**Student, Faculty Impeachment Drives Continue**

By Larry Kaiser

"We've been molested," commented one faculty member on hearing that President Nixon had overturned his previous decision to fire faculty. For many students and faculty, the controversy precipitated by the President's weekend actions has not been resolved.

Stewards striving for the three day weekend were greeted with a teach-in for twenty-two year record meetings, student petitions, faculty petitions and plans for a poll of student sentiment.

Sponsors of the numerous actions initiated in response to Nixon's decision, Special Prosecutor Cox and initial refusal to assail the order by the student body, cited that the actions to push for impeachment will continue despite the President's apparent compliance.

David Erdman '73, representing Georgetown and the Law School Division of the American Bar Association as the Circuit Governor on the circuit encompassing Washington, met twice over the past weekend with representatives from other areas to coordinate law student activities. The meetings were called by the SBA president of the University. At the second meeting, on Monday night, the results of the straw vote taken at Catholic earlier that day showing overwhelming support for the removal of Mr. Nixon by impeachment or resignation, encouraged the sixty people assembled to push for just action and national actions to force the removal of the President.

It was decided to utilize the law students in the city as a reflection of national sentiment in a lobbying effort. Erdman explained that the D.C. law students had a unique opportunity and almost a fiduciary duty to the other law schools in the country to express the views of the nation, who should tell the population to the Congress To ascertain the national sentiment, Erdman was contacting the 150 law schools in the country through the other circuit governors of the ADA Law Student Division. Students at law schools nationwide will be polled in the next few days on the following question:

In light of Mr. Nixon's recent actions would you favor a national law student (Continued on page 6)

**Justice Clark Keynotes Clinical Meeting; Educators Call For Needed Cooperation**

By Morrison Cain

Announce appeals for justice and denial of the right to return to the Court (L.S.C.C.): The 3rd Annual Metropolitan Area Conference on Legal Services was held at GULC last Saturday agreed to seek greater cooperation among legal local clinical programs. The day-long session, sponsored by the L.S.C.C. and the Young Lawyers' Section of the D.C. Bar Association, head former Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark and a number of other members were such representations to promote efficiency, economy, and better service to the community.

The conference stated that increased cooperation would lead to future cooperation, but much more needed was a formalized organization of the problems of representation, administration, funding, and training. It was recommended that all school freedom should be defined in its own goals and academic component.

Although acknowledging some philosophical differences among participants, one said that the conference reached a consensus on the need for greater cooperation, adding that "now it's a matter of who's willing to take the first step."

The real "crunch" may be financing L.S.C.C. and more independent school programs, Georgetown among them, are in competition with L.S.C.C. for very limited funds. Applications of about $500,000 have been received for about $150,000 in available Law Enforcement Assistance Act funds for criminal clinical programs. L.E.A.A. awards, to be announced Nov. 3rd through the Myers' Criminal Justice Coordinating Board, are the funds. The resistance to join clinical efforts once it is known who will receive the money. Clinical programs in Washington now receive $150,000 from these funds, 10 percent of the national awards for such programs.

Proposers of increased cooperation hailed clinical as a "great new idea in legal education in 100 years." They lauded clinics as "the most promising L.S.C.C. takeover had the unfortunate characteristics of L.S.C.C., effective, popular, and sure of its own merit."

**Students Here Receive Little Financial Aid**

By Richard Kawana

About 238 Law Center students received outright grants of scholarship aid which totaled $147,518 this year, according to Richard Tucker, the GULC's director of financial aid. Yet this year, in comparison with other major law schools, igen the inadequacy is shocking (see box on page four for comparison of first-year students' scholarships)

In the 138 (149 last year, 198 this year) accepted for admission this year, about 60 were requested financial aid. Only about 240 were deemed to be sufficiently qualified, and of these, only 81 are currently enrolled at the Law Center.

LINDEN TUCKER

The eight-to-one ratio of the number of those requesting aid and those attending can be explained in part, by the fact that many applicants chose to attend more prestigious schools. Yet those who are tempted to ask, chose another campus because they offered more scholarship aid.

Most GULC students are forced to seek outside financial aid. Over 600 students receive non-school administered loan funds, typically from their states of residence, which total about $1,200,000. The Law Center has loan funds also, but these are limited in amount and are subject to sudden and unexpected cutbacks as occurred late last spring.

At that time, over half of the GULC's $150,000 in National Defense Student Loans were in jeopardy of being canceled. As Mr. Tucker observed, "It was easy to pass the checks this year. There were few of them."

Studies abound of prospective students who go to other schools because of better offers of financial aid. Mr. Tucker cited as the typical case of a highly qualified black, the father of two children, who decided upon Michigan because of the allure of the (Continued on page 4)
Now More Than Ever

Upon learning of President Nixon’s Suggested decision to come into conflict with the Circuit Court and turn over the Watergate tapes and related materials, one faculty member who supported a resolution calling for impeachment reacted by saying, “We’ve been mowed.” We couldn’t disagree more.

The firing Saturday of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, the subsequent resignations of Elliot Richardson and William Ruckelshaus, and the initial refusal to comply with the Court of Appeals provided the impetus for separate drives here by both students and faculty to call upon the House of Representatives to initiate hearings regarding impeachment. The President’s eleventh hour decision to hand over the tapes in light of the public outcry is no reason for students and practitioners of the law to abate their efforts to investigate the man’s integrity in holding the nation’s highest office.

For many of us, the President’s weekend actions were the final straw in a series of moves worthy of serious consideration as “high crimes and misdeeds” against the American public. Our reasons are not based on political partisanship. General Haig is reportedly concerned that impeachment efforts are advanced only as part of a greater effort to install a Democrat as President, “someone the American people did not vote for.” Well, the American people did not know that they were voting for a man who as President bombed Cambodia without authorization from Congress and then attempted to hide this fact from the public. Appointed a program of Constitutionally questionable surveillance of his political opponents, established personal secret police, appointed a host of aides engaged in the most sordid abuse of our political process, arrogantly fired a man he had promised independence in bringing the aids to justice, and who broke a later promise to the Watergate Committee to submit at least a partial transcript of the now famous tapes.

Individually, most of these activities are questionable enough to warrant investigation of their legality; taken together, they warrant the investigation of the President who ordered them.

As law students we have a special interest in seeing that the laws are obeyed. Over the past week we found ourselves in the painfully ironic position of studying a legal system that apparently would be defied by the President. Professor Cox has said that Congress and the American people must insure that theirs is a nation of laws and not of men. At this time, it appears that the only recourse is to insist on the reappointment of an independent prosecutor in the Watergate case, and hearings on the impeachment of the President.

Both the faculty and S.B.A. resolutions support these ends. All members of the GULC community who value our system of laws should do likewise.

"OKAY, HERE ARE THE TAPES. THIS PRESIDENT DOES NOT DEFY THE LAW."

Letters to the Editor

Hits Neglect of Arab View

To the Editor:
The memorandum which accompanied the fund raising for Israel, the formation of the Ad Hoc Committee for Israel, and Law Weekly editor Dan Morrissey’s admission of the “idealism and passionate intensity” characterizing student concern for the plight of Israel is disappointing. It is hardly the underdog and there is another very compelling side to the war.

1. I, also, am an impassioned admirer of Jewish culture and tradition. Stereo, indeed, would be our intellectual and ethical landscape without the precedent set by our American Jewish.

Yet, at the Law Center, I have profound misgivings that the idealism and engagement is not as misguided and as weak as racists.

That the Arabs have often been victims rather than aggressors should be familiar to anyone who has followed the situation in the Middle East closely. Since its birth, Israel has augmented itself by force three times; presently, the Arabs are asserting their own territory, not Israel as all their sense of Karmah or honor will surely prove it. It is past the time that we are discussing the situation.

Israel’s expansion is not justified. No one, on one hand who seems inevitable, the Arabs, unless they are treated with more justice and respect by both Israel and the United States, will fight again and again with their vast numbers and resources, until they finally prevail.

Finally, I find it curious that general support prevails at GULC when it is American policies and arms that are infiltrating casualties and oppression in other quarters of the world. Why, for example was the Committee for Human Rights against American B-52’s abhorred Taib Lonan a few short months ago. Where, during the Christmas bombings of France? We certainly have not more leverage and right to stop our own wars and oppression than those of independent sovereignties.

Ed Allen 73

Defends Law Club Process

To the Editor:
While I agree with many of Mr. Cowdros’ suggestions in last week’s PM columns for improvements of the law club program, I do disagree with her characterization of the selection process.

There was no successful lobbying for specific students on bases other than qualifications.

The selection was based on a writing sample, a recommendation from a law fellow or someone who knows the applicant’s ability, and an interview which encompassed both teaching and legal experience. Each applicant received a numerical score. Then, at two meetings all the applications were reviewed by all the interviewers and readers to allow for individual difference.

(Continued on page 1)
S.B.A Needs Funds to Work

By Kathy Imig

The Student Bar Association last week reviewed the recommendations of the S.B.A. Appropriations Committee and amended the Senate to make "perfectly clear":

1) S.B.A. has been asked to support several very worthwhile programs that benefit not only law students but the Washington community, i.e., Legal Aid Society's Tenant Aid Program, AYUDA Community Legal Services, etc.

2) A.A. has been asked to support several student group projects which benefit not only law students but which help to enhance the image and stature of GULC as one of the best law schools in the country, i.e., BALISSA's publication of an issue of Black Law Journal, G.C.L.F., Women's Rights Collective Recruitment Committee, student participation in the American Bar Association, etc.

3) GULC's Speakers Program is totally a student program - student organization, student implementation and, for the most part, student participation.

4) S.B.A.'s budget of approximately $9,000 is not nearly adequate to support these projects in any meaningful way - programs submitted with advance knowledge of S.B.A. financial restrictions exceeded $19,000.

The S.B.A. committed to the S.B.A. Appropriations Committee the sum of $10,000 for the fiscal year 1973.

### Roundheads and Royalists

By Daniel Meisler

Mr. Nixon has announced he will comply with the Court's decision and sign the tapes for review by Judge Sirica. The President had to temper his claim to national security powers, thanks in large part to the civil and criminal contempt motion of a man steeped in the best traditions of "Justice under law."

For it was with convincing patriotism that special prosecutor Archibald Cox prevailed his rejection of Nixon's tape compromise by telling reporters of his extreme reluctance to provoke constitutional crisis and put undue strain on our system of government. Even more impressive, however, was Cox's modesty when he also spoke of being "afraid that I'm getting too big for my britches."

The special prosecutor's attitude contrasted sharply with the President's arrogant disregard for his agreement with the Senate not to interfere with the special prosecutor's investigation.

Cox, moreover, has at least 750 years of precedent behind him in claiming "This is a government of laws and not men."

With that rankling phrase, the crew-cut prosecutor conjured up a legal tradition of rugged egalitarianism and a scenario of medieval origin containing a reluctant prince who had also "grown too big for his britches."

The CAGM Charts settle the issue; the heft of state has to win.

When Cox took his principled stand and spoke of the possible constitutional crisis, he also evoked the memory of another episode which pitted a recalcitrant executive against a popular assembly. In 1642, it was royalism, not presidentialism; "divine right," not "national security" but the autocratic claim was similarly similar to the present situation. The monarch was a schemer. "So false a man that he is not to be trusted," said the popular legend about Charles I.

The parlementarians eventually won their struggle and most of the antiroyalists had left England and founded a haven in the land almost other things they established great council of learning in New England which were later to spark the American Revolution and inform our political and constitutional framework.

Thus, it was not without some significance that the Harvard law professor chose to press a crimeno school slate to the press conference. But he drew the line on Nixon's executive perspective.

### Bioethics

"A Look at "The Quality of Life"

By Paul Andreini

Rhetorically "quality of life" leaves little to be desired. The words themselves carry the emotive impact that "motherhood" and "God and country" did in their day. They have more emotive power than precis, which is, of course, what they should be. After all, when students are told to go off and play with their $9,000 salaries while the really important decisions are made on the 4th floor or at the main campus, when students are told that their programs are not important enough for the faculty or administrators to take an active interest, when students are told - if you want a speakers program, organize it - while it is student tuition which pays for all of the administrative, faculty and clerical expertise which exists on the 4th floor. If people at GULC want a "community" it will have to be one organized and paid for by all those having an interest in the Law Center.

(Continued from page 2)

Letters

Public opinion, moved Cox's considered statements, has forced Nixon to follow a legitimate court order. The compromise has taken some wind out of impeachment proceedings. But the crucial question - Are we a legal or a royal regime? - has not been entirely settled.

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Bill Bridge, '74

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“Gift of Life” for Mid-East

Aid Demand Outstrips Funds

Mrs. James Fleming, R.N., a Georgetown nursing graduate, was one of the few who marked off the final 12 hours last Wednesday taking their blood in the Chapel from the GULC community for victims of the Mid-East war.

We all thought that the use of the chapel was especially appropriate for this gift of life," said Mrs. Fleming,'' at the time of pride last Wednesday. "There has been a tremendous outpouring of generosity and cooperation for this blood drive." Thus went GULC's blood drive in response to the Mid-East war for a general atmosphere of friendly cooperation and newness. "Don't faint until after you give the blood," quipped one doctor. Quipped another. "This is probably the only time lawyers will be giving blood."

Martin Charwat, who with Mark Landman and Susan Finger coordinated the blood drive with the Red Cross, stated that at least 299 members of the GULC community showed up to give blood for Israel, the Arab Middle East, or an underserved source. By the time the Red Cross picked up,"

RES PENDENS

Loan Program

The Knights of Columbus is offering guaranteed student loans through the Federally Insured Student Loan Program to members and their wives and daughters of eligible students who have not received loans through various state sponsored programs should contact Linda Tuck, Financial Officer, Room 406, for further information.

Budget Hearings

Budget request hearings for university funding of student activities will be held on Monday and Friday, Oct. 22 and 26, from 8 to 10 p.m. in Room 1B-41. Father Malley will be present and ask any questions that arise. Students are encouraged to attend.

Each request must be documented in writing and submitted to the Financial Office, Room 1B-41, by Wednesday, Oct. 24.

(Continued from page 1)

(Continued from page 4)

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(Continued from page 7)
I.F. Stone Speaks Here Wednesday, Oct. 31
"Caddly" to Talk on Watergate, Nixon

"Every government is run by liars, and nothing they say should be believed. That's the prime fact assumption." This is the working assumption of I.F. Stone, second of this year's 58A guest speakers who will talk about "Watergate" in the MoC Court room, October 31 at 12:30 p.m.

Isadore Feinstein I.F. Stone has been broadening his journalistic arena in deadly style since he was fourteen. A newspaper correspondent for 33 years, Stone was with the "McCarthy era" when he was considered "too red." Stone is now contributing editor to the New York Review of Books.

In a town where correspondents rely on their cultivated inside sources, Stone cuts through the verbiage of the documents themselves with lawyer-like precision. "I had no inside information, and I didn't have to use the government's own sources to be believed."

As Stone has written at length in impeachment in the New York Review, he is expected to focus on that in this scheduled discussion of Watergate. He has written on full sessions and plans to allow "lots of time" for questions.

Physically, Stone has been described as a "deceptively cherubic-looking, 64-year-old 'caddly'" tending "to lose his targets in government and public life.

Stone received an honorary degree from American University in 1970. According to Michael Kranz of the Washington Post, "David Eisenhower stayed away from his own graduation there because of Stone's presence on the podium."

Reviewing a recent documentary on "I.F. Stone's Weekly," Kranz wrote that the film "perfectly captures an extraordinary personality but defines, as well as anybody ever has, that almost mystical rare bird, the true American." The most telling impression from the film, wrote Kranz, is that Stone's character has the "taste and philosophic breadth to spend functional time to come. He is no mean muddled major." Kranz concluded, "Stone once predicted that he would evolve from a purveyor of a character to an inspiration. He was right, and he hasn't been right."

Perhaps it is not so much that he is ahead of his time as that the rest of us are behind it.

"Law Schools and Law Students," 59 Va. L. Rev. 551

Robert Stevens, professor at Yale Law School, undertakes a series of empirical studies designed to provide, if not the answers to, at least the methodology towards framing and answering, some of the most prevalent questions in legal education.

Admittedly something of a pilot project, the studies were conducted at eight schools: Yale, B.C., U. of Conn., U. of Iowa, U. of Mich., U. of Pennsylvania, Stanford, U.S.C., and Yale. The study begins with a look at the Class of 1960. This sample is then compared with the classes of 1970 and 1972.

The lawyer-dominated Watergate Scandal impregnates the data on education in legal ethics. "While students at every school in 1972 thought greater emphasis was placed on legal ethical standards, this preference seems to have weakened during the decade. For example, in the Penn Class of 1960, 109 thought 'great emphasis' was placed on legal ethics, while 36 thought it should have been. By 1970, 26 thought it was, and 188 that it should be."

Perhaps the most salient questions, and by the author's honest admission, the most tentative answers, are those which concern the effect of law school on students ("the professionalization process").

In assessing the impact on personality, the study focused on two traits which authors note are part of the popular stereotype of the law student - ambition and aggressiveness.

Increasingly drawing students from richer, as well as better educated, the past. At the same time, these more affluent students exhibit a growing interest in professional training and, increasingly, are beginning to use the professionalization process on the law student.

The 'decline and fall of student involvement' is delineated in three stages. "A relatively high level of initial involvement falls off quickly after the first semester to an intermediate level. Then usually in the third or fourth semester, there is a gradual decline in involvement, followed by a leveling off. Among other factors, summer legal jobs between the 2nd and 3rd semester accelerate the decline in involvement. Explanatory hypothesis is that law school becomes dull by comparison to the 'real world.'"

The schools studied, even allowing for inflation, are

Students were asked "whether, during your years as a law student, you have changed" in various ways on a scale of more/less/no change. Here the data is incomplete, and poorly organized. Basically, we are told that students feel less stress about work and less about competition, and that they got to know the faculty, are less ambitious. As the author concludes, "The definitive study of the effect of professionalization process on the law student is one whose task has yet to be undertaken."

Because they were "unreliable data," the author of 1972 suggested that the trend may be reversing. Stevens notes that "perhaps the lack of precision" was not clearly in the Class of 1970, is on the wane.

General reactions in law school were also elicited. Students graduating in 1970 saw both rigorous and moral law schools as different from that of 1960. The respect for the quality teaching was compared to college declined, but examination was still regarded as of less importance in determining the choice of courses. At Yale, a significant proportion preparing for bar exams is of "less importance." Scholarly debate and statistical data raise the fundamental question of just what is, and what should be, a law school. Stevens argues that the law schools themselves have not yet defined the extent to which a law school wants (ought to be) "an intellectual experience, akin to graduate education... a trade school, or a center for policy studies. This question needs to be answered, particularly in view of Stevens's data (collected at UCLA) that as measured by full-time or part-time jobs, law school continued to be a "part-time commitment."

I.H. to T.H. (Yale were 2/3 of the time, and UCLA had 1970 had outside employment.)

The "ability to think like a lawyer" was overwhelmingly regarded as the most important skill actually taught.
Impeachment Raised Here

(Continued from page 1)

Professor Murphy submitted a petition for endorsement by individual faculty members. The petition expressed the importance of the situation and the need for action. After receiving the petition, the Faculty Senate agreed to consider the matter.

The petition was later presented to the full Faculty Senate for discussion. Following a discussion, the Faculty Senate voted to endorse the petition and to call for a special meeting of the entire faculty to discuss the matter further.

The case of the LeMoyne Law School was initially brought to the attention of the faculty by an anonymous letter. The letter alleged that the faculty at the law school had failed to properly address the claims of discrimination against minority students.

The LeMoyne Law School is one of the few law schools that has been consistently criticized for its lack of diversity. The school has been accused of perpetuating a system of discrimination that prevents minority students from being adequately represented.

In response to the letter, the faculty of the LeMoyne Law School held a special meeting to discuss the matter. At the meeting, the faculty voted to establish a committee to investigate the claims of discrimination.

The faculty committee was charged with the responsibility of investigating the claims and making recommendations to the faculty on how to address the issue.

The faculty committee conducted a thorough investigation of the claims and presented its findings to the faculty at a subsequent meeting. The faculty then voted to take action to address the issue of discrimination.

The action taken by the faculty included the establishment of a new committee to oversee the implementation of the recommendations made by the faculty committee.

The committee was charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the recommendations were carried out and that the faculty continued to address the issue of discrimination.

The faculty committee was made up of representatives from the various divisions of the law school and was charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the recommendations were carried out.

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Nothing Behind the Scenes

By ANN MARIE FUBLIN

Briana Bedford, who bears a

Note: This article describes a musical production and the behind-the-scenes activities associated with it.

Briana Bedford, who bears a striking resemblance to Alan Turing, the renowned mathematician and codebreaker, takes on the role of Turing in England, does a noble job with the character's mannerisms and mannerisms, but it's not enough to make the jokes work.

The play is an extraordinary British comedy, sophisticated and well-crafted. Briana does a remarkable job with the character of Turing, and the audience is entertained by the subtle, but effective, humor.

The story involves the development of a new technology, and the main conflict revolves around the ethical implications of using this technology in warfare. Through Briana's portrayal of Turing, the audience is able to see the complexity of the character's inner world, and the tensions between his personal and professional life.

The supporting cast also shines, with each actor bringing their unique talents to the production. The set design is simple yet effective, and the musical score adds a layer of depth to the overall experience.

Overall, this production is a must-see for anyone interested in British comedy or the story of Alan Turing. Briana Bedford's performance is a highlight of the production, and the entire cast should be commended for their contributions to this exceptional piece of theater.
Hart Wins Cross-Country Meet

Henry Hart, GULC '75, won the Georgetown University Cross Country Intramural meet in the Graduate Faculty Under-30 division with a time of 7:42 for the 4-mile 1/2 mile course, setting a new record. While an undergraduate at Amherst, Hart had clocked a 4:13 mile. Hart's Georgetown victory represented his tenth win in twenty-two races.

Football Standings

Legal Conference

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While the matter proceeds through a lengthy discovery period, NFL owners recognize that, if successful, the suit will eliminate the complicated depreciation benefits which they have been enjoying. As a result, Rosenheim may have to modify final decisions on expansion until the matter is resolved.

ITEM: The Capital Bullets' latest acquisition has a name which does justice to his defensive ability - Manny Leadus.

ITEM: Ted Vautor may well have a starting come-back for the Redskins before the season is over. Pat Fischer, the quarterback, continues to be beaten badly despite his teammates' efforts to cover for him. First, it was Harold Carmichael of the Eagles (although he was contained in the second half with the help of the Redskins). Then, it was the Cowboys' Otto Stowe. And, last Sunday, Mel Gray and Amund Brandt of St. Louis took turns working Fischer over. George Allen's defense has surfaced through his more frequent use of the so-called "nickel defense," which pits Vautor into the secondary.

ITEM: Look for the Baltimore Orioles to make another high-name off-season trade, probably involving Dave McNulty and Bob Powell. Earl Weaver would like catching help so that Evans should be able to start permanently. Manny Sanguillen, who leads the Pirates in batting average, and Chicago catcher Randy Hundley is expendable.

ITEM: Turning kick collective backs on the traditionalists who complain that baseball is dominated by television, the American League owners have chosen McPhail as their new president. In choosing McPhail, the owners have set an example for the embattled Commissioner of Baseball Bowie Kuhn that they have his successor already picked out. As is the case with any business, baseball is a business, the Supreme Court notwithstanding, money talks, and network television means big money, which is precisely the reason that baseball has been so willing to listen. McPhail has been selected as much for his close connections with television as for his administrative skills. His brother-in-law is the announcer on CBS sports. There is little doubt that baseball owners would like to see a man like McPhail as commissioner.