waged by the black community.

Prof. Brown had to be put up against the wall—John Crabb should profit from his mistake.

Derek M. Hodge, '71

**September 15**

Sir:

Sunday I met face to face, the greatest enemy to this nation's survival.

I was at a downtown hotel having dinner. A little old lady from Brooklyn sat down at my table and we engaged in polite conversation. She didn't like Washington, she said, because there are "too many of the wrong kind of people. You know what I mean?"

My turkey lost its flavor.

"Those people want to run everything. You know what I mean?" Yes, I know what you mean, I thought. I said nothing. My eyes travelled from my turkey to my right wrist where I wear the I.D. bracelet my students in Cleveland gave me when I left—my students, who are "those people."

I listened to her silently because I know this bracelet will be here long after she's gone.

My turkey tasted better.

Edwin Wulfschlegler, Jr.

**September 14**

Dear Sir:

While my experience in Cleveland's ghetto may have been poetic in its intensity, emotion, and inspiration—for I found a bargain of love in a city of hatred— it did not cause me to write a poem to the editor. What I wrote was a letter to the ordinary, prosaic as a form of English literature major, I value the word poetry very highly and I hate terribly to see it misused or misapplied. I've written—or better, I've attempted to write—poetry, but last week was no such occasion. Do not be fooled by short sentences and short paragraphs.

Sincerely,

Erwin Wulfschlegler, Jr., '72

**ATTENTION**

Be a B.M.D.C. Nice meeting women: expose revolting scandal; get brownies with your professor; earn transcript credit—HOW? Answer: The Law Weekly has openings for three reporters . . . start now, no experience necessary, free three month summer vacation. If interested, apply for interview at Weekly office or leave name and phone number in "W" box in Registrar's office.
Gathered Briefs

Delta Theta Phi Fraternity held its annual rush smoker last Thursday night. Along with 100 students present were Profs. Jaeger, Weidenbruch, and Boys. As well as noted brothers from the D.C. legal community. Phi Alpha Delta, Tau, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon are in a mixture in connection with Dunbarton’s College last Saturday. The next scheduled P.A.D. event is the softball game with D.C. P.A.D. alumni.

PERSPECTIVE FROM LAW CENTER BLACK

by Curtis White

To the attentive, the sounds of revolution are the sound of atrocities of law school biases are evident. Students are becoming more active on committees here—totally restricting the racial problem. Clinical courses are presently in the offing; and student black enrollment has increased somewhat over the last two years. Though all of these accomplishments are directly attributable to many hours of patient work—on the part of many students and some faculty members—they differ nonetheless in one respect: The latter category affects black students.

Awakening

The Law Center has awakened from a deep sleep in the realm of the justice system. And groggily stretched towards a new horizon. And as black enrollment increases, premature voices clamor for the 구Filtered system. It is possible above the drones of apathy and insensitivity. This, to say the least, is not only a problem in recruitment policies. It is not only in the realm of black recruitment, but minority students in general. Be that as it may, our recruitment policies are not those of today. We must recognize the problem and proceed accordingly.

No Quarter Will Be Given

There are two basic aspects which concern black students: (1) racial individuals within the school, and (2) the trend of the country. Under the first category, blacks seek a true black student—out of school, which is unsuitable for a book end. Which would be prohibitively costly. Mr. Lerner to build a book end. The owner of the block, on which these two buildings stand, must solve the problems raised by the buildings before the block can be properly planned for and Mr. Lerner’s plans coordinated with the total plan. At present, the rest of the block holds a large parking lot and a hand full of slum tenements filled with black ghetto hoboes and transient laborers.

On the street opposite the south facade of the Center, there are also problems. On the east end of the street there is a pharmacy, not out of business, which is unsuitable for a book store, and which would be prohibitively costly for Mr. Lerner to rebuild as a book store. The owner of the block, on which these two buildings stand, must solve the problems raised by the buildings before the block can be properly planned for and Mr. Lerner’s plans coordinated with the total plan. At present, the rest of the block holds a large parking lot and a hand full of slum tenements filled with black ghetto hoboes and transient laborers.

Mr. Lerner, eyeing these difficulties, mentioned that there are other "possibilities," all "beyond the stage of conjecture," which are now under consideration by him. But he added that "premature dis- cumption" might hinder the development of those possibilities.

This country has moved into a new age of acceptance of minorities. Moreover, it is apparent that time wasted at this point serves only as a catalyst for urgent stratification—which might not only prove injurious to this country, but catacatastrophic to our very existence. Thus, the basic goal of the black student development of justice underlying inequalities and injustices which promote and nourish oppressive policies (whether in government, education, or employment). To us it seems ironic and yet it's tragic that a country abundant with inequities and injustices should be so overly concerned with technology and/or computer age projects to ignore its growing domestic issues. We ensure the safety of an astronaut landing on the moon (which is laudatory) but we ignore manipulation of laws so as to subject certain ethnic groups to prejudices; without financial assistance and freedom and independence for Asian peoples while the consequences of dependence and suppression are clearly evident in our homeland. The blacks seek basically to eliminate fundamental reasons for racial strife; but success comes only when racial harmony is achieved and the tree of prejudice no longer bears fruit. We feel that total elimination of innate inequities in our system is a virtual impossibility unless all races and ethnic groups are represented in the decision-making process and adequate preparation requires adequate representation.

We feel that GULC is in an ideal position to equip minority lawyers for adequate (and maybe the disproportionate) representation, as well as set an example by constructive action for change. However, we feel that GULC should look beyond the black minor and more active on committees elsewhere in the system. We must look beyond the black minor and more active on committees elsewhere in the system. We must not be deterred by the magnitude of the problem. The blacks seek basically to eliminate fundamental reasons for racial strife; but success comes only when racial harmony is achieved and the tree of prejudice no longer bears fruit. We feel that total elimination of innate inequities in our system is a virtual impossibility unless all races and ethnic groups are represented in the decision-making process and adequate preparation requires adequate representation.

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The plan for a reduced rate at the parking lot at 619 D St., N.W. has been approved. Please see Miss Innes in Mr. Thomas Fisher’s office for further information and the necessary form.
A New American Internationalism

by Senator Charles E. Goodell

In 1898 the United States emerged from its splendid isolation and established an international presence. The vehicle was the Spanish-American War, and the presence that America assumed was that of a military power. With this victory the United States became not only the premier power of the western hemisphere, but a significant world power with colonies in the Pacific and Caribbean.

This American debut was the beginning of a trend towards an American military presence throughout the world.

In response to the German Empire’s aggression that began World War I, the United States moved from neutralism to economic and military participation in the war. By the end of 1918 the United States had become the major creditor nation of the world and the ideological leader of all those in the world who sought freedom and self-determination.

Within two years Congress had rejected the League of Nations and Americans had opted for a “return to normalcy”—that is, a return to isolation. Unpredictably, these decisions carved for the United States a strange policy if America was to be internationally useful to itself even if the “revolutionaries” had far greater local popular support than the government we were trying to sustain.

Pearl Harbor violently wrenched America from isolation. At the conclusion of World War II the United States was the richest and most powerful industrial and military nation in the world. We had learned that we could not stand watching political and social developments from afar in time of peace and only be an active member of the world community in time of war. We had learned that at all times we must be an active and interested participant in the affairs of the family of nations.

With new guidelines and far-flung armies we embarked upon a program of economic and military assistance to those nations which had been devastated by the war. In time, however, our efforts were becoming increasingly distorted by the Cold War, and became a policy of containment. The United States became not only the military protector of weak nations whose governments might have been overthrown by overt or covert Communist aggression, but also a nation supporting any form of government, in any nation, if that government declared itself anti-Communist. We fell into the twin traps of conditioning economic assistance upon anti-Communism and of militarily supporting any established, friendly government in its efforts to suppress any so-called “revolutionaries”—this even if the “revolutionaries” had far greater local popular support than the government we were trying to sustain.

Thus, American foreign policy seemed to emphasize military involvement rather than a peaceful involvement. Of course, we supported the United Nations. However, we often emulated the Soviet Union by withdrawing our support whenever issues concerning our world-wide position were being debated.

The Cuban Missile Crisis

Finally, in 1962 the Cuban missile crisis occurred. The confrontation with each other—and death—seemed to break the truce that the United States and the Soviet Union had appeared to be in for the last fifteen years. There followed a realization that there must be an alternative to the destructive competition that these two great nations had indulged in. Then, in 1963, the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed. A new era of peace seemed possible through the slowly emerging accommodation of the two formerly antagonistic camps. These hopes were destroyed by the debacle that has been Vietnam.

Today, the world is more troubled than ever before. Poverty, over-population, militarism, repression, ideological rigidity, distance between governments and their people, and the lack of local, regional, and international feelings of brotherhood and community separate people from people and nation from nation.

What we see in the world today we see that after seventy years of American internationalism, after fifty years of American economic leadership, and after twenty years of American world leadership, too few problems have been solved—or even understood—and too many new ones have grown up. Clearly, it is time for America to turn its mind and its resources to a form of international involvement.

There are Americans who claim that lessening our military commitments abroad is a “neo-isolationist” policy. They claim that the United States has no business aiding starving Biafrans or riot victims in Northern Ireland.

What we in America must recognize is that a policy which is primarily based upon a military form of international involvement is a policy which alienates other people and other nations. This becomes apparent when we examine how we are viewed and treated by Japan and Turkey—two of our allies who are under our military protection.

New Policy Needed

We must take cognizance of the fact that this form of international involvement is precisely what causes America to be isolated from the rest of the world. The internationalism we have followed is, in today’s world, an isolationist policy. If we are to be within the very midst of world events we must think more of aiding people than of constructing armies. We must aid homeless, starving people regardless of what our military allies want us to do. The world must know that Americans have a conscience, and that our international involvement points toward humanity, not armament.

Here too we must remember that the old forms of military internationalism are no longer viable today. NATO, SEATO, CENTO, and the Warsaw Pact have all undergone vast changes in recent years. There is a real question as the role of an old fashioned military alliance in the politics of the post-Vietnam era.

If we are to be the friend of other nations we must remember that we cannot solve the world’s problems by military means. Vietnam has proved this at too great a cost. However, by making more effective use of economic and technical assistance we can make new friends and solidify old ones. Thus, in today’s world those things, which old internationalists said were none of our business, are the bases for a new international policy.

New American Internationalism

Such a New American Internationalism should be based upon two points: (1) a recognition that our resources cannot be used with equal effectiveness everywhere in the world; we must carefully decide whether we think military or non-military assistance is best, and where our aid can accomplish the most for the people and nation which we assist. Which does India need? Assistance in arm­­ing herself, or in housing, clothing, and feeding her people? We must consider whether in good conscience we can maintain an alliance with an unjust and totally repressive Greek government. Could American diplomatic pressure cause a change in that government? (2) A recognition that just as we refuse to allow any nation to impose its way of life upon us, it is wrong for us to try to impose the American way of life upon another nation. Did we
Greenhalgh
Continued from Page 1

will get most Democratic support for the Eighth District Congressional seat and his best chances for success would be in this contest, as opposed to the other two.

Two important issue areas which should be of interest to students at Georgetown Law School are: first, Prof. Greenhalgh's stand on youth and police harrassment in Montgomery County last May 11; and second, his plans assuming his defeat in the primaries. As President of the Montgomery County Council he and the other board members listened to students' reports of blacknail to force them to inform on narcotic users and reports of police searches without warrants at a Bethesda Youth Headquarters. Greenhalgh, according to the Washington Post article of May 11, 1969, stated after the meeting that he believed the students and their testimony was valid. He thought their complaints should be thoroughly investigated and that the proposed Police Department Community Relations Unit "enter into some degree of a meaningful dialogue" with the occupants of Freedom House (The Bethesda activist youth headquarter).

Due however primarily to a certain Republican (Mr. Gleason's) efforts, a weaker, "watered down" resolution was passed which merely provided for the minutes of the council to be given to the police so they, the police, could "appropriate and dispense with the dictation of policies that the maintenance order advocate by members of the faculty and administration during the Law Center Dialogue Day last March.

Consistently the students met with delay, lack of concern, refusal to examine remedies, denial of information, failure to make good on express commitments, and deliberate misrepresentation. Statistics which might shed light on character, frequency, and seriousness of the faculty misapplication of the system have been denied the

Continued from Page 4

by Michael Briel, Alan Fener, Peter Shusterman and Barry Stevens

A student group has found substantial evidence of widespread faculty misunderstanding, misapp. continued on the initiative of its members at Georgetown the very next day.

S

TASK FORCE FINDS GRADE ABUSE

U.S. Must Lead

There are those who would ask us to lead this change. The reasons are simple: we must take the first steps toward change because only the richest, most advanced, and most democratic nation of the world could lead the world community to the accomplishment of the changes that are necessary.

The senseless destruction that militarism has heaped upon the world has reached the point where the next world war will be the last. This would mean that the fact that the older forms of internationalism have failed.

Thus, the lead the world away from the precipice of total destruction America must have a new foreign policy, a new place in the world built upon a new form of international activism and leadership—A New American Internationalism.

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first, Prof. Greenhalgh explaining the abuses and seek appropriate remedies in the spirit of cooperation, openness, and unity of purpose advocated by members of the faculty and administration during the Law Center Dialogue Day last March.

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From The Bench by Roger Sindelar

As the month of October draws near, the eyes of the law student, the attorney, and in fact, the whole country turn with curiosity toward the white marble edifice known as the United States Supreme Court.

Now that the "Warren Court" no longer sits in judgment over the land, this upcoming term is being referred to by many as the year of judicial review. The appointment of a new Chief Justice and a new yet-to-be-confirmed Associate Justice one can only speculate at this point as to which judicial doctrines will be retained, and which will be changed.

The purpose of this column will be to keep the GULC student informed as to noteworthy cases to be argued before the Court during the forthcoming week, to note important decisions handed down by the Court, and to comment on other interesting decisions announced in the lower courts.

Turning to the Supreme Court's docket, it is clear that the Court will be faced with the problem of the rights of criminal law and procedure. In the next few months, the Court will be forced to face the problems that will form the face of the Court in its first week by exploring the facts and issues of the cases.

August found the lower courts active in the areas of selective service law and in civil rights, especially in issues concerning freedom of speech.

In Weiner v. Local Board decided 8/5/69 by the USDC of Delaware, a schoolteacher received a 1-A classification to only one year. The teacher was denied the classification to only one year. It was found by the board that his file and classification was up to date on all participants in any rally, protest, demonstration or march. The court noted that there may be some value to such a directive since protestors and their activities have had some relationship to unfriendly occurrences and thus the authority to maintain and police powers of the state and the college administration.

LSAT
Continued from Page 1 which contribute to success in practice.

Thirdly, "As every admissions officer knows, LSAT scores are interpreted with great caution and through long experience with the score itself, which means that the test score itself may be misleading as to the individual's legal or intellectual ability.

But it is the final point that is most telling. "By the time the student arrives in his second year, seeking employment, the scores are likely to be at least four years old. Since these four years are probably the most important and vary from case to case in an individual's education, the LSAT score's value as a guide to the individual's capability upon graduation must be questioned.

Mrs. Anna Tuci, Director of Placement, gave a copy of this memorandum to each of the law firm interviewers when they came for the interview, and he in turn asked to have an appeal grant this highly unorthodox move. He was granted the appeal, and with the agent's file was reviewed by his local board without his knowledge, and he was reclassified. Eight weeks later he received his induction notice for the August draft call.

The District court in viewing the facts of the case, especially the fact that the plaintiff was not notified of his reclassification being reviewed, found that the plaintiff was entitled to a delay in induction and a new hearing by the state apellate court. "The life or death of a registrant may well turn on the classification he receives", the court felt that he was entitled to be still at the reclassification hearings, to hear the arguments of the state director and to present his side of the case because the classification is made concerning his status.

Anderson v. Sills (11 SuperCT. 8/7/69) found that the New Jersey Attorney General had circulated a directive ordering files and dossiers of students to only one year. It was found that Sills had kept his file and classification was up to date on all participants in any rally, protest, demonstration or march. The court ruled that not all demonstrators and protesters are dangerous characters—in fact, just the opposite. To let such a directive stand would cause anyone who voiced any opposition to the prevailing mob to have a look labelled dangerous and have his activities watched. Since most citizens do not like to be under suspicion, it was felt that if a law were to labeling files on all protesters would result in the choking off of dissension.

The Attorney General's directive was then declared to be illegal and a suit was brought by the American Civil Liberties Union to prevent the First Amendment and had to be struck down last year, and intends to do the same again this year. Yet many of the cases of the same were interested in seeing the LSAT score.

What do the firms do with the LSAT? One attorney of a large New York law firm said, "I use the LSAT not as an index of ability in comparison with actual performance in law school. After interviewing a person with a high LSAT but a poor performance in school, I have to wonder why he did not do as well as I might have anticipated."

There is, however, a feeling that a nice universally recognized score might be a convenient guide for determining which student to interview forward. When the difference between a 599 and a 600 on a test taken prior to enrollment in law school would be a very small percentage in the difference of the 599 and a 600 on a test taken prior to enrollment in law school because of the potential difference in the situation the battle against class ranking may have been fought in vain and lead to more arbitrary discrimination.

Twenty of the major eastern law schools have already gotten to know what factors are included in the LSAT scores. Some authorities have suggested requesting that the test make a joint resolution refusing to include, and review of LSAT scores with the hope of forcing the firms to follow approved employment standards.

The law school and the National Law Students and Professional Employers 1969-1970. Some authorities have suggested requesting that the test make a joint resolution refusing to include, and review of LSAT scores with the hope of forcing the firms to follow approved employment standards.

Moot Court
Continued from Page 1

HALFTIME

Can the NFL Come Back? by Willie Schatz

Although most sports attention these days is concentrated on the National League and especially the amazing Mets, this reporter, in his first column for the Daily, is going to be accused of having the advantage of hindsight; so, rather than discounting at length on the baseball season, the column will be devoted to a Montage of "The Pack will be back," doesn't have three tight division winners. In the Super Bowl, the Packers were able to defeat the Chiefs, who, after winning the division, nose out the Eagles for third. In the NFC, the Cleveland Browns will win the East again, Houston and Buffalo, two teams that were the top offensive in the league. Atlanta will continue to be the best place to look for talent, the only because the two teams below them, Philadelphia and New Or­leans, are the two worst teams in the league. For those to point out the Eagles for third, the Giants, who is the NFC championship.

In the West, the Coastal Division will continue to feature three of the league's best five teams. Baltimore, seeking for revenge, will nose out Los Angeles in a dogfght for third, with the Giants, who is the NFC championship. Dallas should beat California this year and go to the NFC championship.

The NFL, attempting to recover from the Super Bowl debacle, should have three tight division races, with the Capitol Division only a speckle. Finally, as for the eventual NFL champions, I have a problem with being a major contender in being a major contender in almost every team's defense, even though they could win every other division in the league. Atlanta will continue to be unstoppable, although they will win a few. The Central Division is a mess, and is up for grabs among the four teams. Minnesota appears to have a slightly edge over the other three teams as a defense, if Bill Munson lives up to his poten­tial, Detroit could nose out the Vikings, but don't count on it. Chica­go, featuring equally inferior quarter­backs, will drop from second to third in the cellar. Green Bay, despite dyes of "The Pack will be back," doesn't appear to have enough to overcome the Packers. Minnesota appears to have the edge in the division, but will probably lose to the Giants in the Super Bowl. The Colts will lose to the Jets.

The Colts will get their chance for revenge by beating the Cowboys, but will be denied by the Chiefs, who, after dethroning the Jets, will beat the Colts and win again for the A.F.L.

The A.F.L. West is comparable to the NFC Coastal Division. It has three very good teams, and this year Kansas City City should rebound from its playoff loss to Oakland in the AFC championship. The Chiefs have been unbeaten this season, and look like the only team that is almost as good as the Chiefs, but lacks the little things that the Chiefs have, and San Diego, an explosive offensive team with an erratic quarterback and a fair de­fense, to handle. Denver and Cin­cinnati are rising fast, but are out­classed in this view. The Bron­cos should beat out the Bengals for the fourth spot.

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