

American industry worries Japan

United Press International
NEW YORK — The flagging productivity of U.S. manufacturing industries has become a matter of grave concern not only to Washington officials but to business and labor leaders.

Talk about the reindustrialization of America inevitably invites comparison with Japan, whose 10 percent annual growth in productivity compares with around zero growth for America.

Osamu Watanabe, an official of the Japan Trade Center in New York who has spent many years working on trade and industrial policy matters at the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, pro-

vided some interesting insights into industrial policies that perhaps have contributed to Japan's strong growth.

Watanabe said the crux of MITI's policy is an ongoing exchange of information between government and business.

Watanabe cited as keys to the efficiency that has encouraged Japan's growth:

— Strong entrepreneurship among business executives,

— Labor's cooperative attitude toward management stemming from the life-time employment system,

the seniority-based wage system and the "company-based union,"

— "Mutual understanding" between government and business.

Watanabe cited three major points with which he totally agrees: the need for businessmen to step up export consciousness; the need to emulate Japanese-style management, which attaches great importance to the worker-management cooperation; and the need for the creation of an environment conducive to long-term investment through increased tax cuts and accelerated depreciation.

He believes Japan should cooperate as fully as possible with the United States in its reindustrialization through such means as restraining exports of certain products for designated periods of time, increasing investment in the United States, and participating in joint efforts to develop technology.

"It is Japan's responsibility to cooperate because a failure on the part of the United States to revitalize its industries, which will lead it to protectionism, would certainly disturb the world economy, let alone U.S.-Japan trade relations.

Political unrest triggers exodus from many El Salvadorian homes

United Press International
OSICALA, El Salvador — The old peasant woman aimed her craggy face and toothless smile straight at the journalists visiting the refugee camp and said, "Why should I be scared of the army? I welcome them with open arms."

But Filomena Serrano's brown eyes danced nervously toward the well-dressed man who shadowed the reporters, eavesdropping on the answers some of the other 1,000 refugees gave when asked why they had fled their farms.

"He's ORDEN," a government social worker told reporters later, referring to a rightwing paramilitary gang blamed for a hefty chunk of the bloody political violence pounding El Salvador, especially its lush countryside.

The military-civilian junta and leftist guerrillas battling to topple it accuse each other of triggering the exodus, but no one doubts the problem has reached major proportions in the Massachusetts-sized nation of 4.8 million.

Catholic church sources estimate 30,000 persons — the overwhelming majority of them poor peasants — have been driven from their homes by political violence since Jan. 1, though many later returned to their farms.

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About 2,000 reached Nicaragua and another 3,500 sneaked into neighboring Honduras despite the danger of being trapped in the fire-fights between Salvadoran troops and guerrillas that periodically rage along the border.

U.S. Ambassador Robert White, who has been pressing the government to curb the excesses of its troops, believes the current violence in the countryside goes beyond any attacks by the government.

"Now you have pro-government villages and anti-government villages," White said in a recent interview. "It's a Hatfield and McCoy thing — feuding, like in the Kentucky hills."

White's description appeared to match, in some respects, the situation in the hamlets of El Volcanillo, Aguazarca and La Montanita — homes of most of the refugees living in Osicala, 102 miles east of San Salvador.

Almost all the mud-and-sticks homes along the deserted dirt road linking the three hamlets were shut tight, huge logs piled against the doors, many dogs sniffed through rotting piles of garbage.

But further up the road nearly all the homes were open and naked, pot-bellied children played easily alongside heavily armed guerrillas of the leftist Revolutionary Peoples' Army.

"Yeah, we executed an army man in El Volcanillo a while ago. But the rest of the people there because they were close to the road and the army was always there," said a 15-year-old boy.

"But the army never comes up the road," he added. "Here supports our revolution. They support us. They feed us. They know they have a fear from us."

Serrano, a tiny woman who she was 40 but looked a decade older, did not mention the killing she talked with reporters at a refugee camp, a large public square on the outskirts of Osicala.

"We came here because we wanted to leave the violence behind," she said as her six-year-old son clung to her skirt and a band remained deep in the folds of their makeshift home, a tent shared with two other families.

On the other side of Osicala another refugee camp where more than 1,000 peasants were packed into the main building and the shacks of the local slaughterhouse, mosquito-infested spots of drying blood.

But at the school, government health workers made sure that girls washed their hands before and after short visits to the patted commode into thick plastic bags, the staple of peasant life. The epidemics that have erupted in the camps.

On a shaded side of the building sat Jose Contreras, a browned farmer "about 50" who was trying to sharpen a "cuma," a wickedly curved machete used for weeding and not for cutting through a flow of blood.

"The people here don't want to be involved in politics. All we do was leave the violence behind. But the worst thing is that we've lost our cornfields to work and we'll lose them for sure."

In emergencies, do this:

The number of incidents at Texas A&M University requiring emergency medical treatment is increasing, making it essential that all students, faculty and staff know the proper method of summoning help.

Dr. John Koldus, vice president for student services, said in a memorandum to all departments that if an emergency occurs, the University Police Department should be contacted immediately. The telephone number is 845-1111. The caller should provide the name and exact location of the victim, a brief description of the injury or incident and the caller's name and telephone number, he said.

If possible, the emergency team should be met at the entrance to the building or at the scene of the accident and guided to the victim. The victim should not be moved until the emergency crew arrives.

If it is obvious to the observer that the victim will require an ambulance, the caller should summon one in addition to following the above procedure. The University Police

should be notified if an ambulance has been contacted.

The ambulance services available in this area are the TAMU Health Center at 845-1511, extension 50; the College Station Fire Department, which may be contacted by dialing 911, and the Bryan Fire Department at 779-1411.

'The Wind' not storm anymore

United Press International
Dorothy Scarborough will be remembered in Sweetwater, Texas, as long as the wind blows, and that should be a while.

It was in the 1920s that Miss Scarborough focused the nation's attention on Sweetwater with her novel, "The Wind," but the stalwart author in Nolan County weren't exactly overjoyed by the notoriety. In fact, "The Wind" stirred a sandstorm of protest.

Perhaps Miss Scarborough anticipated the outcry when she published the work anonymously.

"The Wind," which has been released again this summer, chronicled the tribulations of a young woman from the East who is forced to leave her home to move to Sweetwater.

The wind, the vastness of west Texas and the cruelty of some of its inhabitants begin immediately to wear on the heroine. The wind whips garden flowers from growing, isolates people, provokes haunting feelings of loneliness. Finally, the wind drives the heroine mad, even though she is running across the prairies, supposedly to collapse and die.

Well, the folks of Sweetwater, who were trying to settle the country and keep pace with Texas and the world, argued the novel did not accurately depict the Sweetwater country.

Their protest couldn't stop "The Wind," however. Hollywood made it into a motion picture starring Lillian Gish.

The film was a so-so success (nothing starring Lillian Gish could be a flop in those days), and it demanded that subsequent editions of the book be released. The author, "Miss Dottie" as she was allowed her name to appear on the title pages of these new editions.

Now the Sweetwater people had somebody to shoot at. Scarborough's denunciations of Miss Dottie began to appear in newspapers and magazines.

But Miss Dottie wasn't one to hide in her ivory tower in New York while the ruckus was raging and made several trips to Sweetwater to face her accusers. She even finally succeeded in calming the ruckus.

Today "The Wind" is a respected work of literature — perhaps in Sweetwater.

"Miss Dottie" wrote five novels, some of which were set in West Texas with students and teachers she had known at Baylor University where she received her bachelor's degree in 1896.

In addition, she published materials on the topics that interested her most: cotton, literature and folklore, using the South as her laboratory. She trekked thousands of miles to gather folk stories from field workers, plantation owners and officials of exchanges throughout the South.

Miss Scarborough's collecting of such folklore materials continued until her death in 1935.

The citizens of Sweetwater really can't deny that "The Wind" depicts their country correctly. Its author was the queen of sticklers for detail. And she had another qualification for writing about Sweetwater: she spent her girlhood there.


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