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South African Minister Speaks

Apartheid Policy Denounced

by Tom O'Keefe

Monday, December 10, 1984

was International Human Rights Day. On that same day in Oslo, Norway, Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa received the Nobel Peace Prize. Meanwhile, on the other side of the Atlantic, the Rev. Richard J. Stevens, also of South Africa, was a guest speaker at a forum sponsored by the Villanova Chapter of Amnesty International.

The Rev. Stevens is a Minister in the Dutch Reformed Church. He is a prominent South African theologian, scholar and human rights activist. In 1980 he was jailed for three months for his work against apartheid in his native South Africa. He was released following his role in a writing campaign sponsored by various chapters of Amnesty International from throughout the world. He has been living in the United States since his release and is presently a Ph.D. candidate at the Princeton Theological Seminary. He hopes to return to his native land in June.

Stevens began his remarks by emphasizing that the individual can make a difference when, for example, he writes a letter to the authorities of a country holding prisoners of conscience. "These countries have very bad international images," he said, and mass writing campaigns make them feel very uncomfortable. In his own case, Stevens pointed out, his appeal for his release on his behalf to South Africa authorities began to mount, his cell conditions went "from sleeping on the basic floor, to a mattress, to finally a bed." Stevens pointed out in passing that all the other political prisoners housed in the jail where he was jailed for three months were only children who ranged in ages from 13 to 18.

Following this brief introduction, Stevens began the heart of his presentation with a date, 1948. It was in 1948 when the ruling National Party in South Africa began its policy of apartheid, or separation of the races. Everyone in South Africa was pegged into a specific racial category. Those categories included White, Colored, Indian, and Black. A small group of persons, in order to show their opposition to these arbitrary racial categories, petitioned the government to have a fifth category set up, that of "Bastard." Ironically, the request was granted. Because the National Party did not know which to put Oriental on, it finally settled for categorizing them as "Black." As a result, the South African government "has been able to do what Science and the Law of Nature can never do. That is, make a Chinese person black."

Stevens went on to say that in South Africa there are four and a half million persons classified as Whites of which 2 and a half million are Afrikaners, the descendants of Dutch and French Huguenots who settled in South Africa in the 16th century. Another three million are Coloreds, or people of mixed race. Approximately 1 million are Indians. Lastly, forming the majority of the population are those persons classified as Blacks who number well over 25 million persons. There is, therefore, a ratio of one white for every six non-whites in South Africa.

Despite the large numbers of non-whites in the population, they only own a bare 16 percent of the total land in South Africa. Usually it is worn out, and land. Further, it is shocking 67 percent of the country's wealth is concentrated in the hands of whites.

Stevens avoided any direct criticism of the Republic's admission of "constructive engagement" to South Africa.

(Continued on page 9)

Apartheid Policy Denounced
Unfair Academic Disadvantage?

Soon after acceptance to Villanova Law School, minority students receive a personal invitation to attend the VLS First Year Orientation Program. The invitation comes after the Program director and the Black American Law Students' Association. The invitation is only extended to those students who are classified as members of a disadvantaged ethnic minority.

The Orientation Program, in operation for four years, was approved by Faculty Resolution in 1981. The Faculty Committee decided to limit membership solely to ethnic minorities. Directorship of the Program is held, on a rotating basis, by Professors Cannon, Delappena and Turkington. One of the Program Directors described the focus of the Program as "introducing students to the basic skills required in first year by emphasizing technique rather than substantive content."

The minority student attends a three-week, nine-session course on the proper techniques of outlining, case briefing, and writing answers to exam questions. Transportation to and from the Program is paid by the Program Director and also to an assigned member of BALSA. These briefs were then critiqued and returned to the participant. At the end of the chapter the participants were helped to prepare outlines of the chapter; which were also critiqued and returned. Finally, the participants took a practice law school exam which was critiqued and returned to them.

A minority student who recently participated in the Program found it to be extremely helpful during first year. "The Orientation Program," he said, "is informative, beneficial and also helps ease the transition into law school. It helps to encourage a feeling of non-hostility of environment and helps get rid of anxieties." At the end of the Orientation Program each participant is personally assigned two colleagues to help with the day-to-day problems of first year.

To avoid violating the rule prohibiting an "unfair academic advantage," it is necessary that the purpose of the Program not be to help the minority student through the academic side of law school. Rather, the purpose of the Orientation Program must be to give the program participants an equal chance, as all others, to succeed on their own in law school.

Undeniably, this Program is necessary to help disadvantaged students start out in law school with the same chance of success as everyone else. But the program should not be used as a leg up by those students who are merely members of a minority group and are not suffering from some academic disadvantage.

Currently the Orientation Program is open to all minority students, regardless of their need. This is not prudent administration. There must be a meaningful exercise of discretion to avoid conferring an unfair academic advantage upon some students. Students graduating from Ivy League Universities, with high grade point averages, even if they are members of an ethnic minority, should not be invited to participate in the Orientation Program. Currently, they are invited to participate. Minority status should be a factor in this exercise of discretion, but it cannot be the only factor. This is not a remedial program. It is a Program that should be designed to put those who are somehow disadvantaged on the same footing, give them the same chance of success, as others.

Disadvantage, and not ethnic origin, must be the criterion used to separate those who actually need the Orientation Program from those who don't. It is not enough that the Program serves laudable intentions. It must also be equitably administered to avoid unfair academic advantage. A Program dedicated to helping those who need help should not be allowed to work a disadvantage upon the rest of the student body.

The task of deciding which students need the Orientation Program is an extremely difficult one, but perhaps best handled by a Faculty/Administrative Committee. Obviously the Program is too costly for it to be utilized by the entire student body; however, this is not a valid excuse for avoiding an exercise of discretion. If there is only a limited amount of money, then its use should be strictly examined. The money should be granted only to those who can truly demonstrate their need for the Orientation Program to equalize their chances of success in law school.

Hopefully, the requirement of demonstrating "need" will not have a chilling effect on the Orientation Program as it is intended to help. The Orientation Program should be open to all incoming students, but must at all costs avoid demeaning those who apply for admission; only those who show "need" should be admitted.

(Continued on page 3)
Dear Sir:

Your editorial, "No More Blank Checks," was written by acknowledged experts on the subject. It was one-sided and inaccurate, while others ignored or minimized comments by Israeli to its Arab neighbors. Some

Israel Editorial: No More Blank Checks

Dear Docket,

OPEC, Israel has no oil. It is therefore in the best interests of the U.S. to maintain good relations and stability throughout the region in order to insure against a repeat of OPEC pressure. While it may be true that the world economy was thrown into turmoil by a series of oil boycotts and price hikes by the U.S. can ill afford to cultivate good relationships with as many divergent groups as possible in the region.

Second, the world economy was thrown into turmoil by a series of oil boycotts and price hikes by Israel.

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Very truly yours,

Meyer A. Bushman
Chairman - Pennsylvania Affairs Committee
Eastern Penna.-Delaware Regional Board of the League of B'nai B'rith

Derek, my brother, have we pay $50.00 to park our cars in the VLS lot. why isn't it plowed when the snow falls?

Bernie Resnick
Marta Rosman

Opponents expressed on the Op-Ed page do not necessarily represent the opinions of The Docket board of editors, nor those of the faculty or administration of Villanova University.

The op-ed page is dedicated to providing a forum for discussion of political, social and moral issues.

"The Docket has always been a forum for discussion of political, social and moral issues."
First Impressions. Murphys’s Law School

Imagine you can, if you want, a red brick building of colonial architecture, perhaps in a picturesque setting that covers its walls. As you walk in, you find yourself in a long, narrow room with circular columns and floor, you pass somber statues of great statesmen and philosophers. There is no sign of the faint odor of moth balls that permeates your brain and body as you age. In front of you, above great mahogany doors that lead into a sparsely lighted hall, an inscription says: “It is difficult to soar higher than with sugar cookies and tea with turkey.” Welcome to Murphy’s Law School.

In this class of first-year students listens attentively to the professor, Mr. Murphy. One student asks a question about the legal terminology: “What is an ex parte order?” Mr. Murphy answers, “An ex parte order is a contract case. Professor Cooper replies, “No, it’s not a contract case. A contract case is a word in a piece of technical writing, ignore it. The piece will make perfect sense without it.” Pens fly as these words are inscribed on numerous legal pads.

In the library, upperclassmen are engaged in endless research. There are no answers in legal text books. The students compare their references. Still, the students labor on because, according to Murphy, “The next one who fails will tend to support any theory. They have ideas from one person is plagiarized; but, to steal from many, that is theft, to Murphy.”

I doubt if any such venerable institution as Murphy’s Law School exists, or even any law school in the country that even offers a course in Murphy’s Law.

Imagine if you can, a red brick nursery rhymes, “The time is now, the place is everywhere. The last time I heard the old goat was last Wednesday, and I heard the story over again on Thursday.” That is Murphy’s Law, after all, after all. The class of first-year students listens attentively to the professor, Mr. Murphy. One student asks a question about the legal terminology: “What is an ex parte order?” Mr. Murphy answers, “An ex parte order is a contract case. Professor Cooper replies, “No, it’s not a contract case. A contract case is a word in a piece of technical writing, ignore it. The piece will make perfect sense without it.” Pens fly as these words are inscribed on numerous legal pads.

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Salvadoran Seeks American Awareness

**Arene Attacks U.S. Policy in El Salvador**

by Scott Fegley

In December, Villanova Law School hosted El Salvadoran revolution leader Alberto Arene. Arene addressed a group of 20 to 30 students who took time out from their exam schedule to listen to a scathing indictment of U.S. policy in El Salvador. Arene began by commenting that he was once interested in the study of law until he realized that the El Salvadoran Constitution was not respected by the governing elite. Since that time, he has dedicated himself to changing the form of government in El Salvador.

Arene wasted little time in attacking the Reagan Administration for its policies in Central America. U.S. economic, political, and military support is primarily responsible for the preservation of an elitist, right-wing government which Arene labeled as neo-Nazi. He claims that the armed forces and the death squads operating under government auspices are responsible for over 50,000 Salvadoran deaths in five years of fighting, including those of Archbishop Romero, the former head of the Catholic Church in El Salvador, the director of the national university, thousands of students and professors, and the entire council of the Democratic National Front. "To the average American, that would be similar to 2.3 million Americans killed in five years of civil war with the head of the Ku Klux Klan as the leader of both houses of Congress," Arene said. Yet, not a single military official has been brought to justice. Robero D'Alvissou, a military general and a candidate in the last elections for the El Salvadoran presidency, is known to have links to the death squads; yet, he maintains a central position in the government.

"The U.S. seeks to bring democracy to El Salvador; yet, it supports a government which will not allow labor unions, freedom of the press, or genuine political campaigning," Arene added.

Arene finds the ignorance of the American people concerning the Reagan Administration's policies in Central America even more distressing than the policies themselves. The Reagan Administration's propaganda efforts have attempted to create an anti-communist front out of the El Salvadoran conflict that does not exist.

Arene feels that the U.S. has but two options in El Salvador: direct intervention or political negotiations with the opposition. The U.S. policy of military support has failed. In 1980, the El Salvadoran army controlled almost the entire country. Since then, it has quadrupled in size, bolstered by more than $1 billion of United States military aid. Yet, despite this, it has lost one-third of its forces and one-third of the country.

Meanwhile, the opposition continues to grow in force and enjoy stunning military successes such as the taking of Suchitoto, a mere 25 miles from the capital, San Salvador. The Pentagon had once thought this to be impossible.

The opposition that Arene speaks for prefers a political solution to the conflict. They seek a democratic system for El Salvador complete with national self-determination and non-alignment. They hope to establish a peace which will lead to economic recovery and stability for El Salvador.

Arene's lectures are an attempt by the opposition forces to educate the American public as to what is really happening in El Salvador. Arene stated he was not seeking solidarity of the American people with the El Salvadoran cause, but a realization among the American people of the possible consequences of U.S. intervention. "A war in Central America would make Grenada look like a walk in a rose garden," Arene warned. He claims the U.S. is too crisis-oriented; it's actions are often too much too late, and it has a short memory of history. "It is time for a change," Arene said. "It is time for the clearing up of misconceptions among the American people.'

**DOCKET changes hands**

On January 11th, the leadership of the Docket changed hands in a brief meeting before the Friday night TGIF on January 11. The newspaper will now be run by an editorial board of five people consisting of the editor-in-chief, the features editor, the photography editor, the sports editor, and the production manager.

This format is different from the past in that it adds two more people to the decision-making mechanism of the Docket staff. Previously, all the decisions had been made by a board of three people, Ted Watkins, Mary Porter, and Tom Thornton, who held the three top positions. Each member of the new board will have an equal vote, although the editor-in-chief will preside over the staff meetings and act as liaison between The Docket and the faculty and the administration.

In the editor-in-chief spot will be Scott Fegley, a first-year student from Doylestown, Pa. Dan Weinman, a second-year student from Levittown, Pa. will be the sports editor, and Tom Thornton, who held the three top positions. Each member of the new board will have an equal vote, although the editor-in-chief will preside over the staff meetings and act as liaison between The Docket and the faculty and the administration.

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Professor Marcus Schoenfeld cautiously awaits this year's Law Revue show. Tryouts for writers and actors will be beginning soon.
REPORT ON POCONO SKIING

by The Snow Bunny

Winter has finally arrived in Pennsylvania bringing with it over a foot of snow in the Pocono Mountain region in the past two weeks. All major Pocono resorts are operating offering a variety of ticket options for day and night skiing. They have also been making snow around the clock in an effort to open as many trails as possible to skiers.

Lake Harmony reports a 24 to 54-inch base with 20 slopes open and 7 lifts operating. Jack Frost-Big Boulder reports a 24 to 64-inch base with 20 slopes open and 7 lifts operating. Shawnee-on-the-Delaware has a 15 to 40-inch base. Sixteen trails are open with 6 lifts operating. Elk Mountain has a 20 to 60-inch base. Eleven slopes are open with 7 lifts operating. Camelback reports a 24 to 64-inch base with 20 trails open and 11 lifts operating. The slopes in the Poconos are in really good condition.

The Snow Bunny spent the past weekend checking out the conditions at Camelback. Despite some icy spots and long weekend lift lines, the skiing was good to excellent. The mountain remains a couple more inches of fresh powder over the weekend on top of its already substantial base. If you are planning a trip to Camelback, the Snow Bunny recommends you start early and take advantage of the $21 day ticket. If you are there when the lines remain long, you can get your best runs in before the lines form. Lift operators have agreed to disperse between 1 and 2 p.m. as most skiers take their lunch break. The Kettle and Fireside Lounges provide some apres ski excitement and a place to warm your toes after a good day on the slopes. For more information call Camelback at (717)626-1661. For up-to-date reports of the conditions at all major Pocono ski areas, call 1-800-POCONOS.

Speaking of snow, the Villanova Law School parking lot reports a 5 to 10-inch base of natural snow. Although you won't find much excitement on your skis, a spin in your automobile can provide you with a first-class thrill.

People who have paid $50 for the season tickets to the parking lot will not be charged extra for this rapidly growing pastime. All others will be charged a small fee upon entering to help the University maintain the parking lot in a safe condition throughout the year.

Role of Law in International Development

Clarence Mann, currently counsel for a major international law firm in Washington, D.C. and past director of Administrative Technology International, will speak about "Business Investment in International Development — Roles for the Lawyer," at V.L.S., RM, 29, on Thursday, January 31, 1985, at 7:30 p.m. The program is sponsored by the International Law Society.

"Mr. Mann has developed a truly innovative and creative approach to meeting the technological needs of developing countries," stated John Murphy, Professor Emeritus of International Law. "He has shown the way in which creation of a lasting partnership between government and the private sector might greatly enhance international economic development.

In his talk, Mann will address the way in which businesses can satisfy their own objectives for international development and the ways in which law can contribute to this process. In addition, Mann will speak about "Business Investment in International Development — Roles for the Lawyer," at V.L.S., RM, 29, on Thursday, January 31, 1985, at 7:30 p.m. The program is sponsored by the International Law Society.

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Reagan & South Africa

Business As Usual

(Continued from page 1)
wards South Africa. The policy is similar to the "quiet diplomacy" approach used by the Reagan White House in its relations with Latin American dictatorships, which has proved to be an abys­mal failure. Under "constructive engagement," direct and open crit­icism is avoided in favor of behind-the-scenes pressure, while normal business investment continues unabated. Current U.S. corporate investment in South Africa totals 14.6 billion dollars, and includes such giants as Citibank, Mobil and Firestone.

Most of the opposition to apar­theid among whites, however, comes from the English speaking community, and in particular, Jews. This is true despite the fact that South Africa enjoys a warm relationship with Israel. Stevens, for example, pointed out that the South African riot police are trained by the Israelis. Stevens made it a point to emphasize that he believed that the participation of white South Africans was es­sential in the peaceful struggle for meaning­ful change in South Africa. This is why he urges those white South Africans who have left their country in disgust, to return to work for change within South America.

Stevens said that "constructive engagement" has meant that black and white South Africans can now use the same toilet and now wait on the same queues at the post office for stamps, instead of separate queues based on color. Any other changes, Stevens at­tested, have been "deeper changes within South Africa society itself.

If a certain, limited number of blacks are now allowed to study in South Africa universities, for ex­ample, it is the result of rapidly declining birthing rates among whites, and has nothing to do with "constructive engagement." Stevens said he found it funny that Mr. Reagan, when he met Bishop Tutu last December at the White House, lectured the Bishop on the need for "constructive engage­ment." This despite the fact that Mr. Reagan has never set foot in South Africa. Bishop Tutu, for his part, has labeled constructive engagement an "unmitigated dis­aster.

Stevens concluded his remarks by stating that he felt optimistic that meaningful change would soon be coming to South Africa. He cited the black movement has learned a lot from its past expe­riences and mistakes, its leaders have learned how to work behind the scenes, instead of up front where they are easy targets for arrest and tor­ture. Instead of holding peaceful demonstrations which only result in the needless suffering of young people, massive school boycotts are held instead. "The entire black community," Stevens said, "now understands the impor­tance of everyone's participation in a work stoppage, when a strike is called."

To further their goal of separa­tion of the races, there are areas in South Africa which forbid racial inter-marriage and punish it with imprisonment. All blacks are re­quired to carry pass books which list the "Bantu homeland" where the holders are supposedly from, even though neither they nor their parents have ever set foot there. Failure to carry a pass book means imprisonment. In addition, a black South African found in a white area after certain hours can also find himself jailed. Because blacks are denied any form of participation in the wage-­system, they are unable to make any changes in the system through the democratic process.

Stevens emphasized that not all whites in South Africa are happy with the present system of apar­theid. Many whites, including sev­eral prominent members of the usually arch-conservative Afri­kaner community are actively working to abolish apartheid. This has resulted in many of them being "banned" by the authori­ties. This means their names can never be mentioned in the South African Press, and if they are au­thors, their books can't be pub­lished or sold in South Africa.

A Time-Tested Tribute

by Jackie Shulman

He is a very special person. I don't tell him that enough. I don't feel it's enough. Why? It was supposed to be staying home "forever." It was 1980. The youngest Kennedy realized he would never be President. Vietnam was his history. Too many people were going to law school. It was time. He prom­ised to be "supportive." What did that mean?

It was 1984. I am a 33 at VLS. In the past thirty months, I have been intimidated, nauseated, trus­tless with men in suits. And yet... through it all... He has been there when I needed him. Willing to give more each time I asked. Learning to give without being asked. Willing to take less when I had but a little. Bask­ing in my victories. Massaging away my defeats. Nothing special you say. Maybe not... for some­one else. For me... two score plus a few. Very spe­cial for a knight in shining armor... vintage, 1960.

REAGAN & SOUTH AFRICA

by Tom O'Keefe

The press has recently been filled with stories concerning the Reagan Administration's qualifications of the South African go­vernment and apartheid. A brief survey will reveal, however, that like most things, the Administration does not practice what it preaches when it comes to official policy to South Africa, particularly when there's a fast back to be made.

Despite a South Africa arms embargo to which the United States is a signatory, the Reagan State Department has lifted export restrictions on military equipment, and equipment with military potential, on its roster known as the Munitions List. In the first quarter of 1984, equipment licensed for export to South Africa ex­ceeded $6 million. Between 1981 and 1983, the Reagan administration permitted export of 38.3 million in Munitions List equipment in 24 separate license approvals. By contrast, the Carter admin­istration issued no licenses in 1980, and in 1979 issued permis­sion for only 25 thousand dollars in Munitions List items.

According to Congressman John Conyers of Michigan, the equip­ment approved by the Reagan administration includes military and space electronics, optical and guidance equipment, and aircraft and technology used in the manufacture of arms. Under Reagan, Conyers notes, the U.S. Commerce Department has permitted the sale of computers to agencies of the South African government that enforce apartheid, including the Ministry of Coop­eration and Development, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Manpower, and the Ministry of Justice. Furthermore, changes in the Commerce Department export regulations permitted the sale of U.S.-­made Beech and Piper aircraft, designated as "medical supplies," to the South African Air Force in 1982. These plans are used for recon­naissance and intelligence gathering, and may be employed in the Namibian war.

Despite South Africa's refusal to adhere to the Nuclear Non­Proliferation Treaty and accept International Atomic Energy south­guards, the United States has expanded nuclear cooperation with the South African regime. In May 1981, the Reagan Admin­istration gave an export license to Control Data Corporation to sell South Africa's Center of Industrial and Scientific Research, a leading de­fense research outfit, a Cyber 175/750 computer. This computer can be used to model nuclear explosions, and its sale was not approved by the Congress.

Under the Reagan White House, the United States has expanded contact with the South African military and police. In 1982, the Commerce Department approved an export of 2500 electric shock batons to the South African police. In 1981, the United States helped train the South African Coast Guard. The Reagan State Depart­ment has also upgraded its military at­tache office at the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria, and has allowed the South Africans to do to the same here.

Lastly, since 1981, official intelligence contracts have resumed be­tween the United States and South Africa, as have official nuclear advisory contacts.

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OFF THE HOOK

by Sean Abdul O'Grady

Abdul's mad as a castrated camel in heat, and he's not going to take it anymore! Who does that new editor-in-chief think he is anyway?! You can't trifle with Abdul and the sports staff in this way! No, no, no! You can't get away with underestimating Abdul's a be-leived em! Never again will Abdul tolerate a fiddle like that. Com- mode prose . . . never again for this Irish Muslim. Don't I even ask, Miss McKenna. Edit thing. Abdul ain't even listenin' until the sports staff gets out of the bath room and into someplace we really belong.

So, ya always wanted to be a real tough, rumble, hun? Well, well, Abdul has the job for you! Who needs Ginny! The job fireman/bodyguard for the new editor-in-chief is yours.

"Why does "Smokey Jeff" need a personal fireman/bodyguard?" It's a short story, but Abdul'll stretch it out for you.

It was a dark night. So dark that Marcus Straight's eyes had to stand at a certain spot on the lawn to see. Friendly, Abdul has had his way, and Abdul can keep the lid, but the sports editor never quite got the hang of rolling up his pant legs before he comes to work. One day he was at the auburn arrangement is the endless roll of manuscript paper that hangs on the side of the picnic table under your typewriter and away you go.

Abdul had high hopes. He was gonna move that rubber tree plant. Things were looking up when the editor-in-chief decided he could no longer put up with that stodgy, boring, traditionalist Thornton as sports editor and re- placed him with the dynamic Kevin McKenna. Abdul had faith. Here was a stunt editor who could get something done. A sports editor who could penetrate, dish off (McKenna's girl­ sports editor who could penetrate) and dish off (McKenna's girl­ sports editor who could penetrate) and dish off (McKenna's girl­ sports editor who could penetrate) and dish off (McKenna's girl­ sports editor who could penetrate) and dish off (McKenna's girl­ sports editor who could penetrate) and dish off (McKenna's girl­ sports editor who could penetrate).

When Tom Dean, the coach of Morgan State, learned of his walk­ off of senior citizens by people in the streets. The Washington Post­ ers had won the World Series. On Veteran's Day Major Coleman Young was introduced as the new con­ stituent seniors back to Detroit and gave them all the keys to the city. They did not get their stolen lug­ gage back, but one woman said, "I'm not going to complain."" The nation's largest gun manufacturer, Smith and Wes­ ton, is having real problems with their gun sales. The Smith and Weston's insurance carrier has been asked to cover their mistake and do the right thing. It's a short story, but Abdul'll spank it over for you.

Several issues ago Abdul wrote of the need for new editors-in-chief. Abdul has said, "Abdul has been asked to stand at a certain spot on the lawn to see. Friendly, Abdul has had his way, and Abdul can keep the lid, but the sports editor never quite got the hang of rolling up his pant legs before he comes to work. One day he was at the auburn arrangement is the endless roll of manuscript paper that hangs on the side of the picnic table under your typewriter and away you go.

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