

editorials



'Pick up a Colonnades

— it's good stuff!'

Colonnades reflects well upon college

This year's Colonnades has arrived and is being distributed around campus. The literary magazine is the product of editor Tammy Cook's work and her 10 student assistants and two faculty staff members.

Cook and her staff accepted poetry, prose, essays and fine arts, graphics and photography during the regular school year. They reviewed the submissions and chose which would be included in the 1983 edition of Colonnades. These choices were turned over to faculty judges who chose contest winners.

After the magazine's choices were made, the staff then had to determine the layout of the magazine and how it should be assembled.

Although this is only a brief sketch of the months of work that went into the Colonnades' production, Cook and the Colonnades staff should be recognized for their effort and for turning out an attractive and successful book.

The book reflects well on Elon in two respects.

The magazine shows the hard work of just a few students, but their effort is appreciated across the nation.

Of the 54 contributors who had work accepted into the magazine, 32 are from North Carolina or attend Elon College.

The remaining 22 contributors are from states across the country including New York, Florida, Wisconsin and California, among others.

For the Colonnades to attract contributors from such a wide radius seems to reflect favorably upon its value to Elon College.

Although a great number of submissions do come from outside of Elon and North Carolina, Elon can be proud that of the five first prize winners, two are Elon College students, one is an English professor here and the other two are North Carolina residents.

Judges review submissions without knowledge of who submitted them or where the contributors reside. That three of the five winners are associated with Elon compliments the school.

Copies of Colonnades can be found in the lobby of Long Student Center and in dorm lounges.

Everyone should pick up a copy to recognize the works of fellow students and to see one way that Elon reaches people across the country.

The Pendulum welcomes letters, limited to 250 words, from our readers. Longer material may be submitted as opinion articles for page 3. Editors reserve the right to edit for length, libel, good taste and accuracy.

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As Mitterrand severs Soviet ties, a stronger France may emerge

When France's Socialist President Francois Mitterrand expelled 47 Soviet officials on charges of espionage, he did far more than merely tweak the nose of a major power. He shrewdly gave his nation a chance to survive with relative independence from two great spheres of influence, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mitterrand broke from precedents established by his predecessors Charles De Gaulle, Georges Pompidou and Valery Giscard d'Estaing that provided for a close Franco-Soviet relationship. This relationship was vigorously pursued to assure France independence, particularly from the United States, and to give France access to what French leaders hoped would be a very lucrative commercial market in the Soviet Union.

But both objectives failed as France could not break with the United States without aligning itself with the Soviet Union, and the French ended up importing more from the Soviet Union than it exported to the Soviet Union.

Some observers suggest that one of Mitterrand's motives in expelling the Soviet spies is to gain influence in next month's summit of industrial democracies in Williamsburg, Va. By expelling the Soviets, Mitterrand seems to have made a strong

commitment to France's NATO allies. By doing so, he is now a position to oppose the Reagan administration's policy against selling high-technology equipment and secrets to the Soviet Union and its satellites without suggestion that he is overly sympathetic to the Communists.

Such a suggestion was aired when Mitterrand allowed French communists in his cabinet. Though many analysts think Mitterrand included the Communists because he could better control them inside the government than in opposition to the government, he still raised the ire of Ronald Reagan and other western leaders. Now they say he is trying to appease his fellow Western leaders.

Whatever Mitterrand's reasons are in adopting a "pro-West" stance, he has made many friends in the West by portraying himself as being as tough as anyone in his dealings with Moscow. At the same time, he has alienated Communists both in France and the Soviet Union.

Washington is applauding Mitterrand because it still holds the Cold War view that whatever is anti-Soviet must be pro-American, and Mitterrand's expulsion of Soviet spies is seen as anti-Soviet. But Americans might also want to consider the possibility of France's President Mitterrand is first and foremost pro-France.