HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

CONSCIENCE

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WHAT KIND OF CIVILIZATION IS CHINA BUILDING?

A Report On The People's Republic

By Eric D. Offner

The experience of traveling to China is unique. It is hard to articulate one's experience and feeling. It is very different from any other travel experience. It expresses itself first of all in the great masses of people one sees on the streets usually bicycling all hours of the day and night. Masses.

The impressions were obtained for a period of two weeks time and certainly did not make me expertise on any subject involving China. Instead, they are first impressions, and they are personal.

When considering the overall impression, one must not make the mistake of comparing China to any other country. I think that if a comparison is to be made, it should be related to what occurred in China before "liberation." Those are the only yardsticks I think relevant.

We were met by my host from the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, usually referred to as CCPIT, Mr. Shao. Mr. Shao, who spoke some English, was accompanied by CCPIT's liaison officer, Mr. Wang, who during the course of the next week or so turned out to be extremely knowledgeable on all things, including the United States and who traveled to many foreign countries and who may clearly be said to have more capabilities than the conventional interpreter.

We were asked what we would like to do during leisure time for the next two weeks. I had already made these requests in Washington when I met the charming officer of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in Washington. As it turned out, just as I suspected, all of these requests in great detail had been relayed to Peking and were in fact on our itinerary.

In any event, that evening, in fact at 6:30 p.m. as is customary for all official banquets, we were going to be dined at the Peking Duck Hotel by Mr. Ren, head of the Legal Department of CCPIT.

Glazed Duck for Everyone

The number of dishes and courses are not believable at such a banquet. At first, the chef comes out and shows a browned and glazed duck for everyone to see. Then, one is advised that we will be eating each and every part of the duck served in many different styles. There were many other dishes as well. A liquid dessert served during the middle of the meal is the same that an American friend has learned to make better than the Peking Duck Hotel. Frankly, the food is gourmet, yet in a country where nothing is wasted. I had the uncomfortable feeling that much of the food that was being served could not be consumed. (One also feels uncomfortable riding a car in an egalitarian society.)

There were many toasts. They dealt primarily on the subject of friendship between people and to the Shanghai Accord which President Nixon had signed and one of whose aims was to improve the trade between the two countries.

On leaving the restaurant, I realized that there were few foreigners in Peking. Everyone on the street stopped and stared. A crowd quickly grew and watched us getting into our respective cars. The CCPIT people always rode in a separate car identical to the car following us. This was the procedure to be followed for the next two weeks. The next morning, my lecture series was to begin. It was the same procedure six days a week since the CCPIT office is officially closed on Sundays.

I learned that everyone works six full days a week. The seventh day when one is not required to work is not always a Sunday. The city of Peking is divided into seven different free days so that on one's day off it is not "crowded" with other holiday people. This seems to me to be a sensible plan. In practice, however, most people volunteer to work on their day off, and there are no vacations.

What is the work approach in China today? The underlying concept is that there must be no elite group. Most of the people are farmers or peasants. They have achieved their goal. No one is hungry. Then there are the army people, and the factory people and the school children. Perhaps up to 5 percent of the people are in so-called service functions, i.e., office workers.

Anyone not in agriculture will farm at least one day a week. For example, my counterpart, the trademark person at CCPIT, will work two afternoons a week at a farm. The idea is that everyone must know what work in a farm or factory is really like. Therefore, school children have small factories as part of their school, where they in fact produce finished products. Moreover, school children will be working in factories as apprentices to understand what it is like to be a factory worker. Of course, one can see hundreds of school children in brigades marching to the fields or working in the fields as one travels in China.

Last June, Professor Eric Offner, who teaches Patents and Trademarks, spent two weeks in the People's Republic of China. This article is exerpted from his copyrighted address to the Ethical Culture Society. Above, the author pauses for a rest on the Great Wall. (Photo courtesy of Eric D. Offner)

Foreign Trade Corporations

Writers and artists are not writers and artists in our sense of the word. They must live with the peasants and if they write they must write or create in terms of their work experience.

There are eight foreign trade corporations who are responsible to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This is, of course, in keeping with the country's economic plan. The foreign trade corporations are organized according to the goods and services which they render. They are:

1. China National **Chemicals** Import and Export Corporation
2. China National **Native Products** and **Animal By-Products** Import and Export Corporation
3. China National **Metals** and **Minerals** Import and Export Corporation
4. China National **Light Industrial Products** Import and Export Corporation
5. China National **Textiles Import** and Export Corporation
6. China National **Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs** Import and Export Corporation
7. China National **Machinery** Import and Export Corporation
8. China National **Technical Import** Corporation.

Each of the delegates from these corporations and members of the CCPIT staff, two translators under the chairmanship of Mr. Ren, met every morning except Sundays. After the first day's lecture, I suggested that questions be asked.

Chinese Trademarks

. . . On Sunday afternoon I was handed a typewritten list of questions which were extremely logical and in fact helped me to make a presentation of all aspects of United States trademark practice.

I also suggested that samples of labels showing trademark use be brought to me. This task was apparently assigned to the China National Cereals, Oils, and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation since all labels related to that corporation. I was shown labels showing "Flying Wheel" Apricots, "Flying Wheel" Pears, "Evergreen" Mandarin Oranges, "Pearl River" Fried Fish, "Flying Wheel" Pork, "Ma Ling" Mushrooms, "Evergreen" Winter Bamboo Shoots, "Sunflower" Pears, "Kung May" Apples, "Swallow" Lotus Roots, "Swallow" Shredded Pork and "Great Wall" Mutton and "Heaven Temple" Orange Juice.

Following my presentation which lasted nine days, the CCPIT lectured for two days on Chinese trademark law. We discussed many important international developments. In my opinion, the major world issue in my area of specialization in the law involves the issue of the flow of technology from developed countries to undeveloped countries. This issue has far reaching economic and political impact. On the one hand, the developed countries want to be fairly compensated for furnishing technology. On the other hand, the developing countries do not wish to pay more than is absolutely essential.

License Agreements

The first country to realize the importance of this issue was Japan. Under concepts established in 1964, approval of license agreements in Japan was very difficult indeed as was the flow of currency to the licensor outside of Japan. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) have very strict guidelines. In the last two years, the South American countries have realized the importance of this issue and in the Andean Pact countries reflect this attitude. The head of the Argentine enforcement agency, INTI, has disclosed that in fact they are following the principles of MITI in Japan, and the international lawyers in Tokyo near the end of my trip, found it very amusing when I told them of MITI's guidance in Latin America.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has perused most of the world's issued patents. Their patent library is said to be the best in the world and reference to all the world's patent art can be found in Moscow.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's views on this subject appeared in the New York Times of July 24, 1975 in the following language:

> "He wonders out loud why there must be transfer of valuable advanced American technology—including technology of potential military significance—to a country that teaches enmity and contempt for the United States in every school."

The New York Times of September 17, 1975 reported on the special General Assembly session on development and

(Continued on Page 2)

Editorial

A New Dimension

"Where has the time gone?" one may ask. It seems like yesterday that first year students experienced the satisfaction and frustration of beginning days of classes, when second and third year students passed the placement office, paused for half an hour and read the job descriptions that extended down to the floor. Those days have passed, as will the harried days of exams. Now is the time to take a fresh look at what lies ahead.

Hornbooks and outlines have been devoured by students wanting to do extra well on law school exams. However, little such effort has been applied in furthering the student's professional career.

How many of us are aware of our professional goals as they relate to the profession as a whole, and that what we can do **now** may not necessarily enhance an exam paper, but will add new dimension to our professional growth and show our sense of professional responsibility?

Academia has its limitations, even in a law school like Hofstra, which abounds in clinical programs. Some of us reach, away from books, into the clinical programs and occasionally into a course such as **Lawyer's Ethics**, which presents us with some of the real moral and ethical problems which we will face as lawyers.

We suggest another way for us to begin to enter this real world of law, and that is to join the Law Students Division of the American Bar Association.

We have many organizations within our school, but in none of them can we become affiliated with more of the present and future members of the bar than in LSD, ABA.

The Law Students Division, which enjoys barely a 20 percent membership at Hofstra, gives financial support to the Community Legal Education Program, and Law Day.

Dues are a nominal $5, which include a subscription to the **Student Lawyer**, in the most recent issue of which can be found an article by Hofstra law student, Paula Hepner. In addition, one can also join a maximum of three sections concentrating each of the various fields of law.

Hofstra takes pride in considering itself a national law school. I suggest we also take pride in a common community or interest, the profession to which we are willing to pledge our future endeavors—*NOW is the time*—JOIN THE ABA-LSD.

DEADLINES

Next Issue: January 9th

Student Directory: Today

CONSCIENCE
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"Asking You to Ask Yourselves"

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The Editor-in-Chief of CONSCIENCE supervises the editorial, news, literary, advertising and informative content of the publication and has authority over all material that appears in that publication and over staff personnel.

It is expected that the Editor-in-Chief and the members of the CONSCIENCE staff will meet the responsibility that derives from the right of freedom of the press.

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BUDGET ALLOCATIONS 1975-1976

Reprinted below are the total budget altocations made to student groups for the 1975-76 academic year. Guidelines used by the Student Representatives are posted on their board outside the Dean's office.

Group	Total
Art and Landscape Comm.	$ 200.00
BALSA	909.00
Basketball Team Donation	50.00
CLEP	500.00
CONSCIENCE	4420.00
Directory Loan. Shall cost $.25 per copy. Difference of loan and receipts shall be a grant.	325.00
Hofstra Law Women	650.00
Intern'tl. Law Society	50.00
JD-MBA Society	100.00
Jewish Law Students	725.00
Lesbian Legal Caucus	175.00
National Lawyers Guild	650.00
New Publication	2200.00
Yearbook	650.00
Holiday Party	1000.00
Picnic	1000.00
TOTAL	$13604.00

People About

by Steve Orbach

I had not planned on doing a column here this issue, having exhausted my limited creative talents on satire. Also unplanned, however, were the numerous requests for that most unusual and exotic delicacy, E.J. Eisenman's Russian Tea Balls. Not just any tea ball for Conscience readers, mind you, but **E.J. Eisenman's Russian** Tea Balls. To get the real "chustvo*" it is suggested that while preparing one hums "The Volga Boatman."

TLS

Cream 1½ sticks sweet butter (do not use lightly salted or margarine).

Add ¼ cup evaporated milk; ½ tsp. vanilla

Sift together 1¾ cups flour and 6 Tblsp. confectioners sugar. Sift gradually into the butter mixture.

Mix well so that no flour is remaining—if misture gets too dry, add a small amount of evaporated milk and blend thoroughly

Add 1 cup coarsely chopped pecans and-or walnuts. Blend well

Shape dough into tiny balls about ¾ to 1 inch diameter

Bake in pre-heated 350-375 degree oven for 10 to 15 min. until lightly browned on the bottom

Sprinkle over and roll the balls in sifted powdered sugar while the balls are still hot.

One taste and you, too, will shout "Maladietz, E.J. Eisenman, Maladietz!"** (E.J. Eisenman is the wife of **Steve Eisenman**, the prominent Second Year student.)

*chustvo—feeling, emotion

**Maladietz—well done (as in job, not meat).

ABA PROVIDING INFO ON FEDERAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Chicago, Nov. 26—The American Bar Association said today it is expanding its annual publication which catalogues law job possibilities with the federal government.

"We are adding at least a dozen new agencies in an effort to provide the most complete service possible to meet the critical job situation," said Lynne Z. Gold, Valley Forge, Pa., president of the ABA's Law Student Division which is sponsoring the project.

Entitled "Federal Government Legal Career Opportunities," the 175-page publication describes the anticipated job openings in more than 75 federal agencies and departments, including the type of work, location, qualifications and how to apply.

Copies of the book, available after January 1, are free to LSD members. Others may obtain a copy by sending $4 to Circulation Department, 3041, American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Checks should be made out to the ABA Law Student Division.

China . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

international economic cooperation. I quote therefrom:

"Continued work on an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology, with the objective of adopting a code by the end of 1977, and revision of conventions on patents and trademarks to meet the special needs of developing countries."

I have read the United Nations documents, and I have found that a new "phrase," namely, "new world economic order" appears throughout the document. This slogan is intended to deal with the redistribution of wealth and power in the United Nations, and I suspect will be frequently utilized. An example thereof appeared on October 8, 1975 in the "New York Times" in James Reston's column reporting on a speech by the President of Mexico, Mr. Luis Echeverria Alvarez. I quote James Reston's reference to President Echeverria:

"He wants a redistribution of the wealth of the world. He wants the prices of the raw materials of the underdeveloped countries to be increased to match the prices of manufactured products from the industrial world. He is very frank and bold about it: He wants nothing less than an economic revolution, and what he calls a 'new world economic order,' not only a redistribution of wealth but a redistribution of power in the United Nations."

The importance of this subject is clear. China sees itself as the leader of the developing countries. How will they acquire technology?

Flow of Technology

I have learned that the Chinese have started to order copies of United States chemical patents. On the surface, however, all technological improvements in China are said to be exclusively the work of the Chinese.

In each of the numerous factories which I visited, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, who functions in fact as the principal person very proudly showed me technological improvements made by the workers themselves under conditions which Westerners would describe as technologically primitive. China wants to be self-sufficient and self-reliant. Everything I have seen or heard tends to support their strive towards this goal.

I would venture to suggest to you that this issue of the flow of technology to developing countries should be considered not exclusively by those of us who specialize in this area of the law but by everyone. It is my opinion that this issue must be equitably resolved. Former Supreme Court Justice Goldberg last May at the opening of the AIPPI Conference on the state of the San Francisco Opera House where the United Nations charter was signed, recognized the importance of this issue in his opening address. Two weeks in China makes it clear that China will attempt to resolve this issue by its own internal economic plans.

Barefoot Doctors

The barefoot doctors of communes who go to the peasants not only intend to relieve pain and suffering but accomplish an equally important task. If you are ill or sick, and the doctor treats you on the fields, one need not miss any work, so explained one barefoot doctor to me.

Much has been written about acupuncture. It is my conviction that Western medicine can learn from China. I watched a film on open heart surgery performed under acupuncture methods where the patient looked conscious and could walk away from the operation. I learned that 60 percent of all deafness could be completely cured by acupuncture. Do not the deaf people in the United States have a right to this type of treatment? (These figures were confirmed to me by two Americans who were born in China, who are professors in the United States and who come to Peking every summer. It was also confirmed to me by the United States liaison office located in Peking.) I don't know whether the libraries available to the Western medical profession include books on acupuncture which were reportedly available in the English language in China.

What about sightseeing? We visited the Ming Tombs, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace and the Great Wall. This, of course, was an unforgettable experience, to walk the steps of the Great Wall and see the beautiful mountains. I happen to have seen a number of Africans on the Great Wall during my visit there, and at last I saw one piece of graffiti. This made me reminisce of New York. So I asked the interpreter what it said, and he translated "bumper crop for 1975." I think this symbolizes the difference between our countries.

If there is one wish that I could be given it would be to take a brief look at China one hundred years from now. They have, of course, just begun with their so-called cultural revolution. No one can predict what the future will bring. At the present time, I look at China as functioning under a religious zeal with all the psychological attributes of the traditional religions. The picture of their God is in evidence everywhere. The little red book is the Bible. It is quoted everywhere including the nightly two hour television programs. (There are two programs: one in black and white and one in color every evening from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.)

China sees itself as the leader of the third world, and with two enemies of equal proportions, the Soviet Union and the United States. It is in this context, that I think that the means by which the developed countries relate to the developing countries becomes of utmost importance. The Chinese, you can be sure, are working for the goals they wish to achieve, whatever they may be, at a constant pace. They have solved their major issues of food, clothing and shelter for eight hundred million people.

I have taken many trips. I was away for six weeks. I saw three cities: Peking, Shanghai and Canton. My thoughts about my life in the United States, about Ethical Culture and our membership are part of me. I treasure more than ever our fellowship, and I was never more happy to be here, to be home.

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GET WELL SOON
JOHN BUBARIS

Left of Right

"Pistols, Politics, and Practicality"

by Frank V. Vernuccio

Like the proverbial irresistible force, Congress is slowly moving towards passing a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of handguns within the U.S. The arguments relevant to the debate encompass not merely the issue itself, but a whole range of clashing ideologies and political maneuvering.

Either side could raise a simplistic defense. The pro-ban forces point to the number of accidental killings resulting from privately held weapons; those against passage render the practical argument that criminals who think little of violating laws against person and property would think even less of breaking an anti-gun statute, leaving guns solely in the possession of criminals, in terms of private ownership. Additionally, there exists the rampant debate over the interpretation of the Second Amendment.

How Viable?

Before any law is enacted, a review of the viability of the proposal is in order. Here, a ban on handguns could prove as unenforceable as the Eighteenth Amendment was in its time, and the laws against marijuana are in our own era.

In addition to the huge amount of guns already in circulation (more than the entire stock of the U.S. Army), the fact remains that it is quite simple to construct a weapon out of materials that could not possibly be regulated (old pipes, pieces of wood, etc.). The primary effect of a Congressional enactment would be not to cease circulation or production, but merely to lower the quality of generally used weapons.

The unchallenged fact remains that many citizens feel sufficiently threatened by life in the 20th Century U.S.A. that they will obtain handguns, legally or otherwise. For example, take the plight of women in urban areas, where the rate of forcible rape has skyrocketed in recent years. Jerome Mackey and the wonders of Judo aside, a male attacker, even without any sort of weaponry, has a distinct advantage in an attempt to overpower a female victim. After reducing police protection due to budgetary problems, then treating a rape suspect preferentially in courts (when and if he is apprehended), should we also seek to deprive women of the right of self-defense when law enforcement agencies are unwilling or unable to assist them?

Wasting Time?

The banning of handguns might sound like a good idea to some, but the reality of the situation is that it would not accomplish the goals of those who seek to vote it in. Finally, the passage of such a measure might produce a law that, in addition to being unenforceable, could very well be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Congress should not waste its time in passing a measure designed more to enhance the liberal reputation of its members than to render any benefit to the people.

This column will be a regular feature by MLSA members.

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ZIONISM NOT RACISM

The following statement, endorsed by members of the Law Faculty, the Chaplain's Office, and the President of the Student Senate, is presently introduced to the entire Hofstra Community.

We condemn the atrocious suggestion that Zionism can be equated with racism. Those who have had the United Nations approve such a definition have thereby linked Zionism with two of the most monstrous forms of racism of all time—Naziism and Apartheid. The U.N. resolution is, therefore, the grossest desecration of the memory of the millions who died as victims of Naziism and of those who continue to suffer and die as victims of Apartheid.

Zionism is nothing less than a national liberation movement of the Jewish people, who themselves have been viciously persecuted throughout the ages. Israel is a nation of immigrants whose only alternative to living under tyranny and oppression has been to seek refuge in a pluralistic, multi-racial and democratic state of their own. For that very reason, the United Nations sponsored and legally recognized the establishment of the state of Israel over a quarter of a century ago.

In our judgment, the equation of Zionism with racism is a blatant and grotesque manifestation of anti-Semitism, and the adoption of that proposition by the General Assembly has been destructive to both the honor and the effectivenss of the United Nations as a force for world peace and justice.

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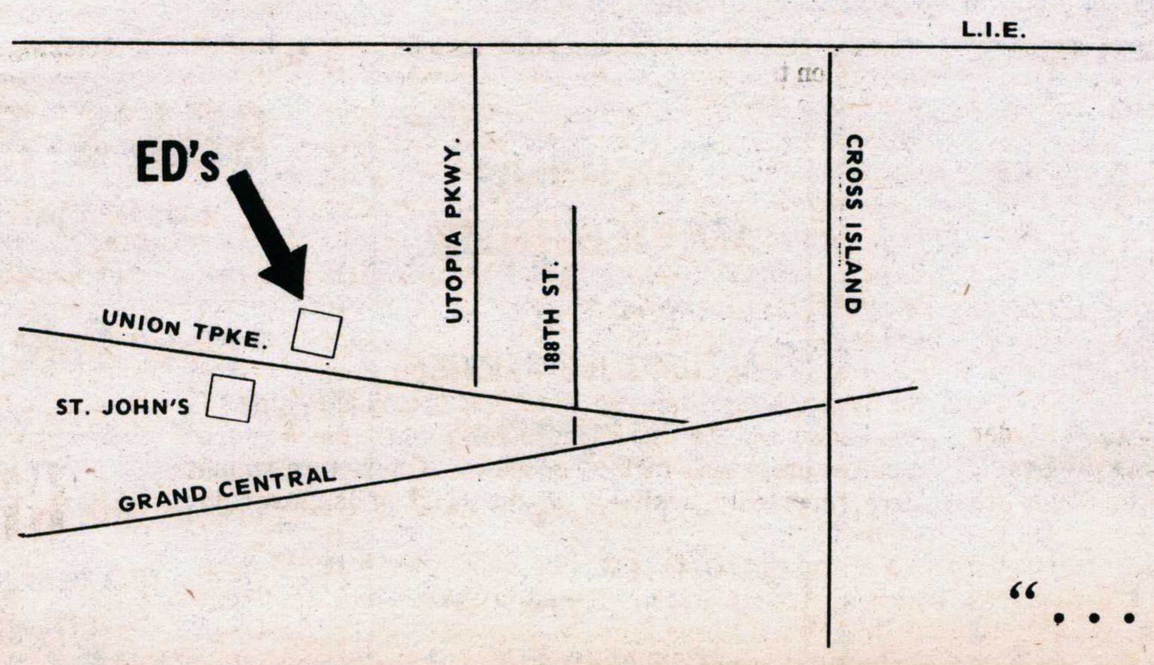

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". . . Worth The Ride"

A Feminist Viewpoint . . .

DID "BACKLASH" DEFEAT THE ERA?

By D. Van Buskirk

In an ironic twist, women lost their mandate of equality on November 4th, 1975, a year designated as International Women's Year, two months short of our nation's Bicentennial Celebration. Two hundred years ago, our Bill of Rights declared, "all men are created equal." Women were not specified, being classed with mental defectives and children.

ERA's Support

The failure of the Equal Rights Amendment to pass in New York State was not due to tactical errors on the part of feminist women's groups, or to that cliche catchall, apathy. What better campaign could we have fought, what better support could we have had? The ERA had the endorsement of both major political parties, the endorsement of all major radio and television stations, the endorsement of all major newspapers, and numerous local weeklies. Our legislators spoke out for the Amendment.

Prominent women lent their support, including Betty Ford, Mary Anne Krupsak and Karen Burstein. Added to the efforts of the National Organization for Women, such prestigious organizations as the League of Women Voters, worked steadily to educate the general public in the ramifications of the ERA and the genuine need for its passage as recognition of women's equality under the law. Feminist and non-feminist alike waged a hard campaign. Despite our efforts, the Equal Rights Amendment was rejected by majority.

In the aftermath, the recriminations begin, and feminist groups are denounced. We are told that we did not try hard enough, that we made tactical errors, were politically naive, and too busy infighting at the national NOW level, to direct our full attention to the issue at hand. As for apathy, the citizens voted in near-record numbers in an "off" election year.

Misplaced Blame

The truth of our failure lies elsewhere. In truth, there was nothing, absolutely nothing, we could have done to counteract the sharp sting of a backlash vote, motivated by a deeply imbedded fear and hostility aimed toward "Women's Libbers." The very term is one of contempt. The majority vote illustrated a conviction that "women's libbers" were somehow to blame for the chaotic social changes which have occurred in the past fifteen years.

Listening to the fallacious arguments against the ERA, one heard oft-repeated references to NOW and "those women's libbers," accusing feminism for the increasing break-up of the overburdened family unit and the unrest of women, as if Women's Liberation had sprung whole from a vacuum. True feminists have never downgraded the housewife; we are those housewives, fighting to gain some status and honor in a nation which equates status with the size of the paycheck. The housewife was held in low esteem long before the women's liberation movement arrived on the scene.

Movement's Causes

A thoughtful person would see that the rise of the women's movement was a grass-roots action which sprang from the condition of women, the exploitation, the contempt for the housewife, and her sister toiling at the bottom of the employment ladder. Too many of us found ourselves responsible for the financial support of our children, on low salaries and in jobs that were menial and dead-ended. Too many of us were socialized from birth to the solitary confinement of the home, despite our brains and our ability. The great economic and emotional pressure on the single family has caused the tragic break-up, not the women who were most often the victims, unprepared either emotionally or by training to pick up the pieces.

Women endured for many years before there was a stirring of rebellion. Sometime during the late Sixties, a second wave began. The young women looked at the lives of their mothers, saw what they might become, and turned their backs on a stereotype which would lock them into a future of mediocrity and boredom.

Feminism has grown as women of all ages have joined in breaking the rigid role structures which have hobbled both men and women. The feminist movement is a phenomenon which evolved **after** the fact of suppression of our human potential, yet the conventional wisdom would hold that "women's libbers" are breaking up the family and threatening the male wage-earner.

Five years ago, the Equal Rights Amendment would have been passed with no resistance. Five years ago, women were still "the girls;" no threat to the male establishment, to the church, to that pitiful condition called machismo. Five years ago, the vote would have been, "Yes, let the girls have equal rights, for what does it mean, after all?" That the ERA was rejected is an indication that women are moving now, gaining some measure of strength, albeit very small, which may threaten vested interests and the status quo.

Fear and Hostility

The fear and the hostility toward the women's movement is palpable. The need and opportunity to express that fear was conveniently provided when, on November 4th, the majority pushed down the "NO" lever on a twenty-six-word statement averring that rights shall not be abridged on account of sex—a backlash vote against social upheaval, symbolized by the "women's libbers" who are the victims of that upheaval, but who are believed to be the instigators.

A vote against the Equal Rights Amendment cannot halt the momentum of the women's movement toward equality. What would our suffragist grandmothers have thought, though, having struggled for seventy years for the right to the ballot, to see their granddaughters using that privilege against an amendment mandating equal rights for women?

Legal Ballfields . . .

JETS & GIANTS SCOUT 'FACULTY SUPERSTARS'

By Rick Stern and Mark Claster

With football season presently dominating the sports scene, we wanted to inform the students and staff of the extraordinary athletic talent among certain faculty members here. A number of professional football league teams were recently looking for recruitments and some distinguished members of our faculty were given tryouts. Here are the scouting reports informing the coaches about the skills and abilities of some prospective "superstar" faculty members.

Dean Freedman—He's the tall, lanky first-string quarterback. He is known for his liberal play selections which tend to leave his teammates and the opposition in total bewilderment. The Dean can turn a game around in a flash because of his ability to throw the ball.

Professor Ginsberg—Primarily responsible for his meticulous ability to keep the playing fields **environmentally** clean. Rarely will a shred of debris or improperly planted tree be seen within the confines of the ballpark.

Prof. Gregory—Most well known for his "uncola nut" commercials. Off the field this big, 175 pound lineman is a down to earth **family** man, but on the field he divorces himself from this image and smoke can be seen billowing from his helmet. (This is because during the game he frequently forgets to remove his cigar from his mouth.)

Prof. Rabinowitz—He's a man of **stone** on the field. Procedurally he is a master at coordinating the defense and he is responsible for appealing all protests during the game. (1292 B). However, he often misses part of the game because he's either pulling up his socks or adjusting his glasses.

Prof. Mahon—When the team was born, he was the first quarterback and he established a young, brilliant offense. Since then he has assumed other responsibilities, including heading a commission to determine the reasons behind team uprisings. He's superb in clutch, third-down situations.

Prof. Schmertz—He is the chief referee. He possesses the uncanny ability of jumping in between opposing, belligerent players and with a few words of arbitration, he quickly has the arch rivals kissing and embracing each other as a result of a collectively bargained agreement.

Dean Twerski—He is the team's beloved spiritual leader who leads the team in prayer prior to each game. (He is unavailable for Friday night and Saturday afternoon games). When a player is injured, the Dean is a master of recovering damages from any company whose liability stems from a faulty product. On the field, Twerski's boisterous voice and arm flinging tactics scare not only the opposition, but also his teammates.

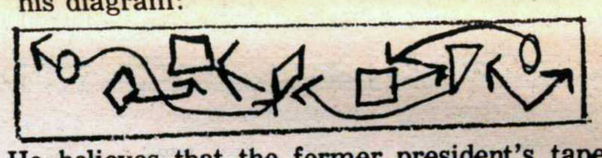
Prof. Hirschon—As an all-star pass receiver she presents a **taxing** problem to the male chauvenism on the team. She is known within the trade or business (see section 162) as "Lightening Linda," however, she is **exempt** from locker room festivities. She is easily identified on the field by the number on her jersey which is 1.171a(3)-b(2)iii.

Prof. Ordover—He is the head line judge who rarely makes a call unless he has substantial evidence to back up his decision. He is skilled at his profession, but recognition must also be given to him for his landscape design surrounding the playing field. Being a line judge is a relatively new position for him and therefore it is being undertaken as a **trial practice.**

Prof. Resnick—Excellent, quick little halfback, but he tends to be discriminated against by the larger ball players due to his size. Actually, early in the season most rookies thought he was the coaches son. "Roadrunner Resnick's" reply is that the player's actions against him are **unconscionable** as he whips out his U.C.C. to section 2-302.

Prof. Posin—"Dandy Dan" calls signals in the defensive huddle. However, often the players are late lining up for the play since Dandy must preface each defensive signal with a joke (usually weak).

Prof. Friedman—He is the player representative off the field. W H YYYY? Because he is a successful advocate of the player's rights to use profanity in front of the referees as explained in his diagram:



He believes that the former president's tapes provide excellent pre-game pep talks and he's working hard to obtain them. This is consistent with the players' reasoning that if presidents can be profane, why can't football players?

ANNOUNCEMENTS

An organizational effort is being made to reinstitute a clinical legislation program for the fall semester of 1976.

Anyone interested in participating in this clinical program should contact one of the following people:

Alphie Callahan, Celi Gardner, Steven Haft, Mark Jaffe, Marty Kohler or Rich Leckerling.

The Student Center Theatre is offering the following movies this month. Free with a Hofstra I.D., they are shown at 7:00 and 9:30 on Saturday nights, and 7:30 on Sundays: **The Paper Chase,** Dec. 6, 7; **Play It As It Lays,** Dec. 13, 14; **That Cold Day in the Park,** Dec. 20, 21.

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