Six New Professors Added For Next Year

Faculty Affairs Committee Excited Over Appointments

GULC will add six new full-time faculty members for the 1971-72 academic year. Frank L. Figiel, a 1966 Georgetown Law Center graduate and presently an adjunct Professor of Procedure at the University of Michigan, will become a part-time faculty member at the Washington firm of Dickstein, Shapiro, & Galligan. Mr. Figiel received his B.A. in 1958 from the Occidental College in Los Angeles and served as law clerk in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

John R. Kramer, who is also currently an adjunct professor at George Washington University, is Executive Director of the National Council on Hunger and according to Dean Adrian Fisher, is a part-time faculty member at the Washington firm of Shea & Gardner. Mr. Kramer, 33, graduated magna cum laude from Harvard College in 1958, was a Fulbright Scholar in Economics at the Cambridge University in England, and received his LL.B magna cum laude from Harvard Law School in 1962. Before assuming his present position, Mr. Kramer was law clerk for Judge Charles Merrill of the Ninth Circuit, was Assistant U.S. Attorney of the Eastern District of Columbia, served as Education Counsel for the House Education and Labor Committee, and was associated with the law firm of Covington & Burling in Washington.

Inc. Previously, Mr. Kramer held a position with the S.E.C. at Chief Counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, serves as Assistant Director of the Corporate Finance Division. In addition, he was the draftsman of the修正 Part X of the Bankruptcy Act.

Paul F. Rothstein, 32, is a native of Chicago and a graduate of Northwestern Law School. From 1961 to 1965, he studied at Oxford University as a Fulbright Scholar. During the 1964-65 academic year he was an instructor at the University of Michigan Law School, and subsequently joined the faculty of the University of Texas Law School, from which he took a leave of absence to assume his present position as Litigation attorney with the Washington law firm of Suarez, Kazak, Greene, and Patterson.

Government Announces Case Against Gay Lib

The criminal charges against Gay Liberation activists who were arrested during the Gay Liberation march in Washington have been upheld by the District of Columbia Superior Court. The seven full-time lawyers who worked on the case, imitating the technique used in the Supreme Court (to test antihomosexual bias), hoped to expose the general bias during voir dire (questioning of the jurors) and later during the trial itself. This intention was never realized because the charges were dropped during the preliminary proceedings.

At a conference held on Friday, Feb. 18, 1971, the freemembers of the "U.S. 12" announced that civil suits are anticipated for damages resulting from lost jobs, forced travel (some were out of town), and uncompensated living expenses during the three months between arrest and dismissal of the charges.

New Admissions Team: Winograd and Patterson

Peter A. Winograd and Jerome A. Patterson were appointed, respectively, as Director and Assistant Director of Admission, of Admissions at GULC. Mr. Patterson will assume his new position in mid-March, followed by Mr. Winograd in June. Mr. Benjamin L. C. Peters, director of Admissions, was named Assistant Dean in charge of the new Law Center.

Graduated Rate Hike Scheduled Next Year; Sr. Students Exempted

The President of Georgetown University, Father R.J. Henle, S.J., announced an across-the-board tuition increase this week. Dean Adrian Fisher explained the significance to the Law Center and attributed the tuition hike to increased operating costs, an addition of six full-time faculty members, and tuition increases among comparable law schools. First and second year students will be most affected by the increase, according to Dean Fisher. The following is the Dean's report:

"I regret that we may not all have received the President's announcement of our tuition increase for next year, and as further detail is necessary and appropriate, I announce that présenté to our Faculty-Student Committee on Finance, next year tuition will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tuition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Year</td>
<td>$2,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year</td>
<td>$2,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year</td>
<td>$1,960.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRADUATE AND UNCLASSIFIED $70 per credit hour (unchanged)

This tuition rise is identical with that recommended by the faculty-student committee in connection with the 1971-72 budget. The committee recommended this rise for several reasons. First, steadily rising costs, amplified by our move to the new building, compelled an increase. It is important to note that tuition at comparable schools is significantly higher than ours, and is going further up. There is no alternative to tuition raises if quality is to be preserved.

Second, the increased revenues are making possible the expansion of our facilities. As you know, our facilities are not yet final, a substantial improvement in the library and some sorely-needed additions to administrative staff will occur, among other obviously necessary improvements.

Third, to sustain this enlarged commitment, to support further improvement and to assure our preserving and improving our competitive position, it is clearly necessary that our future tuition levels be more in line with comparable schools. Because we have been charging lower than comparable schools' rates, the realignment presents obvious problems. We thought it unnecessary and uneconomical to impose that rise on our present first-year and second-year (part-time) classes, because their comparatively small class size would mean only a modest addition to our overall revenues unless the full increase was

(Continued on page 4)
Id Est

Suggestions
Please??

At the time of the original noon, February 17 deadline, only three candidates had filed petitions for the S.B.A. Presidency. On the other hand, five had decided to run for Vice-President. At the risk of boring you with constant reminders of student apathy, the situation presents a provocative example of yet another facet of a prevalent student disease which may or may not be peculiar to GULC.

This particular malady may be called, for lack of a shorter or better label, the "I've-Got-A-Great-Suggestion-For-You-But-I'm-Too-Busy-To-Work-On-It" Syndrome or the "This-Place-Is-A-Dump-But-I've-Got-More-Important-Things-To-Do-Than-Help-Correct-It" Neurosis.

There is an abundance of important and relevant issues to be dealt with within the Law Center Community—from the very lack of a sense of unity or communication within the body itself to more tangible, concrete proposals to facilitate student tuition financing as the cost of education continues to soar. What's more, most students are quite aware of the existence of such problems and the potential for solving them. But it's much easier to run for Vice-President and gain the transcript glory of such an "impressive" title than to devote the time and, all-too-often, frustrations of the efforts involved in being actually responsible for effecting real change through the office of the Presidency.

Anyone who is actively involved in any student activity at Georgetown will tell you how easy it is to get suggestions and good talk from students who have brilliant ideas for restructuring and changing many facets of student life here. But what happens when these "Idea Men" are invited to actually put forth energy toward implementing their great plans? You guessed it—the sudden paralysis of the syndrome takes over, and without the manpower, the idea dies with the last words spoken.

The ground at GULC is fertile for change, but change doesn't come about through talk alone. Moreover, at the risk of being heretical, law students aren't half as driven to become informally acquainted. It's time for us all to do more caring than simply coming up with bright ideas—it's time to re-direct and transform the concern into action. And believe it or not, it will still leave time for the cashbook and a few hands of bridge in the Lounge.

V.A. Benefits

This card must be completed at the beginning of each semester.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity indicated that this week its intention to provide a stepped-up program of debates, discussions, and informal meetings with leading members of the legal profession. Fraternity president Richard Caro announced two upcoming events that will be open to all interested members of the GULC legal community. First, the U.S. they feel that the upcoming move to the new Law Center will provide a spirit of change in which this can be accomplished. Two PAD interests at the new Law Center designed to get students more directly involved with the legal education through a series of lectures on specific legal problems by practicing attorneys, and joining forces with the legal assistance office at the main campus. PAD is also encouraging professors to attend its scheduled events in the hope that this will give both students and professors a better chance to become informed acquaintances.

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The Georgetown Law Weekly is published twenty-four times a year. All Letters to the Editor and all submissions for publication are welcome. No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. The views expressed herein are those of the newspaper or its by-lined reporters and do not necessarily reflect those of the student body, administration or faculty unless otherwise specifically stated.

Meeting address: 506 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Tel. 783-3912.
Candidate Statements

At presstime, the following statements were filed for publication in the Law Weekly's Parking Lot. Other candidates wishing to express their positions in this publication should submit them to the Law Weekly by 2:30 p.m., Friday, February 26.

Al Ross

To dispose of the formalities: I have served for two years in this office as a member of the Academic Standards Committee and am presently Chair of the Student Representatives to the Academic Standards Committee. Last year I sponsored the resolution which lifted the burdens of course work for exam week. I feel I have initiated the first experiment in an attempt to accommodate to the part-time and day-time student, I am familiar with the problems that each division may have. I know that the workings of this school in general and the SBA in particular as well as any student. So, where do we go from here? I think the specific campaign platform is something that we must work on. The expression of any proposal depends upon the composition of the new SBA and the attitudes of the faculty. The role of the SBA over these years, however, must be, as Professor Kirt Kinsy said, "to study in detail the precise and the particularity of the contradictions in which we operate in order to understand and best participate in the relationship with new students to these contradictions in a forward movement." And we must be prepared to act in accord with our analyses.

For example:

1) We must not permit the Student Affairs Program to fail for lack of funds; it is the only program which permits students to consult with local courts in the service of the community.

2) I am concerned with the relationship with Federal City College which is only a block away from the law school. So far no one has made any mention of the issue, but it cannot be ignored.

3) We must organize with students from other area law schools to act on matters of concern in the District of Columbia.

4) The SBA should do what it can to get the law school and facilities of the new law school to accommodate in the best possible the needs of the student community. We are already moving into the new school with 50% more students than the anticipated maximum. What is being done being done at the size of first year classes; eating facilities?

There is a feeling here that GULC's problems will be solved by moving into the new building—however things are not going to happen by putting out old wine in a new bottle. There is much to do and I would appreciate your support.

Sincerely,

Alfred F. Ross

Denis Ospahl

In running for the Day Vice President, I am rather convinced that student government as it's constituted is not very worthwhile. With Al Ross's permission I'm incorporating his statement as a preface to my own. As a former member of the law school's Finance Committee, I'm concerned about the impending increase in student tuition. Such an increase would further strap most students. Such an increase can be avoided. I believe the students can do it. If necessary, I will do everything possible to avoid further tuition increases. After much rhetoric about student activism and clinical education, not too much has happened. While it's true to suggest specific programs at this stage, as an individual we're situated in a city well equipped with injustices, mainly the hypocrisy, and the chief menace of indifference. Under the leadership of the SBA, the students of this school, can work some substantial benefit to the local community. The current shuffle with George Washington University's urban law program is an indication of what should be avoided. To borrow a phrase from I. F. Stone, perhaps as students we can really do something to seek reconciliation by understanding, by social reform, and by reducing to a minimum the official violence that American society takes for granted. The students-in-court program must be continued effectively. Furthermore, efforts must be made to provide legal assistance to people who can't afford it, the indigent, women, minority group students.

Jim DeLancy

The Black American Law Students' Association has planned an on-campus law school conference for minority group students to be held on February 27 at the Georgetown University Main Campus.

As I am running for Vice-President of the SBA representing the entire student body I must present some of my views. I would like to see the SBA continue in its function to appoint students to committees. The SBA should press for better communication between the students, the faculty and the administration. The SBA should serve to expedite the movement to the new law center-to assist in the solution of the problems which arise from the move—parking, the lounge, etc.

Al Ross

Y'All Come

by Johnny Barnes

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AGENDA

Tuesday, February 23, 1971

9:00 AM to 10:30 AM

REGISTRATION (Donuts and coffee will be served)

10:30 AM to 11:00 AM

WELCOME

Lawn Center Official

Otis Corvinor, Yale law school

National Chairman of BALSA

Georgetown BALSA representative

11:00 AM to 11:45 AM

WOMEN IN LAW

Attorney Joan Juret

Washington, D.C.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN LAW

Professor Jerry Shuman

Georgetown Law Center

12:00 PM to 12:45 PM

WORKSHOPS (Participants will be divided into several groups and attend workshops under the direction of law students, law professors and local attorneys.

1:00 PM to 2:30 PM

SPEAKER AND LUNCHEON

The Honorable Judge George W. Crockett, Jr. of the Recorder's Court of Detroit

Michigan

2:45 PM to 5:30 PM

THE SPONSORING LAW SCHOOLS will be set up in various rooms in the building and have this opportunity to discuss their school's programs.

6:00 PM to 7:30 PM

DINNER & FEATURED SPEAKER

The Honorable Ronald V. Della

(D-Calif.)

Notice

The deadline for filing applications for the major S.B.A. office is Thursday, February 26. Nominations must be held on March 2.

Candidates who wish to file a statement for publication in the next issue of the Law Weekly should do so by 2:30 p.m. on Friday, February 26.
Music: Kinks

Lola Versus Powerman and the Moneygoround, Part One—The Kinks (Reprise RS 4232).

Sounds like a case cite. I don’t know what the Part One means—maybe there’ll be a second one. The Kinks have released a solid LP for about six to seven years now, ever since they came over in the general British rock invasion in ’64 with a gaggle of outsize hard rockers like “You Really Got Me,” “All Day and All of the Night” (“Till the End of the Day,” etc.), and this LP is a typical and consistent release with several numbers that have tinges of greatness among them and a couple of real bombs. The stirring, propelling, stomp-it-down sound, the back-wash chords, the funny nasal singing, and the sly, witty lyrics are all here in abundance. They seem to have become mixed into invariable obscurity, known only to a clique of hardcore fans until last year when they came thru with Arthur one of ’69’s best rock LPs. Lola is a story in this vein that’s been around for about their last several, generally centered around one theme. Arthur was the protagonist of the first LP, an operatic framing device, and Ray Davies, to whom the subject is not new either, dealing as he always has with one’s relation’s memories, nostalgia, reminiscences, traditions, and dreams, have a broader view and are more loosely tied. Lola’s theme is pretty general if you try to cover the whole LP. Basically it is about personal freedom vs. success vs. societal pressures, choices and non-choices, dropping out, relief from exploitation, sexed-up society. Nothing new to be sure, especially now, and always a theme from Sourceau to Sherwood Anderson, before and beyond. Well, it’s still a relevant subject even though it reached universal cliche proportions, and Ray Davies, to whom the subject is not new either, dealing as he always has with one’s relations’ memories, nostalgia, reminiscences, traditions, and dreams, have a broader view and are more loosely tied.

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Contempt Power: Prevention, Not Retribution

This issue of controlling courtroom disorder depends on both judge and counsel. The main reliance of the judge must be on the personal integrity, compounded of austerity, balance, and comprehension.

Normally counsel can be relied upon to deter their clients from infractions of the law. If this fails, they will be convicted. But when counsel as well as clients regard the courtroom as an open forum for demonstrations, presumably addressed to a wider audience elsewhere, the system is put under a strain.

To the argument that only by inducing counsel and client will defendants receive the representation to which they are entitled, Justice Jackson — himself a hard-hitting counsel — has replied: "That such clients seem to have thought these tactics necessary is likely to contribute to the bar's reluctance to appear for them rather than fear of contempt.

It may well be that we are experiencing a general revolt against authority that will see as a secular Reformation, with the most militant playing the role of the radical Anabaptists. And if so, the infantile regression in the mode of expression by the vanguard is all the more unworthy of the cause. It has all the persuasive power of the classic line of Ring Lardner, "Shut up!" he exclaimed, "and blow through the void?"

The courts, in one way or another, will protect their own processes. As Justice Jackson said, courts "will not equate contempt with courage or insults with independence."

It is ironic, and self-defeating, that the assault on authority should now focus on the courts, which have been the protectors and shield of the liberties of the dissent and despised. The contempt power itself has been a crucial instrument for enforcing civil rights.

And it is significant that the case of Sir Thomas More's young friend William Roper, who is described in A Man for All Seasons as a youth with "an all-consuming rectitude which is his cross, his solace, and his hobby." He would, he exclaimed, cut down every law in the land to get to the devil. And then, More asks, where would you hide, how could you stand upright against the winds that would blow through the void?

The judicial process, like the scientific process, can commit blunders, but each has its built-in correctives. If a jury的成绩, an appeal can challenge the statute, the grievous of offenses — a crime against intelligence.

Those who would transform the very nature of the process from a reasoned search for truth to a jungle trial by epithets and antics are committing the most grievous of offenses — a crime against intelligence.

"The right of free speech and of access to the judgment is an indispensable, but "delicate power". The judge must maintain the slightest personal impulse to reprimand, but should not bend backward and injure the authority of the court by too great leniency."

In that situation the judge may require the record to another judge for suit against the contempt. But if the judge does wait, and if the contempt involved personal abuse directed at himself, the question arises: "Should he refer the record to another judge for suit against the contempt, in order to remove even the appearance of personal vindictiveness or wounded pride?"

This course was in fact decreed by Chief Justice Taft, speaking in the Supreme Court in 1925. Taft pointed to the psychological dilemma facing the judge in the exercise of this "indispensable" but "delicate power". The court judges the slightest personal impulse to reprimand, but, if he does not bend backward and injure the authority of the court by too great leniency."

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Punishment for contempt is effective only if the threat of it serves as a deterrent to obtrusive conduct. But the power is used not for retribution but for prevention. Because some defendants may be given a chance, other measures may have to be brought to bear to neutralize their behavior in the interest of an orderly trial.

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May defendants by their disorderly conduct in the courtroom be held to forfeit their basic right to be present at their trial? This is a drastic forfeiture. Nevertheless the Supreme Court has given its approval to this sanction against courtroom disruptions, evidently finding it closer to the self-created loss of a speedy trial than to the case of an accused who cannot be apprehended for trial. Although permissible, the sanction of continuing the trial without the presence of the defendant is plainly one not likely to be employed.

Still more extraordinary, although also approved by the court, is the confinement of a defendant in a glass courtroom - perhaps a combination between him and counsel - the use of modern technology that would produce a disturbingly archaic atmosphere in the courtroom.

Thus we face a time of crisis of confidence in our legal system. It is not great consolation to recognize that a similar crisis beset our other ancient institutions of authority the churches and the universities. Nor is it much comfort to reflect that the phenomenon is not merely national: it is worldwide, or at least it is endemic in the more industrialized countries of the world.

And yet, through these facts are not a comfort, they are a caution against any purely parochial or one-dimensional view of the crisis. As lawyers we know that causation, like truth, is rare and never simple. No doubt the crisis is fed by such things as our inability to provide in emergencies, boredom, the Indochina war, the problems of race, the boredom, the Indochina war, the problems of race, the boredom, the Indochina war, the problems of race, the boredom, the Indochina war, the problems of race.

Every citizen has his own favorite cause, and these are just the crisis. As lawyers we know that causation, like truth, is

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Experience: The first requisite for gaining and holding respect is to deserve it. Until unfinanced business for law since Magna Carta is King John's pledge: To no one will we court, is the confinement of a defendant in a glass courtroom - perhaps a combination between him and counsel - the use of modern technology that would produce a disturbingly archaic atmosphere in the courtroom.

There is, finally, besides expiation and mediation, the avenue of education. There is an immense fascination with law on the part of the layman, but in fact he generally sees law in its least appealing aspects, or he appreciates it as a spectator, where a crime is solved in the courtroom by suddenly breaking down a guilty witness at invariably two and a half minutes before the program ends. At its best the legal process can be a most moving and memorable experience, as we are assured by jurymen who have served in a well-tried and scrupulously conducted case.

A few years ago, on a plane leaving London, I found myself seated next to a passenger who introduced himself to me as an emigre to England from Latvia. He spoke feelingly of the daily routine of a case he once ate and recall the intolerable

I agree in general with the exclusion of television from the courtroom, for the familiar good reasons. And yet the use of television at a trial for documentary purposes, not for the broadcast of live news, and with the safeguard of completeness and consent, is an educational experiment that I would be prepared to welcome. Properly shielded by suitable commentaries, the spectacle of an actual trial is an agency of enlightenment that could have few equals in its impact on the public understanding.

Understanding of our legal process, so rare as bestowed by our educational system, is now a desperate need.

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Briefs of all participants in the Edward Douglass White Public Law Argument must be submitted to the Registrar's Office on Wednesday, March 17, 1971, no later than 12:00 noon. Oral arguments will be held early in the week of March 22, 1971.

The rules for the competition, including requirements for the briefs, are attached to the Competition Problems, which may be obtained in the box near the water fountain in the E Street lobby. Please note that all work for the White Competition is strictly on an individual basis. All third and fourth year students are eligible to enter this Competition. Please watch Barristers Council bulletin board (located in E Street lobby) for further details.

Admissions Team

(Continued from page 1)

by minority group students in Law School. In addition to being moderator of "Minority Students and the Law" at the 1968 Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Students, Mr. Winograd has also served as chairman of the Northeast Minority Group Pre-Law Conference. Similarly, Mr. Patterson has been involved with the Black American Law Students' Association (BALSA) at GULC, and is a former head of that organization.

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Making a Racket

by Willie Schatz

Once again this week the sports world has continued its seemingly self-imposed exile on newsworthiness stories. It appears that all typewriters (with the notable exception of this one) are on vacation until The Fight, Spence training is here, but that happens every year. The hockey season is slowly sending its way toward the playoffs, with a Boston victory looking more inevitable every week. The Seattle Supersonics have temporarily lost their services of Spencer Haywood, and the Knicks are causing their fans nightly convulsions with their sloppy play over the past three weeks. However, one sport that has provided consistency since the beginning of the year is tennis. There has been little coverage of the racket world, perhaps because it appears relatively free of the problems that seem to be plaguing the other major sports. That theory provides only a surface glimpse, however, because the sport is suffering from a deep division that could threaten the entire summer tournament circuit.

Laver

Before discussing that division, there is another split in the game that should be mentioned. This one does not threaten the tournament circuit, but it may force a drastic drop in attendance due to boredom. The split referred to is between Rod Laver and any other player who owns a racket. The Rocket has absolutely dominated the winter circuit, proving that his relatively poor showing last summer was nothing but a fluke. The red-haired Aussie lefty has won the Grand Slam twice, once as an amateur and once as a pro. (For those of you who may not know or care what the Grand Slam is, it consists of the four major tennis tournaments—the French, the English, the Australian, and the American championships. It is the most coveted prize in tennis, and is roughly equivalent to baseball’s Triple Crown. Before Laver won it for the first time in 1962, it had been done only once before in the history of the game—by Don Budge in 1938.) Rod is generally acknowledged to be the finest tennis player of all time, and he is proving that once again this winter. Tennis Champions Inc., the group that Rod and 31 other leading players belong to, is staging a tournament this winter that is different from any other that has ever been held. It consists of a series of matches in different cities between different players for a total purse of $200,000, making it the richest tournament ever. The radical departure in this tournament concerns the purses. Each match is played on a winner-take-all basis for $10,000. The winner advances to the next round of the tournament, while the loser receives nothing for his troubles. The loser is given a second chance, however, because this is a double elimination tournament. If a player can win all his matches during the entire tournament, he receives all $200,000. Laver is halfway there. He has won ten straight matches and has pocketed a cool $100,000. This achievement in consistency leaves one speechless. Not only has Rod dominated the tournament, he has ruled the winter circuit with such an iron hand that he has lost only one match since the indoor season started, and that came ten days ago to John Newcombe at Philadelphia. Never has the sport been conquered like this, and Laver is proving again that he has no peers past, present, or future.

Pros v. Promoters

Rod may not have a chance to display his matchless talents as often this year as last year, however, because of a dispute between his organization and tournament promoters. TCI is demanding a guarantee for its players at any event in which they participate. This contradicts the usual practice of offering prize money—the amount a player wins depends on how far he advances in the tournament. TCI is also insisting on naming its own list of entries for a particular tournament, which also violates traditional methods. The tournament promoters are refusing to accede to these demands, which eliminates the absence of Laver, Emerson, Newcombe, Ashe, and other renowned pros at the recent US National Indoor Tournament at Salisbury. The only tournaments which the pros have agreed to play in are those sponsored by the American Tennis Association, and the top-notch pros at the same time (except in the big tournaments), and the players will suffer because they will be deprived of the chance to see all the best players at the same time (except in the big tournaments), and the players will suffer because they will be unable to face their peers in head-to-head competition. In a sport that is experiencing a booming increase in popularity, there is the demand that the men who make the tournaments happen be able to reach some compromise that will satisfy the players and especially the fans. Without support, the tournaments will not have to worry about prize money or gate receipts and who can or cannot participate. The time for semantics is over and the time for serious soul-searching is here.

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