

Break

Enjoy Suicide Break and remember that the refectory will be closed. For those staying on campus, note that the soccer team plays at home Sunday against Volunteer State, 1:30 p.m. Don't forget: it's United Nations Day.

Wednesday

Welcome back. Study Skills Class at 3:30 p.m. in Clough as well as a women's volleyball match against Lambuth (6 p.m., at CBC) highlight the day. Today's Million Dollar Question: "How was your break?"

Thursday

The day brings a stress management workshop at the Counseling Center at 3:30 p.m. and an IS Speaker, Dr. Leslie Mitchell, in the East Lounge at 5 p.m. Those participating in Men's Rush must attend an IFC meeting in FJB tonight at 7:30. Achtung! For the more continental folk... Oktoberfest, sponsored by the International House in the Pub, 8 p.m.-1 a.m.

Friday

Good luck to those beginning Men's Formal Rush. The women's volleyball team travels to Nashville to take on Fisk and Covenant.

Saturday

Rush continues. Soccer will be played vs. Principia (Away), and the BSA will sponsor a Halloween Party in the pub starting at 9 p.m.

Sunday

The third night of men's Rush and Catholic Mass, 4:30 p.m., in Bellingrath Chapel.

Monday

Men's Pledge Night is tonight. Come see who gets what and what gets who at the men's "clap-in." International Week begins with a slide showing in the East Lounge at 4:30 p.m. on Brazil and a discussion of Central America in Voorhes social room at 7 p.m. Williard Van Dyke, a noted filmmaker, will be on campus, his film being shown at 7:30 p.m. in FJB, and a reception will follow at 9 p.m. in the East Lounge.

Tuesday

Liven up your day by counting empty chairs in your classes. Morning Community Worship; Slides of Kenya at 4 p.m. in the East Lounge; an Intervarsity Meeting, 7 p.m., in the East Lounge; Prof. Papachristou will discuss Africa at 7 p.m. in Voorhes social room; and *Nosferatu the Vampire* will be shown in FJB at 9 p.m.

Wednesday

A discussion of Asian politics at 7 p.m. in the East Lounge and *Nosferatu* again at 9 p.m. in FJB.

The Sou'wester

Southwestern At Memphis

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October 21, 1983



photo by Jeff Wright

Women's Bid Night

Heather O'Neil and Caroline Payne celebrate their sisterhood at Monday's sorority "clap-in." Despite inclement weather, the annual ritual was much enjoyed by soggy participants and observers alike. A large percentage of the freshmen and transfer women participated in this year's Rush, and each sorority was pleased with the size of their pledge class.

SW Goes Hollywood

by Julie M. Rold

SAM High may soon be renamed Hoover Academy. Negotiations are currently underway between the Southwestern Administration and Cannon Films, Inc., to make a movie on campus. Though no contract has been signed, if all goes well an agreement should be reached by the end of this week.

Hoover Academy is the name of the school in which the movie takes place. Preppies is the name of the movie, and the title is fairly indicative of the plot: a rich, aristocratic boy pays a slick, streetwise kid to go to school for him at Hoover.

This kid falls in love with the daughter of the academy's benefactor, and in order to win her love and admiration, he must learn to become a prep. The main story line concerns his problems in learning how to do so.

"I really feel that the filming of the movie at Southwestern would be beneficial to the campus," said Helen Norman, Director of Communications at SAM. According to Ms. Norman, players for the seven leading parts (as yet unnamed) will come from Los Angeles, but 30 to 35 smaller roles will be cast in Memphis, and most likely at Southwestern in particular. Opportunities for building sets and helping with the filming aspects may also be possible for students.

The film's producer and director looked throughout California, Penn-

sylvania, and Tennessee before deciding on SAM. The campus was chosen for its unique buildings and its consistent collegiate-Gothic architecture. The buildings the company is interested in are Hardie, Palmer, Kennedy, the Rat, and one of the dorms. Most of the film shot on campus will be outside shots. Many of the inside shots will be filmed in a studio off campus.

If all goes as planned, filming will begin on November 6 and end on December 16. It will be stipulated in the contract that any filming potentially disrupting to campus life must take place either during Thanksgiving break or on weekends.

Ms. Norman said that the Administration would never agree to allow the filming of an offensive movie on campus. "I looked over the script, and it seemed innocent enough," she stated.

As it stands, Southwestern should not get any vast monetary benefits by allowing the filming. The main reasons for permitting the filming are exposure and the fun of it. The credits at the end of the movie would certainly be of value to admissions — especially if the movie is distributed nationally as is expected.

"I honestly feel," Ms. Norman concluded, "that the fact that they want to film here says a great deal of good about the people and campus of Southwestern."

Early Retirement Option Appears Mutually Beneficial

by John Thomas

During the first half of 1983, tenured faculty members at Southwestern were offered an option of early retirement. The option, modeled after programs employed by many institutions, including Yale University and Goucher College, gives professors the opportunity to receive a substantial bonus, as well as other retirement benefits, if the faculty member retires early. The names of the fourteen faculty members who have chosen the plan are being kept confidential by the administration.

Dean Gerald Duff noted that the primary reason for the presentation of the option was for the benefit

of the individual faculty members, although financial considerations of the college were certainly not ignored, as elder, tenured faculty members are more highly paid than other professors.

Another purpose of early faculty retirement is to free up teaching positions for up-and-coming scholars, many of whom are unemployed. Dean Tom Kepple noted that within the next twelve years twenty-four SAM faculty members will retire.

Dr. Robert G. Patterson chaired the committee which formulated the initial recommendation for President Daughdrill, who in turn

presented essentially the same plan to the Board of Trustees. They approved the plan during their January 1983 meeting.

In response to rumors concerning the retirement plan's being used as a tool for the "weeding-out" of specific professors, Dean Duff said that the rumors "bear no credence" and that the early retirement plan was unselectively and publicly opened to all tenured faculty members. However, the considered opinion of some members of the Southwestern community is that early retirement could be employed to more easily facilitate the elimination of undesired faculty members.

The Sou'wester contacted Yale University's newspaper, *The Yale Daily News*, to inquire as to the nature of the early retirement program in use at that institution. Yale reporter Dan Froomkin stated that "no such policy (exists) at Yale." This reporter supposedly is familiar with campus news concerning faculty. He noted, however, that there is a "hard and fast rule that all tenured faculty members retire by age 70."

Dr. Patterson, however, demonstrated evidence contrary to that provided by Yale's reporter, by showing a copy of statistics concerning the program at Yale.

News Briefs

NCAA Ranked Feet

Southwestern At Memphis' Kirk Seufert currently leads the NCAA Division III in punting. A junior from Nashville, the 6'1", 180 lb. Seufert is averaging 44.0 yards per punt. His longest punt this season was a 55-yard effort against Fisk University, September 17.

Placekicker Jim Hever is rated the No. three field goal kicker in Division III. The sophomore from Richardson, Tex., currently holds the college record for the longest field goal with a 49-yard kick against Rose-Hulman during the 1982 season.

Counseling Center

Increasingly more young people are finding themselves locked into a vicious cycle of binge-eating (a rapid consumption of a large amount of food within a relatively short period of time) which often is followed by weight-reducing efforts that usually include severely

restrictive diets, self-induced vomiting, or use of laxatives or diuretics.

This pattern of behavior has been referred to in popular literature as the binge-purge cycle, or "Bulimia" (from the Greek and meaning "great hunger"). Contrary to popular myths, this syndrome is not a mental illness or disease, but is believed to be a learned pattern of behavior that can be unlearned.

A group is now being started for students struggling with this behavior pattern — a pattern that can prove exceedingly difficult to give up. If you are interested in joining this group, please contact Dr. Libby Robertson in the Counseling Center, Briggs Student Center, Room 301, or call 274-1800, extension 307.

Sorority Pledges

Alpha Omicron Pi: Emily Baillio, Katherine Bres, Charlotte Cooper, Nancy DiPaulo, Alex Eddings, Mindy Gard, Carole Glover, Beth Jennings, Valerie Lee, Laura McKin-

ney, Alisa Pennington, Shauna Morris, Karen Summers, Tracey Varnell, Elizabeth Gibson, Cathy Muck, Carolyn Brown, Tracy Wolford, Alicia Faul, Jennifer Sandridge, Marianne Blackwell, Jennifer Thomas.

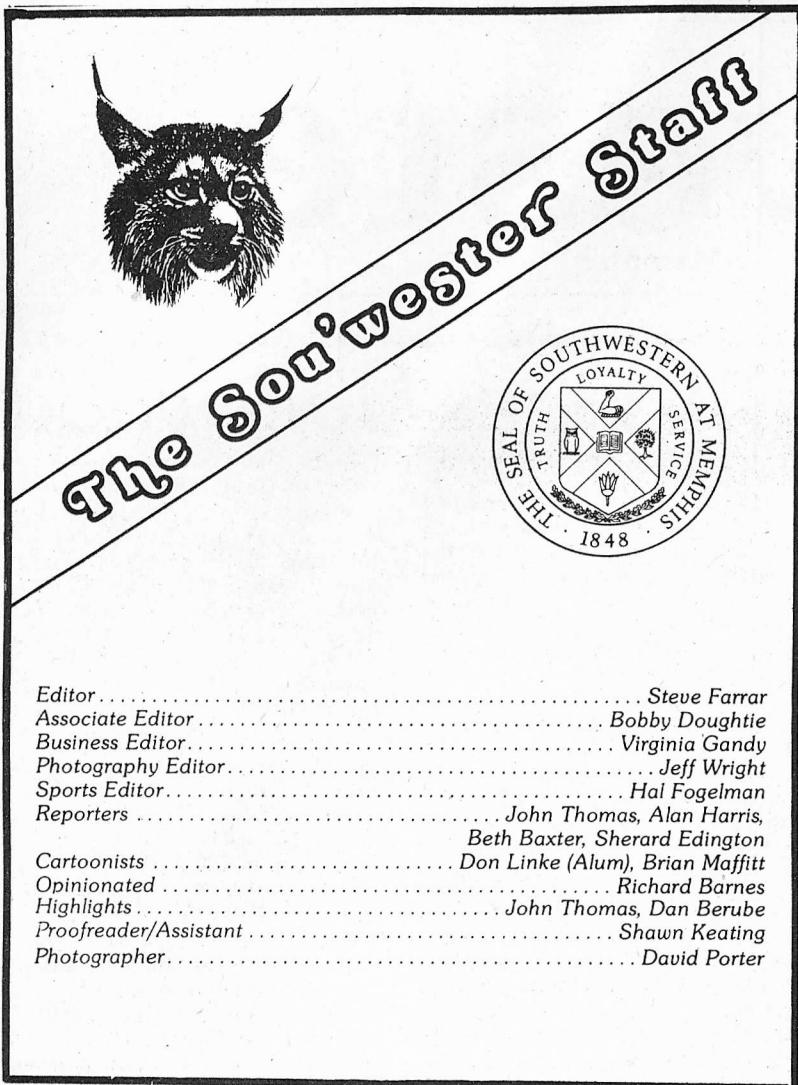
Chi Omega: Alison Abernathy, Susan Adams, Melissa Aquino, Monica Burns, Courtney Coleman, Jean Conley, Holly Penton, Maggie Eikner, Lorraine Finck, Stephanie Fuss, Linda Gibbons, Susan Heisler, Allyson Hooper, Katherine Ann Knapp, Lauren Martel, Kellie Ogden, Kitty Riley, Julie Rold, Patricia Sisk, Erin Staunton, Susan Stribling, Wendy Tallent, Lauren Wellford, Tracy Young, Julie Zumner, Lorna Lyell, Carol Pierce.

Delta Delta Delta: Holly Anderson, Paige Beavers, Catherine Butcher, Nell Fullinwider, Holly Hubbard, Mary Margaret Kendall, Alice McCarthy, Lesley McClendon, Laura Miller, Lee Nimocks, Sylvia Schwander, Harriet Smalley, Lisa Davis, Heather O'Neil, Betsy Crow, Trish Barron, Pam Yobak, Marion

Samuel, Mary Jane Adams, Kristi Case, Stacy Soeffker, Laurie Fromberg, Kathy Newell, Stacy Spaulding, Karen Moser, Darlene Jordan, Leslie Kennon, Debbie Lawless.

Kappa Delta: Mary Ann Fesmire, Amy Jarvis, Julie Owens, Margaret Wood, Jackie Thacker, Jeannie Garten, Colette Wells, Grace Burgess, Susan Hook, Samantha Briden, Becky Huhta, Jan Kemp, Pam Matthews, Colleen Grady, Kathy Schultz, Julie Brown, Karen Cagle, Anne Boagni, Charlotte Golmon, Grace Dionisio, Elisa Allgood, Lesley McCormick, Sherry Keeney, Mary Munn, Amy Alexander, Mimi Swords, Heather Cutting, Karen Beardslee.

There will be no Sou'wester for the week of October 28, 1983. A staff meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, October 26; anyone interested in working on the paper is invited to attend. The Sou'wester office is Room 107 of the Student Center.



The Sou'wester Staff

Editor Steve Farrar
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 Opinionated Richard Barnes
 Highlights John Thomas, Dan Berube
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Box CE

Dear Editor,

First of all, let me say how much I am enjoying reading *The Sou'wester*. I am impressed with how well written it is. I like the layout and the variety of articles. Keep up the good work!

Now, let an old grad ('51) say a few words about the Diehl statue and court and the LeMaster gateway. I know it's hard for you students to see all this from our perspective, but, believe it or not, you will be here before long.

Dr. Diehl was still president my first two years at Southwestern. He was Southwestern. To those of us who knew him, his spirit still pervades the campus. He was such a unique scholar and had such high standards that he has molded our school into the special place it holds today.

I think many of our alums have a feeling of "Lest We Forget" about this statue and courtyard. At last, there is a tangible, won-

"Every man has a right to utter what he thinks truth, and every other man has a right to knock him down for it."
 —Samuel Johnson in *Boswell's Life of Johnson*

derful work of art that expresses this spirit that has been here all along. It's been a long time coming, but Hoorah for the class of '33, Waddy West and his committee!

Bear with me a little longer. The picture of John Rollow planting across from Clarksville, of course, means more to you if you knew John Rollow, as many of us did. It is a wonderful story even if you didn't know him. It reminds me of a story about Nikko in Japan. When the most famous of all shoguns died, all the nobles built elaborate temples in Nikko at his burial site. One noble planted a 10-mile avenue of cedar seedlings, and now that is the most impressive gift of all!

Well, John Rollow's avenue of oaks has a beginning an end — it has a meaning now. I walked through it yesterday at the dedication. The busy world is down there at the LeMaster gate, but you are safe in the academic cocoon that is Southwestern. Try it, it's a won-

derful feeling.

The gate, also, is important to the city of Memphis. It is a gift to the college and the city. Memphis needs to be more aware of what a treasure it has in Southwestern. This gateway is a tangible reminder of that. Most of the administration never knew Dr. Diehl, and I am so pleased that they recognized the importance of this beautiful addition to our campus.

The other important needs that all of you on the campus feel should be met will be, in time. Serving on the Board of Trustees, I am ever impressed with the efforts of these dedicated people to make Southwestern the best school that it can possibly be.

I hope you will graciously allow us to pause and create this aesthetic embodiment of a spirit — Lest We Forget.

With all best wishes,

Nancy Fulmer

Opinionated The 'Darker' Side of RUSH

by Richard Barnes

Last week, I commented on what I call the Lighter side of Rush, where I poked fun at some of the pitfalls, etc., of going through rush at Southwestern. But I think, too, that there is a very serious side that is not considered, having been rendered somewhat taboo, with the feeling that if we somehow ignore it, it will all go away.

I'd like to examine some of my concerns and offer some advice for those of you who have just gone through, or are about to go through, Rush at Southwestern.

I feel that there is some need for change in the system. The formal rush rules for the girls are based upon an incorrect assumption, that by restrictions, we are protecting people. Some rules are necessary, of course, but treating the women so differently from the men reinforces some societal norms that consider women to be different (i.e. weaker) and say they must be insulated. Uniformity in the systems would reduce this double standard.

Restriction between rushers and rushees creates an air of artificiality, a situation during formal rush where half-hour visits are, in many cases the only standard upon which to judge who is to be in the group for the next four years. This is an extremely pressure-filled situation, one in which many do not function as well as others. And I think that there must be a better basis for decision than that based on who handles pressure the best.

So too, the men's rush rules are extremely vague. A great deal of change and definition is necessary. Wherever possible, offenses must be defined beforehand, so that an IFC or Panhellenic is not given undue discretion in situations for which there is no clear precedent. One group should not have to pay the penalty for not being the first to violate a rule not previously stated.

Yet, the proper forum for change is not in bucking existing rules, but in responsible and honest debate, where both sides are adequately presented by somewhat disinterested parties, not by those about to

catch hell. How can you have responsible debate where one side is trying to fry the other? There is no Supreme Court of Southwestern at Memphis to declare the rules unconstitutional. We must change from within, through legislative rather than judicial means.

Much of what lies as an evil in the rush system cannot be overcome by any formal rules. There must be openness and honesty wherever possible. It is unforgivable that it is sometimes known three weeks in advance that a certain person will not make the cut, and it is obvious that a person is going through rush for only one group.

If anyone must be excluded, then it is very wrong to lead that person on. At least give him a chance to save face, so that if he only wants one group and knows that he will not make it, he be allowed to drop out earlier—before the pain of going through two nights of Formal Rush and being cut on the third. I realize that some situations will make this impossible, but wherever possible, it should be as above.

This may sound like a very negative view of the Greek system, but I do not believe that it has to be. My experience in a fraternity has given me a wide variety of friends, more people than I would have ever known or cared about. It gives you a common bond with a group of people that you will treasure for the rest of your life.

The system is not for everyone. I think that the formal exclusion is a fact that many cannot reconcile within themselves. For some, that

means saying goodbye to the group.

But I do not think that there must be such an exclusion. There is enough diversity in the groups that anyone on this campus who so desires should be able to find a group for himself or herself.

Monday afternoon. There were shrieks and screams on the air as the girls ran straight for each other, arms outstretched. One couple I noticed was also embracing, except that one girl seemed to be comforting rather than congratulating. A friend with whom I was walking remarked, "That's what Rush is all about."

I disagree. This is not what the system is for. There should be a chance for all to experience the very worthwhile and fulfilling parts of the fraternity and sorority system.

Finally, my advice for those who have just gone through, is to be very wary of anyone trying to mold you into something you are not. Stay true to yourself — you have a lot of memories ahead of you. Ask questions. Enjoy yourself, but speak out if you feel that there is something wrong. These people chose you for who you are, not to see what they can turn you into.

And my advice to the upperclassmen: be respectful of the diversity that you have accepted. May the stereotypes be merely coincidental, not maintained. And then, maybe the 'darker side of rush' won't be so dark at all.

Computerized Campus

by Alan Harris

This fall, Harvard University placed 40 coin-operated word processors, with printers, in its dormitories, libraries, classroom buildings, and student union. They are available for student use for one dollar per hour. This fee rises to two dollars per hour in November.

Many universities, such as Carnegie-Mellon, make use of the computer in virtually all their classes, while several other colleges require that their students own personal computers. While the computer may not have had such drastic effects on Southwestern, its influence here is nonetheless prominent.

Two main computers, one primarily for administrative and the other for academic use, compose the core of Southwestern's computer system. 85 terminals, 30 to 40 of which are accessible to students, connect into these units. Most of the terminals are located in the basement of Burrow Library, while others are scattered throughout Clough Hall and the Physics, Math, and Chemistry buildings.

Our Department of Mathematics and Computer Science now offers majors in both Business and Math Computer Science. According to Mr. John Tiller of the department, the courses available here are "very good preparation for graduate work in computer science" and also open up excellent opportunities in the job market.

Although no one has yet majored in Business-Computer Science at Southwestern, Mr. Tiller anticipates that several students will do so in the next few years. "We have the basic framework. Most of our courses are in place now, and we are starting to roll."

Helping to plan for the present and future computer needs of the Southwestern community is the Computer Advisory Group. This group is composed of several administrators, faculty members, and two students: Zan McKelway and Tommy Ratliff. During the sum-

mer, the Group made several recommendations to the administration regarding the expansion of the school's computer system.

This week, the Group approved the purchase of a number of Rainbow personal computers, to be placed in a yet-undesignated location. These computers will be compatible with the main system, but able to run programs without slowing the system down.

"Southwestern is one of a few places where students have a basically unlimited amount of computer resources," noted Dr. Charles Lemmond, Director of Information Services. The improvement of student access to the resources here is a top priority of the advisory group. But such expansion carries a heavy price tag.

Dr. Lemmond commented that he would like to see, within the next five years, a system on campus in which "students and terminals will talk to each other," by having a connection with a proposed new phone system. According to Zan McKelway, wiring each dorm room for computer plug-ins is a viable but costly option. Placing clusters of computers in central locations in the dorms to increase student access is also probable.

Neither Dr. Lemmond nor Zan, however, expects that the school will supply each student with his own computer, though the bookstore plans to make Rainbow personal computers available for sale in the near future.

Zan emphasized his hopes that more people will become comfortable with operating computers, be it running programs or simply using a word processor. "Less than half the student body makes use of the resources available here. But that will change by necessity," he pointed out. "It's also great to see some faculty members getting excited about computers. Anyone with problems or questions is welcome to talk to us in the Computer Center. We're here to help people."

FACIAL FEATURES



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I THEREFORE ENCOURAGE YOU TO OPENLY EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS AND OPINIONS.

MY PERSONAL OPINION IS THAT THIS CLASS IS BORING AND OF NO PRACTICAL VALUE.

I DID FORGET TO MENTION FACT, DIDN'T I?

Linke

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at the



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white animals

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Here & Now... Reagan's Approach to Central America

by Maxwell Glen
and Cody Shearer

BALTIMORE — Fred Ikle seemed in friendly territory here in early September when he launched the Reagan Administration's latest round of "Get Tough in Central America" pronouncements. His audience was the World Affairs Council of Baltimore — hardly a collection of leftists — meeting high atop this city's World Trade Center.

But the response to Ikle, the Pentagon's No. 3, was anything but sympathetic. In questions following his sales pitch, Baltimore's foreign affairs buffs indicated that they, at least, weren't buying Ikle's goods. The session suggested that a skeptical Congress reflects American public opinion more than Reagan claims.

Ikle came here, not to announce new policy, but to enunciate old arguments for a hard-line approach toward Nicaragua's Sandinistas and the guerrillas in El Salvador. Failure to support militarily these groups' opponents, Ikle warned, would mean an inevitable European-style partition of Central America, guaranteeing permanent deployment of U.S. troops. Such a development never has been and never would be in U.S. interests.

Absent from Ikle's menacing message was any apparent interest in diplomatic alternatives. (Initiatives sponsored by the four-nation Contadora group, and supposedly supported by Washington, received no sanction; neither did Reagan's special envoy to the region, Richard Stone.) Nor was there even an attempt to reconcile his all-but-a-declaration of war with prior U.S. denials of an intention to overthrow the Sandinista government.

Indeed, Ikle admitted to us afterward that direct Sandinista arms support to El Salvador's guerrillas — Washington's official justification for backing anti-Sandinista forces — had ceased.

Disregard for such mitigating facts (and perhaps Ikle's declaration that many Americans are

simply "misinformed" about Central America) no doubt helped to set the audience on edge. All but a handful of Baltimore World Affairs Council members fired back specific questions, many hitting the Administration broadside:

"I'm concerned that we're accusing the Cubans and Soviets of interference, but aren't we interfering, too?"

"Why isn't Soviet support (for El Salvador's guerrillas) so vivid?"

"Do we really have a right to decide the government of another country?"

"What is our (the United States') idea of democracy?"

One man then rose to make perhaps the most important comment of the evening. Countering Ikle's criticism of congressional reluctance to support Reagan's Central American approach, he said, "I think it's an important part of the system that we have this creative dialogue that is going on, and that we're not just a rubber stamp for the policies of the State Department and the Reagan Administration."

Footnote: In the same speech, Ikle reasserted Reagan's claim that the majority of U.S. aid to Central America is non-military. However, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) says that of \$463 million in aid last year, 63 percent went for security assistance; this year, the share increased to 67 percent.

Proxmire says that, according to the Administration's own estimates, no more than 30 percent of all aid authorized under the Economic Support Fund could be termed non-military in purpose.

White House headache Barbara Honegger has also become a liability to the feminist movement, some of its leaders say. They fear future publicity stunts by the eccentric former Justice Department official, who broke with President Reagan last month over his handling of women's issues. Honegger is apparently interested in running

for Congress, but doesn't know who to challenge.

The European peace movement is less ragtag than it might appear. A recent issue of the Netherlands-based Disarmament Campaigns, an informative monthly journal of anti-nuclear actions, offers the following briefing about activities at one missile deployment site in West Germany: "First missile due at the end of 1983. The missile will probably arrive in pieces . . . no later than December . . . Little if any new construction is needed . . . (Many) support facilities in area."

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POINT Aid for El Salvador

The letter which follows presents a vastly different view of the current situation in El Salvador from that we are accustomed to hearing about. What makes it especially intriguing is the fact that the letter is written from an insider's point of view, that the "insider" is an American as well as a Southwestern alum.

This letter — initially addressed to Dr. Tucker, former Registrar John Turpin, and Dean Scarborough — was first brought to my attention by the lattermost addressee in late August. Unfortunately, delays in overseas postal service prohibited publication of this feature until we could receive permission to reprint the letter. In her reply to my request, Mrs. Ann Bruce de Pineda wrote:

"The country is beginning to receive the help we need. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has just been in El Salvador. Unlike the many liberals who have come just to talk (and not even in Spanish), he visited the hardest

hit areas of the country and seemed to be surprised at how efficient the army is. I understand he will request more aid."

Although she acknowledges that "there are many sides to the Salvadorian issue," the letter which is reprinted here offers some unique insights.

STF

Dear Friends:

I've wanted to write this letter for a long time but never seemed to find the time. I'm appealing to you as people who have always seemed to be truly concerned about human rights and justice, and because I think you know that I too have always been concerned about more than just my own material welfare.

Maybe for that reason we've all been "tontos utiles," but I think we never have and never will contribute willingly to the expansion of a system which would most probably destroy what we cherish most — our freedom, our roots, our culture, our religious faith.

I remember laughing when I was at Southwestern and heard people talk about the domino effect. I remember reading about the McCarthy era and being horrified. I remember listening to the Chad Mitchell Trio sing about the John Birch Society and between giggles I wondered how people ever got so paranoid about poor old Charlie Marx. I remember reading Fulbright's *The Crippled Giant*, and immediately turning into a Fulbright follower.

Wasn't it obvious that the Vietnamese people supported the Viet Cong? Otherwise, how could they have held on so long? Wasn't it time for the U.S. to stop sticking its nose into the business of other countries? Self-determination seemed so simple to me then — just let the people alone. Maybe they'll make a few mistakes, but little by little they'll mature and become less dependent on the super powers. The problem is that the U.S. may leave Vietnam or El Salvador alone, but Russia and Cuba aren't about to.

I know there are a lot of fine people in the States now trying to convince U.S. Congressmen not to support aid to the present Salvadoran government. Some of them are very idealistic, honest, intelligent people who have sacrificed a great deal (For most Salvadorans, just leaving El Salvador is a sacrifice we nomadic North Americans have a hard time understanding) for what to them is a righteous cause.

Others have joined the opposition because, as the folks here say, "Mejor ser cabeza de raton que rabo de leon." (It's better to be the mouse's head than the lion's tail), even if the mouse has been trained and brainwashed and con-

vinced that he's a lion.

I think Ruben Zamorra is a person who answers to the first description. I wonder, however, if he would be so violently opposed to the present government if he were living here in El Salvador now; if he realized that, although there will always be abuse of power and authority under any system, we no longer hear of police arresting people just because they have books in their cars; if he had been stopped on numerous occasions as I have been, and treated with a courtesy very unlike the rude behavior of the few U.S. policemen I ever met; if he really sat down and asked himself what makes him so sure that the interests he serves so passionately aren't the interests of the murderers of his own brother?

Maybe it's just stubborn pride and hunger for power, even in his case, that makes him and others like him believe the stories they hear about the authorities' abuse of power, and brush off as government propaganda the atrocities committed by the armed forces he so fervently praises, the left.

I try not to take too seriously what I hear through the grapevine, but women I know to be hard-working members of a disadvantaged class have told me of incidents they or their relatives have witnessed personally: of a church in Morazan where men, women and children were burned alive because when the opposition surrounded the town, the soldiers sought refuge in the church.

There is the story of the mother of a three-year-old child being murdered in her own home while sewing. Just because her husband is in the National Guard; of young girls being turned into murderers by heavy doses of drugs; of rape and pillage and theft and murder throughout the areas of the country the army has a hard time defending because of poor roads and serious damage even to those.

Even here in the city, the left works more frequently in middle

(Continued on Page 4)

COUNTERPOINT A Plea

by Beth Baxter

Omar, while escaping from El Salvador, swam the river and walked for six days, avoiding border patrols, to get to the United States. After establishing a home and job, he was arrested one day while at work. The next morning at 8 a.m. he would be transported back to El Salvador, and, once inside, more than likely killed.

Unless, that is, \$2,500 was brought in cash and in person to Little Rock by that time. Omar was one of the lucky ones; someone did deliver the needed money, and now Omar may count his life by court dates, with the understanding that he may be sent back to his tattered land at any time.

Omar, who spoke recently on campus along with representatives from the Memphis Refugee Center, is one of 500,000 Salvadorians in the United States. Of 7,000 applicants, only seven have been granted political asylum, leaving the remainder to be termed "illegal aliens." While the heritage of the United States once depended upon the influx of immigrants, our country now accepts one-eighth of the number of Southeast Asian refugees that are accepted by Communist China.

When this is compared to the fact that all Polish immigrants to

the U.S. are granted asylum, it seems to suggest that the issue is influenced by political and governmental policies, known or unknown to the American public. The United Nations has called for the U.S. to step up the granting of asylum to Salvadoran refugees, as the standards of the Refugee Act are clearly applicable.

While chances for political asylum for Salvadorian refugees are minimal, the conditions in El Salvador offer little choice to many but to fight or leave. The population of El Salvador is calling for land reform and human rights through a revolution in which 85% of the people are fighting against the government. According to Omar, the only support for the government comes from the very wealthy and the soldiers themselves.

Elections have been adopted in the attempt to "democratize" the country, yet they are being conducted in a way which only adds to the repression of the people. The present "democratic" government, supported and funded by the U.S. government, chooses all candidates who are to be on the ballot, and excludes all liberals and moderates. If people do not participate in the elections, they are sent to jail, where punishments of torture and death may be administered.

In order to fight the unrelenting terror of American-armed soldiers, the rebels must obtain weapons by

any means possible. Many of the arms used are leftover from Hanoi; worse still, many rebels are believed to obtain arms from American underground rings. While the Soviets have offered sales of guns to the Salvadorian rebels, no obligatory terms accompany these sales, contrary to popular belief.

By virtue of being against the token elections, Salvadorian rebels appear as Marxists to the observing world, though there are very few self-proclaimed Marxists in the rebel forces. They are termed obstinate and unrealistic because they do not accept the government's absurd offers to them.

The church, which offers the only relatively safe meeting place for the population, is also termed Marxist by the government, due to intimate support and care for the people. Church workers attempting to help the poor and needy fall under attack from the Salvadorian government.

Omar and his friends are searching for justice in society, and preferably justice in their own nation. The manipulated form of democracy now present appears to be inappropriate for what is needed in El Salvador; the form of government practiced by one nation may not necessarily be correct for another country to use, due to distinct cultural differences that may be present.

While Omar attempts to remain peacefully within the United States, he longs for the day when he may return to his family in a peaceful homeland, if either is ever to exist.

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POINT Aid for El Salvador

(Continued from Page 3)

class neighborhoods, not upper class areas, leaving us without electricity or phones or water, but people in general are so opposed to the organized groups and so anxious to rebuild whatever is destroyed, that repairs are finished more and more quickly. Businesses are bombed and seem totally destroyed, yet within a week most of them are going strong again.

My challenge to any young or not so young people who don't believe me is, "Come and see for yourself. You'll see a lot that will offend you. No doubt, we have a long way to go and the wealth is quite unevenly distributed. If you try to be objective, however, you'll see that the people of El Salvador definitely deserve help from the U.S. — help similar to that given Japan to rebuild that country after the Second World War.

But also, whether we like it or not, military aid. I think no institution is even as ethical as most individuals, and nowadays few individuals are very concerned about

Dilemma '84—

When Robert Reich Speaks . . .

by Sherard Edington

Economist and author Robert Reich will be one of the featured speakers in Dilemma '84, a student-sponsored series of lectures, discussions, and debates which will be held in February at Southwestern At Memphis.

Dilemma is designed to make students and the community more aware of current philosophies, ideas, and trends affecting our nation.

The topic for Dilemma '84 is "American Capitalism: A Time for New Ideas." The focus of this year's theme is not to advocate an alternative economic system but rather to investigate the strengths and weaknesses of American capitalism and explore the strategies proposed to improve the system.

Robert Reich, 36, is a Harvard professor and author of the recently acclaimed book *The Next American Frontier*. In his book, Reich provides a new analysis of America's place in a competitive world economy and introduces alternatives to laissez-faire Reaganomics.

Reich rejects the Reaganomic notion that government regulation and high taxation are the causes of U.S. economic problems. Instead, he blames the executives of American corporations who have not

morality or ethics, but the armed forces here seem to be trying to avoid killing innocent people. There are many women and even boys eight years old and up, as well as men armed by the left and trained to kill. Nobody can say that they're innocent.

They camp around civilian populations and force the civilians to serve them and make it difficult for the armed forces to attack. They also seek refuge in caves in the mountains and come out of their lairs to steal and harass at night. Talk to any poor farmer and ask him whether he thinks the FDR is concerned about his welfare. I doubt that you'll get a positive response from anyone.

My subjective opinion is that the only poor people who still support the FDR are those who would no longer support them if they came to power and had to start positive constructive programs, those who will always criticize but never have anything better to offer, or those who feel very important in the FDR because now they're the head of the mouse,

switched to producing high-priced, low-volume goods but who still continue to produce goods which can be manufactured at less cost overseas. Industries, therefore, must demand government protection from imports. This, says Reich, keeps them from adapting to the rigors of worldwide competition.

Reich stresses the creation of a tripartite commission of government, business, and labor to fashion joint strategies to reduce unemployment and face foreign competition.

"Ours is becoming an economy in which resources circulate endlessly among giant corporations, investment bankers and their lawyers, but little new is produced," says Reich.

A Rhodes Scholar and a graduate of Yale Law School, Reich was named Director of Policy Planning for the Federal Trade Commission by the Carter Administration.

First organized in 1966, Dilemma is being rejuvenated by Southwestern students after an absence of two years. Past Dilemma speakers have included Gerald Ford, George McGovern, William Proxmire, Samuel Irving, and Viktor Frankl. Dilemma '84 will be held on February 2-4 on the campus of Southwestern At Memphis.

whereas before they were just the tail of the lion.

I still tend more toward the Democratic Party than the Republican, but I strongly support Pres. Reagan's request for aid to El Salvador, and I urge Southwestern faculty, administrative staff and students to write your senators asking them to support it.

Sincerely,
Ann Bruce de Pineda
Class of '68

P.S. — For fear of causing more harm than good, I hadn't the courage to mail this last year, but I've reread it and decided to take a chance. Too many more problems could throw us into a Pinochet-type government.

Sex Discrimination—

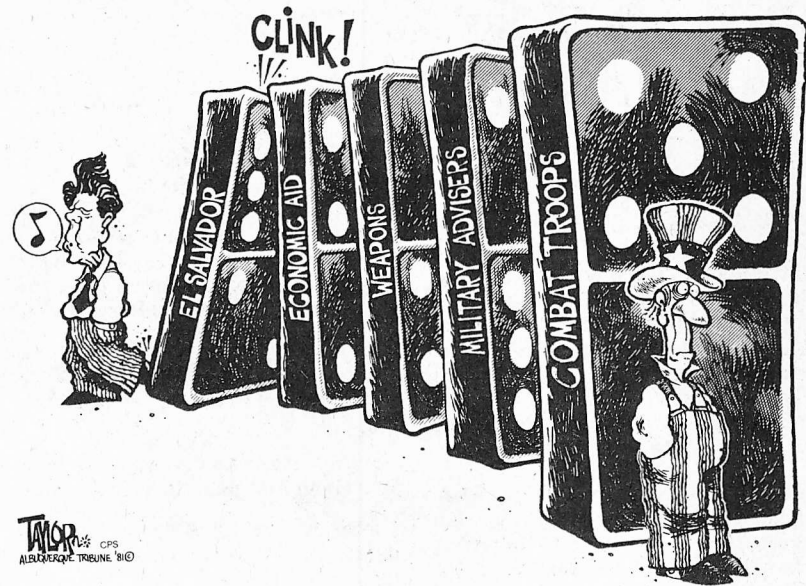
Putting Vanderbilt on the Stand

NASHVILLE — On October 18, the case of Professor Elizabeth Langland against Vanderbilt University was heard in the Federal District Court of Judge L. Clure Morton. Professor Langland filed suit in Federal Court charging Vanderbilt University with sex-discrimination on February 10, 1983.

The federal lawsuit charges that: "The denial of tenure to Professor Langland is a manifestation of the pattern, practice, and general policy of sex discrimination which pervades Vanderbilt University and the College of Arts and Sciences" and asks that Langland be reinstated as an associate professor of English with tenure.

The lawsuit is filed by Langland's attorneys George Barrett and Linda Ross Butts. It also asks that Langland be awarded an unspecified amount of damages, and that Vanderbilt be denied federal funds in all programs or activities where the University is failing to comply with Federal laws prohibiting sex discrimination.

Charges against Langland stem from the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences Jacque Voegeli's



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June 13, 1981, denial of the English Department's recommendation that she be promoted to associate professor with tenure. Voegeli's decision came as a surprise because the English Department has a reputation of careful screening.

The Department has recommended only 50% of assistant professors for promotion, compared to 65% for the College of Arts and Sciences as a whole. Voegeli apparently disagreed that Langland was competent in research. Langland then filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in December 1981, and last fall she received from EEOC the right to sue.

Langland would have been the first woman ever to be tenured in the Vanderbilt English Department, even though women now number over 35 percent of the pool of university English faculty in the nation at large. Critics have seen Voegeli's action as a continuation of a pattern of discrimination against women. As of the Langland decision, Voegeli had promoted only one of four women recommended by their respective departments (a 25 percent success rate), compared to 29 of 37 men (a 78 percent rate). Only seven of the more than 200 tenured full-time faculty in the

College are women, roughly 3 percent of the total.

Since termination of her contract with Vanderbilt, Langland has been an associate professor and chairperson of the English Department at Converse College in South Carolina.

ETCETERA

Anyone driving to/from Dallas/Austin within the next couple of weekends please contact Thania Hall at 458-1863. Thank you.

Private racquetball instruction is being offered by "Doc" Browning at the Gym. Lessons should be scheduled in advance by contacting "Doc" in the Gym at ext. 207 or at home at 274-7280.

Cayman Islands — Spring Break Trip to Caribbean Island. Scuba Diving and Non-diving plans available. If interested, contact Mel Payne at 276-5545 or Box 708.

Lost: 1 gold cross pen with J.S.S. 10/6/79 engraved on it. Lost on Thursday night (10/13) in the pub. Lots of sentimental value. If found, notify John Schmidt at 725-1526, 300 Glassell.

Study Skills Seminar: Wednesday, October 26; to Assist Students with Test Anxiety; All Welcome; 3:30 p.m., 300 Clough.

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