

The Daily Tar Heel

90th year of editorial freedom

JOHN DRESCHER, Editor

ANN PETERS, Managing Editor

KERRY DE ROCHI, Associate Editor
RACHEL PERRY, University Editor
ALAN CHAPPLE, City Editor
JIM WRINN, State and National Editor
LINDA ROBERTSON, Sports Editor
LAURA SEIFERT, News Editor

KEN MINGIS, Associate Editor
ELAINE MCCLATCHY, Projects Editor
SUSAN HUDSON, Features Editor
LEAH TALLEY, Arts Editor
TERESA CURRY, Weekend Editor
AL STEELE, Photography Editor

Revamped review

Students picking up a copy of the new *Carolina Course Review* may notice the changes in the document's format. Detailed charts of computer statistics have replaced the ambiguous and often misleading information of the old review. Now, specific questions and an easy-to-read format should establish the review as a valuable source of student evaluation of courses and professors.

Student evaluation of professors is not a new idea. In the past, the *Carolina Course Review* has provided beneficial information to both faculty members and students: Professors can use specific information to judge their classroom performance and students can decide which classes they wish to sign up for during pre-registration.

However, problems in management and administration of evaluation forms once created a review that was statistically invalid. Faculty members and students in the past also have had problems deciphering the results from ambiguous questions.

This year's review has changed all that. A Student Government committee, working with faculty advisers, has revamped the review's format. Students now evaluate a course by answering specific questions on a professor's performance, the quality of the books assigned and the overall value of the course. Norm groups within the University would be established; a professor teaching a freshman class with 300 students could compare his ratings with another professor in the same situation.

In the past, professors have used the poorly-run review as justification for not having a comprehensive student evaluation. The Campus Governing Council used the past problems for not funding any new project. The new review has solved most of these problems. For it to be an effective student review, both faculty members and students should commit themselves to its surveying and tabulation. A student evaluation of professors can only be as good as the amount of student and faculty involvement.

Aiming high

Interpreting Scholastic Aptitude Test scores can be as mysterious as late-night seances or the Bermuda Triangle. For nearly 20 years, SAT scores dropped and the "experts" sought the reasons why. "Experts will give 200 reasons why test scores have gone down, including everything from television to sunspots," said one educator.

They can forget sunspots. This year those experts have a more pleasant dilemma: for the first year since 1963, SAT scores improved nationwide. The main reason: a significant improvement in the SAT scores of blacks. Though the experts are still deciding why, the gains by blacks on the SAT seem to point to an increase on basics, and perhaps more importantly, a general heightening of educational goals by blacks.

Blacks' scores rose by an average of 9 points on the verbal part of the 1982 SAT and by 4 points on the math section, compared with the 1981 results. Whites gained 2 points on the verbal test and nothing in math. Educators are especially pleased with the increase in blacks' SAT scores because since 1976, more black students have been taking the test.

As a group, however, black students still trail their white classmates by an average of 220 points on the combined totals. This gap often can be attributed to environmental differences like family income and parents' level of education.

Why the increase in black test scores? One possible reason is that the trend toward emphasizing basics is showing results. Reading and math skills are most important in taking the SAT, and those are two skills emphasized in the return to basics. North Carolina has greatly increased its emphasis on basics, and minorities and low-income students now are scoring higher on state competency tests.

Those are good signs, but as much as educators are stressing the basics, it's even harder to teach ambition and desire. Another reason for the increase in black SAT scores may be that more blacks are aiming for higher educational goals. Financial aid programs over the last 15 years have enabled more low-income blacks to think about attending college; consequently, more blacks are feeling pressure to do well on the SAT and are preparing better for it. That preparation includes studying more for the SAT itself and studying harder in high school.

It may be some time before the experts determine exactly why blacks' SAT scores increased this year, and continued improvement is important. If blacks' SAT scores improved because of an emphasis on the basics, that's worth noting and remembering. But if blacks' SAT scores improved because of heightened aspirations, that's even better.

The Bottom Line

Oddball ailments

Even the simple pleasures have their hazards.

Take mowing the lawn and eating an ice cream cone, for example. The *New England Journal of Medicine*, which has a letters section that is a forum for the ailments of modern living, last week reported two oddball ills: lawn mower arm and French vanilla frostbite.

Dr. Franz von Lichtenburg of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston brought lawn mower arm to the attention of the medical world. He's an authority on the pain involved, since he got it himself.

The injury occurs when the starter cord on the mower suddenly seizes up in mid-pull, von Lichtenburg wrote, explaining the ailment in florid medical gobbledeygook.

"As the full pulling force of the motion is transferred from the starting gizmo to the victim's flexor digitorum superficialis," he wrote, "something inside rips, instantly setting off a burning pain centered on a point 8 cm proximal to the carpal skin fold and 1 cm ulnar from the volar midline of the forearm."

It hurts. And the pain lasts for a week or so. The only treatment von Lichtenburg recommends is avoiding medical consultation and continued exercise of the affected limb.

The first case of French vanilla frostbite was documented by Drs. Lance R. Peterson of the Veterans Administration Medical Center and LoAnn C. Peterson of the Hennepin County Medical Center, both in Minneapolis.

The victim was an 18-month-old girl who ate her first ice cream cone — French vanilla, of course. She consumed the treat for 30 minutes, never removing her mouth.

When she got home, her lips began to swell. Blisters developed over the next two days, but they eventually healed.

The child's babysitter thought she had cold sores but the doctors diagnosed it as frostbite.

The two physicians' search of medical literature revealed French vanilla frostbite did have a precedent. Twelve years ago in the *New England Journal*, another team of physicians reported something called "Popsicle panniculitis."

And that's the bottom line.

'YANKEES GO HOME!'

Anti-American sentiment in Spain not unjustifiable

By LUCY HOOD

"Yankees go home" read posters glued to the sides of buildings, trees and sign posts. "OTAN NO" (NATO NO) was printed in large letters at the top of billboards. Below the message was a skull and crossbones.

Words such as these were used to tell Americans that Spain did not want to become part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Such an alliance would put Spain in the middle of a confrontation between the United States and Russia.

Frequently someone would walk by in a bar, on the street, or on the steps in the philosophy and letters department at the University of Seville, and say "Yankees go home" in broken English.

The posters, the billboards and the comments reflected the anti-American sentiment that ran, and still runs, not only through Seville, but through all of Europe.

The posters and comments were indicators of the mood in Spain when the Falkland Islands crisis began. With Argentina's invasion of the Falklands, the anti-American attitude intensified. The United States supported England. Spain sided with Argentina. Tension increased.

A column in Spain's most widely-distributed newspaper, *El Pais*, accused the United States of breaking the Monroe Doctrine. The United States had jeopardized the relations with most South American countries that resented the American imperialistic policy anyway, it said.

I began to think about those signs — "Yankees go home."

Soon after that, one of the few university dormitory quads held a party. For the evening, one of the Spanish people's favorite topics of conversation — politics — was set aside. Instead, people chose to fill conversations with small talk.

Amid the festive mood of the evening, three students approached me. I had met them earlier but had spoken with them only briefly. Without greetings

or salutations, they said, "The Falklands belong to Argentina." The tone of their voices and the looks in their eyes said more than the words. The islands belonged to Argentina. There was no other explanation, and how could I even dare to show my face as an American?

"Yankees go home" began to appear in my dreams. Last June, at the end of the Falkland Islands crisis, the World Soccer Cup began in Spain. People from all parts of the world — from Russia to Africa to South America to New Zealand — poured into Spain to support their teams.

I was returning to Spain from France by train and met six university students from England who were traveling to Northern Spain for the first rounds of the soccer tournament. They traveled with the spirit that a Carolina student would have had traveling to New Orleans last spring for the NCAA final. They had their cooler of beer, their cigarettes, their radio-cassette players and their favorite tapes. Their only goal was to be in the stadium when the games began.

To pass the time, we talked football, but the conversation drifted from the proficiency of the English soccer team to the Falkland Islands crisis. By this time, I had become a Spanish patriot and defended the Argentinians. I spoke my mind, feeling confident on Spanish soil, and they spoke their's feeling just as confident in numbers.

Once again the message on that poster nagged me — "Yankees go home."

My reaction to the Falkland Islands crisis was much different in Seville, where politics are discussed more frequently than they would have been in the conservative environment of my home in Richmond, Va. Rather than recognizing that the Argentinians invaded British land, Spanish friends chose to emphasize the extent of England's retaliation. Their rigid stance brought fears that the British could stop negotiations with Spain on Gibraltar by using their military force as leverage. And in response to the argument that the residents of the islands preferred British rule, the Spanish claimed that since the islands originally belonged to Argentina, the Argentinians were in the right.

Meanwhile, a cover story on the European version of *Time* reported the economic crisis plaguing the United States. The unemployment rate had reached a post-World War II high of 9 percent and continued to climb. To me, that was just one of many statistics printed on paper. The poverty in Spain was real. Everyone from a bank president to the owner of a small grocery store saw the poor begging when they walked down the street or stopped for a drink in a bar.

Last spring, 14 percent of the Spanish population was unemployed. Unemployment was a problem that had plagued the country since the democracy was established in 1976.

Part of those statistics roamed the streets daily, begging for money, food or whatever anybody had to give. The beggars sat on the sidewalks and held their palms out to passersby. Others held signs that usually read something like this, "I have eight children, my husband is dead and I cannot find work. Please, help me feed my children!" While these beggars stuck to the streets, gypsy women wandered through bars and restaurants asking for money while their half-naked, unattended children followed behind.

And there were those signs on bank doors that posted the exchange rate from Spanish pesetas to foreign currencies. Throughout the year, the dollar rose steadily. Next to this, how bad could the American economy be?

I did not realize the impact of the economic crisis and a 9 percent unemployment rate until I returned to the United States last June and talked to friends who couldn't find jobs or who had just lost their jobs.

Little by little I began to understand that the American interpretation of the way things should be may be good for America but not necessarily for every other country. A distance of 5,000 miles and a world of difference between cultures significantly changes the way one reacts to major political crises, economic crises — and even a poster.

Lucy Hood, a senior Spanish and journalism major from Richmond, Va., is editorial assistant for The Daily Tar Heel. She spent her junior year studying in Seville, Spain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We should question draft sign up

To the editor:

The editorial on draft registration titled "Register now" (*DTH*, Oct. 14) fails to address a number of key points on the subject. It presents a badly-reasoned defense of registration and, as if the editorial writer recognized the shallowness of the argument, evaded the issue by pointing out that the law is the law and must be obeyed.

The most shallow point in the editorial is the distinction between registration and the draft itself. Any fool can see that no one has been thrown into the military by any force other than double-digit unemployment. But I wonder if the editorial writer believes that the government would spend millions of dollars, endure protests from millions of Americans, threaten hundreds of thousands of young men with jail and prosecute what will be hundreds if not thousands of them if it did not intend at some point to use the draft. The argument that registration reduces the amount of time needed to raise an army in an emergency is bogus because the amount of time saved is so slight and the conditions under which that time might be needed so unlikely, that the financial and social costs far outweigh its savings.

When Jimmy Carter ordered draft registration he told us it was a way of sending a message. He was right. Draft registration scarcely sent a message to the Soviets who doubtless knew that the American government could get the names and addresses of its 19-year-olds anytime it wanted. But it did send a message to the dictators of the world that the United States was preparing to defend them. It sent a message to the American people to get ready for a business-as-usual attitude on foreign interventions. Despite the debacle in Vietnam, the American government was going to conscript young men to defend an imperialistic foreign policy; the sooner the Americans accepted it the better. Finally, it sent a message to the men obligated to register. It told them that their lives are ultimately not their own. Whenever the government decides that annihilation meets its policy needs, they should be ready to drop whatever they are doing and join in.

The argument that one man's political views do not entitle him to violate a criminal statute ignores the entire moral issue. Simply because a government action is legal does not make it right; it does not mean that there is a moral obligation to obey it. The Germans' mass murder of the Jews of Europe was done under the law — does that mean that everyone should have obeyed the laws that made it possible? The Americans' enslavement of and discrimination against millions of black people was legal — should those people who took illegal steps against those acts have been satisfied with remaining within the laws? Surely allowing everyone to choose for himself or herself which laws to obey will lead to chaos. But to deny the moral necessity of violating an essentially immoral law is to put a love of order above a love of justice, which is what the law is supposed to defend.

The decision whether to register is a decision that each person must make for himself. It is scarcely the province of those people like myself who are too old to be affected by the law to tell other young men to risk five years in jail and \$10,000 in fines. But let's not pretend that registering for the draft is on the same moral level as stopping for a red light. If the government wants to register men to go into an institution whose function is to slaughter people to defend certain policies, we have a right to demand why. We have a right to a much better answer than "because we say so."

Bill Cecil-Fronson
Member, Democratic Socialists
of America
Chapel Hill

Rush discrimination

To the editor:

The fact that a black woman participated in UNC sorority rush this fall has been of considerable and justifiable interest to much of our campus. During the two weeks following the end of rush, *The Daily Tar Heel* editorial page included several letters from students expressing



NOW ASK THEM IF THEY HAVE EVER BEEN AND WHY ARE THEY NOW, COMMUNIST, PINKO, SUBVERSIVES.

concern about racial discrimination within the sorority system. Regardless of whether or not this woman was indeed discriminated against, this incident once again raised the real issue of concern, which is the fact that the sorority system and the student body as a whole resists genuine interaction between the races.

We, as a group of sorority women, are very much aware of and concerned about the segregation that exists. Unfortunately, our rush system tends to perpetuate such segregation and making any changes within this system is difficult. We are committed to changing our system and promoting the ideal of equality within the Greek system.

The Campus Y invited our group to take positive action and to explore ways to correct the inconsistencies within our system; as a result, a series of weekly meetings has been held. We intend to provide all Greek women with similar opportunities by creating forums for thoughtful discussion within each house. We are planning a series of lectures and other informative presentations designed to challenge negative feelings, to exchange ideas and to promote open-mindedness. By initiating these discussions now, we hope to prepare Greek women for next fall's rush, and to fulfill the goal of sororities, which is to encourage personal growth.

We welcome the opportunity for the increased awareness on an individual level and look forward to the subsequent improved attitude of our system as a whole. We encourage other organizations and individuals to join us in working toward our goal of a truly integrated campus.

Leigh Leutze
Vicki Dodson
Sorority Women Against
Discrimination
Chapel Hill

Conscience unrewarded

To the editor:

On Oct. 7, political activist Alex Charns received notice from the Board of Law Examiners that he has been found unfit to practice law in North Carolina. Why? Ostensibly, it is because of his arrest last March 27, which stemmed from a peaceful protest staged at Fort Bragg. Charged with "standing, sitting, or lying in the street in such a manner as to impede traffic," a misdemeanor offense, Charns was motivated by the knowledge that troops from El Salvador were being trained there at our government's expense, meaning our expense, to return to El Salvador and perpetuate the wanton acts of violence for which the Salvadoran army was already renowned.

The raping and killing of nuns, assassination of missionaries, assassination of journalists, and rampant killing of innocent civilians are acts Charns could not let his government support without voicing his opinion. Because he also felt a duty to inform the public of the need to look at what is happening in El Salvador, he chose to act in a way which would reach many people. Writing his congressman would only add to the number of form letters mailed out of Washington. Reports from Catholic missionaries who have had the good fortune to return from El Salvador are full of gruesome tales so horrifying as to be reminiscent of Nazi Germany.

So Charns spoke out. His moral conscience and sense of responsibility compelled him to act. His reward for being braver than most of us is to be found not to be "of such good moral character as to be entitled to the high regard and confidence of the public."

The situation smacks of McCarthyism, a disease many thought had passed. Fortunately, there is an appeal pending. There is a chance that someone will decide that indeed it is good to have practicing attorneys who feel responsible for their government's acts. It is no wonder lawyers have such a poor public image. Those who stand for justice are stifled. Personally, I find this to be an insult to the profession to which I aspire. I want to be proud when I say, "I am an attorney." At this moment, all I feel is shame.

Polly Passonneau
Chapel Hill

Andrews not fiscal liberal

To the editor:

In your editorial titled "Rum and politics," (*DTH*, Oct. 13) you stated that Rep. Ike Andrews has "used specifics in defending his votes against a balanced federal budget."

True, he has used specifics in defending his voting record, in particular, his votes against a proposed constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget. This has been an extensively debated issue of late, and votes by Democrats against the proposal are being used against them by Republicans.

Without debating the issue at hand, I would like to point out that his vote against this proposed amendment does not necessarily indicate that Andrews is against the ideal of a balanced budget. It just means that he doesn't see that particular solution as a means to an end. His voting record as a fiscal conservative lends doubt to your statement.

By making this assumption in your editorial, you are legitimizing the National Congressional Club's allegations against the congressman picturing him as a free-spending liberal, all of which are misleading, untrue and worst of all, unfair.

Brame P. Morrison Jr.
18 Old East

Unmistakable imprint

To the editor:

Although I am not a resident of the 4th District, I have had the opportunity to see a number of the television ads that Bill Cobey is using against Rep. Ike Andrews.

These ads bear the unmistakable imprint of the National Congressional Club, which has stooped to these kinds of tactics in every election in which it has been involved.

These ads are designed to mislead and deceive the voters. It is apparent that Cobey does not even know what they are

based on. I am greatly disappointed that he has allowed himself to become a simple pawn of the extreme right-wing and the big oil money that is financing his campaign.

Why won't Cobey answer the \$64 billion question? I suspect the reason is that he can't. His support of radical, unrealistic budget resolutions shows just how inexperienced and unknowledgeable he really is.

Andrews is not perfect, but he has an outstanding record in fighting for Social Security, for education, for veterans, for Tar Heel farmers and for other programs that are important to the people of North Carolina.

I'm sticking by Ike Andrews and encouraging my friends in the 4th District to do the same.

Henry Randolph Willis
Farmville

Don't forget Libertarian

To the editor:

The way your article, "4th District Congressional race heating up," (*DTH*, Oct. 12) was written, one would think that we were only two candidates for the 4th District seat.

If you resent the federal government taxing your income and spending it for you without your consent, if you resent the government telling you how to run your personal life, deciding what's right for you, and if you resent draft registration, vote Libertarian.

The Libertarian candidate on November's ballot is Fritz Prochnow, 52, of Apex.

For more information on this candidate, you can contact his campaign at Rt. 3 Box 192E, Apex, N.C., 27502. This will give you a more informed vote.

Tom Alcieri
Chapel Hill