

etCetera

Third World realities

On Dec. 3, Michael Manley, former prime minister of Jamaica and present opposition leader of the Jamaican People's National Party, lectured at TCU as part of a national tour of colleges and universities.

Manley was brought to TCU by the Programming Council's Forums Committee, and addressed political and economic problems of Third World countries, especially in relation to alliances formed with the United States and the Soviet Union.

He discussed Third World rights to world resources, Reagan's sacrifice of international human rights in favor of battling communism and the present U.S. administration's position concerning different Latin American pressure points.

There was some opposition before Manley's visit from several Jamaican students to his political philosophy of democratic socialism, said last semester's chairwoman of Forums Anne Wilson.

The following interview of Manley, was conducted by Terry Colgren and William Finsen, the brother of Senator William Tarvis Finsen of the Jamaican Labor Party, which is now in power.

Question: The United States presently consumes the greatest percentage of resources for the smallest percentage of the world's population. Do you foresee a radical change in the distribution of world resources and a decline in the standard of living of Americans or other nations of the First World?

Manley: The United States has formidable technological capabilities. The United States will always be, I claim, the main beneficiary of the world technological progress. I think you ask a very shrewd question of the distribution of world resources.

I think one of the problems of the First World perception of the Third World is to imagine that there is one bowl of soup; and what the Third World wants is to dig its spoon into its part. The truth of the matter is that this is a misrepresentation of the world economic process by the press. It really isn't what the Third World thinks. We are not that naive as to think that we really have some spoon to take your porridge. We are not idiots. You have a very strong spoon of your own. What we are concerned about is how we can

make the bowl of porridge bigger, so that we can start to grow rapidly into more porridge without actually taking away porridge we know we can't take from you.

Yes, a time will come when there will be an exhaustion of easily available natural resources. But technology will see that there is an expansion of opportunity through the development of synthetics. What is going to happen is that the world is going to find new ways of creating goods that are based on some kind of synthetic chemical-created process as distinct from silk and cloth which are finite, exhaustible natural resources.

"What is happening is the issue of combating communism is now being superimposed upon all sorts of Third World realities, problems and struggles that have nothing to do with communism."

Q: The Reagan administration seems to have abandoned human rights as a strong "cornerstone" for U.S. foreign policy. Instead, the Reagan administration is pursuing a policy concerned with combating international communism. What will be the effects of this change in Latin America?

Manley: This change in U.S. foreign policy will affect Latin America in a very negative way. What is happening is that the issue of combating communism is now being superimposed upon all sorts of Third World realities, problems and struggles that have nothing to do with communism. These fundamental problems are being fitted into an image of communism verses everything else. As a result, many processes are being misunderstood and suffering is taking place.

El Salvador is a good example. In El Salvador today what you have is a strong, democratic process that is trying to break out of a sort of military oppression. As will always happen in political struggles, there will be a Marxist element in it. Everyone knows this is so. The Marxist element is a very small fraction of the political force that is struggling.

Twenty-five thousand people have already been killed in the struggle. But because there is this small element that for the time being

makes a common cause in what is really a democratic struggle, there is this intense hysterical reaction because it is now being seen that the whole struggle is manipulated from the Kremlin. It is factual nonsense.

The end result is that support is being given to a regime that frankly ought not to be there which is basically what the political struggle is all about. U.S. offers are now being made to find a political solution to the whole problem. The Reagan administration is misconceiving what the real problem is.

Q: What should U.S. foreign policy be in regard to Nicaragua?

Manley: Nicaragua officially is attempting to develop a positive and friendly relationship with the United States. The United States so far, has rejected attempts for cooperation.

I personally think that it would be a very good thing for the region, for the United States and Nicaragua to cooperate. If the Reagan administration took Nicaragua's expressions of friendship and cooperation at face value and developed economic ties, it would help the region immensely.

Reagan is treating Nicaragua hostilely. He is assuming Nicaragua will go communist. By taking this position, the Reagan administration is backing Nicaragua into a corner. It is a tragedy and in the end it may happen.

Q: What type of aid would you like the United States to give to countries like Nicaragua?

Manley: Every country needs to think that through for itself. U.S. foreign policy has a tendency to lock into one position. U.S. officials will say to a country, "I will only help if that is the appeal I get." Flexibility, and the respect of other people in granting aid to foreign countries is needed.

Q: Since the United States is "taking a risk," don't you think the foreign aid should be properly channeled into a country?

Manley: Yes. I entirely agree that the United States has to be concerned that its aid is properly channeled. But what I find sad is that the countries with the worst record of channeling aid properly

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Photos by Ben Noey



Stop, don't

By Susan Thompson

You can never trust that they mean what they say (when you can figure it out), but can count on getting caught if you do what they don't.

Various signs around the TCU campus attempt to promote, prohibit and sometimes even inform. This verbiage is placed wherever a roving eye might find the message. It seems to most frustrated students trying to conduct their daily business that area postings prohibit almost their every move.

One of the first limitations a student learns to deal with is campus office hours. Through a psychological process of learned helplessness, students begin to expect to find *Closed* on any university door beyond which they need to do business. Try as they might, they fail to arrange their academic schedules around the hours of various tellers.

That, of course, is assuming they successfully ford a river of posted parking directions that always seem to leave their autos farther from campus than home is. If one is not nailed by *Faculty Parking Only*, *Visitor Parking* or *Handicapped*, they will surely be caught in a fire lane or



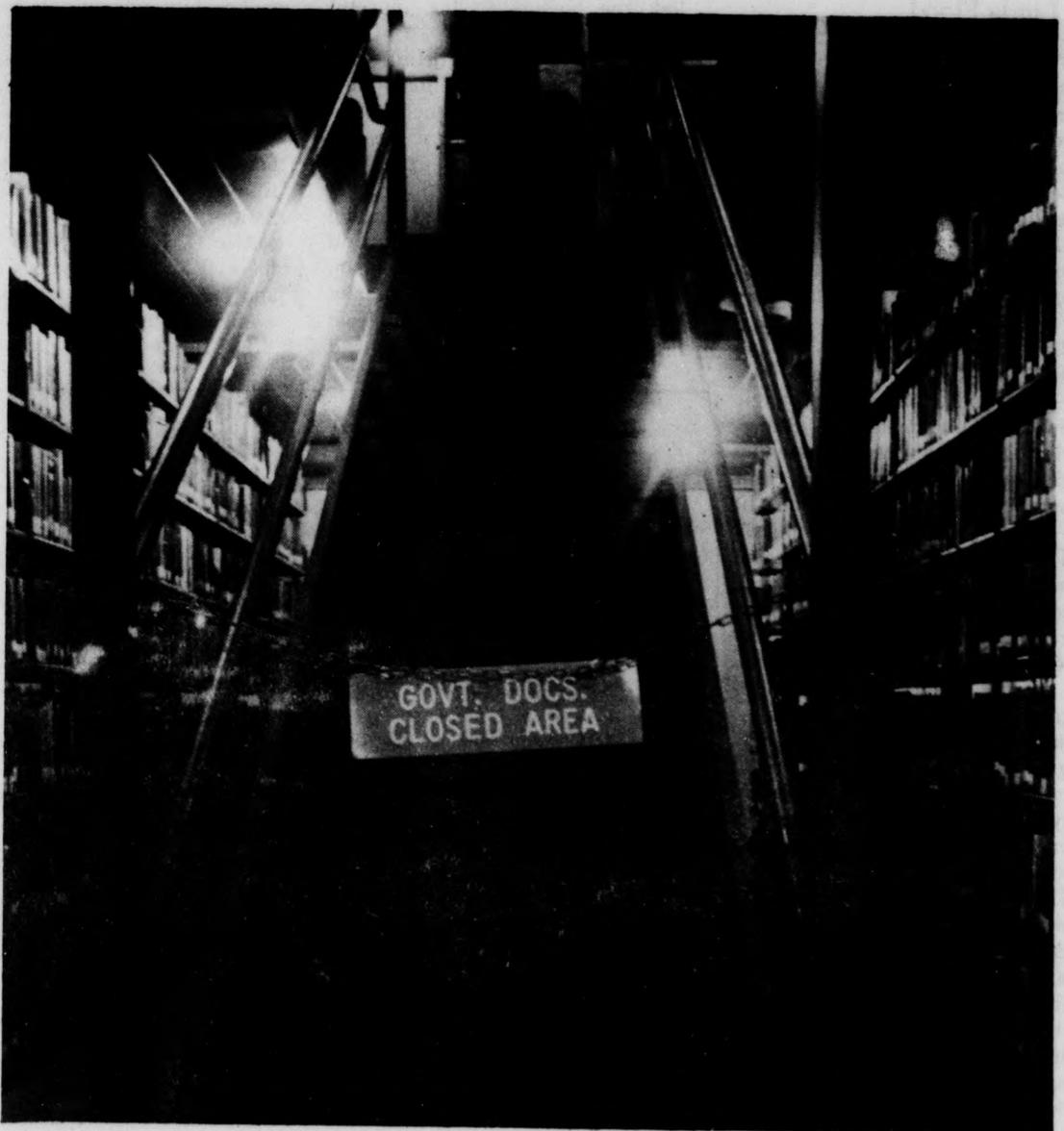
Don't do it!

against a hall staff's orange curb. Even within the territory that's left, one can find a meaningful *No Parking Between Signs* sign to ensure reaching a class late or an office's lunch hour.

Once on foot, one would imagine oneself fairly free of the written word. That is until discovering formally posted information reading *Two Way Pedestrian Traffic*. Two way pedestrian traffic? To feel very safe, the sign-conscious student then searches for an area of *One Way Pedestrian Traffic*. Hard to find.

When a student begins to religiously follow the commands of The Sign, he might find himself in trouble. There is no guaranteeing that an *Exit* will not lead him into a brick wall.

So the easiest rule probably is, don't do it if it says not to, and don't do it if it says you can. Who writes those signs anyway?



Manley

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are regimes like Guatemala and Nicaragua under Somoza where you have corrupt dictatorships. Those are the countries where the aid doesn't end up where it is intended.

Q: Has the Reagan administration modified its foreign policy to make it more flexible and realistic?

Manley: There was a period when there was a certain amount of "saber rattling" which caused very, very profound misgiving and upset. In fact in West Germany, one of your closest allies, peace demonstrations took place. Half a million people went to the streets demonstrating. That didn't happen for fun. People were really frightened and upset.

Yes, Reagan is modifying his foreign policy. The arms limitation talks in Geneva is a good example.

Q: How do you view Reagan's

Caribbean Basin plan and its impact on North-South dialogue?

Manley: If the plan produces more aid it will be a good thing. If the plan produces more trade by opening up access to the eastern sea board then it is a good thing because more trade is a good thing. If it does get more investment to flow then it is a good thing.

But I think it is very important that if it is going to do those things there will be no "hidden agendas." The plan must not try to select countries and say that, "We like the politics of this country so they are in the plan and we don't like the politics of that country and so they are out of plan."

Mexico and Canada have been very strong on the point that they don't want to be part of a plan that picks and chooses in accordance to whose politics the United States likes at a given moment. The Reagan administration has been

rather quiet on the subject. I hope this element won't spoil the plan.

Q: How effective is the United Nations in helping the Third World?

Manley: I believe the United Nations is basically a constructive, helpful organization. The United Nations can't solve all the world's problems and it doesn't stop all the wars. I think the world is being very churlish in recognizing what it owes to the United Nations; how much takes place in the United Nations that heads off conflict, brings conflict under control, focuses public attention against conflict, etc.

The benefits it brings to mankind are very difficult to dramatize. War is dramatic. A war that did not take place is not dramatic. One gets the headlines, the other does not. Failures of the United Nations are always there to be talked about. The successes of the United Nations get

lost in their silence.

Q: What must the Third World do to prepare for the future?

Manley: I think the most important thing the Third World must do is to examine amongst themselves what they can do in cooperating and developing their own resources and to maximize their effort through self-reliance and self-development.

Manley became leader of the People's National Party in 1969, and was Prime Minister of Jamaica from 1972 to 1980. He has served as a member of the Caribbean Labour Congress, the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board, the Science Research Council, and the Labour Advisory Council, all international organizations concentrated in the Caribbean, and has received diplomats' decorations from Venezuela, Mexico and Cuba. He has also authored several books on politics and the Third World. *etC.*

Actors' ghosts save 'Story'

By Linda Flood

The people in line at the box office weren't sure what experience they were buying. The title implies the emergence of another standard fright film—that old "Halloween"-type low budget and short-lived rendition of horror, of "mysterious" and barely explicable murders strung together by a shallow plot meant to scare teeny-boppers closer to their dates and out of four dollars.

The film also has lures that draw an older and a bit more nostalgic crowd as well: namely Fred Astaire, Melvin Douglas, John Houseman and Douglas Fairbanks Jr., four reputations that justifiably don't fit the stereotype that the title implies.

The film is Universal's recent illumination of Peter Straub's novel, *Ghost Story*, in which the four portray the Chowder Society (Ricky, Louis, Sears and Edward), an aging, brandy-sipping set of Sigma Chi alums. In stuffy semi-retirement, they are only now beginning to pay the price for an accidental murder and cover-up they committed during college—a crime they made a pact never to disclose.

The theme is guilt and revenge; guilt on the part of the Chowder Society and revenge on the part of their victim. The victim incarnates herself to make them pay, literally scaring cast members into falling nude out of apartment windows, jumping off icy bridges in their bath robes, and into gasping heart seizures. This leaves Ricky (Astaire), the most boyishlv shy

member of the Chowder Society, to link the horrors to the vengeful ghost of their victim.

The photography is definitely a pro, with plenty of glittery New England winter scenery, an abundance of icy driving scenes and candlelit dialogue between the members of the Chowder Society.

Astaire and Houseman are the big guns, adding richness and credibility throughout. Houseman, who plays John Sears, uses some of his eccentric stigma left over from his role in *Paper Chase*, and

Astaire's familiar and earnest face makes him one of the two main protagonists.

The other is Craig Wasson, the young man who plays Don, the son of Edward (Douglas Fairbanks Jr.), and who ultimately uncovers the Society's secret. While his portrayal is adequate, he is overshadowed by Astaire.

Alice Krige plays Alma Mobley, the evil antagonist who woos Don and his brother, David, in order to avenge her death.

The film's primary drawing card

is its plot, a finely woven skein of intricate detail with an almost intellectual mystique, it itself worth the money.

It has its problems too, like absurd periodic camera shots of the victim's corpse and some hokey sex scenes.

The aftermath in the lobby was diverse. The teen-agers who'd hoped to get to scream were disappointed. The old Astaire fans still believed in him, and the intellectuals were grinning with detail detection. *etC.*

events etc.

Thursday 21

- University Evaluation Committee. 3 p.m. Student Center Room 204.
- Army ROTC 3 p.m. Student Center Room 205.
- Washington Intern Reception 7 p.m. Student Center Room 207.
- Army ROTC 8 a.m. Student Center Room 214.
- Academic Challenge Program 4 p.m. Student Center Room 214.
- Resume Writing Club 4 p.m. Student Center Room 218.
- Flying Club 5 p.m. Student Center Room 222.

Friday 22

- Film "Excaliber," 5, 8, 12 p.m. Student Center Ballroom.
- Alpha Phi Alpha 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. Student Center Room 205.
- Tau Chi Epsilon 7 p.m. Student Center Room 207.
- Campus Crusade Prayer Night 7 to 9 p.m. UCC Chapel.

Saturday 23

- Film "Camelot/Brigadoon" 5, 7:30, 10 p.m. Student Center Ballroom.
- Omega Psi Phi 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. Student Center Room 204.

Sunday 24

- Alpha Phi Omega 6 p.m. Student Center Room 203.
- Delta Sigma Theta 2 p.m. Student Center Room 205.
- Alpha K Alpha 1:30 p.m. Student Center Room 207.

Monday 25

- IFC Noon. Student Center Room 214.
- Interview Tapes Workshop 11:45-1:15 Student Center Lounge.

- Campus Crusade 9 p.m. Student Center Room 205.

Tuesday 26

- Army ROTC 8 a.m. Student Center Room 214.

- Interview Tapes Workshop 11:45-1:15 Student Center Lounge.

Wednesday 27

- Kappa Alpha Theta 6:30 p.m. Student Center Room 207.
- Interviewing Seminar 4:00 p.m. Student Center Room 218.

Thursday 28

- Air Force ROTC 4:00 p.m. Student Center Room 205.
- Interviewing Seminar 4:00 p.m. Student Center Room 218.
- Flying Club 5:00 p.m. Student Center Room 222.
- "I Saw the Wind" 12:00 p.m. Student Center Ballroom.

Friday 29

- Friday on Campus 8:00 a.m. Lower lobby.
- Film "Kagemusha," 5, 8, 12 p.m. Student Center Ballroom.

Saturday 30

- Ranch Management 8:30 a.m. Student Center Ballroom.
- Film "Double Indemnity," 5, 7:30, 10:00 p.m. Student Center Ballroom.