

Comparison and contrast of duffley and snow cases

Law



The plaintiff's team held that the athletic association had no right to deny the student eligibility from participating in athletics in the second semester. The act was unlawful and New Hampshire had no facts to deny the student from participating in athletics. The association had n valid reason to deny Duffley the opportunity to participate in athletics in the second semester. The court made a ruling that the Utah Organic Act provides the territorial Supreme Court in conjunction with district courts' power to act as circuits. The role of each court was distinct and every individual serving under the court should abide by the rule. The territorial courts should serve people when they sit in the territorial courts.

The district attorney of the United States of America has the power to prosecute individuals for not respecting the law. The Organic Act of September 9, 1850, established that the legislative powers should within the Constitution of the United States of America. Mr. Snow has undertaken to prosecute individuals in one of the district courts. It was against the law of Utah as a territory of its own. Joint assembly elects the attorney general where the term of office is to be one year. The attorney general is entitled to attend all the legal business of the territory he or she is representing. Mr. Snow took the opportunity to prosecute law offenders in territories against the law of the territory. The United States issued a quo warranto in relation to the case of Mr. Hempstead (de J. Pemberton & ONeil, 1971).

On the other hand, New Hampshire Interscholastic Association, role in administering athletics in schools has to be within the United States Constitution. It was held that any student who has had more than twenty days as a member is regarded to attend that semester.