

VISIT, from page 1

Africa's peaceful transition to democracy.

Other remaining events include the African and African-American Dance Repertoire with musician Chuck Davis tomorrow at 8 p.m. in McKinnon Hall, the film "Mandela and de Klerk" on Saturday at 8 p.m. in Whitley Auditorium and a discussion about the financial impact of the end to South African sanctions on Monday at 2:30 p.m. in Moseley 215.

Selected students will also get a chance to talk to de Klerk through a question and answer session Monday at 4:30 p.m. About 70 students were chosen from a large number of applicants.

Those selected to participate were asked to send Francis' office the question they would like to ask de Klerk. Francis said the seven

best questions will be selected to start the 45-minute session. The remaining time will be for random questions.

"We're trying to get people to prepare for (the session)," Francis said. "You'll get some real substance out of the first part and then you'll have some spontaneity."

Exposure From the Visit

If Thatcher was an indication of the amount of exposure Elon will get, the school should get plenty from de Klerk's visit.

"You can't dream of the amount of exposure having had Margaret Thatcher here on campus," Francis said. "It was just a wonderful program."

At least five television stations and a half dozen print journalists attended the meetings, including a reporter from the Associated Press.

DE KLERK, from page 1

the man himself."

De Klerk, the 1993 co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, will speak to students, faculty, staff and members of the Elon Society about the transition to peace on Monday in Alumni Memorial Gymnasium at 7:30 p.m. His appearance closes out a week of films, panel discussions and other events celebrating South Africa's peaceful transition to democracy.

De Klerk was part of the white minority ruling class of South Africa before he helped end apartheid rule in 1993. De Klerk, who became president in 1989, and current president Nelson Mandela, were the major players in the change of government.

Mandela, a black political prisoner for more than 28 years, represents the majority black population of South Africa, who make up 75 percent of the country. Mandela was the other recipient of the 1993 Noble Peace Prize. Despite ending apartheid rule and racial segregation in South Africa, Mandela and

de Klerk have had their differences. The main dispute among Mandela supporters is de Klerk's refusal to condemn the principle of apartheid.

De Klerk, who rose to power under apartheid, will admit that the system led to injustices, particularly the forced removals of blacks from places legally declared off limits to them.

"That is where it became wrong, where it became morally unjustifiable, where it became an impairment of the dignity of people," de Klerk said in the Jan. 3, 1994 issue of Time Magazine. He added that the system might have worked in South Africa, had all the nation's diverse ethnic and tribal groups accepted geographic separation voluntarily.

Some people around the nation don't consider de Klerk much of a peacemaker.

In late March, de Klerk canceled an appearance at Yale University because of protests surrounding the former president's handling of human-rights in South

Congratulations to our New Sisters!

Devon Allgood A.J. Grier
Kelle Boyle Courtney Gruss
Molly Cottrell Allison Johnson
Maria DeAngelo Susan Kelly
Cheryl DeSan Colleen Cally
Tonya Fellows Tamara Sherill
Katie Feyes Casey Wood

TENURE, from page 1

faculty feel this is a flaw in the system because students do not realize the importance of their input.

"What I think is a weakness in the system is that students are not advised about how important those evaluatory vehicles are," Mason said about the surveys. "They are not administered in a serious enough fashion for the student to realize that their opinion counts."

When a professor is up for tenure his or her evaluations are

examined by two groups, both of which make a recommendation. The first group is the faculty promotion and tenure committee. The other is the dean, who submits a suggestion to Maher. The recommendations from both of these groups are submitted to Provost Gerald Francis who makes a recommendation to President Fred Young. Young decides which professors to recommend to the Trustees.

Africa. De Klerk was scheduled to receive an honorary fellowship at Yale's law school.

But a group of Yale students who called themselves the Coalition of Concerned Students collected 200 signatures to keep de Klerk from receiving the fellowship, which recognizes "distinguished contributions to the public life of a nation."

The group accused de Klerk of lying about his government's human-rights abuses. In a statement, the coalition said, "We would have relished the opportunity to pose questions that have, for far too long, gone unanswered."

Despite a long line of enemies, de Klerk did get the ball rolling toward democracy in South Africa when he initiated talks with Mandela shortly after the founder of the Umkhonto we Sizwe section of the African National Congress (A.N.C.) was released from prison in 1990. And it was de Klerk's historic bush council that lifted the

government's ban on the outlawed A.N.C. that freed Mandela in the first place.

De Klerk is quick to anger anytime someone blames him for holding up the change to end apartheid.

Mandela, who was originally raised to be a chief of the Xhosa tribe, wasn't exactly a peacemaker from the beginning either. The Umkhonto we Sizwe was founded to participate in violent acts against the South African government in the early 1960s.

His imprisonment was a result of his involvement in the group.

Still, the two men were able to mend their differences and save a country that was likely headed for a bloody civil war.

Time Magazine writer Paul Gray said, "Their common genius was that they saw in the convergence of circumstances a ripeness of moment — and that they acted. Each needed his other, absolutely, in order to succeed — and each knew it."

A professor denied tenure has a one year contract at Elon and can appeal to the executive committee of the Board of Trustees. Professors are only allowed to appeal on grounds of a mistake in the review process, not on merit, said Maher. Mason was denied tenure earlier this year and is currently in the appeal process.

The tenure task force, which consists of Maher, Francis, Dean Rosalind Reichard, three members of the Board of Trustees, six faculty members and a student, is looking at better ways to define the

difference between the tenure track and the professional, or nontenure track.

Maher said the professional track gives faculty members a contract for several years, but they have no expectation to receive tenure.

One problem being looked at examined is the faculty review policies of the different tracks.

"We want all faculty to be reviewed in the same way using the same criteria," Maher said.

Mason said another problem is that faculty on tenure track don't

Another honor the two men received for the historic agreement was Time Magazine's Men of the Year Award in 1993.

The major result of the change in government was the first all-race elections in 1994, which Mandela won. De Klerk had served as second deputy president in the new government until last summer.

He continues to lead the conservative National Party and is expected to be a presidential candidate in the next election in 1999.

"De Klerk could still have a major role in South Africa's future," said Elon political science professor Bob Anderson, who will be the moderator in the student Q&A session with de Klerk set for Monday at 4:30 p.m.

For now, de Klerk will spend his time speaking about his country's amazing change to democracy and what the future could hold. Elon gets the next chance to hear from this sometimes controversial former leader.

receive the feedback from the administration that they need. He said improvements need to be made to clarify the expectations of the administration.

Maher said the task force is looking into all these areas of faculty concern.

"These are very difficult issues and they don't come with easy solutions. If you go to any college or university, you will find members of the faculty unhappy with the tenure program. It will never be perfect," she said.