

**Wednesday**

October 12, 1983  
Volume 80, Number 34  
Duke University  
Durham, North Carolina

# THE CHRONICLE

## Newsfile

**Talks to halt?:** Arms talks may soon be halted by Moscow, according to Reagan administration officials. They said that Soviet negotiators in Geneva had threatened privately to cut short the talks on limiting missiles in Europe if the NATO nations proceeded with a deployment of the first of 572 new American missiles in mid-December. See page 2.

**Servicemen get reprieve:** Military death-sentence procedures were struck down by the nation's highest military court, but it said the president could remedy a legal defect without new legislation. The Court of Military Appeals held that procedures for sentencing service members to death for murder and rape violated constitutional standards set by the Supreme Court. The decision granted what could be only a temporary reprieve for seven servicemen on death row in Fort Leavenworth, Kan. See page 2.

**AFL-CIO goes high-tech:** The AFL-CIO seeks to improve its ability to mobilize organized labor by means of television, computers and other advanced technology. Some labor officials say the changes in how the leaders communicate with the 13 million members of the organization and how the members respond could have a major effect on the organization's structure and on next year's primaries and elections. See page 4.

**Shekel devalued:** The Israeli shekel was devalued 23 percent by the new government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, which also increased the prices of subsidized basic foods by 40 percent and more and moved to insulate investors in bank stocks from major losses. The steps, taken in the face of panicky selling of Israeli currency, thrust the government into new political and labor trouble.

**Diplomats skeptical:** Doubt on North Korean culpability for a bomb explosion in Burma that killed 19 people, including four South Korean Cabinet ministers, was expressed by some Asian and European diplomats in Seoul. They said reports from Rangoon suggested that the bombing might have been carried out by Burmese insurgents.

**Pesticides face review:** Data about new pesticides submitted for government approval will be the focus of a Supreme Court review. The court agreed to decide the constitutionality of a new federal law that gives the public access to health and safety information about the pesticides. The justices will balance the congressional policy in favor of public disclosure against the right of manufacturers to withhold key information from competitors.

## Weather

**More drizzle:** A 40 percent chance of rain today and Thursday. Temperatures will remain in the 60s to 60s and tonight, rising to the low 80s Thursday.

## Inside

**Is it live?:** No, it's the latest from the Duke University Studios - Spectrum recording tape. See page 3.

**DGLA changing charter:** Reacting to instruction from ASUD, the Duke Gay and Lesbian Alliance plans to alter its constitution. See page 3.

**Birds clipped:** Philadelphia's Wheeze Kids take Game One of the World Series, 2-1. See page 5.



UPI PHOTO

## Tanaka convicted

Former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was found guilty today in Tokyo of having accepted more than \$2 million in bribes to arrange the purchase of Lockheed aircraft by Japan's largest domestic airline. Tanaka was sentenced to four years in prison and fined \$2.1 million. He is free on bail pending an appeal.

# Eight advance in primaries

From wire reports

The primaries for the this fall's Durham City Council election were held Tuesday with eight candidates advancing in the Ward 2 and at-large seats.

Richard Boyd received the most votes in the four-man primary for the Ward 2 seat. He received 6,105 ballots to top incumbent Carroll Pledger, who qualified for the Nov. election with 2,531 votes. Eliminated were Jack Horner with 2,027 votes and 1983 Duke graduate David Riordan with 962.

Carolyn Johnson topped the seven candidates for the three at-large seats with 7,379 votes. Following her were Johnny Williams with 6,464; John Monroe with 5,771; Madison Yarbrough with 4,640; Harwood Smith with 4,289; and Robert Davenport with 4,159. Brenda Burnette, who received 1,054 votes, was the only at-large candidate eliminated in the primary.

The elections for mayor and the Wards 4 and 6 seats will be held Nov. 8. There were not enough candidates in these races to require primaries.

In Raleigh's mayoral race, Avery Upchurch received 10,782 votes to Tony Jordan's 6,592, but Jordan called for a runoff after Upchurch failed to receive more than 50 per-

cent of the vote.

Two other candidates trailed far behind Upchurch and Jordan. J.C. Knowles received 3,927 votes and Thomas Dobbs 565.

The runoff between Upchurch and Jordan will be held Nov. 8. Raleigh Mayor Smedes York is not running for re-election.

Greensboro incumbent Mayor John W. Forbis and James C. Johnson survived a municipal primary election Tuesday and will face each other for the city's top post on Nov. 8. Forbis received 6,991 votes and Johnson 3,138. A third candidate - Thomas L. Allred - polled 416 votes and was eliminated.

In Wilmington, Luther Jordan forced William Schwartz into a runoff for mayor in Tuesday's election.

Schwartz received 3,465 votes to Jordan's 3,307, but neither man was able to gain a majority of votes because a third candidate, W.M. "Bill" Reeves, who received 1,039 votes.

Wilmington incumbent Mayor Ben Hallterman is not running for re-election.

A total of 7,898 Wilmington residents voted in the election, 39 percent of the total number of registered voters.

# Stock prices fall 19.51 points

N.Y. Times News Service

**NEW YORK** - Stock prices, reflecting a precipitous rise in interest rates in the credit markets, plummeted Tuesday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the session down 19.51 points, to 1,265.14. In the previous five sessions, the widely followed indicator climbed more than 53 points primarily due to expectations of strong corporate earnings as the economic upturn continues.

The drop in the Dow Tuesday was its largest one-day decline since Aug. 8 when it fell 20.23 points. Reflecting the down trend Tuesday, issues that fell on the New York Stock Exchange outscored gainers by more than 2 to 1. Michael Metz, vice president of Oppenheimer & Co., at-

tributed the upsurge in interest rates to the statement late Monday by Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, who said that the Fed's first priority was "controlling inflation and not in lowering interest rates."

The market's turnaround Tuesday was not expected by many observers who were confident that the recent rally would continue, particularly since all three of the market's major indicators closed at new highs on Monday.

On Monday, the Dow average finished at 1,284.65. Gary Ciminero, chief economist of Fleet National Bank of Providence, R.I., said the contributing factors for the market's weakness were profit-taking and the possibility that the increased tensions between Iran and Iraq "could lead to disruption of oil supplies to the industrialized countries."



# World & National

Page 2 October 12, 1983

## THE CHRONICLE

Wednesday, October 12, 1983

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## Soviets may suspend talks

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN  
N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials said Tuesday that they were preparing for the possibility that the Soviet Union might soon suspend negotiations with the United States on limiting missiles in Europe.

They said that the Soviet side at the Geneva talks had privately threatened to cut short the negotiations if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization went ahead with the planned deployment of the first of 572 new American missiles in mid-December.

There is uncertainty, however, the officials said, whether the Soviet Union would stage "a walkout" from the talks, and if so, when this would happen. Some officials said Tuesday that they thought the Soviets might suspend the talks in the next week or so, but others said they expected a less dramatic Soviet move. So far, the Russians have not officially made known their intentions, but this might come as early as Wednesday, one senior official said Tuesday.

In addition to suspending the talks on medium range-missiles, known officially as "Intermediate Nuclear Force" or "INF" negotiations, the Soviet Union has also suggested privately that it might halt the concurrent negotiations on strategic arms reduction talks, known by the acronym, Start, officials said.

The White House, in apparent anticipation of a possible Soviet move, said Tuesday:

"While threats to disrupt the Geneva talks have consistently been part of Soviet propaganda tactics, designed to undercut support for planned U.S. INF deployments in Europe, the Soviets have not asked for a recess either in Start or INF talks."

"We are preparing for any contingency," one State Department official said. "We are not flagging in our interest in getting an agreement. And if the Russians quit the talks, the blame has to be pinned right on them."

## Penalty process struck down

By STUART TAYLOR  
N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The nation's highest military court Tuesday struck down the procedures used for sentencing members of the armed forces to death, but said the president could remedy the constitutional defect without new legislation.

The highly unusual decision by the Court of Military Appeals granted what could prove to be only a temporary reprieve to Pfc. Wyatt L. Matthews of the Army, who brought the appeal, and six other servicemen on death row at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The three-judge court held the military's procedures for sentencing service members to death for murder and rape, used since Congress enacted the capital punishment provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice in 1950, violated constitutional standards mandated by the Supreme Court.

Thus it reversed the death sentence Matthews had received in a 1979 court-martial at Nuremberg, West Germany for the rape and premeditated murder by stabbing of a librarian who was the wife of a warrant officer at an Army base in Grafenwohr, West Germany.

But at the same time, the court upheld Matthews's conviction, and said he could be resented to death on the murder charge if either Congress, by passing a new law, or the president, "in the exercise of his responsibilities as commander in chief," prescribed new, constitutionally sound procedures within 90 days.

President Reagan has long been an advocate of the death penalty for murder. A senior Defense Department official said Tuesday that the course of action suggested by the court would be seriously considered. Spokesmen for the White House and the Pentagon declined comment pending further study.

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# Campus

Page 3

October 12, 1983

## Today

Departments of Romance Languages, Comparative Literature, and Women's Studies speaker, Monique Wittig, French fiction writer, 204 Perkins Library, 4 p.m.

Duke University Union presents "Andrew Hart Adler, Selections from Three Years' Work," opening reception, Hanks Lobby, Bryan Center, 5 p.m.

Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs speaker, Walter Dellinger, Duke law professor, 015 Old Chemistry, 7 p.m.

Volleyball, Duke vs. UNC-CH, Cameron Indoor Stadium, 7:30 p.m.

Society for Culture, Illness, & Healing, Department of Anthropology speaker, Dr. Arthur Kleinman, Harvard professor of anthropology, Page Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Office of Residential Life and PISCES seminar, "Talks for Coed Audiences," Trent III commons room, 10 p.m.

## Thursday

Freewater film, "Passport to Pimlico," Bryan Center Film Theater, 7 p.m.

Freewater film, "Whiskey Galore (Tight Little Island)," Bryan Center Film Theater, 9 p.m.


## Staff meeting

Attention Chronicle staff: Since fall break begins Friday, we'll hold a quick staff meeting at 3 p.m. **Thursday** in the used furniture showroom (Third floor, Flowers building). All editors and assistant editors must attend.

## Recycle this Chronicle

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## Is it live?

### Duke challenges Memorex with Spectrum tapes

By GRISSIM WALKER

Duke University Recording Studios, a division of Duke Technical Services, entered the recording tape market last March, challenging the dominance of a few large companies.

At University stores, Duke's new product - "Spectrum Gamma C-95" - outsells the likes of Sony, TDK and Maxell "by about two to one," said Tom Craig, Duke University Stores' assistant manager for marketing. The tapes cost approximately 4 cents more than their competitors.

The tape's greatest advantage is its extended playing time. Albums that do not fit on a standard 90-minute cassette - which holds only 45 minutes on each side - might fit on a Spectrum 95-minute cassette.

The tape itself is manufactured by BASF and is identical to BASF Pro II tapes, said Frank Konhaus, director of Duke's recording studios.

Duke is not involved in actual production; the cassette shells are bought and later assembled by an outside manufacturer. Duke's studio oversees the process to ensure that certain specifications are met. It then markets the product.

The shell on Spectrum tapes is superior to that on BASF Pro II, Konhaus said. Technical changes made since the introduction of Spectrum cassettes - the only combination of these shells and tapes currently available - should help performance, he said.

Duke Stores sold "about 600 [Spectrum tapes] last month and are anticipating even more in the next month because people are becoming more familiar with them," Craig said.

Craig said 50-cents-off coupons on Spectrum purchases account for the unexpectedly high sales. The coupons were part of an advertising campaign that started at the beginning of this semester.

Another advertisement is due in the coming week, Craig said. "We got a good result from [earlier coupons]."

Konhaus said, "our intention is not to make boxcar-loads of money. It's a service to the University community."

Initially, the studio considered a possible move to distribution outside the University, Konhaus said. But, he added, legal complications will prevent this, and University Stores probably will be the sole distributor for the foreseeable future.

## DGLA to change constitution

By JOE MCHUGH

The Duke Gay and Lesbian Alliance plans to alter its constitution to stress informational rather than purely social functions in order to gain restoration of its charter from ASDU.

The DGLA's purpose will be redefined to include "socializing for purposes of education and information exchange," instead of "promoting a social setting for gays and lesbians," according to DGLA President Robert Bright.

"It's mostly a technicality," Bright said of the change, which will be submitted after fall break.

The group lost its charter Oct. 6 when ASDU President Bill Bruton vetoed previous legislative action that had permitted a new charter. Student groups must annually apply for a charter, which allows them to use campus facilities and the Duke name and to apply for ASDU funding.

At the legislature's Oct. 10 meeting, Bruton said he vetoed the charter on grounds that ASDU bylaws forbid support for groups that violate state law. He left open the option of an ASDU legislative override or a change in the DGLA constitution.

ASDU lawyer Stewart Sessoms advised Bruton against chartering the DGLA since North Carolina law prohibits encouragement of homosexual activity. Bruton then told Bright that the group's constitution, which refers in part

to social functions for homosexuals, could be changed to reflect an informational role rather than a promotional one, opening the door for reconsideration.

Bright said the DGLA budget and charter request was filed in July, but Bruton informed him of possible legal problems only on Oct. 7.

He said he was upset over this delay and past "hassles" over DGLA budgets, but added that the new charter will probably protect the group from future harassment. He also said the charter will probably be approved after the constitution is amended.

Once the changes are made, "I do not foresee any problem getting a new charter - as long as ASDU bylaws are adhered to," said Jim Fallon, chairman of the Student Organizations Commission, ASDU's budgetary committee.

Although the ASDU bylaw has been in effect since the spring of 1981, past ASDU administrations approved the DGLA's charter.

Shep Moyle, the 1981-82 ASDU president, said he was not familiar with the state laws when his administration approved the charter and characterized Bruton's veto as "an exercise in bureaucracy."

Porter Durham, Moyle's predecessor, said he knew the bylaw existed, but his decision to charter the group "hinged on the fact that it was informational, not promotional."

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# AFL-CIO using technology to mobilize labor

By DAVID BURNHAM  
N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The AFL-CIO is moving to use television, computers and other advanced technology in an effort to improve its ability to mobilize organized labor. Labor officials say the changes in how the leaders communicate with the 13 million members of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and how the members respond could have a major effect on the organization's structure, the Democratic Party's primaries and the course of the 1984 general elections. More fundamentally, officials hope experimental television programs they are distributing will lead to a gradual change in how U.S. workers think about themselves and their work. However, it will be some years before it is known whether some of the larger objectives are achieved.

The changes in the internal and external communication channels of the AFL-CIO are starting just as the organization, for the first time since it was founded in 1955, endorsed a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, former Vice President Walter Mondale, before the primaries.

The changes, if they prove successful, would enhance the political edge Mondale gained from the endorsement.

The major new efforts and proposals are in these areas:

- Establishing a labor-oriented cable television network.
- Using satellite technology to improve the ability of union leaders to confer by television.

- Producing programs for broadcast television designed to improve the image of organized labor.
- Utilizing the federation's new ability to conduct scientific polls.
- Merging previously separate lists of union members' addresses and using computers to tailor mass mailings to individuals.

On Monday, a special non-profit unit of the federation called the Labor Institute of Public Affairs began providing nine hours a week of news, entertainment and information programs to cable television systems in Seattle, Pittsburgh and Atlanta. The effort is designed to determine whether the AFL-CIO can develop a network aimed directly at union families.

This summer, the same unit produced a series of eight half-hour programs for discussion of such issues as equal pay for women, occupational health hazards and ways to help the elderly purchase medical supplies.

These programs, called "America Works," were designed in part to show local union people as concerned citizens. Appearing on 36 broadcast stations across the country, the programs were aimed at a general audience and included brief advertisements promoting the social value of organized labor.

In the past two years, the Committee on Political Education, the political arm of the federation, has gradually

added staff and equipment to conduct its own national opinion polls. The committee's director, John Perkins, said the new polling ability would improve the federation's political tactics by allowing it to detect changes in public opinion more quickly than when it relied on outside pollsters.

Within the next few weeks, the leaders of the AFL-CIO will decide whether it should set up dish-like receivers for signals from a proposed "Solidarity Satellite Network" that would link 10 to 12 cities having large numbers of union members. The ground stations would cost something less than \$400,000 altogether and would enable the union to hold conferences by television at a lower cost.

In modernizing its communication ability, the AFL-CIO took a different approach from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. So far, for example, the federation has concentrated on producing programs and spent relatively little on equipment.

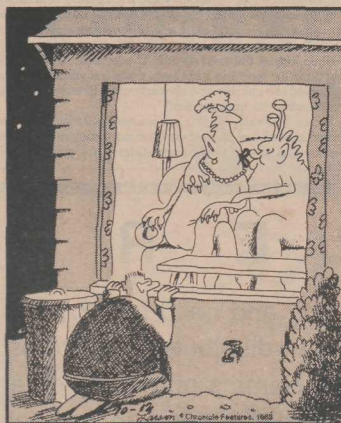
The chamber, on the other hand, spent \$3.5 million building and equipping a modern television studio. The chamber declined to disclose the annual cost of producing its daily hourlong news program, "Biznet News Today," and a telephone call-in program, "Ask Washington."

Local business associations and corporations are operating 20 antennas to receive the programs, which are then fed into local cable systems, and an additional 15 ground stations are under construction.

## Peanuts/Charles Schulz



## The Far Side/Gary Larson



Clayton frequently watched the monsters, until the night he knocked over the garbage can and was subsequently eaten.

## Shoe/Jeff MacNelly



## Bloom County/Berke Breathed



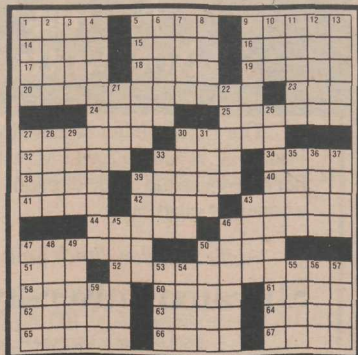
## THE Daily Crossword by Madeline Miller

ACROSS	30 Sheriff's group	52 See 46D	22 Artist's stand
1 Arab A	32 Make into	58 Opponent	26 — man (burglar)
5 Ungual	33 Mud	60 Swan genus	27 "— we forget"
9 Freshet	34 public	61 City on the Okla.	28 Arrow
14 pro—	35 Ready money	62 Fragrant resin	29 poison
15 Field measure	38 Vend	63 Sharp	29 Telephone
16 Big cat	39 Corrupt	64 Paper	30 Yearned
17 Beige	40 Wine flask	65 quantity	31 Algerian port
18 Ostrich	41 Membrane	66 Heed	32 Ancient Persian
19 Regretting	42 Blissful abode	67 Edible tubers	35 To shelter
20 Intensive questioning	43 Scoff	DOWN	36 Barracuda
23 Old card game	44 Scintilla	1 Second actively	37 Towel word
24 Row	45 Military students	2 — Lomond	39 Italian composer
25 State	47 Elapsed	3 Religious initials	40 Actor Van —
27 Rock plant	50 High mountains	4 Like some mail	41 Minute openings
	51 Single	5 More	48 Infirm
		6 Earthy pigment	49 Cut
		7 Salem's state: abbr.	50 Expiate
		8 Dread	53 Newspaper section, for short
		9 Emphasize	54 Thick slice
		10 More, in music	55 Vicinity
		11 Sorry	56 Sports group
		12 Domingo, for one	57 Stately trees
		13 Rye disease	59 "What a good boy —"
		21 Food regimen	

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

CLADISER TIRIM TMAIN  
DITIEL REND BODE  
MEETWELLINSTITLODITS  
EATIS NEST CINEPT  
FEAR PRIDE  
CLARET SORTISODIT  
LOVELETTERS MIND  
ANCIE FAM KETIS  
STR CHRISTITANTIA  
POTSHARD HORSEY  
TAMIS  
ANEAR BISE ESTIE  
COCKT ALLSOFORTWO  
INRE SLOOT GRATIN  
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10/12/83



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# TOBACCO ROAD

WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHRONICLE



BUD AMERSON



## UNDERSTANDING LATIN AMERICA

A troubling era for Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador,  
Guatemala and their northern neighbors



## EDITOR'S NOTE

The current dilemmas surrounding Latin America and its component communities, particularly Central America, affect us all, whether we admit it or not. American interests in the region are considerable in number and diverse in character, ranging from natural resource dependencies to capital investments to strategic military needs. The "crisis" in Latin America is not the concern of one group but of many; the White House, Congress, the media, the church, Wall Street and organized labor — all have had their say on the matter. The matter is a growing political preoccupation.

In an attempt to further delineate and clarify some of the more striking issues in this complex debate, Tobacco Road this week

focuses on the plights of four Latin American communities: Chile in South America and the Central American nations of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala. Each is unique though all share in an unsavory public image for political turmoil, economic instability and brutal government repression.

Joining the profiles is a response by the Honorable Angier Biddle Duke, a prominent American diplomat and member of the University's founding family, to the question of how the United States should insure its various interests in the region.

While this issue's survey of the Latin American issues is by no means comprehensive, we feel it provides, at minimum, a considerable point of discussion to an issue that concerns all of us to a considerable degree.

Six of the articles contained within were written or arranged by members of the Central America Solidarity Committee, a campus organization dedicated to promoting understanding of the economic, social and political situation currently at hand in the region. For those who wish to further their knowledge of the issue, CASC is sponsoring a series of "teach-ins" this semester to be held on Fridays at 3:30 in the Breedlove Room of Perkins Library. The following speakers and topics are scheduled:

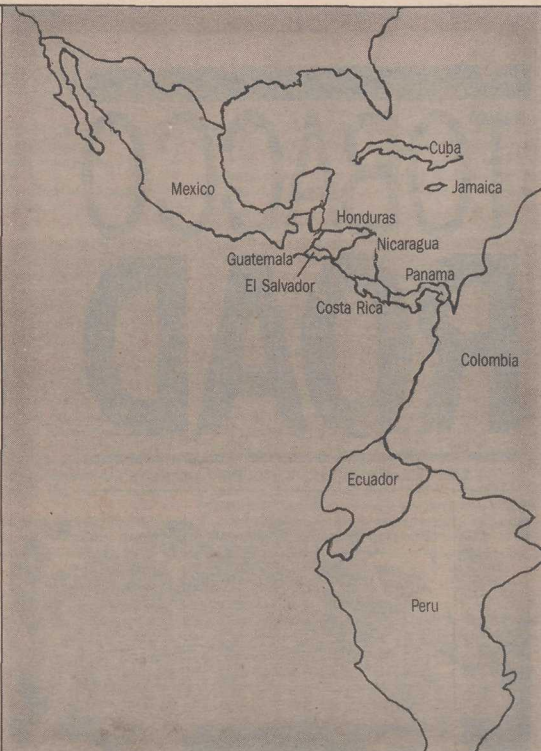
Oct. 7, Laurie Fox, member, Committee for Medical Aid to Central America: "Health rights in Central America."

Oct. 21, Jose Vega, Costa Rican sociologist: "Costa Rica in the Central American crisis."

Oct. 28, Robert Williams, economist: "The U.S. hamburger business and civil war in Central America." (Zener Auditorium)

Nov. 4, Alberto Arene, FDR-FMLN representative: "The opposition in the Salvadoran conflict."

Nov. 18, Charles Bergquist, professor of history: Topic to be announced.



## TOBACCO ROAD

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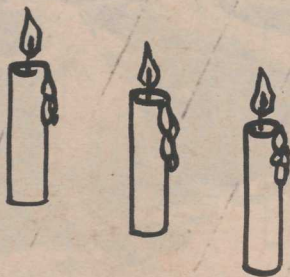
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# DUKE TALKS DIPLOMACY

## A veteran diplomat on the problems of Latin America and the dilemmas of implementing U.S. foreign policy

By THE HONORABLE ANGIER BIDDLE DUKE

The question of American involvement in the affairs of Latin America — specifically, the best means of helping to steer Latin American governments in the direction of internal reform — strikes at the very root of the problems in conceptualizing and implementing foreign policy.

We have come to the point in our national development where foreign policy is both an arm and an expression of domestic policy. This has both its positive and negative aspects: positive in the sense that foreign policy is today more reflective of our popularly elected government, and thus more rooted in the popular will; negative in the sense that modern policy-making is subject to the changes which inexorably come to pass when administrations change. Thus, when I served in El Salvador 30 years ago, I was convinced of the effectiveness of President Truman's Point Four Program for economic development.

One of the things we were doing then was to finance new savings and loan institutions which provided credit for small businessmen and farmers, providing an alternative credit structure to the established Banco Nacional. This earned us the hostility of the oligarchy on the one hand, because we were producing change in an established banking order that benefited an emerging middle class; and, of course, the extreme left wing, on the



The Hon. Angier Biddle Duke

other, since it resented social change brought about in such a way.

When Truman was succeeded by Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had no interest whatsoever in this program, and it was quietly shelved. It was not until John F. Kennedy entered the international arena in 1961 with his "Alliance for Progress" that hope for a similar type of program was revived. Upon his death and Lyndon Johnson's subsequent absorption in Vietnam, U.S. efforts in this field subsided again, and were put to a terminal end under Nixon. This illustrates the difficulties of maintaining continuous policy abroad when that policy is perforce subject to domestic partisan politics.

The very nature of our constitutional democracy does not make for consistency in the conduct of international relations. Suffice it to say that many of the problems in Latin America can be laid to the changes of course and policy dictated by the nature of our system. We are a crisis-oriented government in which decisions are made based upon the priority of danger. Long-range planning and long-range policy implementation have become virtually impossible.

Specifically, with regard to Central American policy, the Reagan administration, upon moving into the White House, was at such pains and in such haste to make immediately apparent a change in course that it made the blunder of projecting Central America into the heart of the East-West struggle witness the escalation of the Central American crisis to the level of top priority among our international concerns. Instead of quiet diplomacy — multilateral negotiation among neighbors with common concerns — the situation was exacerbated by radical new policies.

I do think that Secretary of State George Schultz has been partially successful in putting the matter into better perspective. The Democrats, instead of coming forth with a positive program that reflects our broader national interests and those of our neighbors, find themselves in the position of simply countering whatever the president does. I do not think that there is much disagree-

ment regarding the exploitation by the Soviets and their surrogates in Cuba and Nicaragua of the injustices and unrest in Central America. I believe there exists also a general consensus that the security of the hemisphere is menaced by the internal weakness that invites penetration and infiltration from Havana, Managua and Moscow. Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig started off by sacrificing regional interests and globalizing the problem, which, of course, is in the best interests of the superpowers. He did not attempt to diffuse bilateral relations with individual states in the area within a more comprehensive multilateral frame-work, though that would be a more acceptable approach to dealing with the actual problems of the area.

Let me now return to the thrust of the question. Remember, it is quite evident that at the present time many countries in Latin America face political, economic and even violent unrest within their respective borders. They have done so for a very long time, indeed since "liberation" from their metropolitan homelands in Spain and Portugal. They have not been eminently successful in establishing systems of government which would provide wide access into the political and economic management of their countries. The role models of their motherlands, particularly in the 19th century, were not especially inspiring. Therefore, they turned north and patterned their political lives after the Anglo-Saxon presidential system in the United States rather than the European parliamentary types, which might have been more suitable.

Be that as it may, their new systems did not function well and fell prey to the need of for an imposition of order along Marxist-Leninist lines or their military-dictatorial counterpart. Politicians and academics worldwide might suggest that in order to press such regimes to initiate future reforms, the U.S. should shut off military and economic aid until the governments meet the demands of their people. This has been done with respect to Cuba, and I don't think the course has proven itself particularly effective.

Our success as a nation is based upon a literate people making free choices as to the nature and direction of our society. I don't believe we should impose our values upon others, but that we should instead hold them up to be emulated should that be desirable. I do believe in free expression, pluralistic societies and economic development in which there is popular participation. The very people who blame us for interfering in their internal affairs are the first to say that we should use our power and influence to shut off military and economic aid to the kinds of governments of which they disapprove.

We also believe in the twin values of human and civil rights and have fought a long and terrible civil war to assure the one and have come through an agonizing period

of self-appraisal and revitalization to ensure the other. We know the value of these rights for ourselves, and have a deep feeling that they should not be deprived to others. While we cannot demand enforcement by our friends or adversaries, we can be firm in maintaining the worth and value of those principles at all times.

I believe we should maintain relations with all types of governments no matter what their human rights record is. For example, I believe in exchanging diplomatic recognition with Cuba and working with its government to ameliorate that nation's human rights offenses and in order to regulate the relations between us in an orderly, objective fashion.

I would not object to disaster aid to Cuba or Guatemala, for example, and under certain circumstances it would seem to me that in the interests of all concerned, economic assistance would benefit the people of Grenada and El Salvador. Argentina is a relatively rich country and so is Chile; I do not believe they would require or, indeed, look to us for such aid.

Diplomatic recognition does not mean — and should not mean — "friendship." It is merely a means of communication. Hence, I do believe in dealing with governments of

See page 4



“I believe in exchanging diplomatic recognition with Cuba and working with its government to ameliorate human rights offenses.”



“Haig started off by sacrificing regional interests and globalizing the problem, which is in the best interests of the superpowers.”



## DUKE

From page 3

whatever kind and that would include the Pinochet regime in Chile and the Sandinista junta in Nicaragua. Working with governments can, of course, mean cutting off or stepping up military and economic aid, and those tools should be used as part of our overall aim to promote human rights, democratic institutions and economic development. Once we have established consistency, integrity and a thoroughly comprehensive foreign policy along such lines, then working with governments of all kinds — including repressive regimes — should be understandable.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of our correct and satisfactory diplomatic relationship with the Soviet Union, and I do not see why it cannot be duplicated with all the other countries on earth.

It is my conviction that Latin American unrest is rooted in domestic problems, including the overly slow process of democratic reform. In El Salvador, the process of reform has been accelerated by the pressures from the extreme left, though I have confidence in the people of El Salvador and that, somehow, out of this present crisis will come a better society. When I was there last

year, I talked to campesino leaders who, though very careful in their dialogue, made one thing apparent: they wish to continue to express their views within the electoral process. Many of them discussed the need for better administration of land reform measures, for sensible population policies, popular participation in economic aid, and, I might emphasize, support for military assistance.

I do not believe that the U.S. can be the sole arbiter of the development of Latin America whether by "carrot" or by "big stick." I believe we must remain convinced of the ultimate worth of our own principles and patiently endeavor to have the world respect them and, perhaps, emulate them. This of course entails the measured sharing of our wealth and our technological expertise with those who wish to better themselves democratically. Military aid is a more sensitive matter, and I do not believe that its extension should be equated with such glib words as "victory." If societies are interested in fighting for their survival and betterment, then I see no reason why we should not give them encouragement and tools. I do not believe we can fight their battles for them though, and thus I think it would be absolutely counter-productive and most unwise to embrace a policy of sending our own troops. Instruction in the use of our equipment, on the other hand, I understand, as I understand the training of friendly troops from democratically oriented countries.

Democracy is, by nature, concerned with a patient and realistic improvement in society; it accepts imperfection as a human constant, even while struggling for human improvement. Through it, good citizens are required to restrain their anti-social impulses, while idealists get impatient with the slow tempo of progress. Some among the latter group, I am afraid, are so enthusiastic that they cease to be tolerant and equate democracy with left-wing absolutism and justice with total egalitarianism. Many of those who are trying to upset democracy in the world are made to appear as pursuing legitimate aims, while those who resist are labeled repressive reactionaries under a kind of selective indignation. We have become used to the false but widely accepted premise that everything that is bad in the Third World is the fault of the richer democracies.

A French author recently remarked that the expression "free world" is usually put in quotes as if we really did not believe any longer in its existence and survival. Democracies have a built-in weakness in that their very philosophy guarantees freedom to their enemies to work for their downfall. Clear, objective thinking is essential to distinguish progressive movement from tragically regressive results. We do not expect good behavior from our adversaries, but we are highly sensitive to any lack of purity on our own side.

*Editor's note — Angier Biddle Duke, the great-grandson of Washington Duke, for whom the University is named, has led an active career in American public affairs. A veteran diplomat, he entered the U.S. Foreign Services in 1949 as a Consul in Buenos Aires, Argentina; and in 1951 was transferred to the Embassy in Madrid, Spain. He subsequently served as Ambassador to El Salvador (1952-53), Spain (1965-68), Denmark (1968-69), Morocco (1978-81) and also twice as Chief of Protocol of the White House and Department of State under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.*

*Now active in the field of foundation management, Duke is chairman of the United States-Japan Foundation, a philanthropic organization dedicated to the improvement of relations between the two nations. He is also chairman of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation (an interfaith organization), president of the Moroccan-American Foundation (of which former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is chairman), chairman of the Spanish Institute and co-chairman of the Columbus Quincentennial Foundation of New York.*

*For distinguished service in the field of American foreign policy, Duke received the Hans J. Morgenthau Memorial Award in 1981 and has been decorated by the governments of Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Spain and Sweden.*

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## PRE-MEDS

Don't miss this opportunity to meet Dr. Arthur Kleinman, medical anthropologist. All pre-medical students are invited to a reception for Dr. Kleinman in the Anthropology Department Lounge on Thursday, October 13, at 3:00.

Dr. Kleinman will be lecturing  
in Page Auditorium  
at 8:00  
on Wednesday, October 12



# COSTA RICA

## International lending policies force a nation to the brink

By ALLAN HRUSKA

"Costa Rica, land of peace, liberty and democracy," soothes the National Radio Station announcer in San Jose every evening. Long dubbed the "Switzerland of Latin America" because of its physical beauty and political stability, Costa Rica is now struggling under a staggering economic crisis and growing social unrest. Today peace, liberty and democracy are threatened in Costa Rica.

The major antagonist to Costa Rica's proud way of life is not a popular uprising against years of government oppression, but, rather, the structure of international capitalism as represented by the International Monetary Fund, the most powerful supragovernment in the world.

From the end of its civil war in 1948 until the late 1970s, Costa Ricans enjoyed the fruits of a booming world economy. Their economic prosperity was the envy of Central America, and it permitted a democracy where the electorate went to the polls every four years to rotate the two leading parties in and out of office. Costa Rica had relatively equitable distribution of land and wealth and enjoyed social programs that provided free education and health care. By 1970, the nation had the highest per capita income, the highest literacy rate and the longest life expectancy in Central America.

But the late 1970s found Costa Rica ensnared in a severe economic crisis. The worldwide recessions of 1975 and 1979 depressed prices of Costa Rica's major exports — coffee, bananas and cattle — while the resulting inflation drove up the prices of imported goods, especially oil. Caught in this trade squeeze, Costa Rica's balance of payments soared out of control.

To meet the shortfall, the Costa Rican government and private industry began to borrow heavily from private foreign banks. By 1981 the Costa Rican foreign debt was \$4 billion, the highest per capita debt in the world. Foreign exchange was so rare that Costa Rica stopped payments on the interest of its loans. Private banks refused to extend further credit to the country, which desperately needed foreign exchange to prevent drastic import suspensions and to keep its economy from crashing. Pressure mounted

on the Costa Rican government to negotiate with the International Monetary Fund.

The IMF is an international lending agency financed by its member governments. Its *raison d'être* is to grease the circulation of international capital by establishing stable exchange rates and providing short-term loans to countries in payments crises.

The IMF's criteria for a desirable economic policy include: abolishing foreign exchange and import controls, devaluing the local currency, greater hospitality to foreign investments, and a domestic anti-inflation program that tightens bank credit, increases taxes, abolishes consumer subsidies, dismantles price controls and holds down wage rises.

The "stabilization programs," as they are called, often create a fundamental conflict between a government's responsibility to its citizens and its obedience to the demands of foreign creditors, as expressed in the IMF's policy. The IMF programs are politically unpopular because they hurt local business and depress the real income of the people, while they benefit exporters and foreign business.

Costa Rica provides a classic case study of the IMF's policies and their social costs. The IMF austerity program is destabilizing Costa Rica and threatening its peace, liberty and democracy.

Despite the huge foreign debt and pressure to negotiate with the IMF in the late 1970s, then-President Rodrigo Carazo refused to talk with the fund's representatives, calling the conditions for aid "inhuman."

Luis Alberto Monge won the presidency in February 1982, promising to negotiate with the IMF. When he took office in May 1982 he immediately began to obey the IMF demands. Within three months government subsidies on basic foods and utilities were removed. The price of eggs, milk, sugar, beans, meat, electricity, water, telephone, gasoline and public transportation increased 70 to 100 percent. The local currency, which had already been devalued 300 percent since September 1980, dropped another 400 percent, putting imported goods out of reach of virtually all consumers. Inflation in 1982 was 100 percent. Real wages of workers have

declined by over 50 percent since May 1982 and the government vows to hold down wage increases.

The economic conflict is moving the citizenry to action. Not known for their militancy, Costa Rican workers have been taking to the streets, demanding wage hikes and price freezes.

Ironically, it was one of the most privileged sectors of Costa Rican society, the medical doctors, who initiated the first round of the struggles. The doctors struck for a 2,000 colon (\$50) a month wage increase in May 1982. Virtually all doctors work for the public health service and their strike completely paralyzed healthcare in the country. After 42 days, the Monge administration gave in to the doctors' demands.

The banana workers, traditionally the most militant sector of labor, have also staged strikes for increased pay. Apparently feeling the pressure of his commitment to the IMF to hold down wage increases, President Monge sent in the Rural Guard to break a strike on the Atlantic coast last October. In the confrontation two workers were shot by the Guard.

Such violent oppression is a shock to the peaceful Costa Rican tradition. Proud not to have an army, Costa Rica has been fortifying its Civil and Rural Guard. The 10,000 man forces have recently received riot equipment and arms from South Korea, Taiwan and Israel. For the first time ever, 30 Costa Rican guardsmen attended the U.S. Army School of the Americas in Panama this past summer.

The attacks on labor are rhetorical as well as physical. President Monge has labeled several union demonstrations part of a "communist conspiracy, directed from Managua." Unions are denouncing Monge's tactic of attempting to dismiss the plight of the working class with anti-communist rhetoric. In November 1982 university employees published a full-page newspaper ad headlined "President Monge does not tell the truth" after he singled them out for their one-half day strike. The workers were demanding the 10 percent wage hike that the university had promised but then reneged on.

President Monge's anti-communist rhetoric is also directed north of Costa Rica's border, toward Nicaragua. During the insurrection against former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, the Costa Rican people and government supported the Sandinistas' struggles. In the last two years, the Costa Rican government has become virulent in its condemnation of the Sandinistas.

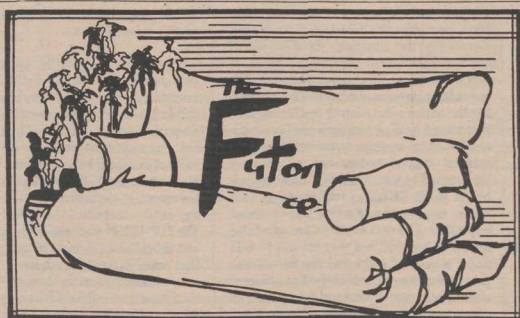
The anti-Sandinista stand goes beyond rhetoric. Costa Rica freely allows one of the counterrevolutionary groups, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) and its leader, Costa Rican Eden Pastora, to use Costa Rica as a launching pad for their attacks. Several Costa Rican peasants and community leaders have been killed along the border by the ARDE counterrevolutionaries.

The world financial crisis has placed many countries in the same boat with Costa Rica. In Argentina, the military government is facing public pressure to default on their IMF loans. To date, no country has defaulted on an IMF loan. The Fund renegotiates and reschedules loans, but never permits loan repudiation, fearing the wave of defaults such action would trigger. Today 46 countries are under the same stringent IMF programs that place the leaders of countries in the position of oppressing their own people.

William Colby, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, recognizes the destabilizing force of the IMF. Asked what he considered to be the greatest current threat to world peace, he said: "Right now it's the austerity programs imposed on the Latin countries to meet their IMF commitments. The question is whether they will be able to meet those commitments without generating social and political unrest. If these should get out of hand, we could have quite a problem." Suggested readings:

Payer, C. "The Debt Trap: The IMF and the Third World," (Monthly Review Press, New York, 1982). Rivera Urrutia, E. 1982. "El Fondo Monetario Internacional y Costa Rica 1978-1982," (Departamento Ecumenico de Investigaciones. San Jose, Costa Rica, 1982).

Allan J. Hruska, a graduate student of botany, worked in Costa Rica in 1982.



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# EL SALVADOR

## Is democracy taking root in a land of repression?

By DIANA PROPPER

On April 27, 1983 President Reagan addressed a joint session of Congress in order to summon support for an increased level of American economic and military aid to Central America. In his speech, the president forcefully outlined the major reasons why the United States had an obligation to assist those governments in Central America friendly to the U.S. Reagan emphasized that Marxist insurgents were threatening the established governments of El Salvador and Guatemala, while Nicaragua, already under the control of Marxism, was trying to export its revolution. Reagan warned that if communist-style regimes were set up in Central America, the region would quickly become integrated into the orbit of the "the most aggressive empire the modern world has seen," the Soviet Union. The U.S. had to contain the spread of communism in Central America not just because our national security was at stake but in order to prove our credibility to allies and foes alike. After all, what would the international community think of a American failure to keep communism out of its own "back yard"?

As I listened to the speech I tried to imagine myself an uninformed citizen on the issue of Central American affairs—as I believe most Americans, by necessity, are, given the fact that few can afford the time to undertake in-depth research on the subject. Placing myself in that position, President Reagan, with his praise for El Salvador's efforts to promote democracy, his recitation of the initiatives taken in this regard and his reminder of the repression in Nicaragua being instigated by Cuban and Soviet agents, convinced me of the legitimacy of his concerns and the administration's policies.

A more critical, informed viewer of the Reagan address, on the other hand, would have to question not only the president's approach to the region but his understanding of it as well. What struck me about his speech, in particular, was the way in which the president characterized the situation in El Salvador and how inconsistent his description was with the history of the country and its present-day struggles.

On April 27, and on numerous other occasions, the Reagan administration has succeeded in misguiding the U.S. Congress and the American public as to the realities of the crisis in El Salvador in order to gain support for its policies. What follows is a brief analysis of the administration's goals and strategies in El Salvador as well as a review of some of the major assumptions upon which the policy is based. It is crucial to evaluate the validity of these assumptions in order to understand for ourselves whether or not Reagan's proposals for peace are actually based on a clear and correct assessment of the situation in El Salvador.

President Reagan's goals for El Salvador are straightforward: restore peace to the war-torn country and end all armed insurrection against the Salvadoran government. In order to achieve these ends the White House says it must supply continued military aid to the army in El Salvador so that it may become a more effective fighting force against the rebels who control various regions of the country. Economic aid is also considered critical to the survival of the Salvadoran government and to the economic development of the country.

President Reagan also supports elections in El Salvador through which the president believes that democratic elements of the Left, knowing they cannot win power militarily, will be convinced to lay down their arms and participate in the democratic process.

Critics of the administration claim the president and his advisers seek a military solution in El Salvador, and that continued elections in the country only lend legitimacy to the Salvadoran government and buy it more time to cleanse the countryside of all insurgents while ignoring pressing economic problems. Because of widespread public uneasiness over an increased U.S. presence in the country, Reagan, by the end of 1982, was moderating his policy and publicly discussing the possibility of dialogue between the government of El Salvador and its opposition, the FDR-FMLN alliance which arose in 1980. (The FDR, the Democratic Revolutionary Front, is the political arm of the Left, while the FMLN, the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front, is the armed branch of the opposition.)

The Reagan administration will only consider negotiations concerning the *logistics of participation* by the FDR-FMLN in the upcoming elections. The FDR-FMLN has rejected this offer, calling instead for unconditional negotiations between the warring parties.

President Reagan believes the U.S. must try to resolve the crisis by working with the present government in El Salvador, and he bases his continued support of that group on the assumption that democracy is taking root in that country.

Is the present Salvadoran government really making progress in establishing a democracy in El Salvador, as Reagan claims? For if democracy is not taking hold, we must question whether increasing aid will indeed bring peace and justice to El Salvador under the present Salvadoran administration, or whether the U.S. government is spending millions of dollars in vain.

President Reagan has emphasized: 1) the Salvadoran government's implementation of land reform, 2) the government's growing control over its security forces and 3) the elections of March 1982 for the Constituent Assembly and Presidency, as the major examples of democracy taking root in El Salvador.

### Reform efforts to date

In 1980 the government instituted its major economic reform: expropriating the land controlled by a few landowners to the authority of the peasants. (In 1979 nearly 80 percent of the land was owned by 10 percent of the landowners.) While the program has benefited some peasants, the success stories are overshadowed by some major failures. Though the reform initiatives have provided for 221 of the planned 328 peasant cooperatives, the second phase of the program—which would turn over 60 percent of Salvador's wealthy coffee farms to peasant cooperatives—has been postponed indefinitely.

Tenant farmers who, under the land reform, were legally entitled to become owners of the land they tilled often faced severe repression by former landowners, various members of the armed forces and right-wing death squads organized to obstruct the transfer of land ownership titles. In January 1981 the Salvadoran director of the land reform program and two U.S. advisors were gunned down in San Salvador by members of a death squad.

Because of the violence and a lack of administrative funding, new landholding titles had been secured by only 408 peasants by the spring of 1983. It is estimated that 125,000 peasants were qualified to receive them.

### International outrage

The military in El Salvador has been the

target of international criticism and outrage because of its reputation as a human rights violator. According to Amnesty International, there have been an estimated 35,000 politically motivated killings in El Salvador since 1979; the vast majority of deaths are blamed on security forces. Although the rate of killing has slowed down, the Salvadoran government has not been able to bring its own armed forces under control. In the first three months of 1983 the Catholic Church of El Salvador reported that security forces had been responsible for 1,294 civilian non-combatant deaths, while the rebels were blamed for 26 such killings in the same months.

The turmoil is compounded by a paralyzed legal system. Since 1979 not one person has been convicted and sentenced for any of the thousands of murders. One widely publicized incident, the 1980 murder of four American churchwomen, allegedly by five former national guardsmen, has not been brought to trial, despite pressure from the State Department.

### Democracy and ballots

Finally, there is the issue of elections. It is important to understand that elections in and of themselves cannot be equated with democracy if they are not held in a democratic setting. When the elections took place in March 1982, El Salvador was in the middle of a civil war and was still under a state of siege imposed by the government at the beginning of 1980. At the time, freedoms of expression, assembly, movement and residence were all suspended. These restrictions made campaigning difficult for all candidates, particularly those of the Left, who daily faced the possibility of internment and death. In November 1981, the president of the FDR and five colleagues were assassinated. These and other killings forced the FDR's political activities underground.

The Christian Democratic Party, a center party which advocates moderate reform and is represented in the Constituent Assembly, also came under attack. Between mid-May and July of 1982 the State Department verified that 14 Christian Democrats had been killed. Since 1980 over 300 Christian Democrats have been assassinated. The security forces have either not been able to guarantee the safety of victims or, in some instances, have been directly linked to their deaths. Because of the situation, the FDR-FMLN boycotted the March 1982 elections.

What's more, the little progress the Salvadoran government has made in improving the nation's situation by instituting land reform and holding elections has been overshadowed by continued repression, a non-existent judicial system and an economy bankrupted by war. The future does not look bright in El Salvador; implementing land reform in the midst of a civil war is almost impossible. The next elections are scheduled for December 1983, but they too will be held under a state of siege and the Salvadoran government has not established an electoral commission, passed electoral laws or set up a program that will ensure all candidates' ability to campaign freely. It is also clear that the security forces and right-wing death squads are still operating freely in their "pacification" of civilian "subversives" suspected of having ties to the opposition or of being sympathetic to the Left.



Salvadoran soldier with mortar round

### Frustration

In an Oct. 4, 1983 article in *The New York Times*, the State Department condemned right-wing assassins; at the same time, some U.S. officials privately expressed frustration for the Salvadoran government's inability to control its own security forces. As discussion in the Constituent Assembly is about to focus on land reform, recent targets of right-wing kidnappings and death threats have been primarily labor leaders.

Three years of aid to El Salvador has not brought peace closer. Still, the Reagan administration contends that its present policies will end the fighting, this assertion being made despite an acknowledgment by U.S. officials that the abusive nature of the security forces will not change for another seven to 10 years. Meanwhile, the FDR-FMLN plans to boycott the upcoming elections and will continue fighting until unconditional negotiations begin. The FDR-FMLN emphasizes that elections will and should be an element of the dialogue, but that before El Salvador can have fair elections a democratic context for them must exist. The revolutionaries call for: 1) the dismissal of certain members of the security forces known to violently oppose reform, 2) a cease fire and 3) the end of the state of siege.

President Reagan asserts that unconditional negotiations would enable Marxist-Leninists to "shoot their way into power." However, to assume that the FDR-FMLN is Marxist-

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UPI PHOTO

Leninist or controlled by the Cubans and Soviets is to ignore history. The FDR-FMLN is composed of Social Democrats, Christian Democrats who have resigned from the government, labor unions, peasant organizations and religious and university groups. There are Marxist elements within the coalition but their influence is negligible. The president of the FDR-FMLN, Guillermo Ungo, is a Social Democrat who resigned from the government in 1980 in protest of the government's inability to control the armed forces and stop repression.

Thus the battle rages on, the Salvadoran government cannot guarantee the right to life for its citizens, and Reagan's policies offer little hope of ending the civil war; the military situation is best characterized as a stalemate. Perhaps everyone should consider an alternative plan to establish peace. In response to Reagan's April 27 speech, Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) said, "In El Salvador, the rebels have offered to negotiate unconditionally. Let us test their sincerity . . ."

**Sources and suggested further reading:**  
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 Tammie Sue Montgomery, "Revolution in El Salvador" (Westview Press: 1982).  
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 Diana Propper de Callejon is a Trinity senior and is currently writing a senior thesis on El Salvador.



BOB AMBROSE

ANDES literacy crusade aims to educate 100,000 Salvadorans

## Literacy can be a dangerous asset

By ROBERT AMBROSE

While their country suffers the agony of civil war, thousands of El Salvadoran refugees are receiving their first chance to learn to read and write.

A literacy crusade whose immediate goal is to educate 100,000 Salvadorans is taking place throughout the Central American countries where refugees have fled and within guerrilla-controlled zones of El Salvador. El Salvador's largest teacher's union began the crusade in refugee camps in their country in 1980 in an effort to eradicate the crippling 65 percent illiteracy that exists there.

The National Association of Salvadoran Educators (ANDES), whose membership includes up to 75 percent of El Salvador's 25,000 teachers, carried their literacy program to refugee camps in Costa Rica and Honduras in 1981. Since then programs have been initiated in Nicaragua, Panama, Belize and Mexico. Illiteracy among refugees ranges from 20 to 30 percent in countries like Nicaragua and Costa Rica to 90 percent in Honduras, where refugees are *campesinos*, or farmers, who never had educational opportunities in their rural areas of El Salvador.

In improvised classrooms with benches and a blackboard, students as young as five and as old as 60 learn to associate spoken words with their written forms. The first word they learn is *refugiado*, which means "refugee" and contains all of the five vowel sounds in the Spanish language.

The choice of *refugiado* as the first word taught exemplifies an important aspect of the literacy crusade: its purpose is to teach refugees not only how to read and write, but also to gain an understanding of their situation and its causes — "To read their reality and begin to write their history," according to the motto of the crusade. Thus other words that students learn in the first stages of their education are the Spanish equivalents of farmer,

poverty, work, injustice, school and genocide.

This education, therefore, does not pretend to be apolitical. Its methodology and philosophical foundation are the ideas of exiled Brazilian educator Paulo Freire, who calls his technique "conscientization."

The government and military of El Salvador see the literacy crusade as a threat, and have tried to contain its influence within the country.

"If I return to El Salvador knowing how to write, they will kill me," said a refugee in the Mesa Grande refugee camp in Honduras. The entire education system in El Salvador has been the target of severe government repression. Over 1,500 schools have been closed, including the national university, leaving over 150,000 students without education possibilities. Every time a teacher is killed, classes close permanently for their students.

The teachers union, ANDES, which is aligned with the political opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), has been a particular target of government reprisal. Since 1976, over 300 ANDES members have been assassinated, often while teaching in their classrooms, by governmental security forces or right-wing death squads. An additional 19 teachers have disappeared, and 28 are being held by the government as political prisoners. More than 4,000 teachers have fled the country.

Carlos, an ANDES member who teaches fellow refugees in Costa Rica, tells a typical story of the circumstances that led to his emigration two years ago. He was a regional organizer for his union as well as a politically active teacher. One day he received a death threat from the UGB death squad that had already killed two of his brothers. That night he left the country with his family. Xoila, another Salvadoran teacher living in Costa Rica, left after her sister disappeared last year.

On the morning of Aug. 14, 1982, 23 ANDES

members were arrested by national police while meeting in San Salvador. Sixteen of these teachers are still prisoners, including six members of ANDES' executive council.

Repression of Salvadoran teachers has not been confined to their own country. ANDES has been prohibited from operating their literacy crusade in the Honduran refugee camps by the Honduran army that guards the camps. The Catholic relief agency CARITAS has taken over the education of refugees in these camps.

ANDES also claims that their members have been subject to reprisal in Costa Rica. Six teachers were arrested in the Los Angeles refugee camp in northern Costa Rica in August 1982. All were deported to Nicaragua after the alleged torturing of one of the women teachers by National Guard forces.

Teachers and students interviewed in Costa Rica and Nicaragua are prepared to carry their crusade to their homeland as soon as conditions permit. Literacy classes are taught now in guerrilla-controlled zones, although they are conducted under war conditions. Classes are interrupted frequently as students dive into bomb shelters to avoid attacks by the government's air force, and makeshift classrooms are protected by guerrilla and militia forces.

Salvadoran refugees within and outside of their country have only one desire, expressed by a young teacher interviewed in Managua, Nicaragua:

"We want to return to our land. We want to work with our people."

**Suggested reading:** Paulo Freire, "The Pedagogy of the Oppressed."

Robert Ambrose is a graduate student in botany who just returned from spending a year in Nicaragua. He has lived and traveled extensively in Latin America since 1979. This article is based on interviews conducted with El Salvadoran refugees in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.





Anti-riot police drag away and arrest a protestor against Chile's military dictatorship during a demonstration last month

UPI PHOTO

# CHILE

## As Pinochet's troubles mount the public's freedom diminishes

By ARTURO VALENZUELA

Two years ago, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, Chile's president, seemed to have everything going his way. The free-market policy of his University of Chicago-trained economists was being touted for producing a Third World miracle. A plebiscite led to the approval of a new constitution that does not allow for a democratic opening until 1989. And the new Reagan administration in Washington, which shares Pinochet's fervent anti-communism, sought to normalize diplomatic relations with his government. This somewhat reduced the isolation that had been imposed by the Carter administration as punishment for the regime's human-rights violations.

Since then matters have taken a dramatic turn. Chile's unregulated economy, battered by speculation, mismanagement and the international recession, took a slide rivaling that of the 1930s. Last year, growth in the gross national product dropped 14 percent (compared with one percent for all Latin America). Unemployment is currently more than 30 percent. The foreign debt has reached \$18 billion, one of the highest in the world, per capita. Industry, which could not adjust to the low tariffs of the free-market

model, is in ruin, and its inability to meet financial obligations has brought down the banking system.

Added to these economic woes is a growing resentment of authoritarian rule. The new Democratic Alliance, a coalition of the center-left and the democratic right, has set aside its serious disagreements to demand that Pinochet resign. Business groups, trade associations and professional societies, many of which supported the coup that brought Pinochet to power in 1973, are increasingly speaking out against a government that excludes them from the policy process.

Frustration over economic difficulties and dictatorial government broke out into the open in May, when Chileans from all walks of life demonstrated their discontent by banging pots for two hours. The intensity of the demonstration increased in three subsequent monthly protests, as did the severity of the measures used by the military to punish and intimidate the population; 27 persons, including several children, were killed by security forces during the Aug. 11 protest.

Another mass demonstration broke out in



Chile's army is supplied in part, by Israel

UPI PHOTO

early September, three days before the 10th anniversary of the coup by which the military came to power.

This may be the most serious crisis of Pinochet's regime, but it is unlikely that he will step down in the near future. There is no indication that the army is prepared to remove him. The Chilean military is a highly professional organization, with strict observance of the principles of hierarchical authority and discipline - which explains Pinochet's success in achieving extraordinary personal power in his dual role as president and commander of the armed forces. Also, military leaders fear that a civilian government would hold them responsible for human-rights violations and reduce their privileges. They retain a profound distrust of politics, and they accept the present constitutional order as legitimate.

Although it is widespread, Chile's discontent has not yet developed into a full-scale movement characterized by violent upheaval. The country's democratic past makes it difficult for most citizens to condone demonstrations that go beyond the banging of pots or the lighting of bonfires in the streets. And unemployment, while fostering

unrest, is a powerful inhibitor of bold protest. Those who have jobs are reluctant to take risks that could jeopardize their livelihood. Poland vividly illustrates how a determined military can control a peacefully mobilized population in the name of coping with severe economic crisis.

Furthermore, many businessmen who have supported demonstrations for economic reasons are not ready to abandon the government. They distrust the Christian Democrats and fear that a center-left government would be hostile. Indeed, important conservative leaders with close ties to business are convinced that Pinochet, though a liability, must finish his term to guarantee a smooth transition to a regime favorable to their interests. The only proviso is that Pinochet must regain the initiative by agreeing to open up the political system. This is the strategy advocated by Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the new cabinet head who is expected to announce shortly proposals for a congressional election before 1989, perhaps as early as 1985. The announcement late last week of the lifting of the state of emergency, in effect since 1973, is a step in the same direction.



But political liberalization, while a good strategy to save the regime, faces serious obstacles. For one, the depth of Pinochet's commitment is unclear. Congressional elections would be won by many of the same politicians whom Pinochet has vilified for years. This would be dramatic proof that the regime has failed in its 10-year-long cardinal goal of eradicating them. Jarpa and his colleagues fear that Pinochet may reject even a long-term election proposal and impose a more repressive, though perhaps more populist, line.

Liberalization also may come too late to turn the tide of discontent over economic conditions and the armed forces' brutal behavior in dealing with peaceful protests and genuine grievances. The democratic opposition is worried that the government's behavior is contributing to a radicalization of the working class, which could undermine the centrist's position while strengthening that of the Communist Party and other more revolutionary groups.

The Chilean military, as well as the government of the United States, will have to recognize that the real obstacle to democracy in Chile is Pinochet himself. The longer he stays in office, the more likely it is that politics will become further radicalized to the detriment of the military establishment and to the detriment of U.S. policy. The political alternative to Pinochet — a broad-based, representative, centrist and democratic government — is, after all, the same objective that the United States finds so elusive in other areas of the hemisphere.

Arturo Valenzuela is director of undergraduate studies in the political science department and chairman of Duke's Council on Latin American Studies. This article originally appeared in *The Los Angeles Times*.

## Lessons from a Chilean summer

By ANNA McWANE

Because it changed the way I look at things, I was lucky enough to spend two months last summer in Chile studying political science . . . and learning much more.

I was involved in a program composed of students from several universities coordinated by political science professor Arturo Valenzuela and the University. A diverse group, we all had different motives for embarking on the program; but underlying these disparities was a basic concern for what is taking place all over Latin America and, specifically, in Chile.

Even though we were only visitors to the country, we became acutely aware of the myriad problems that Chile faces today: severe unemployment, economic chaos, popular unrest and the inability of the ruling military regime to deal with these issues.

While reaction to the Chilean dilemma within the group varied, an overriding sense of frustration remained constant. We watched people protest in the streets, felt their rage and witnessed the manner in which they were violently repressed. We could do nothing. No matter how much we talked about the difficulties of the nation and its people, there was nothing we could actually do to help alleviate the situation or to help clear our American consciences.

The group was treated remarkably well in virtually all its dealings with Chileans. Though we encountered many who were at

first suspicious of the irony that American college students would journey to a country where elections are not held and political parties not recognized in order to study political science, our sincere interest in the situation alleviated most animosities. Incredibly, those who had the most to lose by exchanging ideas with us were the ones who proved most helpful. In a country noted for routine arrests and tortures of the political opposition, dissent can be less than healthy.

Each citizen had his own way of dealing with the situation. The clerk at the store told us he wasn't worried about anything because the police and their guns would protect him. Others regarded the authorities with contempt. Most Chileans could ill-afford to go on strike with an unemployment rate approaching 30 percent and thousands waiting to take any available job. But they could circulate information and partake in peaceful forms of protest, which they did, all against a government which has routinely violated human rights and does not promise elections until 1989. The solidarity and intent of workers, students and intellectuals in denouncing this regime would no doubt leave the average Duke student awestruck.

The lessons we learned in Chile aid in the understanding of all Latin America. The United States' way of doing things is not necessarily desirable or possible for

others. Americans — who, as a group, do not ordinarily show high regard for public protest — fail to understand the plight of a people whose government dismisses public opinion. Complacency, though easy for us, is an out-of-reach luxury for people whose mere economic survival is uncertain.

Not surprisingly, our Chilean experience, while immeasurably rewarding, has given rise to new difficulties at home. Frustration abounds when speaking with friends who cannot appreciate what America has to offer because they cannot look beyond their own world. Those who feel that events in Latin America are too far away or too "weird" (as I've been told) to warrant personal concern deny themselves an important lesson in life: namely, the importance of grasping and dealing with issues, no matter how seemingly insurmountable, in an effort to make the world a better place.

A dilemma known to all of us at Duke, and one that can be overcome, involves the tendency to let trivia control our lives while allowing major events to escape our consideration. People tell me that Latin America is a dry or heavy subject and they don't want to read about it. Because we would rather occupy ourselves with the light and humorous than be bothered with greater problems, we show ourselves to be less than truly educated.

Anna McWane is a Trinity junior

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# GUATEMALA

## Regimes may come and go, but brutality retains its stronghold

By LES FIELD

On Aug. 8 of this year, front-page newspaper stories reported a coup d'état in Guatemala, carried out by the high command of the Guatemalan army against the government of Efraín Ríos Montt. The leader of the coup and the new chief-of-state, General Oscar Humberto Mejía, had met with the head of the Southern Command of the U.S. Army two days before the coup. While the coup was going on inside the National Palace, William Mercado, military attaché of the U.S. embassy, was seen running, shouting and giving orders. One day after the coup, Frederick Chapin, the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, announced that "this time Guatemala is surely headed for a democratic government." The ambassador also announced that Guatemala will receive a minimum of \$79 million in U.S. economic aid during this coming year.

What is the significance of this new coup, and to what degree was the U.S. involved in it? Perhaps many Americans also wonder why they should care about Guatemala, a small, poor and unstable country, at all.

Understanding why Americans should care a great deal about Guatemala means, first of all, dispelling the notion that Guatemala is an insignificant or minor country. The Mayan civilization, a civilization that is universally acknowledged as one of the most advanced and creative in the history of the world, arose in Guatemala and adjoining parts of Mexico, Honduras and Belize. The Mayas built a society during the period between 300 and 1000 centered around expanses of immense and ornate architectural structures that experts say cannot be called cities in the sense that we understand that word. Their achievements in astronomy, mathematics and the arts possessed refined and elaborate qualities that are truly unique.

The "classical" civilization of the Mayas declined and fell for reasons that are still largely unexplained. Following a long period of internal warfare, city-states began to ap-

pear in Guatemala and the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico. Trade empires and mercantile economies arose. The arts and architecture revived under the influence of the Mexican cultures of the north.

At this historical moment, the Spanish conquistadors arrived. A long period of struggle followed, during which the different Mayan groups organized numerous rebellions against the Spanish. The Mayas learned to hide their culture and to use it as a resource for these struggles. While they appeared to accept Catholicism, the Mayas continued to practice and pass on their religious traditions, their languages and their social customs. These customs and traditions changed — there is no pristine Mayan culture that survives — but the Mayan peoples remained proud and different . . . and often rebellious.

Thus there arose in Guatemala two cultures, two traditions and two peoples. But the two were never equal. The descendants of the Spanish and the people of mixed Mayan Indian and Spanish heritage, known as *ladinos*, always possessed the power and the wealth. Poor *ladinos* have always existed, but the elite — the land-owning aristocracy and the rich merchants — have always been *ladinos*. This culture, based in the cities, reviled the Mayan Indians, or *indigenas*, and considered them sub-human. The *indigenas*, pushed out of the best land, subject to forced labor and the threat of removal from any land they might live on, became impoverished subsistence peasants. Many pursued artisan crafts, such as weaving, to earn the few coins that made the difference between survival and starvation.

Independent Guatemala was ruled by a series of dictators during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The aristocrats and rich merchants amassed huge fortunes during this time. Coffee became a lucrative crop by the end of the 19th century, enriching the aristocrats who owned the plantations and the merchants who sold their harvests.

American fruit companies introduced bananas in the early 20th century. The American-owned United Fruit Company built an "enclave economy" on Guatemala's Caribbean coast, operating and owning its own railroad and port and freely exploiting a large force of Guatemalan workers. The banana enclave economy marked the first major investment and influence of an American corporation in Guatemala.

Given this history of racial oppression, economic exploitation and dictatorship, some Americans may be surprised to learn that Guatemala experienced a democratic revolution in 1944. The revolutionary government, led by Juan José Arévalo from 1944 to 1950 and by Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán from 1950 to 1954, attempted to create a unified, democratic and independent Guatemala. During these two administrations, health and education became the priorities of governmental policy. Civil rights, freedom of the press and of assembly, freedom to unionize and to strike, and the right of every Guatemalan, regardless of race, to participate in political life were guaranteed.

Arbenz also instituted an agrarian reform law under which uncultivated tracts of land in excess of 233 acres could be expropriated by the state and redistributed to poor and landless peasants. The United Fruit Company cultivated only about nine percent of its 565,000 acres. Approximately 413,000 acres were expropriated by the Arbenz government. For this act, plus his willingness to include leftists in his government and establish relations with Eastern European countries, Arbenz was branded a communist by John Foster Dulles and the Eisenhower administration. In what is by now a well-documented plot, the CIA conspired with right-wing elements of the Guatemalan army to overthrow Arbenz and re-establish right-wing dictatorship in Guatemala.

It is the coup of 1954 — not the coups of 1974 or '79 or '83 — that figures most prom-

inently in the history of post-World War II Guatemala. Arbenz's land reforms were rolled back, and once again two percent of the population owns 65 percent of the land. Today, *indigena* and *ladino* peasants are forced to work on export-crop plantations for very low wages to feed their families. Political activity is once again severely limited and the free press and diverse cultural environment of the revolutionary years no longer exist. All subsequent coups and elections have resulted in either variations or intensifications of the same pattern of brutality and violence against the poor, the *indigenas* and those who dare to speak out against the rule of military force.

A guerrilla movement among poor *ladinos* in Eastern Guatemala in the late 1960s was crushed by the Guatemalan army, aided by American equipment and training provided by the Alliance For Progress. Thousands of peasants and students suspected of sympathizing with the guerrillas were slaughtered. Workers tried to organize free unions in the cities and were repressed throughout the 1960s and '70s. When a devastating earthquake struck Guatemala in 1976, the government was forced to permit cooperatives and community groups to organize the poor, especially the *indigenas*, in order to reconstruct the country.

Once conditions improved and many *indigena* communities actually began to prosper, the military cracked down on these groups as a threat to their power and the power of the elite. In the new revolutionary movement that developed in response to this repression, the *indigenas* emerged as the crucial actors. Their widespread participation transformed the strategies of the two most important guerrilla groups, who now prefer analyses often based on the *indigenas'* perceptions, experiences and hopes.

The response of the military has been

See page 12

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SUN 23	MON 24	TUE 25	WED 26 Locker Open 7-8 p.m.	THUR 27	FRI 28	SAT 29 Heng Gilding, NC Outer Banks
SUN 30 Heng Gilding, NC Outer Banks	MON 31	TUE 1 General Meeting 7:00 p.m. 139 Soc. Sci.	WED 2 Locker Open 7-8 p.m.	THUR 3	FRI 4	SAT 5 Intermediate Rockcraft at Hanging Rock State Park, NC
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# SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Vietnam veteran John Del Vecchio wrote his first novel for more than a chance at literary riches

By MICHELLE HISKEY

"People gotta know what it was really like," said a soldier to John Del Vecchio while he was a combat correspondent in Vietnam. "You can do it, man. You can write about this place. You been here a long time."

Del Vecchio's response to that challenge is "The 13th Valley," a critically-acclaimed novel published last year and nominated for the American Book Award for Best First Novel of 1982. C.D.B. Bryan, the author of "Friendly Fire," another celebrated novel set in Vietnam, has called Del Vecchio's work "the best Vietnam War novel to date." Recently released in paperback, "The 13th Valley" has climbed back on to the New York Times bestseller list. But literary success means more to Del Vecchio than perks and accolades.

"I guess my primary motive [in writing the book] was to set the record straight because I was so disgusted with the Vietnam veteran's image," the 36-year-old author remarked during a reception at the Gothic Bookshop earlier this month. "When I came back, the image of the Vietnam vet as portrayed by the media didn't correlate with what I saw or what we did over there. The public believes we're all racists, baby-killers and drug-crazed maniacs who destroyed the countryside with indiscriminate bombing."

"The 13th Valley" recounts the experiences

of a unit of infantrymen — the 101st Airborne — sent in 1970 on a special assignment to the Khe Te Laou Valley, a supply depot and reserve for North Vietnamese troops. The Khe Te Laou is the 13th in a string of valleys west of the city of Hue, hence the title.

Although ostensibly a work of fiction, the book contains many autobiographical elements. Del Vecchio himself was assigned to the 101st and won a Bronze Star for Heroism in Ground Combat in 1971. His main character, James "Cherry" Chelini, like Del Vecchio, is of Italian-American descent and signs up for a third year upon being drafted in return for a guaranteed place in a military communications school. Other central figures in the story include an overly professional platoon sergeant and a black first lieutenant whose combat experiences have a curious effect on his sexual orientation.

"No, I'm not one of the characters," Del Vecchio contends, and in the author's note he writes that "the characters and their backgrounds are imaginary. In no way are they meant to depict, nor are they based on, any soldiers, past or present, of the 101st."

After Del Vecchio signed for his third year, he went to the Army's Defense Information School at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indianapolis for 10 weeks, where he received his

only formal training in writing. He graduated from Lafayette College of Lafayette, Pa. in 1969 with a degree in psychology.

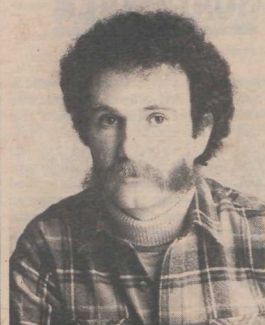
"It wasn't a propagandizing machine," Del Vecchio said of the communications school. "We were told that the best way to handle negative incidents is by telling the truth, which a lot of commanders thought was horrible. The only thing that prevented us from complete disclosure would be security reasons."

In Vietnam, Del Vecchio traveled with the infantry, or "boonierats" as he alludes to them in his book, and wrote human interest stories for the Army's G.I. magazine, Stars and Stripes.

"I felt I could reach a lot more people with a novel," he said. "I wanted to write an exciting and readable book that had the element of suspense."

Del Vecchio worked on a rough draft for four months in 1972 until a lack of finances forced him into the job market and a real estate career in Marin County, Calif. The book, though, was always on his mind.

"I did well selling real estate, but I began to realize that people didn't support what we had done in Vietnam," he said. "A lot of vets had a hard time dealing with this. I went to see [director Francis Ford Coppola's] 'Apocalypse Now' and although that may



John Del Vecchio SPECIAL PHOTO

have been a hell of a movie in terms of its cinematography, it's not what Vietnam was."

Del Vecchio submitted his rough draft to Bantam Books and the publishers agreed to work with him on it.

"I'm not surprised at how successful it's been," he said. "I guess I was naive enough to think it could happen to my first book."

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TEETH, THOUGH.



HEY, I REALLY  
MEANT TO TELL HER  
BEFORE THE SHOW STARTED,  
BUT I JUST COULDN'T DO  
IT.



## GUATEMALA

From page 10

genocide. The United Nations Sub-Commission for the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities reports that tens of thousands of indigena non-combatants have been murdered in the last three years. The middle classes, intellectuals and people of conscience have also suffered from the violence and stifling oppression that characterize military-ruled Guatemala. At least a hundred thousand Guatemalans — peasants, intellectuals, labor and political leaders — have fled the cataclysm that has overtaken their country.

Thus the coup of 1954 did not bring stability to Guatemala, the goal that successive U.S. administrations claim they seek in Central America. Rather, a state of perpetual repression, insurrection and instability has been the result. What the coup of 1954 did accomplish was to make Guatemala "safe" for investments by U.S. corporations. Over 90 percent of foreign investment in Guatemala is American. Guatemala buys \$400 million worth of U.S. goods annually and holds \$300 million worth of direct U.S. investments. U.S. economic aid to Guatemala, through loans from the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in particular, has helped to increase the size and strength of American corporate interests in the country.

U.S. military aid to the dictators of

Guatemala has been denied, in principle, since 1978, when former President Carter's human rights policy forbade such aid to countries like Guatemala. Recently, the Reagan administration has been pressing for renewal of military aid, claiming that only by arming the generals can the U.S. expect to exert "leverage" over their policies.

The new coup may be connected to the Reagan administration's plans. Already, the Mejia regime has expressed support for the anti-Sandinista "covert war" the Reagan administration is waging in Nicaragua. While Reagan had tried to claim that Rios Montt was getting a "bum rap" for his genocidal war against the indigenas, Montt had remained neutral with respect to the Sandinistas. The recent coup is thus only the latest chapter in the story of the close rela-

tionship between our government and the dictators of Guatemala, a relationship that weighs heavily on the moral conscience of this country.

Surely only the voices of the American people can prevent the Reagan administration from renewing military aid to Guatemala. That is our responsibility, and that is why we should care about Guatemala.

Sources and Suggested Reading: "Guatemala in Rebellion" ed. by Jonathan Fried, Narvin Gittleman et al. (Grove Press: N.Y. 1983); "Bitter Fruit" by Stephen Kinzer and Stephen Schlesinger (Doubleday and Co.: Garden City, N.Y. 1981).

Les Field is a doctoral candidate in anthropology who will begin living in Nicaragua in January for his dissertation field work.

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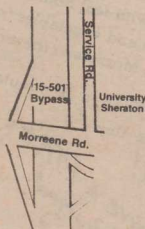
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# Sports

Page 5 October 12, 1983

## World Series

Philadelphia 2, Baltimore 1  
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Philadelphia (Hudson, 9-8) at  
Baltimore (Boddicker, 17-8), 8:20 p.m.

## NHL Hockey

N.Y. Islanders 5, L.A. 2

St. Louis 3, Vancouver 2

## Sports quiz

*This week's responses showed the popularity of baseball trivia with a record number of entries and a record number of winners. Kelly Witter was the only student to put together a winning entry, while Tom Tribble of the School of Forestry, Dave Marman from Economics, Eric Holm from Zoology and Ole Holsti of the Department of Political Science showed the expertise of the Duke faculty. A random drawing made Holsti this week's winner, but the other winners have another shot at World Series trivia this week. Last week's answers were: 1) The 1929 A's 2) Milwaukee's Lew Burdette (1957 Series). 3) The 1960 Yankees 4) The Oakland A's, 1972. 5) Pepper Martin, .418 average.*

1. When the Dodgers entered the 1965 Series with the dazzling one-two mound combination of Koufax and Drysdale, which pitcher went out and picked up LA's first win?

2. It was Elston Howard's error that let the winning run score in Cincinnati's only win in the 1961 Series. Who was the baserunner who raced home to give the Reds their last win over the Yankees until the 1976 Series?

3. What pitcher holds the record for the most strikeouts in a World Series game, and how many batters did he set down?

4. The 1972 World Series entry for the National League won the pennant on a wild pitch. Who lost his control under pressure, and who was the runner who scored the game-winner?

5. The 1934 World Series was full of surprises, including an umpire fined for bad language, a player removed from a game for his own safety and a baserunner knocked out by a ball while trying to break up a double play. The Series was dominated by that pitcher, who regained consciousness and went on to win the final game with a shutout. Who was the pitcher who had such an aggressive style of baserunning?

By PETE HIGGINS

# Game 1: Solo homers by Maddox, Morgan hand Philadelphia 2-1 win

By MURRAY CHASS

N.Y. Times News Service

BALTIMORE — Just as President Reagan was leaving Memorial Stadium in the eighth inning Tuesday night, Garry Maddox, the Phillies' Secretary of Defense, turned offensive and hit an eighth-inning home run that catapulted Philadelphia to a 2-1 victory over the Baltimore Orioles in the opening game of the World Series.

Maddox, whose defensive play in center field has earned him that nickname, hit Scott McGregor's first pitch of the eighth inning over the left-field fence, breaking a 1-1 tie and sending the Orioles to the first opening-game loss they have suffered in their six World Series appearances.

The Orioles never had lost the first game of an American League pennant playoff either until Chicago beat them last Wednes-

day, also by a 2-1 score. However, Baltimore then won the next three games and the pennant.

The Phillies and the Orioles are scheduled to play the second game of the Series tonight with a pair of rookies pitching: Charles Hudson for Philadelphia and Mike Boddicker for Baltimore.

Tuesday night's game was played mostly in rain, though it never became hard enough to stop play. Reagan, who arrived just before the second inning, sat under cover in the press-level box of Edward Bennett Williams, the Oriole owner and a noted Democrat.

As the president began his departure from the stadium at the end of the seventh inning, he passed through the press box and remarked to some sportswriters from New York, "You all look so unhappy you must be covering for Philadelphia."

The score at the time was 1-1. Minutes later, it became 2-1.

On the second pitch, Bo Diaz hit a fly ball that was sailing over the same fence for another homer until John Lowenstein leaped and snared the ball above the wall. Earlier in the game, Jim Dwyer hit a first-inning home run against John Denny, and Joe Morgan tied the game with a sixth-inning homer off McGregor, who also was the losing pitcher in the first game of the playoff.

Denny permitted three meaningless singles after Dwyer's home run. But when Al Bumbry doubled to right field with two out in the eighth, Paul Owens, the Phillies' manager, brought in Al Holland, his No. 1 reliever.

Holland, a left-hander who registered a club-record 25 saves during the season and another in the playoff, faced four right handed Baltimore batters. He retired Dan Ford, a pinch-hitter, on a fly to left for the third out in the eighth. He also set down Cal Ripken, Eddie Murray and Gary Roenicke, another pinch-hitter, in the ninth, securing the victory for the Phillies, who won the World Series in 1980.

When Morgan hit his home run in the sixth inning, it snapped a string of 22 scoreless innings for Baltimore pitchers. The last previous run they gave up was in the second inning of the third pennant playoff game against Chicago. Morgan's run also matched the number of runs the Orioles had permitted in the previous 36 innings.

The Phillies' 40-year-old second baseman struck after two were out in the sixth, hitting a 1-2 hanging curveball over the right field fence.

That tied the game 1-1 because Dwyer hit a home run with one out in the first inning. The 33-year-old right fielder connected on a 3-2 fastball, becoming the 18th player to hit a home run in his first time at bat in the World Series.



UPI PHOTO

Pete Rose and the Phillies went to Baltimore and conquered Tuesday, 2-1.

# No longer 'Brave', Niekro looking for new club

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Former Atlanta Braves pitcher Phil Niekro is no longer adamant about pitching for a World Series contender. The 44-year-old knuckleballer just wants to wear a major league uniform in 1984.

Niekro has said for years that his professional goal was to pitch in the World Series.

"But that was with the Braves . . . that's not a possibility any more," Niekro said. "I don't have to go to a definite contender."

Niekro asked for and received his unconditional release from Atlanta last week after being asked to retire. The pitcher will become a free agent after clearing waivers at 2 p.m. Thursday.

Personal goals, like raising his career victory total of 268

to the 300 plateau, may become more important if Niekro winds up with a team with little hope of making the World Series.

"If I should sign with a team that may not be in a race, yes, I think some of the things I haven't given a lot of thought to, like the 300 wins, are going to motivate me," Niekro said Monday.

Houston, which could be rated as a contender after a third-place finish in the National League West this year, has been mentioned as a future home for Niekro by some observers, including his brother Joe, himself a member of the Astros' pitching staff.

"Everybody has mentioned Houston before I have," said Phil Niekro, who conceded that the Astros would be an appealing choice.

"I've always had success in Houston. With the Astro-

dome, it's never too hot and it's never too cold. An off day is an off day."

Niekro has not yet heard from a team, but he said he expects calls after the World Series.

The pitcher's agent for the past 12 years, Bruce Church, expects Niekro to be in demand.

"I don't think there is any doubt there will be real good interest in Phil," Church said. "He's experienced and he is at his best down the pennant stretch. I think it will be appropriate for us to speak to anybody who expresses an interest in him as soon as the waiver process is complete."

Church said there is no thought of Niekro's retirement. "When you see him maintain his enthusiasm like I have, there is no way I'd even think about him retiring at this time," the agent said. "Some people are ready to retire; Phil is not one of them. Phil loves the game."



# Classifieds

Page 6

October 12, 1983

## Announcements

If you're hot for some great cookies — call us. We deliver to your door. The Cookie Factory, Northgate Mall, 286-2628.

**PRE-MEDS** — This Monday at 6:30 p.m. in Von Canon Hall A Dr. John Murray will speak about medical school and careers in medicine. Sponsored by Circle K. All are welcome.

**B.S.A. Seniors** — Meeting Oct. 19, at 8 p.m. in the Mary Lou Williams Cultural Center. The banquet and senior trip will be discussed. Please be there on time.

## Duke Memorial United Methodist Church

corner of Gregson & West Chapel Hill Street  
Telephone: 688-1801;  
688-2170

### SUNDAY

October 16, 1983

### Speaker:

Terry Sanford  
President,  
Duke University  
Visitors Welcome

### Ministers:

T. M. Faggart

Richard B. Haverly, Jr.

**LAST WEEK:** Are you an undergraduate or graduate student interested in overcoming obstacles in your personal development? Have you seen this ad before and considered calling? If so, we will soon be starting a group, through the Duke Dept. of Psychiatry. The deadline for contacting us for more information is Thursday Oct. 13. Call Dr. Mary Catherine Wimer, 684-3714.

Dr. Arthur Kleinman, the world's foremost medical anthropologist, will be speaking in Page Auditorium at 8 on Wednesday, October 12. The public is invited. S.W.E. — Region III Conference to be held Nov. 11-13 at N.C. State. Banquet here at Duke. Register by Wednesday at bulletin board in Engineering School.

All pre-medical students are invited to a reception for Arthur Kleinman. The reception will be in the Anthropology Dept. lounge at 3 on Thursday, Oct. 13.

**Duke Players** — General meeting for all members tomorrow at 5:30 p.m. at Branson Theatre. All members are encouraged to attend.

**TRINITY COLLEGE SENIORS** — Over 400 of you have not returned your diploma cards. Come by 116 Allen Hall and talk with Eileen Keen, College Recorder. Avoid the block during registration and get your name on the May 1984 graduation list.

**ADP's** — Order ADP-HKG packages at 210 House D before 12 p.m. Thursday ADP's in the CI 10:30 tonite.

**TD TRAINEES A & B:** Pick up **HANDBOOKS** (surprised?) between 7:30 p.m. Wed. Oct. 12 (TODAY) at station. Also sign-up for sit-ins, evaluations, etc.

**BONNIE AND CLYDE STARRING WARREN BEATY AND FAYE DUNAWAY TODAY** 7, 9 and 11:30 p.m. Center Film Theater. They blown up good \$17.5.

**S.A.L.S.A.'s:** The Spanish, American and Latin Students Association invites all interested members of the Duke community to its Student-Faculty Mixer. 305 Foreign Languages, 7:30 p.m.

**CHI OMEGA'S** — Put on your pajamas and let get psyched for a great mixer with the Phi-Psi's. Meet at 10 in house G Commons — Mixer starts at 10:15 at Phi-Psi's. Way to go Chi-O!

**Breakfast, fellowship** — donuts, fruit, coffee and juice for Methodist and friends — Thursday morning 7:30 to 9 a.m. in Chapel Basement. Enter Basement door on Bryan Center side.

Come see Warren Beaty and Faye get Dunaway in **BONNIE AND CLYDE** TONIGHT 7, 9 and 11 in Bryan Center. A true love story.

## Help Wanted

Student with car needed for daily delivery of The Chronicle, 1-2 hours per week/day, starting at approx. 9 a.m. Call Barry, 684-3811, or stop by The Chronicle Office at 308 Flowers.

**Wanted** — Full time, part-time weekend waitresses, waitresses and hostesses. Must meet age requirement of ABC Laws. Should apply in person 2-4 p.m. Monday-Thursday, Darryl's 1853 4201 N. Roxboro Rd., Durham, N.C. 27704.

**OVERSEAS JOBS** — Summer/year round, Europe, S. Amer., Australia, Asia. All fields. \$500-\$1,200 monthly. Sightseeing. Free info. Write ILC Box 52-NC-2 Corona Del Mar, CA 92625.

**ECZEMA patients** wanted. Patients needed to participate in clinical trial of investigational topical drug. Six visits to clinic required within one month period. \$60. Reimbursement given upon completion of study. 684-6844.

**WOMEN'S BASKETBALL MANAGER NEEDED.** Work-study, prefer freshman or sophomore female. Practice begins Oct. 12. Contact Coach Sillar, 684-5881.

Responsible, experienced babysitter wanted to babysit infant on continuing occasional basis throughout the year. Also wanted daily caregiver weekdays with references. 286-2253

**PART-TIME SECRETARY NEEDED** at the Sheraton University Center. Must type at least 80 w.p.m., be familiar with all aspects of business correspondence and be able to work independently. Must be available evenings and Saturday mornings. Apply in person Sheraton University Center, personnel office, Monday-Friday, 8:30-11 a.m. only.

## Services Offered

**ABORTION** 18 weeks. Private and confidential gynecological facility with Saturday and evening appointments available. Pain medication given. Free pregnancy test. 942-0824.

**ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW** in her own general practice relates to students. Reasonable fees. Call Barbara McClure 489-0612 for appointment.

**Horse for Lease.** Two miles from West Campus. Inexpensive boarding also. Owned by Duke graduate. 489-5518.

**AEROBIC EXERCISE CLASSES** — North Campus men and women. Mon. and Wed. at 5:30 and 6:30 in TRENCH COMMONS \$36 for 18 classes — \$2.50 per individual class. Call Paul 684-0314.

## For Sale

**For Sale:** One pair of Infinity RSIR speakers featuring polypropylene woofers and Infinity's renowned EMIT tweeter — the same tweeter used in Infinity's \$30,000 Reference Standard. Speakers with stands \$198. Call Al French 684-0408.

## Cars for Sale

**1978 Subaru Brat (Tan):** 4-wheel drive, white spoke wheels, roll bar, AM/FM radio, new radial tires, clutch and brakes. Call Scott Miller, 684-7409.

**1960 "Classic" Mercedes 220SE 2 door Coupe** — Perfect condition. Finished in wedgewood blue, white top, with darker blue glove-leather fruitwood trim interior. Unbelievable value of \$15,500. Firm offer. Call 923-864-5115.

**66 VW Bug.** In good running condition, well kept but needs brake work. Must sell, going to Fiji Islands where I don't think I'll need it. \$400 Call 489-0241.

## Wanted to Rent

Visiting faculty and spouse from London want to rent nice furnished home close to campus for spring semester. Would consider exchange for their home in the center of London. Please call 684-3973 if you have information.

## Ride Needed

To Pittsburgh, PA on Friday Afternoon (Oct. 14) or Saturday (Oct. 15). Will share expenses. Call Gary 383-1738.

Ride needed: TO WASHINGTON, DC/BETHESDA AREA this Friday, Oct. 14 after 3 p.m. Call Kerry at 684-1773.

Help Desperate for a ride to Connecticut or even New York for fall break. Will share expenses. Call Kyle at 684-7203. Truck would do.

Ride DESPERATELY NEEDED to Cincinnati area (Miami U) Friday break. Can leave anytime Friday and return whenever. Will share usuals. Dave 684-0397 after 10 p.m.

## Placement Services

Foreign Service Applications available at Placement Services, 214 Flowers Bldg. Deadline October 14, 1983.

## Apartments for Rent

Now taking applicants for apartments in Duke Forest. Corner lot to Duke and VA Hospitals spacious 2 beds. + 1 1/2 baths with Garden Terrace & pool.

## Lost and Found

**Black Box (Power Pack?),** about 1x4x6 inches, found by West Bus stop Fri 10:5. Call Dave 493-5898.

**Lost** — Thin spiral notebook with Math 104 notes, in Divinity Library east Thurs. Crucial — mid-term is tomorrow! If found, please call Libby at 684-1158.

## Entertainment

**HOT TUNA** featuring Jorma Kaukonen, Jack Cassidy, and Friends. Special guest the Skip Castro Band. October 18, 1983 at the Richmond Mosque. Tickets available at Ticketron outlets.

**KAPPA's** BPs and Haagen Daaz await you! Dinner tonight in the DU — 6:30 — remember tomorrow is our founders day, so let's celebrate early!

## Personals

Diane McDonald: Happy Birthday to Cincinnati's wacky woman! Have a great day — Love L.H.

**Der Wagen Haus**  
FINE JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN AUTO REPAIR  
2704 Chapel Hill Blvd.  
Durham — 489-5800

## Spectrum

### Today

**S.W.E.** — meeting Wed, 10/12 at 7 p.m. in York Commons. Interesting speaker — please come!

**ARTHUR KLEINMAN** will be speaking in Page Wednesday, October 12. The public is invited.

**Duke Players** — General meeting for all members at 5:30 on Wednesday, Oct. 12 at Branson Theatre. For more information call 684-3181.

**Lecture:** "Elements: Reflections on Language and Ideology" Monique Wittig, 4 p.m. 204 Perkins. Sponsor: Women's Studies.

**V.I.P. Rollerskating Party** at Skate Inn on Chapel Hill Blvd. Wed. 12, 3:30-5:30 p.m.

**EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DUKE UNIVERSITY** Eucharist, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 8 a.m. Memorial Chapel, Duke Chapel.

## cable

today Wed. 12

4:00 ROCKWOLRD

4:30 Campus Beat R

5:00 The Exercise Show R

5:30 Late Nite R

10:30 The Nightly News

11:00 THE GREAT SANTINIIIIII

MEETINGS:

5:00 Late Nite studio.

**ATTENTION WRITERS!** Submit to Dukes literary magazine, The Archive. The deadline is Fri., Oct. 14. Mail to The Archive, Box 28029 College Station, Durham, NC 27708.

**Happy Birthday Diane** — Ome year of adulthood come and gone. Hope it was all you expected. Best wishes for an even better one this year — Kristin.

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY GROOVE PHI GROOVE SOCIAL FELLOWSHIP** INCORPORATED 21 years old today, and still on the move! JOE-DADE/SPRING 83 Duke U. BLUE AND WHITE.

— Happy 19th Birthday — Tammy! Today is yours. Buns, so have FUN! I wish you a joyous birthday with many more to follow. Love, JJ.

Mr. Rimmington, SIR! Never fear. All quiet on the front. Ever quiet. Ever friends. Love de-fencer-ess. To all Robin's Robin fans: If you see Robin bobbin' around campus today, give her a BIG KISS, because it's her 19th birthday. Love, Nancy.

Yo Apartmentun, Thanx. You made a rainy, gay day Sunny! Gimpy loves you a million. LOVE-ARCTO

Love those Navy met! Keep runnin' The PFT Watcher.

Ph PHS — Friside mtg. in House A at 6:15 tonight will be informal and fun (w/Munchies). Come for the Candlelight!

**WARREN BEATY AND FAYE DUNAWAY GETTING BLOWN BY BONNIE AND CLYDE** Not to be missed Bonnie and Clyde — Tonight 7, 9 and 11 in the Brya Center Film Theater.

**National Society of Black Engineers** Important meeting for all members. Wednesday Oct. 12, 3:30 p.m. 207 Engineering.

**LUTHERAN CAMPUS MINISTRY** Eucharist Service. Dr. Harry Robinson, guest speaker. Memorial Chapel, 9:35 p.m.

**Duke Marine Laboratory** academic programs 1984 presentation, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 7 p.m. 144 Biological Sciences.

**Publications Board/Student Activities** Production Workshop. Speaker: Ms. Della Adkins, Manager, Pre-Press Services. Oct. 11, 4:30 p.m. East Campus Center.

**Walter Dellinger, Duke Professor of Law**, will speak on "Women and the Law" Wed., Oct. 12, 7 p.m. 015 Old Chem.

**THE COFFEEHOUSE** — BEAT NIGHT, as in the 50's. Bring your beer and poetry. Open 9-12. Hired Open Meeting Wednesday 10/12, 7 p.m. Chapel Basement. Come with ideas!

Challenge Yourself! Find out about the DU. EXPERIENTIAL LIVING/LEARNING PROGRAM, Wed. 8 p.m. 136 Social Sciences.

**HEBREW** — Speakers: Dinner and conversation "blurb" at 6:15 p.m. Rathskeller's conference room. All welcome.

**DUKE GAY & LESBIAN ALLIANCE** — business meeting to plan newsletter Wed. 6 p.m. Rm. 205. E.C. Model 684-3043.

**DUKE MODEL ENV.** will meet Thurs. 8:30 not Wed.

**CHESS CLUB** will be meeting Wednesday at 7:30, 201 Flowers. Analysis and Instruction.

**FILM PRODUCTION WORKSHOP** — Wednesday, 8 p.m. in the Freewriter Office, across from Hedges, Questions 684-2911.

**ECOS Meeting** 128 Soc-Psych. 7:30 p.m.

**BMES** — Double Duty! Study Break — Room 207 Wed., 8:30 — ICE CREAM — Seminar — Rm 115 — Thurs. 7:30.

**Tina K** — Many thanks for your support and friendship. Whether in Durham, London, or New York, you're always there. Happiness is — being sisters! Love, Margie.

**Sandy Carter** — Love and thanks to my double sister, neighbor, and friend. I couldn't have done it without you. Zeta love and mine always, Margie.

On the bus — I'm sorry — I was quite drunk. I'm usually not like that, at all. You may still hate me, but I did want to apologize.

Rini, Carrie, Sue, Kris, Creston, Bruce and DKE's... where would I be without friends like you... I don't want to think about it... ON the couch in the Giles Commons Room... Thanks ya! for everything! — B.C.

**FREE camping trip** to North Carolina Mountains (Tennessee and Virginia, too) over Fall Break! Call Alan 684-7875, Lisa 684-0120.

**BONNIE AND CLYDE** — Bold, brassy, and brilliant — What more do you need? FAYE DUNAWAY AND WARREN BEATY tonight 7, 9 and 11 Bryan Center.



Dr. Arthur Kleinman, noted medical anthropologist,

will be speaking in Page Auditorium

at 8:00 on Wednesday, October 12.

Admission is free.

**BRIDGE CLUB:** Meet 8 p.m. in Rathskeller. Interested — call Mike 684-7744.

**TCAS: Program II STUDENTS APPLYING TO PROGRAM II:** Applications are due in 110 Allen, by 5 Wed., Oct. 12, 1983.

## General

**TRINITY COLLEGE SENIORS** — Diploma cards due immediately in 016 Allen or be blocked from registration.

**Psychology Majors** — Oct. 12, Wed. at 3:30, Room 319 — Professor Susan Roth will advise and take questions about clinical graduate school.

**DUKE/MCGILL Applicants:** Applications are due in 116 Allen Building on Oct. 14 for the spring semester in Montreal.

**SORORITY WOMEN! RUSH COUNSELOR** sign-ups extended through Oct. 13th at the Bryan Center Info Desk.

The Writing Assistance Center is open again, in 09 West Duke Bldg. Phone 684-2741 for schedule.

**ATTENTION STUDENTS PLANNING TO STUDY ABROAD** — Spring 1984. Leave of absence packets available NOW, 116 Allen.

To be considered for ENGLISH 285, 1045, 1078, or 1095 (Spring, 1984) submit writing samples by Oct. 24, 684-2741 for details.

**USHERS for EARLY DRAFT** needed from Oct. 25-30. Sign up at Bryan Center info desk.

Truman Scholarship applications are due in 116 Allen Building on Wednesday, October 12.

## Classified Rates

Chronicle Classifieds may be dropped off in the Classified Depository outside our offices on the 3rd Floor of Flowers Bldg., or may be mailed to: Box 4696 D.S., Durham, NC 27706. Prepayment is required. Rates are: \$2.50 per word for the first 25 words; \$0.05 per additional word per day. Discounts: 5 percent off for 3 consecutive insertions; 10 percent off for 5 consecutive insertions. Deadline: 1 p.m., one day prior to date of insertion.



# ACC basketball package to include 'season ticket'

By The Associated Press

GREENSBORO — A total of 74 basketball games involving Atlantic Coast Conference teams will be televised this season, including all seven ACC tournament games, league officials have announced.

ACC Commissioner Bob James said the TV package is the "most extensive" in league history.

The package includes 39 games to be shown on regular commercial TV plus 22 games on cable television's "season ticket."

The ACC, Raycom Sports, Jefferson-Pilot Teleproductions of Charlotte and the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network will offer the "season ticket" to cable television subscribers in the conference area.

Non-subscribers will have ESPN blacked out during the cablecast, thus making the

ACC the first college conference to have its own regional cable subscription service, league officials said.

All but six of the 56 regular-season ACC games are scheduled to be shown on television. All seven ACC tournament games will be televised both by ESPN and commercially, with NBC-TV televising the title game on March 11.

The first game scheduled to be shown pits last season's NCAA finalists N.C. State and Houston in the Tip-Off Classic at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 19.

Other national telecasts include Maryland-Notre Dame, North Carolina-Louisiana State, Virginia-Louisville, North Carolina-Arkansas, Louisville-N.C. State, Boston College-Maryland and Virginia-Houston.



ADVERTISED ITEM POLICY

Each of these advertised items is required to be readily available for sale at or below the advertised price in each A&P Store, except as specifically noted in this ad.

PRICES EFFECTIVE THRU SAT., OCT. 15 AT A&P IN DURHAM

ITEMS OFFERED FOR SALE NOT AVAILABLE TO OTHER RETAIL DEALERS OR WHOLESALERS

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## DOUBLE COUPONS

FOR EVERY \$10.00 YOU SPEND, WE WILL DOUBLE 5 MANUFACTURER'S COUPONS. EXAMPLE: \$10 PURCHASE = 5 COUPONS, \$20 PURCHASE = 10 COUPONS, \$50 PURCHASE = 50 COUPONS. ADDITIONAL COUPONS REDEEMED AT FACE VALUE!

Savings are Great with A&P's DOUBLE SAVINGS COUPONS!			
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COUPON A	25¢	25¢	50¢
COUPON B	18¢	18¢	36¢
COUPON C	50¢	50¢	\$1.00
COUPON D	75¢	25¢	\$1.00

Between now and Oct. 15, we will redeem national manufacturer's cents-off coupons up to 50¢ for double their value. Offer good on national manufacturer's cents-off coupons only. (Food retailer coupons not accepted.) Customer must purchase coupon product in specified size. Expired coupons will not be honored. One coupon per customer per item. No coupons accepted for free merchandise. Offer does not apply to A&P or other store coupons. Whether manufacturer is mentioned or not, when the value of the coupon exceeds 50¢ or the retail price of the item, this offer is limited to the retail price.

## Scoreboard

### Soccer

#### ACC Standings

Conference	W	L	T	All games	W	L	T
Virginia	3	0	0	8	3	0	0
Clemson	1	0	1	10	0	1	1
DUKE	1	0	1	9	0	2	1
Maryland	1	2	0	2	7	1	1
Wake Forest	0	1	0	9	2	0	0
N.C. State	0	1	0	8	2	1	1
North Carolina	0	2	0	8	2	1	1

### ISAA Soccer Poll

1. DUKE (22)	9-0-2	358
2. Clemson	10-0-1	304
3. Eastern Illinois (2)	10-0-0	300
4. Indiana	7-1-3	276
5. Columbia	7-0-0	262
6. St. Louis	10-0-1	227
7. Rutgers	9-0-0	194
8. California	11-2-0	185
9. Hartwick	8-1-1	144
10. Alabama A&M	8-1-0	130
11. Akron	8-2-2	103
12. UCLA	9-1-3	91
13. Virginia	8-3-0	76
14. Fairleigh Dickinson	9-2-0	69
15. Connecticut	7-4-1	51
16. San Francisco	9-2-0	32
17. South Florida	11-1-0	23
18. Old Dominion	8-2-3	8
19. Phila. Textile	8-1-2	4
20. Bowling Green	10-0-1	3

## SPRING 1984 REGISTRATION DENIED

Students with a past due balance on their Bursar's Office account will be denied registration for Spring 1984.

To avoid the inconvenience of blocked registration and lines at the Bursar's Office during registration, pay your past due balance no later than **Oct. 20, 1983.**

For any questions regarding your account, please call 684-3531 between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday.



**SAVE 20¢**  
**White Bread**  
JANE PARKER  
16 oz. loaf  
Limit one with additional 7.50 order

**19¢**

**Great Grocery Savings**

**SAVE 31¢**  
**Double Q Tuna**  
IN OIL • IN WATER  
6 1/2 oz. can  
Limit one with additional 7.50 order

**48¢**

**SAVE 61¢**  
**Corn Flakes**  
POST TOASTIES  
18 oz. pkg.  
Limit one with additional 7.50 order

**48¢**

**SAVE 30¢**  
**Orange Juice**  
A&P FROZEN  
16 oz. can  
Limit one with additional 7.50 order

**79¢**

**SAVE 41¢**  
**Tomato Ketchup**  
HUNT'S  
32 oz. btl.  
Limit one with additional 7.50 order

**78¢**

**SAVE 30¢**  
**Hi Dri Towels**  
ASSORTED  
2 big rolls  
Limit two with additional 7.50 order

**88¢**

Now...Save A&P Gold Register Tapes for great savings on quality

## Stainless Steel Cookware

With \$200 Worth A&P Gold register tapes.  
**5¢ Qt. warmer/server \$2.99**  
18/8 Stainless Steel with 3 layer tri-ply bottom for better cooking

HERE'S HOW IT WORKS...

- Save your valuable A&P gold register tapes.
- When you have the amount of A&P gold register tapes needed, redeem them at the A&P Check Stand.
- Naturally, you can start saving more A&P gold register tapes for the next cookware item you plan to select.
- And remember, all items are on sale for the duration of this program. This offer is scheduled to end Saturday, December 17, 1983.



# Duke soccer still No. 1 in poll; Boggs caught in gambling raid

From staff and wire reports

Former Atlanta Braves pitcher **Tommy Boggs** has been charged with misdemeanor gambling following raids by police departments in four Georgia counties on 12 bookmaking operations.

Felony charges were issued in DeKalb county over the weekend for Boggs on one charge of commercial gambling and one of communicating gambling information, said Assistant District Attorney Susan Brooks.

DeKalb police later decided the charges were inappropriate, and Ms. Brooks said Superior Court Judge **Clarence Peeler** allowed the felony charges to be reduced Tuesday to one charge of misdemeanor gambling.

Boggs, 27, who resides in Austin, Texas, compiled an 18-34 record for the Braves during six seasons. He had no decisions in five appearances for Atlanta during the 1983 season.

**Soccer:** For the fifth straight week, Duke (1-0-1, 9-0-2) was ranked first in the Intercollegiate Soccer Association of America coaches' poll with 22 of the 24 first-place votes. Clemson, at 10-0-1, remained in second. Virginia (8-3-0) moved up two spots to No. 13.

Undefeated and untied Eastern Illinois moved ahead of No. 4 Indiana, which had a scoreless tie with Akron last week, to take the third spot in the poll.

**Theta Classic:** The sixth annual Theta Classic mixed doubles tennis tournament was held last weekend on the West campus tennis courts.

The Kappa Alpha Theta sorority ran the event to raise money for the Durham Meals on Wheels program. Sponsored by Coca-Cola the tournament raised \$600 in donations, entry fees and T-shirt sales.

The tournament consisted of 18 competitive and social flights, with six teams in each division. The winners in each group received a prize package donated by Durham businesses. "This tournament was the most successful yet," said Kappa Alpha Theta's Philanthropic chairman, **Deanie Patrick**. "We had double the participants and raised considerably more dollars. Hopefully, next year will be even better."

## Sports briefs

**Football:** Clemson quarterback **Mike Eppley** and North Carolina tackle **Joe Conwell** have been named the Atlantic Coast Conference offensive players of the week for their performances in victories Saturday.

Defensive honors went to linebackers **Eric Wilson** of Maryland and **Robert Horton** of Georgia Tech.

Eppley connected on 12 of 15 passes for 199 yards and two touchdowns in Clemson's 42-21 win over Virginia. He established a school record by connecting on 80 percent of his pass attempts.

Conwell was rated 90 percent for his part on the line Saturday as the Tar Heels accumulated 440 yards rushing and scored a 30-10 victory over Wake Forest.

Wilson recorded 10 tackles as Maryland defeated Syracuse 34-13. Wilson made a critical sack when the Terrapins were up by only 7 points and Syracuse had the ball on third and goal to go.

Horton keyed the Georgia Tech defense, which limited North Carolina State to 131 yards rushing. Horton was credited with 16 tackles in Georgia Tech's 20-10 victory.

The weekly selections of defensive and offensive players of the week are made by a special committee of the Atlantic Coast Sportswriters Association.

Georgia Tech freshman free safety **Anthony Harrison** has been named the ACC rookie of the week for his performance in the Yellow Jackets' 20-10 victory over N.C. State on Saturday.

**Volleyball:** The Blue Devils have their first home match tonight at 7:30 p.m. in Cameron Indoor Stadium. Their opponent is North Carolina.

**Basketball tryouts:** Tryouts for the men's varsity basketball team will be held Oct. 19, next Wednesday, at Cameron. They will run from 5-6 p.m.



SPECIAL TO THE CHRONICLE  
Versatile Mike Eppley: Atlantic Coast Conference football player of the week.

ANOTHER THYME  
RESTAURANT  
AND BAR

Happy Hour



Daily 4:30-6:30 P.M.  
& 10:30-11:30 P.M.

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## Duke University FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE Fall Semester, 1983

### Undergraduate Reading Days: December 10-12 1983

Tuesday	9:00-12:00 noon	MWF 4
	2:00- 5:00 p.m.	MWF 8,9,10,CHM 11
December 13	7:00-10:00 p.m.	MWF 2
Wednesday	9:00-12:00 noon	TT 5
	2:00- 5:00 p.m.	MWF 5
December 14	7:00-10:00 p.m.	MTH 9,10,19,31,32,33,34
Thursday	9:00-12:00 noon	TT 2
	2:00- 5:00 p.m.	TT 6,7
December 15	7:00-10:00 p.m.	MWF 3
Friday	9:00-12:00 noon	MWF 1
	2:00- 5:00 p.m.	MWF 7
December 16	7:00-10:00 p.m.	TT 3
Saturday	9:00-12:00 noon	TT 1
	2:00- 5:00 p.m.	MWF 6
December 17	7:00-10:00 p.m.	TT 4
Monday		NO FINAL EXAMS
December 19		

SEE OFFICIAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE IN 103 ALLEN BUILDING  
FOR PETITION DEADLINE AND OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION.