

## Highlights

### Friday

1:00 p.m. Okay, team, here we go . . . The men's baseball team takes on yet another school you'd never heard of before coming to Southwestern: Sprawling North Park College here, on our very own field. I guess I shouldn't pick on poor North Park too much, because the majority of Southwestern students hadn't heard of Southwestern before they came here. . . .

9:00 p.m. No, there is not just another band in the pub tonight, but a reel live movie in FJ-B, "The Seven Beauties." Can hardly control the excitement, can you?

### Saturday

Noon: the one, the only Southwestern Invitational Track Meet. Come one, come all, you know the rest. . . . Okay, Steve, I mentioned it. Now, will you quit trying to get me to buy one of your shirts?

Later than noon: 8:30 p.m. See the campus-wide event you've been waiting for: the AOPi formal. Holiday Inn Midtown: close, convenient, and cheap for only six dollars at the door. Grab the person next to you and say, "Let's dance, sweetie." If you do this right, (that is, if you don't happen to be sitting next to a fraternity brother), she (he) (it) may even pick up half the ticket price.

9:00. If you did happen to be sitting next to a fraternity brother, then you just might want to check out one of my very favorite bands, the Chewheads, always sure to tease, please, and seize you right from your table and make you wanna go to town in the pub, that hotbed of Saturday night entertainment.

### Sunday

Once again, the Committee for Political Awareness is sponsoring a speaker. Wait, as you sit there and say, "What's Chickey-Baby up to," this time they are sponsoring the Elanor Hood, speaking on "Social Work and the Problem of Reality." We all know what the problem with reality is, is that it's too depressing. . . .

A junior piano recital, which doesn't necessarily mean a little one, by any means, comes to town, as little Laura Hollandsworth plays her little heart out for you all. Come see questions answered: one, can Laura sit still for over five minutes where there's a chance she might not know one of the people out of the crowd? Two, can Laura competently play the piano while posing for another candid in the annual? Three, is there a possibility that there might actually be a crowd as in one, where Laura hasn't personally introduced herself to anyone? Actually, Laura plays, as the saying goes, real good, and if you let the above foolishness stop you, then you're really going to miss out on something good. . . .

### Monday

One: a baseball game, here. Be there.

Seven: an I.S. speaker, Sharon Welch. Be there, too.

### Tuesday

Three o'clock. Take your pick: you can either sit in the library and work on that beautiful phosphorous green tan you've developed the past few weeks, or you can try for the brown kind and go support either the men's baseball team in their quest against LeMoyné-Owen College or watch those cute little legged men of the track team race against Taylor University.

Eight o'clock boasts Vladimir Sakharov, a distressing figure by the name, but an expert on Soviet foreign policy . . . sponsored by the Seidman Lecture Series, this ought to be good, gang. . . .

Nine: tear yourself away for the movie of the week: "A Different Story," a heartwarming film of which I know nothing.

(Continued on Page 4)

# The Sou'wester

Southwestern At Memphis

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March 25, 1983

## Tent City sparks protest

by Brad Howard

Last Thursday, a number of tents and a sign saying, "Stop The Arms Race" appeared on the front lawn of campus.

They were part of a demonstration called "Tent City." Tent City was organized by Joe Lapsley as a way of showing his support for the nuclear weapons freeze now being debated in Congress. There were approximately ten tents participating Saturday, with up to fifty students spending the day, with some staying to spend the night.

The idea was conceived by Lapsley and three other students who wrote a declaration stating that they would sleep outdoors to show their support for the freeze.

Why tents? "I had been at SAM for two and a half years," Lapsley explained, "and I was tired of walking through dorms and looking at peoples' doors in order to find out their political views, so I decided to break the ice, so to speak, and create an outdoor open forum where the public and the cloistered SAMites could speak."

Of the passing motorists who responded to the demonstration, an overwhelming majority of them responded favorably by honking or waving. Most of the negative reaction came from students. Friday night, for example, some pledges from one of the campus fraternities sprayed the "sluffers" with fire extinguishers and said all kinds of mean, nasty, ugly things about the demonstrators.

However, most students seemed to respond with a "live and let live attitude" toward Tent City. At the same time, many students felt that



photo by Jeff Wright

Tent City appeared last Friday as a means of protesting the nuclear arms race.

Tent City was an ineffectual way to make a statement. Chuck Perry, a junior, said that he had "nothing against it, it's just people trying to show their support for the freeze. Although I disagree with them, I see nothing wrong with their expressing themselves this way." Wednesday, the tents were taken down when the administration ex-

pressed its concern that the demonstration could cause an unfavorable image for the school. Tent City was, however, moved to the "Back 40," where it was set up along Jackson Avenue.

Lapsley, vowing to stay out there for the rest of the academic year, said, "In the next few years, if we continue as we are now (as a

country) we will bring about the rapid demise of our nation. I welcome anybody who has any ideas about how to save it and make it as wonderful a place for our children and grandchildren as it is for us."

In effect, the group is simply saying, "Give Peace a chance!" Maybe we should. . . .

## Reagan looks for defense support

By Bobby Doughtie

On Wednesday night, President Ronald Reagan went on national television to get public support for his embattled defense policies. His thirty minute address came just moments after the House of Representatives rejected his proposed defense budget by a comfortable margin, although the President never referred to that action.

In the speech, he painted a picture of an aggressive, expansionist Soviet Union which has been involved in an unprecedented military buildup for the last twenty years. At the same time, he emphasized that his administration would take a flexible approach to relations with the Soviets. He also unveiled a long-range plan to make nuclear weapons obsolete by the turn of the century.

The President lashed out at critics who charge he is overstating the Soviet threat and that the Department of Defense is simply throwing money at the perceived problems, and he characterized their opposition as "noise based on ignorance." He described a massive buildup of Soviet strategic and conventional weaponry since the 1960s that has not been matched by the United States.

Since 1969, the Soviets have deployed five new classes of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) and have upgraded and modernized them eight times. They have developed and deployed four new types of submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM), and have launched 60 new missile-firing submarines. They have built over 200 Backfire bombers and have begun testing of a new intercontinental bomber in the class of the B-1, known to NATO as the

Blackjack.

In the same span of time, the U.S. has deployed no new ICBMs since the last Minuteman III was put in place in 1969, and the Strategic Air Command has since begun dismantling the old Titan II missiles. The Navy developed two new variations of the Poseidon SLBM and has withdrawn ten of its missile subs from strategic duties. The Air Force has deployed no new bombers since 1964 when the last B-52 came on line, and it has retired many of the earlier variants of the aircraft.

Turning to the subject of Tactical Nuclear Weapons in Europe, President Reagan used animated charts to show the vast Soviet superiority

in numbers of nuclear warheads aimed at Europe. In 1978, the Soviets had 600 warheads, mostly on the old SS-4 and SS-5 intermediate range ballistic missiles. In 1979, with the initial deployment of the SS-20 mobile IRBM, their warhead count increased to 800.

Later that year, it was decided by NATO that a visible ground presence by U.S. tactical missiles was needed to counterbalance the SS-20. With a range of 3000 km, the SS-20 far outclassed the Pershing Ia with its range of 400 km. It was decided to deploy 108 Pershing II and 464 Tomahawk missiles to redress the balance.

By 1982, the Soviet stockpile was at 1,200, not all of them aimed at

Western Europe, and the Soviet leadership proposed a freeze on all tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

"They had 1,200 and we had none. Some freeze." The U.S. does have a certain, classified, proportion of its Poseidon warheads targeted on enemy targets in Eastern Europe. The USSR now has 1,300 warheads, and are adding to that total at the rate of three more warheads a week, and the first of the NATO missiles will not go into service before the end of this year. "The Soviet definition of parity is a box score of 1,300 to none."

As an alternative to the deployment of the Pershing II's and (Continued on Page 3)

### Newsbriefs

## Science research showcased at SAM

Southwestern At Memphis is devoting a Saturday morning to those who take their science seriously.

Twenty-nine students from Southwestern and Christian Brothers College will meet at Southwestern March 26 to present papers on individual or team research projects conducted in recent months. Subjects of their research range from the chemical measurement of video game stress to genetic studies of houseflies to a mechanism to measure earthquakes.

The three-hour program, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in the Frazier Jelke Science Center, is open to the public. It will consist of two separate but simultaneous sessions, each with 12 presentations: one focused on chemistry and physics research,

(in Lecture Room A), the other on biology research (Lecture Room B). Each presentation will last a total of 12 minutes and include a question-and-answer period.

The presentation is in conjunction with the annual meeting of the college division of the Tennessee Academy of Science (Western division), according to Dr. David Steinhaus, coordinator of the meeting. Dr. Steinhaus, a visiting professor of physics at Southwestern, indicated that the level of student participation this year is high. Thirteen of the papers are a result of research by Southwestern students.

### Rides home

The SGA Welfare Commission

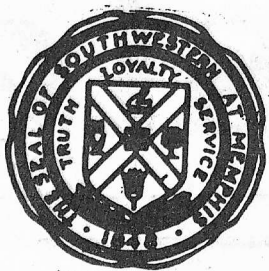
will provide transportation to and from the local transportation centers around Spring Break. If you need a ride or would like to help give rides (school cars are available) put information in a note in Adele Little's box, #548. The deadline for scheduling is Wednesday, March 30.

### Calculated X

Friday, March 25, WLYX will broadcast an interview with Calculated X at 11:00.

### Walkathon

The Dean of Students office is forming a Southwestern team to support the April 24 March of Dimes 17-mile walk. All interested should pick up a registration form in the Student Center.



Editor..... Tracy Vezina  
 Associate Editor..... Mary Horne  
 Sports Editor..... Bert Barnes  
 Business Editor..... D. L. Parks  
 Highlights..... Richard Barnes  
 Photography Editor..... Jeff Wright  
 Cartoonists..... Lewis "He's Back" Kalmbach  
 Reporters..... Bobby Doughtie, Brad Howard,  
 Steve Farrar  
 Contributors..... Hank Rector, Beth Baxter,  
 David James  
 Photographer..... Jim Sanders

# Box 724

Dear Southwestern community,

This is an open invitation to discuss politics on the front lawn, whatever your political persuasion.

Even if you are an advocate of affluent apathy we want to hear your views and exchange information. You might even deal with the public, you know, Memphis, outside of SAM.

### Notes From the Front Yard

It's Sunday morning in the big green tent. Nine out of ten cars on North Parkway that respond to the "Stop the Arms Race" sign and the scene in general respond favorably, i.e. thumbs up, peace signs (remember those?), honking, waving, etc.

Negative responses included: thumbs down, "Nuke the World" (a bizarre thing to yell), and, of course, the traditional "hippie — commie."

So the modest aspirations of those opposed to man's inhumanity to man have wide appeal. Of course the negative or indifferent (which will turn out to be negative) silent non-response rolls by uncounted at 50 mph, the great pro-status quo, everything - is - fine - as - long - as - I'm - fine - please - don't - make - me - think - crowd.

The public stops by, fundamentalist Christians looking for communist subversion (I personally am not a dupe of Moscow), we even had a self-described "amoral imperialistic" (a SAM alum no less, how 'bout that renaissance man?).

Oh, one more thing; all of SAM should throw one helluva party for Martin Luther King Jr., one of America's (the World's?) greatest people. Like they say in Boston, "There. I've said it, and I'm glad."

Sincerely,  
 Joe Lapsley

All right! I want to know which "responsible" Southwestern administrator allowed tent city to spring up along the front of our campus.

What is security supposed to do about those people? Do they take away the few guards we have watching over the dorms, just to keep an eye on the few juveniles who want to camp out in the middle of Memphis? Or leave them out there for the thugs and the wierdos? That's all we need — more campus crime.

Those people have a lot to learn about passive resistance. During a "sit-in" (or "sit-out" as the case may be) one is supposed to sit-in. I've gone by the place several times in the past few days (in an attempt to help their mistreated flag), and the only time I have seen more than three people there was when a keg was present. Those frauds have set up a bunch of tents, an oversized flag and a sign, and merely drop in every so often. If no one is going to be seriously involved with those tents, someone please remove them. They are a definite eyesore.

Worse yet, and this is most serious, those people were using the American flag, and in the process abusing it, in an attempt to bring credibility to their cause. I don't mind any group respectfully and properly flying the American flag. These cretins, however, in their zeal for credibility, not only improperly knotted an oversized American flag onto a rope, but would not show it respect enough to keep it clean and off the ground, and would not give it time enough to take it down in the rain and at night. If one wishes to fly the flag, one ought to take time enough to learn how to do it properly.

Actually, I shouldn't be surprised.

## Opinionated

# Shock! Real Term III courses

by Hank Rector

Just when you were worried about being stuck in some dreary legitimate course next Third Term (shock, horror), the Curriculum Committee has come up with a whole slue of real Term III courses. I have selflessly decided to devote the whole of my cherished column space to the description of these courses, which do not yet appear in the catalogue. Before I run the descriptions, though, I need to mention that all the courses will meet in the evening so as not to interfere with your tanning schedule. Well, here they are:

English 306. Lesser Liked Plays of Shakespeare. A study of a few of the Bard's acknowledged flops

and bombs, including King Elvis, A Midsummer Night's Beach Party, and Blood Zombies from the Deep.

English 352. Big, Fat, Boring Books. During the interminable course of this tiresome class, emphasis will be placed on the exceedingly lengthy and dull works of Wolfe, Dostoyevsky, and Mann.

Anthropology 172. Really Primitive Cultures, Not for the faint of heart, this course will entail field trips to the next Ozzy Osbourne concert, Southland Greyhound Park, and the Mid-America Mall. Enroll at your own risk.

Theatre Arts 110. Stage Hysterics. An introduction to the techniques of whining, flailing, and uncontrollable shrieking. Some emphasis on fits and crying jags. Intended primarily for non-majors and manipulators. Satisfies Fine Arts requirement.

I.S. 410. The Politics of Declining Nations. The strategic importance of Western Europe and its relevance to the U.S.-Soviet conflict will be emphasized.

IS. 411. The Politics of Dirt Poor Nations. The strategic importance of a few really squalid countries will be discussed, with the U.S.-Soviet confrontation taken into special consideration.

I.S. 412. The Politics of Unimportant Nations. A consideration of the strategic importance of Nauru, Sikkim, and Lesotho. Heavy emphasis on the U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

Music 103. Class Accordion. Students must provide their own crushed-velvet tuxedos.

Religion 366. Bloody Religious Phenomena. A survey of unpleasant topics in religion such as human sacrifice, the Inquisition, a few especially bloody martyrdoms and massacres, and Billy Graham's trip to Russia.

Religion 344. Annoyance, Frustration, and Death. Intended primarily for those planning to make schedule changes after the term starts.

Physical Education 117. Beginning Croquet. Will meet on Back Forty. Students are to provide their own straw hats and gin and tonics.

Political Science 166. Seminar in Political Semi-Consciousness. Enrollment limited to rich kids who claim to care about the poor. Prerequisite for departmental concentration in Limousine Liberalism.

Art 221. Fantasy Fur Workshop. An exploration of techniques using synthetic Fantasy Fur. Students will create their own toilet seat covers, rear-view mirror ornaments, authentic Monkees vests and scuffies. Note: Fantasy Fur is a carcinogen in addition to being very unattractive.

French 104. French for Philistines. The goal of this course is to provide an overview of the basic French vocabulary needed for the expression of boorishness, ignorance, and condescension. Insult the natives in their own tongue the next time you "do" France. Grammar and pronunciation will be covered if time permits.

Media Arts 441. Self-righteous Rabble-rousing. The course for People with a Cause, be it Save the Whales, Dump Watt, Stop ERA, or Get US Out of the UN. Techniques covered include: blustering and carping, playing the martyr, rhetorical bombardment, pseudo-intellectual posturing. Learn to get away with being a pest.

Media Arts 131: Real Journalism. This course will be a seminar led by everyone who ever bitched about this paper without caring enough to make an effort to contribute to it. But as a certain staff member who will remain unnamed (but her initials are Tracy Vezina) always says: "The Sou'wester: free and well worth it."

# Students gear to fight drinking age hikes

by David Gaede

(CPS) — Student political involvement isn't dead. It's just wetter.

Student lobbyists are swarming in unprecedented numbers this spring over state legislatures considering raising their legal drinking ages to 21.

And in what has become an annual spring tide of bills to hike drinking ages, the lobbyists are using more sophisticated civil arguments this time around. Those arguments, moreover, seem to be more effective in some places.

The Georgia Student Association, for example, "just beat" a proposal to raise the drinking age from 19 to 21 by "avoiding the old argument that if you're old enough to fight for your country, you're old enough to drink," reports GSA President Jeanie Morris.

Instead, "we went before the state Senate, had our arguments down and had the opposition's arguments down. We showed that drunk driving was high in the whole 20-to-34-year-old age bracket, and we challenged that it would be selective prohibition to only restrict 18-to-21-year-olds."

"I view it as a civil rights issue in terms of fairness," Bob Bingham, field director of the State Student Association in Washington, D.C., agrees.

"In most states, 18 is old enough to enter into contracts, be sued, vote, and be drafted. It's inconsistent for the government to insist the same group of people who are old enough otherwise to be adults are not responsible enough to drink," Bingham contends.

The new argument used by 18-year-old drinkers' advocates, he says, seems to be that the new higher drinkage ages make young

people pay for sins committed by older drinkers, too.

"I would never deny there is a problem with alcohol abuse in this country," Bingham says. "But 18-to-21-year-olds shouldn't be singled out for a society-wide problem."

Singled out or not, the state legislative trend toward hiking legal drinking ages has only gotten stronger this year. At least 20 states have raised all or part of their legal limits over the last few years.

At least a dozen of the so-called "under-21" states are currently debating raising the legal age to 21.

All the pressures for change come from statistics that indicate an inordinate number of alcohol-related driving accidents involving 16-to-21-year-olds.

Former U.S. Secretary of Transportation Drew Lewis and former Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard Schweiker, after reviewing those numbers, have both called on all states to raise their legal drinking ages to 21.

And a recent National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism study found the number of alcohol-related injuries has dropped in states with new, higher drinking ages.

State student groups are generally opposed to the hike. "Raising the age to 21 doesn't address the problem at hand," contends Michael Queen, a student government official at Marshall University and one of the lobbyists fighting the increase.

The real problems, he says, are the few students over 18 who abuse alcohol and those under 18 who are already experts at getting booze illegally anyway, regardless of the legal age.

(Continued on Page 4)



# Guatemala seen as land of terror

by Beth Baxter

Stricken with poverty, terror, and disaster, the people of Guatemala have suffered tremendously in the recent past, said Lisa Wardinger, speaker at the last Committee for Political Awareness meeting.

She recounted her experience as a volunteer with the organization PLENTY, following the earthquake there in 1976, which established communication networks, health care, and soy-food production. The group initiated an ambulance service, dispensed medicine, and practiced and taught paramedic skills.

By working through the local grassroots leaders and avoiding government involvement, Ms. Wardinger said that they obtained political power and trust from the Indians. They were subsequently "forced" to leave the country, after many of their associates were found dead or missing, and the government charged them with per-

forming "unrestricted C-sections and amputations" on the Indians.

Since their departure in 1978, they have received letters from many of the Indians they worked with, containing pleas for escape from the country; however, these letters ended abruptly two years ago, leaving Ms. Wardinger's replies unanswered.

A historical survey she gave of the political situation included a popularly elected government in 1948 which sought to redistribute unused land from fruit growing industries. This effort, she said, was viewed as "Communist inspired" and was followed by a "CIA coup" and establishment of power.

"Crops and livestock claimed to feed guerrilla troops" were destroyed and Indians were pushed into the highlands off of their lands, creating a large pool of migrant workers.

"This labor pool was used by the fruit industry, which," Ms. Wardinger said, "in turn aided the American industry there."

In March of 1981, Rios Montt, a born-again Christian, came into power by coup, followed by a nullification of the constitution and outlawing of all political activity.

Since 1980, the U.S. has given over \$66 million of aid to Guatemala, much in the form of economic assistance for commercial equipment which was later discovered to have been used for military purposes. Helicopters sold by U.S. Bell Helicopter were mounted with machine guns and used to massacre the Indian communities.

Since Montt gained power, the Indian population has dropped from 80-60% of the total population, "due to a sheer reduction of their numbers." Model villages established by the government are "actually detention camps." Boys twelve to fourteen years of age are forced to choose between serving either in the national army or the self-supported rebel forces, else be captured by the national faction.

A recent vote in the General Assembly of the United Nations declared a violation of human rights and freedoms in Guatemala, passing by 79-16 with the United States voting "no." While the government statements have declared the decrease in political uprisings as proof of an increased level of human rights and justice, "the quiet cited as justification from sending aid is a quiet of the dead."

Southwestern at Memphis has received a \$10,000 grant from Japanese studies from the Commemorative Association for the Japan World Exposition, a Tokyo foundation established after the 1970 Japan World Exposition.

The money will primarily fund the purchase of books, films, and other teaching materials on Japan, available through the library.



## Mud Island offers classic film series

by Mary Horne

A Film and Lecture Series featuring classic films, for a low price, is the winter offering of excitement at Mud Island's Mississippi River Museum Orientation Theatre. Tickets, available in advance at the Ticket Booth at the Monorail Station, are \$2. The general admission to Mud Island is an additional \$.75 and a one-way ticket on the monorail is \$.25 — or you can walk across for free. The films, shown in the second floor theatre of the River Center, begin at 7:00 p.m. The schedule is as follows:

March 25 — The program is a speaker, the topic, 19th Century Photography in the South.

March 31 — "The Southerner" (1945), written by William Faulkner and Jean Renoir, deals with a poor Southern family who believe

that they have the right to improve their conditions. It is directed by Renoir and stars Zachary Scott, Betty Field, Beulah Bondi and J. Carrol Naish.

April 7 — "Start the Revolution Without Me" (1970) is about two sets of twins, mixed up at birth, who become the greatest swordsmen in all of France, and the stupidest oafs in the peasantry. Directed by Bud Yorkin, it stars Gene Wilder, Donald Sutherland and Orson Welles.

April 14 — "Diva" (1982), a French film, is a romantic thriller about a mailman and an opera star. Directed by Jean-Jacques Beineix, it stars Frederic Beineix, Roland Bertin and Wilhelminia Wiggins.

April 21 — "Dark Star," directed by John Carpenter and starring

Brian Narelle, Dre Pahich and Cal Kuniholm, is about the incredibly boring existence of the crew of the "Dark Star" on their 20 year mission to destroy rogue planets.

April 22 — The title of the program is "Making It Small." It features John Fryant, master model builder, talking about his craft.

April 23 — A Models Builders Workshop with John Fryant.

April 28 and 29 — "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis" (1971) is a moving story of the lives of a wealthy Italian-Jewish family forced into the mainstream of World War II anti-Semitism. It stars Dominique Sandra, Lino Capolicchio, and Helmut Berger. Directed by Vittorio De Sica.

## President's speech—

(Continued from Page 1)

Tomahawks, the President offered the Soviets the so-called "Zero-zero option," whereby the Soviets would dismantle all of their tactical nuclear missiles in exchange for American non-deployment of the 572 new missiles. Predictably, the Soviets rejected this deal, and the negotiations in Geneva have deadlocked every since.

In his speech, however, the President hinted at an interim proposal, said to involve a reduction in numbers of missiles as a first step toward the Zero Option. This proposal will be explained in more detail on March 31, in a speech broadcast from California.

In conventional weapons, the United States has been consistently outproduced by the Soviet Union. In the last decade, the U.S. has produced 3,050 aircraft to the USSR's 7,100; 27 nuclear powered attack submarines to their 61; 11,200 tanks to their 54,000; and 950 artillery pieces and rocket launchers to their 13,000.

According to the President, this increase in military power has led to an increase in Soviet adventurism in the world. To illustrate this expanded communist role in the Caribbean, he produced four

aerial reconnaissance photographs which had recently been declassified. These showed a Soviet intelligence gathering facility at Luardis, Cuba, Soviet weapons at Sandino Air Base in Nicaragua, and the construction of a very large, 10,000-foot-long runway, suitable for the Backfire bomber at Point Salinas, Grenada.

Grenada, an island of 110,000 people, has no air force. A large percentage of U.S. trade goes through the Caribbean area, and in time of war, about half of the reinforcements for NATO would leave from ports on the Gulf of Mexico. He also alluded to the use of Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, by the Soviet navy, saying, "For the first time in history, the Soviet navy is a force to be reckoned with in the South Pacific."

Despite such a gloomy picture of the Soviet military, Reagan did find some reason for pride and confidence. The U.S. he noted, had succeeded in preventing nuclear war for three decades.

"We must not be misled by those who would make defense the scapegoat of the budget." According to the President, in 1960 the Department of Defense spent 50% of the budget, while social spending ac-

counted for 20%. In 1980, DOD takes 28% of the federal budget and social programs get 49%. He attacked the democratic effort to cut his defense increases by half or more as dangerous and shortsighted.

Switching his attention to more long-range concerns, he noted that the peace of the last thirty years was kept only by threat of overwhelming force. "It is a sad commentary indeed on the condition of the human race that peace has been maintained only by the threat of offensive retaliation."

Wishing to make nuclear weapons totally obsolete, he announced that he was directing a "long-term research and development effort to develop anti-ballistic missile defensive measures." Reagan foresees a new U.S. strategy that would be defensive in nature and would use high technology to defend the U.S. and its allies against a nuclear attack.

This technology might include such exotic weaponry as lasers, microwaves, and particle beam accelerators. Such an effort will take years or decades because of the highly speculative nature of the technologies.

## World news notes

**NICARAGUA . . .** Approximately 2000 Somocista troops have begun an invasion of Nicaragua from staging areas in Honduras. According to several sources, the invaders have penetrated to within 15 miles of Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. Nicaragua has called for an immediate meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the attack. U.S. and Soviet vetoes seem certain to produce a deadlock within the Council when discussion of critical resolutions begins. Sandinista officials have charged that the Honduran government is planning to invade Nicaragua and that the Somocista groups have been supplied and trained by the CIA. U.S. State Department sources deny any involvement with the invasion. A U.S. Carrier Battle Group is currently conducting exercises near the Cuban coast, and has been closely shadowed by Soviet intelligence units.



SHEIK YAMANI  
Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister

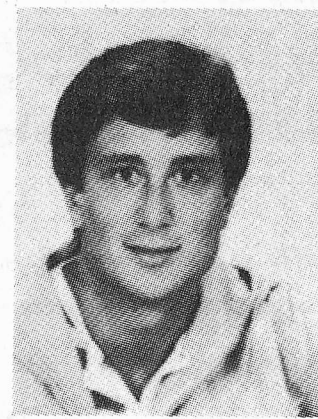
**OPEC . . .** The OPEC nations meeting in London agreed to reduce the price of their oil by 15%, from \$34 to \$29 a barrel, although some observers are expecting the price to drop even further in the near future.

Even with the apparent consensus at the London meeting, things are not going well for the cartel. England, a major oil producer from its North Sea oil rigs, has said that it will follow the market, not OPEC, in determining its prices. Saudi Arabia Oil Minister Sheik Yamani warned that a move by the English to further reduce the price of their oil would lead to a oil pricing war. Such a shame!

**ISRAEL . . .** In a minor, but bothersome defeat Tuesday for Israeli Prime Minister Begin, Chaim Herzog was elected President of Israel. Herzog is from the opposition party in the Parliament, and he defeated Begin's personal favorite, Menachem Elon.

**CANADA . . .** Vice-President Bush visited Canada Wednesday, meeting with Prime Minister Trudeau. Among the issues they will discuss is the proposal by the U. S. Air Force to test cruise missiles in the Canadian province of Alberta. The terrain in Alberta resembles that of the Soviet Union, but the Canadian government is nervous about public opposition to the testing.

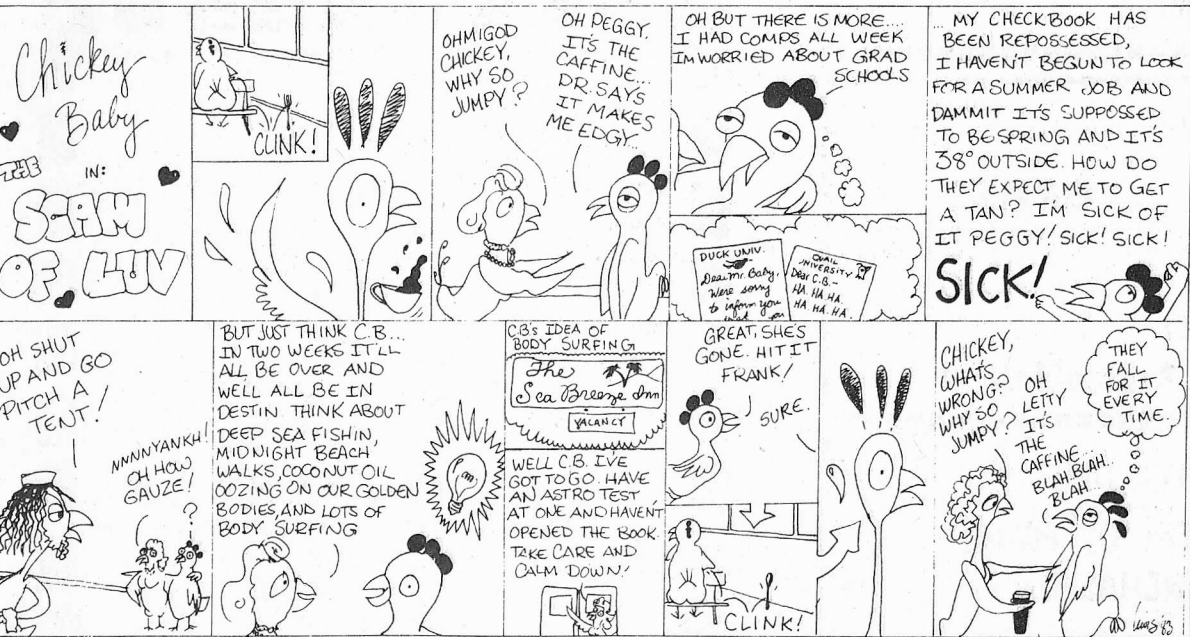
## Carolyn's Hairstyling Give A Gift Certificate Of Beauty



276-0686

56 S. Cooper

276-2630



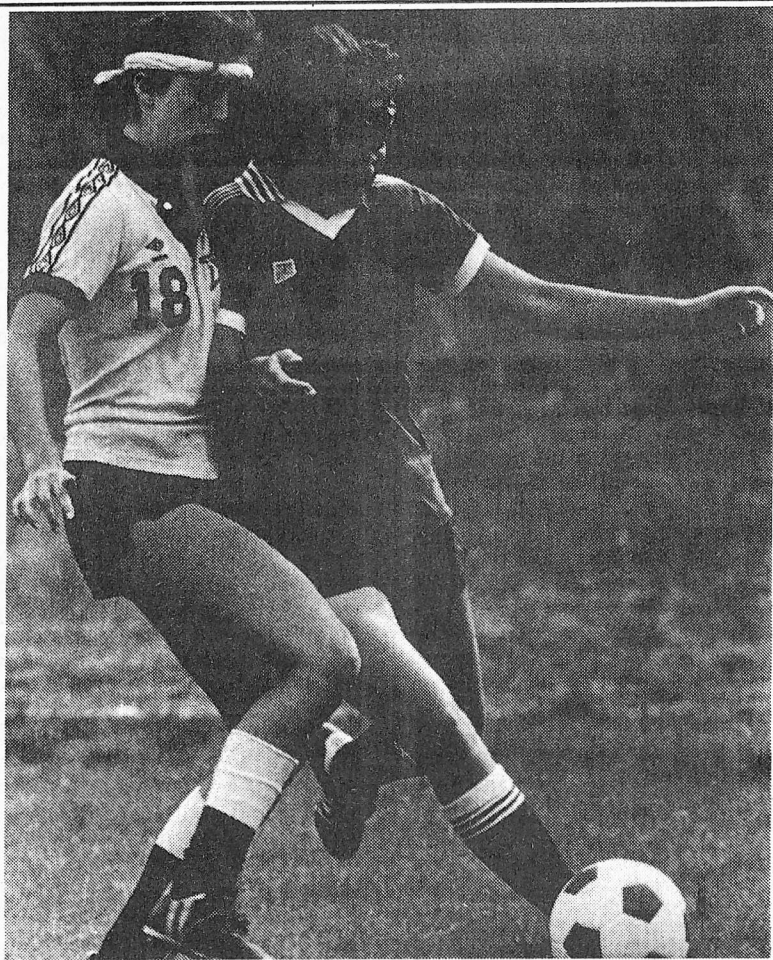


photo by Jeff Wright  
Freshman "Big Sal" Johnson dribbles past her Vanderbilt opponent during last Saturday's women's soccer victory.

# Tyros flood tourney

by Bert Barnes

This Saturday afternoon, about 200 athletes from 11 different schools will converge on Fargason Field for the annual Southwestern Invitational Track Meet. Among the participating institutions are Belmont College from Nashville, Arkansas College, Fisk University, LeMoyné-Owen College and University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

According to Coach Mike Clary, this will be the best and largest field since the meet was reinstated as an annual event in 1981. Coach Clary expects Southwestern, Fisk and Memphis Runners Track Club to be contenders for the team title.

Field events will begin at noon, with running events slated to start at 1:30. There will be one running event held at noon, however. It will

be the 10,000m run and it features senior Lynx Steve Wills who will be aiming to break the school record of 33 min. 25 seconds, set last year by Joel Lyons. Wills is confident the record will fall: "I guarantee it," he says.

Another record which is endangered is the school 1,600m relay mark, set as 3:20 in 1973. The team attempting to break this one consists of Jef Foropoulos, Blake Taylor, Donald Duggan and Robert Anderson.

# Wills aims for record

by Bert Barnes

This weekend the Southwestern Athletic Department will be holding a racquetball tournament, with champions to be crowned in three divisions: men's open, men's beginner and women's beginner. Play begins this afternoon and will culminate in the championships being played at 1:00, 2:00 and 3:00 p.m. Sunday.

Doc Browning, the tournament director, and self-proclaimed favorite to take the men's open crown, says that this is the first time a tournament has been held at SAM which was conducted in an actual tournament format. Matches will be relatively short, consisting of the best two out of three 15 point games.

About 40 players in all signed up

for the extravaganza, with the men's beginner being the most popular bracket with 21 participants.

# Drinking age—

Continued from Page 2)

Students "are adults and should be given the same rights and privileges just like other adults," says Bill Stanhope, head of the University of Oklahoma's lobbying task force.

Oklahoma legislators are debating several bills to raise the drinking age there. Stanhope's task force hopes to persuade them the better answer to the terrible highway death rate is more stringent enforcement of existing laws against drunk driving.

Raising the drinking age "is not a solution to the problem," echoes Patrick Duffy, Arizona's student body president.

"The real cause of the problem," he asserts, "is people's attitude towards drinking."

Tennessee student body Presi-

dent Gary Harmon takes a more pragmatic approach. "We're not a party school" so a higher drinking age won't stop that many people from abusing alcohol.

"We feel the emphasis should be placed on education," says Arizona's Duffy.

Tennessee's Harmon explains, "I'm not talking about B-grade horror films, but a program that intelligently addresses the problem (of alcohol abuse)."

These arguments have not dissuaded some legislators from supporting higher drinking ages so far, however.

"I would raise it to 80 if I could," says Charles Drew, the state representative of the area encompassing the University of Tennessee. "Young people should have some kind of direction."

# Highlights

(Continued from Page 1)

## Thursday

2:00 p.m. Women's tennis gets down and gets violent over the arrival of the Buckettes, from that nasty little school down the road.

## Friday

Today is reading day, which means that all that stuff you've been putting off all term long is catching up with you and you'd better do it now, if you're going to.

Before you jump for joy, remember that today is also room lottery day, and if you plan on living anywhere besides the trash closet on second floor Townsend, you need to make arrangements to have someone draw a number for you before you go home. . . .

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