Women Seek Recognition

A group of women students at GULC, formerly known as the Ad Hoc Committee of Women in The Law, who have been involved in various projects of a co-operative book store. The group, which includes more members of the Law Center community and has become a recognized organization with University funding and listing in the school catalog. In order to do this, a formal request for recognition was written. The request was then signed by the group's membership roster and names and addresses of an executive governing board must be submitted to a faculty committee for approval.

In order to reach all members of the Law Center who might be interested (night and day students and their spouses, faculty and employees), two meetings will be held:
- Wednesday, February 17 at noon in Seminar B and Thursday, February 18 at 7:45 p.m. in Seminar A.
- The major projects which have been started will be described and interest groups formed to carry them through the summer. These include a recruitment and admissions program to encourage more women to apply to GULC, a study of the need for and feasibility of a day care program for the entire law center community, foundation of small sensitivity groups to discuss personal reactions to liberation movements, and several projects involving legislative and judicial attacks on sex-based discrimination.

The Constitution and by-laws will be submitted for satisfaction through the summer. The above groups will have their own by-laws, membership roster and names and addresses of an executive governing board must be submitted to a faculty committee for approval.

Announcement

The ABA American Criminal Law Review is accepting applications for membership. All interested applicants should submit a resume and detailed essay stating his interests and experience in the Criminal Law field.

Leave pertinent materials in the ABA American Criminal Law Review Box in the office of the Criminal Law and Procedure Institute - 419 6th Street N.W. of the Law Center who might be interested (night and day students and their spouses, faculty and employees) two meetings will be held: Wednesday, February 17 at noon in Seminar B and Thursday, February 18 at 7:45 p.m. in Seminar A.

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Is the Problem Simple?

Mr. Newman, a 1956 graduate of Yale Law School, is presently engaged in private practice. He served as a senior law clerk to Former United States Chief Justice Earl Warren, and was a former U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1964-1969. The article was reprinted with permission from Trial Magazine.

Those With Responsibilities for the administration of criminal justice too often give prolonged attention to the simple problems while avoiding the really difficult ones. So it is that lawyers who ought to be facing up to the unconscionable delays in our criminal justice system - to cite just one issue - are this year getting exercised about the problem of the unruly defendant.

JURIS XIX

Is the Problem Simple?

Jon O. Newman

It must be a common starting point that a criminal trial cannot tolerate disruption. Criminal adjudication is at best a fragile process. The criminal trial, even of the most pedestrian cases, is inherently dramatic. Tensions grip most of the participants. Emotions easily surface. Considered as a whole, it is an unsuitable forum in which to decide some issue so important as a man's liberty. But other considerations persuade us that this is the forum where the decision should be made; so we must make the best of it. That means doing our best to maintain decorum. (Continued on page 5)
The following article appeared in the Feb 15th edition of THE ADVOCATE, a publication of George Washington University Law School.

STUDENT CORP
For Profit & Scholarship —by Herbert Merrill

Who ever heard of a group of law students owning and running a business — especially one that sells a product for a profit? The very idea of this cuts across the grain of public-interest legal service promoted by law school these days. Yet all of us law students, at some point, become impatient to hear the click of self-made coin as we suffer through the prosaic intricacies of our formal education. Last year, a group of enterprising law students decided to put knowledge to work and organized an unusual and unique business venture. One year later and with a profit that reaches six figures, Law Directory, incorporated has become a nationwide directory publishing organization.

The idea for the business came quite by chance. Many law schools throughout the country publish a directory of student names and addresses sponsored by the law schools. The GW Law School directory was always a financial failure. In September of 1969, the president of SBA asked David Meyers to publish a student law directory for a nominal sum. In previous years, the printing and composition costs alone exceeded budgetary allowances. Therefore, within two months, a directory was distributed to all students that not only realized a nominal sum. In previous years, the printing and composition costs alone exceeded budgetary allowances. Therefore, within two months, a directory was distributed to all students that made at the earliest practicable time.

During the ensuing months, many of the pieces began to fall into place as the business began to organize itself. It was realized that national advertisers were interested in reaching the entire student market which previously was unavailable. The funds provided by national advertising could benefit the law school and their students. Based on experience with the GW Law School directory, it was felt that this program could benefit all law schools. Advertising revenues would be used to defray printing and composition costs and provide substantial scholarship funds for deserving law students. Advertisers benefit because they have the unique opportunity to reach a highly select market on a daily basis throughout an entire year, at relatively low cost. The goals were fashioned to provide a quality publication for the law schools, to provide an attractive medium for national and regional advertisers, to provide scholarships for deserving students and to advance corporate expansion. These goals were integrated under the leadership of an enterprising GW law student, David Meyers. Due to his guidance and efforts, a nationwide sales force was mobilized, some law schools throughout the country were contacted. Contracts were signed and national and regional advertising mediums were reached.

As the business began to grow, the need for structuring an independent business entity was recognized in order to facilitate a nationwide operation which would lend credibility to serious business purposes. The original incorporators were David Meyers, Sherman Cohn and Don Davidson.

At the first board meeting, the first officers and directors of LDI were elected. These included David Meiers as President and Ray Bradford as Vice-President. Later, Don Davidson was elected as Vice-President in charge of marketing and Stephen Mermelstein was elected to the post of treasurer. With the exception of Secretary, Miss Kathy Kramer and legal counsel, all members were third-year law students at GW.

This past year, LDI published thousands of directories for various schools throughout the country, such as Columbia, N.Y.U., Fordham, GW and Georgetown. LDI was able to not only realize its original goals, but also was able to structure the business in such a way that next year it will be able to contribute 50% of all advertising income realized to law students throughout the country who deserve scholarship funds. This scholarship funding purpose is the single most important reason for the corporation and its operation.

Looking into the future, LDI plans expansion into many related fields. Several national publications are underway which will service the entire academic community. LDI means service to the law schools and scholarships for the students. Is this any way for law students to run a business? You bet it is.

Consumer Institute

A group of prominent private citizens has assumed responsibility. In September of 1969, the president of SBA asked David Meyers to publish a student law directory for a nominal sum. In previous years, the printing and composition costs alone exceeded budgetary allowances. Therefore, within two months, a directory was distributed to all students that made at the earliest practicable time.

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Sixteen Vie for SBA Positions

For VP

John Esche

For VP

Alan Feld

As students at GULC, we all spend the better part of our waking hours and the bulk of our thoughts on our legal education. We are all painfully aware of the problems which urgently need the attention of the SBA.

We must have more adequate parking facilities. We must find a way to keep new books in the new library. We must continue to find means for the law student to augment his income. I propose a guaranteed formula for the betterment of student government. I can only offer you my willingness to serve and my desire to change SBA and hope you will accept me.

A student body as diverse as ours has many needs that should be satisfied. An active student government ensures the participation of the widest scope of students. It can facilitate a better student representation. I would appreciate the opportunity to try and accomplish this goal.

For VP

Ernie Sanchez

We all heard many times before the empty campaign promises and hollow rhetoric which seem to recur virtually every campaign for elected office. I'm not going to make those promises now, and then to take a position which the SBA confronts will be a foolish and of no value. No one knows now what the issues of the SBA confronts will be. I do not wish to make promises or guarantees before the problems arise.

Ricely, the SBA at GULC is in serious trouble. If we were to try and stir disinterest among student-faculty relations. If we were to try and stir up the purest in the student body of the SBA.

The answers (or lack of them) to these questions constitute a telling indictment. SBA is not making a dynamic impact on GULC.

For Sec.

Henry Gill

For Sec.

Barnes

...
Consumer Institute

(Continued from page 2)

The following persons have agreed to serve as members of the Board of Directors of the National Institute for Consumer Justice. (Several others may be added).

GERALD AKSEN, General Counsel, American Arbitration Association, New York City.

MRS. GAIL S. BRADLEY, First-Vice-President, League of Women Voters, Durham, N.C.

ROBERT BRAUCHER, Associate Justice, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Boston, formerly Law Professor Harvard University.

MRS. JEAN CAMPER CAIN, Director Urban Law Institute, Washington, D.C.

ROGER C. CRAMTON, Chairman, Administrative Conference of the United States, Washington, D.C., formerly Law Professor, University of Michigan.

JOHN C. DANFORTH, Attorney General of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.

WILLIAM T. DUNCAN, Attorney, Washington, D.C., formerly Law Professor, Harvard University.

PHILIP ELMAN, Law Professor, University of the District of Columbia.

IRA M. MILLSTEIN, Lawyer, New York City, and Chairman National Commission on Consumer Finance.

MAURICE ROSENBERG, Law Professor, Columbia University, New York City.

DON S. WILLNER, State Senator, Portland, Oregon, and President, Consumer Federation of America.

In announcing the formation of the new Institute, Justice Braucher and Mr. Cramton stated: "The denial of the means to resolve disputes — and thus the denial of justice — is especially acute in regard to legitimate grievances by consumers and others with small claims. There is substantial doubt whether the regular courts or special small-claims courts are adequate to meet these needs.

"The enormous private and public costs of full-litigation suits justify a search for alternative ways to resolve most consumer disputes. Incentives for better grievance handling by businesses should be explored. Voluntary devices of settlement and arbitration may prove to be better and cheaper than a further elaboration of the litigation process."

School. I can only promise to do my best to promote fiscal economy and responsibility in the expenditure of student funds. To do this I propose that the balance sheet of the SBA be published in the Law Weekly at least once a year. This would

ilver. I seek

Political Ideology? I have none. I seek a flexible one. The problem with representatives and weak leaders, I believe it is time to start progressing again and I believe the SBA can be instrumental towards the goal. For the past few years, the SBA has been crippled by absentee representatives and weak leaders, more dedicated to factional politics than practical problems such as parking. An SBA officer has a responsibility to all the

CIRCLE IN THE SQUARE AT FORD'S THEATRE presents

Salome Michael
Jens Higgins

William Gibson's
JOHN and ABAGAIL

Directed by
Theodore Mann

Music and Musical Direction by
John Duffy

Movement by
Peter Maloney

Scenery and Costumes by
Marsha L. Eck

Lighting by
Roger Morgan

SBA Candidate, Cont.

(Continued from page 3)
Center provide, I think, an adequate foundation for assuming the responsibilities of the office.

I am currently a member of the board of delegates. I am an active member of BALSA which gives me added insight into the problems of minority group students and in turn makes me a more effective member on the student-faculty committee on minority group students. I actively participate in the Legal Aid Program here, and I have done research as well as investigation.

For Treas.

Ken Carobus

At the University of Detroit for four years. Finally, I enjoy working in student government, and would appreciate the opportunity to do so at Georgetown University Law Center.

Carolus

For Trea.

Herb Harmon

The office of Treasurer, for which I am a candidate, is not one which requires a lengthy biographical sketch. I am presently a second-year student, having transferred after one year at the University of Detroit Law School, where I was Treasurer of the Freshman Class. Further, I was active in Student Government at an undergraduate

For Treas.

SBA Candidate, Cont.

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Delta Theta Phi

Brothers are invited to a discussion of area Bar requirements at 6 p.m. Wednesday, March 3, 1771 at Federal Bar Building, West 18th St., N. W. Room 200, in the Young Men's Room.

Delta Theta Phi Bulletin Board and open bar.

Delta Theta Phi presents Dr. Julian Kossow speaking on the "Ins and Outs of Real Estate Transactions" on Sunday March 7 at Fort McNair Officers Open Mess. A brunch will be served. Menu includes tenderloin Steak, Mushroom Omelette and Tomato Cottage Cheese Salad and Coffee. The event begins at 1 p.m. — cost $3 per couple. For reservations contact Art Grinley at 557-2605. Prior to Friday — Dave Conlin at 577-3681.
Responsibility falls upon three main participants: judge, lawyer, and defendant, with varying means available for ensuring proper discharge of responsibility.

In the vast majority of cases, the trial judge sets the tone of the courtroom. No doubt there are a handful of defendants who will deliberately set out to disrupt a courtroom no matter how calming an influence the judge has established, but these are exceptions.

The rule they prove is that the judge can either invite furor or promote tranquility largely by the force of his own personality, his bearing, the tone and content of the remarks he makes, and the restraint he exercises in declining to make remarks he is tempted to make.

How do we instill these qualities in judges? Obviously, we must give some consideration to judicial temperament in judicial appointments, and especially reappointments.

But, there is one further technique, too little used in practice: that calendar assignments be made with due regard for the capacity of a judge to preside at a criminal trial.

Many jurisdictions have their problem judge — one or more. He is intelligent and experienced, but also irascible. It simply makes no sense to assign this judge a potentially explosive criminal trial. When a judge has departed significantly from acceptable standards of proper judicial demeanor, those with assignment responsibilities must have the courage to keep the criminal trial calendar away from him for a time sufficient to make their point.

Upon the lawyer falls a limited but, in a few instances, critical responsibility. He must do what he can to keep his client under control. Some have argued that a lawyer’s caution to his client will be ineffective, that a defendant undeterred by threat of contempt penalties will not respect his lawyer’s admonition. That may be true in some cases, but surely not in all.

There inheres in the attorney-client relationship a large opportunity for lawyer guidance. The client with any faith in his counsel, may well be far more anxious to do what his lawyer says than what the judge says. In a contentious trial, the judge is perceived as an adversary, the attorney may be the only one in the courtroom on the defendant’s side. Many defendants will be extremely reluctant to incur their lawyer’s displeasure by disruptive behavior.

But the lawyer must make his concern known — firm and forcefully.

In those few instances where the lawyer declines to try to influence his client’s courtroom conduct, disciplinary remedies should be invoked.

At a minimum, a lawyer who openly acknowledges that he will not try to caution his client should be denied the privilege of appearing in a trial courtroom for some period of time.

Attorney provocation of the client obviously calls for sterner action.

Finally there is the defendant himself. Two varieties should be noted. One is the preconceived plan of disruption. Their outbursts are deliberate; the display of emotion feigned. Their antics is a spontaneous reaction to a situation of enormous stress. It is his fate the trial is determining, and even if guilty, he is understandably outraged by some incident he perceives to be unfair — whether an adverse ruling by the judge or distorted testimony from a witness.

The honest emotional outburst need not incur the full range of available sanctions; obviously repetition will exceed the limits of tolerance, but a wise judge will let the defendant know when his patience is about to end.

On the other hand, there are a few defendants who for various reasons approach their criminal trial with a preconceived plan plan of disruption. Their outbursts are deliberate; the display of emotion feigned. Their antics must not be tolerated.

The Supreme Court has given trial judges three techniques for dealing with unruly defendants: They may be bound and gagged. They may be punished for contempt. Or they may be excluded from the courtroom.

I cannot imagine any set of circumstances where the first approach should be used. It is barbaric.

Contempt penalties have a limited utility. A defendant on trial for a serious crime will likely not have the means to pay a fine nor will the threat of a six months’ sentence provide much of a deterrent. But in some cases fines and brief jail sentences will prove useful. Perhaps it would be appropriate in many instances for the trial judge to make the determination of contempt promptly at the end of the day’s session — but defer sentencing until the conclusion of the trial.

Exclusion from the courtroom is obviously the most effective remedy. Of course it should not be used for slight provocation, but it must be used when the defendant’s repeated outbursts threaten the orderly progress of the trial. It need not be permanent. The judge can exclude the defendant for a day or two, and seek assurances of proper behavior as a condition of return.

Some have suggested that the excluded defendant should be entitled to suitable electronic arrangements to permit him at least to hear and perhaps to see the proceedings from another room. I see no reason to make such special arrangements, which themselves often injec cumbersome and artificial elements into the trial.

If the defendant wants to know what’s happening, he has an easy choice: he can decide to behave.

Now that order has been restored to the courtroom, shall we get on with serious business. How can we cut the time from arrest to final appellate affirmance from six years to six months?

**Dean Fisher**

**To Discuss**

**SALT Talks**

Dean Adrian Fisher will discuss the SALT Talks from his role as a negotiator and in light of current developments, on Wednesday, March 3, at 12:00 in Hall X.

Dean Fisher served as a U.S. representative in several international arms limitation negotiations. He was instrumental in negotiating the preliminary agreements which resulted in the commencement of the SALT Talks in the spring of 1970.

Dean Fisher’s talk is sponsored by the GULC International Law Society. All students, faculty and other interested people are welcome.

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**Vote**

S.B.A. Officers Elections Tuesday

Polls Open 9:30 A.M. - 7:45 P.M.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & Year Students Eligible to Vote
Music: Hooker and the Heat

Future Blues—Connned Heat (Liberty LST-11002). Hooker 'n Heat—John Lee Hooker & Conned Heat (Columbia). These two LPs are Alan Wilson's epitaph. It seems to me that Wilson has been the driving force behind the Heat. His two LPs, his ten songs, including their best-known line as "On the Road Again," are the Heat. His high mound of single success has been his downfall and distinctive, and his playing reflected his knowledge of blues. He was a scholar's blues and his feeling of that of a bluesman of 20 years. One of the hand-grip problems white harp players that could hold his original with, he has written about both the forms and the emotion as any musician around. The reviewer has not been the source of a new shape of pop. Too bad. Those familiar with his music would be more tuneful.

The Future Blues has been out a whole fast (last) and it is both a typical and possibly the best Heat. It is recorded on what I would call Bloomfield, Butterfield, Clapton and others, primarily on bass, middle white interest in the blues, and the thoroughly professional, have a core, a story to tell, and we'll get some feeling about them, naturally thanks to Bob "Baker's Blues". It has been pretty much the shape of the Heat. It is here that the Heat is at its best, and Hooker's playing is very fuzzy, because the sound is rock—hard, heavy, full of fuzz, dissonance and bass. And the heat is palpable, and they are populists of blues with a voice that isn't limited. Their emphasis is more pristine. They really are a blues band.

The Connned Heat is a more polite LP, running from a sassy thing skit ("Skit") with Dr. John on piano and vocal (Boy) Alan to heavy numbers like "I Got Nothing To Lose," "I Don't Care". It is more black than the Dead. It is here that the Heat is at its best, and Hooker's playing is very fuzzy, because the sound is rock—hard, heavy, full of fuzz, dissonance and bass. And the heat is palpable, and they are populists of blues with a voice that isn't limited. Their emphasis is more pristine. They really are a blues band.

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Testimonial Dinner

To Honor ‘Doc’ Jaeger

Dr. Walter H. E. Jaeger, or as he is more affectionately known to his thousands of former students, “Doc,” was born in New York City in 1902, the son of Walter and Christine Jaeger. His father, a prominent and respected newspaperman, was the European correspondent for the Hearst International News Syndicate and later became the managing editor of the powerful and respected New York Herald. His father’s European assignment provided “Doc” with the opportunity to learn French at an early age while attending elementary school in Nice.

In 1919 he graduated with honors from Nazareth Hall Military Academy and matriculated at Columbia where he majored in Engineering and Literature, graduating with honors in 1923.

Georgetown University awarded him a Masters and Doctorate of Philosophy in International Law and Political Science in 1925 and 1926. At Georgetown, he was appointed Graduate Assistant to Father Edmund A. Walsh, S.J. the founder and Regent of the School of Foreign Service. While serving in this capacity from 1926-27, Dr. Jaeger was awarded a Carnegie Teaching Fellowship enabling him to attend the University of Paris, Faculty of Law and the Ecole libre des Sciences politiques, where he received highest honors.

Upon completion, he went to the University of Paris in 1927, he was granted a Dutch Government Fellowship to the Academy of International Law at The Hague in the Netherlands. Thereafter, he returned to the United States to resume his teaching in the School of Foreign Service where he taught history and political science in both the day and evening divisions. During this time he attended Georgetown University Law Center receiving his LLB in 1932 and his SJD in 1934. In 1934 he left the faculty of the School of Foreign Service to become a member of the Law School Faculty.

At the Law Center, Dr. Jaeger’s subjects included Contracts, Labor Law, International Law, his course in that subject being the first such course to be presented in the District of Columbia. Negotiable Instruments, Quasi Contracts, and Sales. Dr. Jaeger has contributed numerous articles to Law Reviews and collaborated with Dr. James Brown Scott, then Solicitor of the State Dept., in the preparation of an authoritative case book entitled “Cases On International Law.” In 1939, Dr. Jaeger’s “Cases and Statutes on Labor Law” was published by the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company and was in use by more than half of the Law Schools in the United States. Early in 1940, Dr. Jaeger was appointed Technical Advisor to the Smith Committee investigating the International Labor Relations Board. In this capacity he prepared the reports submitted by that committee to the Congress of the United States.

Some two years later, shortly after Pearl Harbor, “Doc” was called to active service as a Major in the Judge Advocate General Corps, U. S. Army and detailed to the Office of the Inspector General, where he served until March 1944 when he was reassigned to the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and was appointed Director of Research. He reverted to a reserve status as a Colonel on the last day of 1946, and resumed his full time teaching at Georgetown Law Center, continuing there until August 1970.

In 1952 he was Exchange Professor at the University of Frankfurt during the summer lecturing in Labor and International Law. That year he wrote and published his “Law of Contracts” which was used at Georgetown and other schools for instruction in Contract Law. Soon thereafter, he was invited by Baker, Voorhis and Company to prepare the Third Edition of the monumental work on Contract Law by Professor Samuel Wilberforce of Harvard. Since 1953, thirteen volumes of this authoritative treatise on Contract Law have been published, and Dr. Jaeger is presently completing Volume 14, leaving one more volume to bring this authoritative treatise to its successful conclusion.

In 1967, he was a Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of Southern California Law School. During his tenure at Georgetown, Dr. Jaeger has helped thousands of students in job placement in major law firms throughout the country. As faculty advisor to the Edward Doughty White Senate of Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity at Georgetown University, he learned to cop with students twenty years before it was fashionable.

Dr. Jaeger is currently a Distinguished Visiting Professor at Chicago Kent College of Law and he is also working on a new case book on Contract Law with a former student, Professor Robert O’Connell.

A resident of Riverdale, Maryland, he also maintains a home in Plant City, Florida, with his sister Dr. Ruth M. Fielding, Esq., a stockbroker, and their mother Mrs. Christine M. Jaeger who will be 99 years old on April 15th. On her 60th birthday her son is an active member on many committees of those associations. He is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court and he has appeared as counsel or expert witness on contract matters in many state courts.
Halftime

Shuffle and Smoke

by Willie Schatz

This is the moment you've all been waiting for. After six months of inactivity, it's finally time to drag the trusty crystal ball out of hibernation, dust it off, and put it back to work. It starts off a flurry of activity for the next few weeks with the toughest task it has ever faced. Both the ball and its owner are somewhat hazy after a winter of disconcert, but in the hallowed tradition of fearless forecasting they will bravely plunge ahead and attempt to employ their magic for the first time this year. The event's sports world has been holding its breath for it is upon us, and it promises to be worth every minute of the wait.

The Fight is still six days away, after The Fight, and the harm crucial decision today, because upon us, and it promises to be somewhat hazy after a winter of months of inactivity, it's finally been waiting for. After ten they will bravely plunge ahead tradition of fearless forecasting have to wait for an analysis of they will bravely plunge ahead who are intelligent enough to be that he wasn't going to go into the moment of truth.

No contest. Ali was then at the machine, this would have been

The 3½ year forced layoff that he had endured has produced some nagging questions about both his speed and his condition. He destroyed Jerry Quarry in three rounds last October in his first since his refusal to be drafted, but most observers felt that he had lost some of his speed, both afoot and in delivering his punches. This was to be expected, however, how many people can come back from a forty-month retirement and not lose anything, especially in a sport that requires the particular skills of his job and his skill since his return, against Oscar Bonavena, probably left even more questions unsettled than the Quarry fight. Ali was in form, and he won by knocking Oscar down three times in the fifteenth round, thus preserving his unblemished record. This is to be expected (Bonavena had never been off his feet before, including two fights with Frazier), but at times he appeared slower than usual. This may have been a honest, however, because it was a novel way for Ali to win — using his punching power rather than his speed. But he was very tired at the end of the fight, and this has led some to question his condition.

Frazier

Smoking Joe Frazier, like Ali, an Olympic champ and also undefeated, has never relied on speed to produce his victories. He has never been deceptive about his methods, probably because he has never had to be. Joe moves straight ahead and tries to cut the ring in half on his opponents. This tactic leaves a foe with only two choices — to run or stand and fight. Neither strategy had been successful against the current champ (again depending on your reading or your politics). Joe has destroyed opponents while Ali was on the sidelines as efficiently as Ali did in his heyday. But Frazier has done it with sheer power and number of punches thrown. He has never been a puncher, can box. Ali's punching might not be effective against a man who could avoid those blows while striking out with jabs at the same time. However, Joe has shown some ability to avoid punches when the need arises, as in the Ellis and Quarry fights. This rarely proves necessary, but it is something for any boxer to think about, since it provides even more of an edge for Joe if he is not as easy to hit as people think he is.

The Moment of Truth

On Monday night, each of the two great heavyweight fighters will face the toughest fight of their careers. If it may also be the greatest fight of all time (although millions won't be able to see it as it is a closed-circuit television broadcast), it is a classic boxer-slugger contest, but it is more of an edge for Joe if he is not as easy to hit as people think he is.

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