Nicaraguan vote...

Election results influenced by U.S.?

By David Holbrook

Sunday's surprise victory by Violeta Chamorro was not a rejection of the Sandinista government, but was instead a political compromise made by Nicaraguan voters, said history professor Mansar Foroohar.

She said the voters felt the only way to end the civil and economic turmoil in their country was to install a government favorable to the United States.

Foroohar, who returned from Nicaragua on Monday after spending 10 days in the country, said that while the elections were free, they were not fair. People voted the way they wanted secretly and without intimidation — but the burdens faced daily by Nicaraguans because of U.S. policy had created conditions that left the tiny nation's inhabitants with little recourse but to vote for the National Opposition, UNO, she said.

"The election happened in a country that has been going through a war for the past nine years," said Foroohar to an audience in the faculty dining room Wednesday. "Thirty-thousand people have been killed in this war. The economy is in a total shambles because of the economic blockades the U.S. has put on Nicaragua. Most people are hungry."

The Sandinistas create a political atmosphere where people vote not according to their theology, but for their own and their family's physical well-being, said Foroohar. The election of the U.S.-funded UNO party was an attempt by Nicaraguans to improve relations with the United States, which in turn will help revive the war-torn nation's economy.

"I have very good friends who are in the army, who fought for the Sandinistas during the war, who are militants of the Sandinistas and who voted for UNO," she said. "They resigned to the fact that Nicaragua can't go through another six years and survive the war or the economic blockade. Especially after the invasion of Panama, the people were scared like crazy."

Chamorro's campaign strategy was clearly formulated with these sentiments of the Nicaraguan people in mind, Foroohar said. UNO presented itself as the alternative to war and economic hardship, since their election would mean reconciliation with the United States.

"The major campaign platform of 'UNO was that conditions would last if the Sandinistas stayed in power because of the U.S. opposition to the regime," she said. "A UNO win, therefore, would lead to U.S. aid for economic development and an end to the war."

Foroohar said her trip through the country revealed that most of the people's sympathies still lie with the Sandinista government, which came to power in 1979 after overthrowing the repressive Somoza regime. In one city she witnessed a crowd of 50,000 UNO supporters while blocks away a Sandinista rally drew 400,000. She discounted intimidation by the Nicaraguan government as "impossible because there were so many international observers."

"It was obvious — Nicaragua is Sandinista," she said. "Nicaraguans believe... See NICARAGUA, page 8"
Opinion

From the Editors' Circular File

Victims must aid legal system

Terry Lightfoot
Managing editor

There is a cloud over the criminal justice system these days that leads some people to doubt the effectiveness of the system. Politicians and private citizens alike explore the bleak state of the country's law enforcement and court systems.

Outrage over a defendant being acquitted, dismay over unsafe streets and anger at the blatant disregard for the law that some of our society hold are not for law-abiding citizens to swallow.

There has been talk of victims' rights. The Supreme Court last year softened the stance on the rights of alleged victims, who had refused to testify, beat a retreat because the jury's decision of acquittal was not going to be appealed. But what is the victim's responsibility? Police officers admit that unless a witness to a crime is willing to come forward, the chances of catching the culprit are slim to none. Victims deserve compensation for any ill will done to them, but if they refuse to come forward, then who is to blame? Law enforcement agencies and the courts need the cooperation of citizens in order to make the streets safe again and to take back the night.

The American citizen seems to think that he or she deserves something for nothing. Victims want defendants prosecuted, sometimes without their help. This makes the police officers' and the courts' jobs difficult— if not impossible. In the McCarty case, the public expressed outrage and indignation that the defendant was acquitted. The public may be expressing concern over the emotional nature of the case.

But there was nothing so appalling as to see alleged victims, who had refused to testify, beat a path to the trial court. The victims provided much fodder for Gary, Phil and Gerald. They spoke with disgust and horror at the jury's decision. Where were these people during the past five years? Probably at home hoping the testimony of others would provide them with closure on the unsolved crimes. Not that the guests on the talk shows didn't have the right to express their points of view. But after refusing to testify, their stories seem at best questionable and at least lacking in credibility.

The public should be aware that crimes become more corrosive as they become a large number of crimes go unreported or witnesses are reluctant to come forward. The criminal justice system will only work if all the parts are in sync. That means, without witnesses, most crimes will go unpunished. Granted, there are some crimes in which the reality of having to relive the incident makes the victims' reluctance understandable.

Rape is one of those crimes. Victims are asked to relive their story over and over again. They expect to be badgered by the defense attorney or not to be believed by the police. It is a difficult crime to prosecute. But many rapists rely on the victim's unwillingness to testify as a shield. Most rapes are not witnessed by a third party, so without the victim, there is no case.

Talk of taking back the streets from drug dealers, murderers and thieves cannot be done without the help of individual citizens. It was pleasing to see that a Cal Poly woman who was attacked by a man was aided by her neighbors. Those same neighbors could have looked the other way just as easily. Will it be to themselves to price the safe a community.

The overworked police departments desperately need the help of individual citizens. Granted, the price isn't small, but neither is that of most things worth having.

Terry Lightfoot is managing editor for Mustang Daily.

Second Opinion

Protect state's coastal waters

It is unthinkable, of course, that there will be any derricks drilling for oil in Monterey Bay. President Reagan realized this. He also recognized, as the management of the coastal waters, unique both for their beauty and their rich fisheries, as a permanent marine sanctuary.

But the bill by Representative Leon Panetta, D-Carmel Valley, to protect state's coastal waters, their beauty and their rich fisheries, as a permanent marine sanctuary.

Until those protections are in place, not only will the fisheries be lost but the state's billion-dollar tourist industry. What is especially disturbing is signs that some Interior and Energy department officials favor lifting the promised protection for California's fragile coastal environment.

As Larry Liebert, the Chronicle's Washington bureau chief, has reported, the administration has been working to release the results of a year-long study by a distinguished panel on the effects of offshore drilling. A spokesman for the Interior Department said the panel's findings may be suppressed indefinitely.

President Bush has been provided with an excellent opportunity to breathe life into his pledge to be the environmental president.

— Excerpted from San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 28.

Protest decision on discrimination

Editor — This week the Supreme Court ruled that the federal government's policy of discriminating against homosexuals will be allowed to continue.

The court did not feel that homosexuality fell under the equal protection portion of the Constitution. This is an outrage to let discrimination based on sexual preference continue in this country.

Why should a person be discriminated against based on who that person chooses to love? Love is basic to all people, just as the expression of that love is basic to all people.

To say that love is only OK in a relationship when it is directed as a whole as a member of the opposite gender and not OK when it is expressed for a person of the same gender is wrong.

It is terribly unfortunate that the Supreme Court could not find it within the law to protect discrimination based on sexual preference the same way it has regarding race, gender and religion.

Those who also feel the Supreme Court's ruling was wrong should write their elected representatives and voice their concerns for the House discriminates based on sexual preference ruling.

Don't let the struggle for equal protection under the law end with this ruling.

Jan E. Perez
Environmental Biology

Bartender thanks owner of local bar

Editor — In response to the Feb. 28 article about D.K.'s, I would like to say as a local bartender, I thank Paul Ramany.

The real issue at hand is that many people go to bars and feel it is their right to get free water, ice, use of all facilities, use of hired staff and to enjoy the entertainment. Granted, there may be a cover charge, but that hardly covers Ramany's expenses.

It is not a right, but a privilege. The fact so many people abuse this privilege has led to the cutting back of free water. If you are a designated driver, you should be commended. But if you are not going to purchase what a shop is selling, whether it's alcohol or a soda, don't go there.

Curran Roz Accounting

Opportunity

Poly needs ethnic studies emphasis

Editor — I commend Mustang Daily's excellent coverage of the Liberal Arts Week in the Feb. 26 issue. The students at Cal Poly hope this Ethnic Literature course, and the few other courses focusing on minorities, will help demonstrate Poly's need for an ethnic studies department.

This proposed department will be most directly related to the liberal arts school, evidence again of the dynamism students enjoy in liberal arts at Poly.

Luis Torres
English professor

Letters to the Editor

English department will offer a spring quarter and again summer quarter.

The course surveys the most complex and vibrant literature being written in America today, that of Native Americans, blacks, Chicanos, Asian Americans and Jewis Americans. Members of the group of ethnic faculty here at Cal Poly hope this Ethnic Literature course, and the few other courses focusing on minorities, will help demonstrate Poly's need for an ethnic studies department.

This proposed department will be most directly related to the liberal arts school, evidence again of the dynamism students enjoy in liberal arts at Poly.
By Larre M. Sterling

Cal Poly's greek community attended the second in a series of three mandatory educational speeches planned and sponsored by the Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic.

Dave Westoll, past proctoring attorney and president of Theta Chi fraternity, spoke to more than 1,000 greek members about hazing Wednesday night in Chumash Auditorium.

"Hazing is the dark side of the sorority and fraternity world," said Westoll. "It's a little bit, is far too much." Any hazing, even扭矩西

said Westoll. "Because it is such a minor concept, except for the pledge's death, were true events that he had experienced during his own hell week.

Westoll gave amazing examples of hazing events throughout his story. Earlier he revealed that all of the examples he had given, except the pledge's death, were true events that he had experienced during his own hell week.

Westoll challenged many of the concepts and beliefs that many greek organizations consider to be true.

"Pledge class unity is a ridiculous concept. You put 18, 19 people together and they will naturally assimilate," admitted national and Westoll. "If a group tells me they're trying to install pledge class unity — I know there's hazing.

"And how did we arrive at the conclusion that a person's character is determined by how much can be owed?"

Westoll's primary point was to make the audience think about the uselessness of hazing and the often sad repercussions that can be the results of hazing.

"If it was for Cal Poly to hear about hazing," said Sigma Kappa member Lora Deil.

"Because it is such a minor concept, except for the pledge's death, we often forget the seriousness of hazing."

The speech, "Hazing on Trial," is one of several topics being addressed by the greek educational programming. The educational programming is an attempt to inform the greek community on topics pertaining to attitudes and stereotypes. Spring quarter's speaker will talk about racism and sexism.

"I believe that hazing applies to any campus organization that has an initiation as part of its activities," said Walt Lambert, coordinator of student life and activities. "We thought we'd start by educating the greek community."

Lambert says organizations should police themselves.

There is a dark side of the greek community that is whispered about but never openly revealed — hazing.

Twenty-seven college students have died in the past 14 years as a result of hazing, according to Dave Westoll, Theta Chi national president.

One of the bigger questions under debate is who has jurisdiction over hazing? If a fraternity or sorority is found to be hazing at Cal Poly, who handles the situation and what are the repercussions?

Hazel Scott, vice president for Student Life, said hazing is usually handled by the greek educational programming.

What are the repercussions? State law dictates that any fraternity or sorority that produces hazing is subject to the jurisdiction of the campus police department.

Any hazing that occurs at Cal Poly will not tolerate it," said Scott. "It's a liability issue, as well as a moral and ethical issue, and we at Cal Poly will not tolerate it."

Walt Lambert, coordinator for greek affairs for Student Life, said hazing is usually handled within the individual fraternity or sorority. It is each chapter's responsibility to follow its national organization's guidelines regarding hazing and to abide by the law.

"State law dictates that any physical or mental harm, aggravation or assault is illegal," said Lambert. "I don't think the magnitude is that great. The grapevine is large, and everything eventually gets back to me."

Lambert does not police each sorority and fraternity for hazing. He instead waits for reports to come back to him. Cal Poly's greek system is too small for a large hazing situation to happen and for the Greek Affairs office to act swiftly when hazing is revealed.

See HAZING, page 6.
Chemistry department gets grant

$25,000 will go to buy equipment for molecular analysis

By Brandon K. Engle

Cal Poly's chemistry department became $25,000 richer Wednesday with a donation from a local chemical company.

Robert E. Kelin, chairman of the board of JBL Scientific Inc., and President Lauren R. Brown presented the check to the chemistry department.

The money will go toward the purchase of a $250,000 device allowing the structure of molecules to be analyzed without destroying them.

The device, called a Fourier Transform Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometer (FT-MNR), uses magnets to create a magnetic field to look inside molecules. It uses the same technology as medical diagnostic imaging. It's similar to an X-ray machine without the radiation.

"It's totally non-harmful," said chemistry professor Dane R. Jones.

"This is the most expensive instrument ever purchased for the chemistry department," said Jones of the $250,000 device.

He said the department has worked hard to raise the money. JBL Scientific's donation will be combined with money allocated for Cal Poly from the state lottery. The department also has applied for money from the National Science Foundation.

"Other departments of the schools of science and math were very generous in agreeing to forgo their portion of the lottery money," Jones said.

The FT-MNR, about the size of two desks, is very sensitive and will be housed in a special room in the chemistry department. It will be used in teaching labs and research.

See CHEMISTRY, page 6
Sports Calendar

Friday, March 2

• Men's Basketball vs. UC Riverside – The Mustangs open the CCAA tournament as the third-seeded team and will face a Riverside squad they have already defeated twice this season. The game will begin at 6 p.m. in Bakersfield.
• Baseball at Cal Poly Pomona – The defending Division II national champs will travel south for a game against the Broncos, which will begin at 2:30 p.m.
• Men's Tennis at CSU Northridge – The second-ranked men's team will travel south for a CCAA match-up with the Matadors. The match begins at 1:30 p.m.
• Women's Tennis at CSU Los Angeles – The top-ranked team in the nation according to the Volvo Tennis/Collegiate Rankings will take a 1-0 CCAA mark into this weekend's match against the Golden Eagles. The match begins at 1:30 p.m.
• Men's Volleyball at Menlo College – The match begins at 7:30 in Menlo Park.

Saturday, March 3

• Men's Basketball – If the Mustangs defeat UC Riverside on Friday night, they will face the winner of the CSU Bakersfield-CSU Los Angeles semifinal on Saturday night. The championship game will begin at 8 p.m. in Bakersfield.
• Women's Basketball – The final of the CCAA women's tournament will be played at 6 p.m., just before the men's final, on Saturday. The semifinal matchups on Thursday night in Pomona were the Mustangs against CSU Northridge, and Chapman College vs. Cal Poly Pomona.
• Baseball at Cal Poly Pomona – The game begins at 2:30 p.m.
• Track – The men's and women's track and field squads will be in Bakersfield for a quadrangular meet against CSU Bakersfield, Cal Poly Pomona and UC Riverside. The men's squad will send some athletes to a meet at UCLA against the Bruins and CSU Los Angeles, while some of the women athletes will travel to the Aztec Invitational at San Diego State.
• Men's Tennis at Chapman College – The matches will begin at 1 p.m. at Chapman.
• Women's Tennis at CSU Los Angeles – The matches begin at 10 a.m. in Los Angeles.
• Gymnastics vs. Boise State and Sacramento State – Cal Poly will host a gymnastic meet for the second weekend in a row. The meet begins at 7:30 p.m. in Most Gym.
• Men's Gymnastics – The men will also host Sacramento State on Saturday.
• Cycling – The Cal Poly Whieldogs will be in Santa Barbara for a road race, team time trial and criterium.
• Lacrosse vs. UOP – The game will begin at noon in Mustang Stadium.
• Sailing – The sailing team will be at Stanford for two races.

Sunday, March 4

• Lacrosse vs. Chico State – The lacrosse club will host Chico State at 11 a.m. The game will be played in Mustang Stadium.
• Crew – The crew team will host its second regatta in as many weeks this Sunday. UC San Diego will be in town for the regatta, which will begin at 8 a.m. in Morro Bay.

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Ring Days will be Wed.-Fri., Feb 28, March 1-2, 10am-4pm

Deposit required
Local homeless problem discussed

Speaker says more affordable housing in SLO would help

By Heather Dowling

The manager of the Economic Opportunity Commission's homeless shelter told the audience at Cal Poly's forum on homelessness Wednesday that she looks forward to this weekend's move to a new site.

"Our clients need to be in the city of San Luis Obispo because our clients are residents of San Luis Obispo," said manager Gwen Guyre.

The trailers — offering nighttime shelter to 54 people — will move from their present Kansas Avenue site to Orcutt Road. Cal Poly's American Institute of Architecture Students are scheduled to move this weekend from the Kansas Avenue site to a temporary location at Camp San Luis until the Orcutt Road site is ready.

EOC's program offers the homeless two meals a day and up to 90 days of shelter. EOC, the city and the county contribute about $100,000 each to the shelter.

Guyre has been working in a variety of human services in San Luis Obispo since 1980.

Guyre said the program has been in transition for quite some time. The first shelter was run on a school bus. It moved to a county-owned barrack and from there to a primitive location with no heater and a cookfire to prepare meals.

"It is a pretty rude memory," Guyre said.

San Luis Obispo had more affordable housing, Guyre said, some of the homeless problem could be cleared away.

She also said that some of the homeless have jobs, but only make minimum wage and have difficulty paying rent.

Guyre said that many people in the shelter were middle-class working people before becoming homeless.

"My objective would be to have you appreciate the fact: the people in the shelter are people pretty much like you and I," Guyre said. "This could happen to you." "

Melvin Butler, a local of San Luis Obispo, is staying at the shelter. Butler, a Vietnam veteran, said he is unable to get a job because of learning disabilities.

"I served my country and I turned around and my country forgot me," he said.

Guyre estimated that there are about $100,000 each to the shelter.

She also said that some of the homeless have jobs, but only make minimum wage and have difficulty paying rent.

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"My objective would be to have you appreciate the fact: the people in the shelter are people pretty much like you and I," Guyre said. "This could happen to you.

"I served my country and I turned around and my country forgot me," he said.

Guyre estimated that there are 300-06 Wednesday.

CHEMISTRY

From page 4

should be installed this summer for use by fall quarter 1990.

Cal Poly's chemistry department has been pushing to get an FT-MNR for eight years. It's one of the state-of-the-art instruments a student needs to know how to use, said chemistry professor Jean Eirorn. JBL Scientific was formed in 1977 and provides chemicals to the medical industry for use in various lab tests. JBL has hired many Cal Poly students and provides support to the chemistry department.

HAZING

From page 3

to no TRAPPE it, said Lambert. If a specific hazing event by a Greek organization is reported, the situation is referred to both the dean's office and the Student Life Office. From there, Scott said, the organization faces judiciary proceedings in either the Interfraternity Council or Panhellenic.

"I let hazing reports go to the Interfraternity Council because they have a disciplinary process," said Scott. "We only get involved if the magnitude is great and the frequency is high.

Penalties for hazing vary depending upon magnitude and frequency. Repercussions start as minor as having Greek week participation privileges removed and can become as harsh as revocation of the charter on the Cal Poly campus.

In past years, fraternities have had their social privileges curtailed, wet rush privileges removed and have been assigned to do escort service alone for a quarter.

There is, however, an appeals process. If the organization is unhappy with the decision made by IFC or Panhellenic, it can talk to the dean's office. Typically, though, the dean is far harder on the organization than IFC or Panhellenic.

"I think that hazing is on the decline right now," said Liz Wolksi, president of Panhellenic. "A lot of sororities have reworked their pledge programs to treat the pledges more like actives.

There is a less public display of perpetual hazing.

"Ultimately, stopping hazing will have to come from within each individual fraternity and sorority," said Lambert. He thought a national trend toward removing pledge programs may decrease hazing.

"Although I don't think that hazing is that great at Cal Poly, we simply cannot tolerate it happening."
By Cyndi Smith

Latinos want to be part of America's solutions and not its problems, the president and general counsel for the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund told Cal Poly students and teachers today.

She explained how the upcoming census helps minorities and explained how her legal firm is working to educate the public about their rights.

According to the New York Times, 500,000 illegal aliens, or 8 percent of the nation's population, live in the United States. "Most of this population is concentrated in some states, and California has the largest minority population of any other state," she said.

Hernandez said this year's census is critical to minorities because it determines how money is allocated by the government.

Hernandez graduated from UCLA law school in 1974 and has worked as a staff attorney for the Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice, directing attorneys for the Los Angeles Center for Education and the American Civil Liberties Union (MALDEF) in 1981 and has worked as associate counsel and program director, executive vice president, deputy general counsel, and finally, president and general counsel.

The main purpose of MALDEF is to promote and protect the rights of Latinos, Hernandez said. "We are the largest Hispanic law firm in the country, working to change discriminatory laws before they are even adopted.

MALDEF is presently working with the United States Justice Department and the ACLU to use the newly appointed County Board of supervisors for what it says is unfairly dividedboundary districts so a minority could not be elected.

"We try to educate people about these issues and change things first," she said. "If this doesn't work, we have an excellent batting average — we don't lose." Economic empowerment coupled with political empowerment — "like a house of cards" — MALDEF is a million a year, she said. "We have to run the operation as efficiently as we can be run by Hernandez and her staff.

"I beg for money — that's my job," she said. See HERNANDEZ, page 8

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NEW YORK (AP) — Humorist Andy Rooney was reinstated to­day on CBS' "60 Minutes." He said he'll be on Sunday's show with a commentary on the issues involved in his suspension on Feb. 6.

"I'm very pleased," said Rooney, whom CBS News presi­dent David Burke had suspended without pay after a magazine quoted him as saying blacks had "washed down their genes," a comment Rooney denies making. Originally, the suspension was to be for three months, but the lifting of the suspension had been widely ex­pected in recent days.

Rooney said, "I think it was a very difficult thing" for Burke to decide to reinstate him, praising the news division presi­dent. Burke never has specif­i­cally said why he suspended the 71-year-old commentator.

Late last year, Rooney drew fire from gay and lesbian groups for saying in a Dec. 28 CBS special that "homosexual unions" are among things that cause "self-induced" deaths.

Asked today if he were bitter about his suspension, Rooney was philosophical.

"Well, we all get the bit­tersweet in our lives," he said, adding that he likes a quotation attributed to ABC News anchor Sam Donaldson: "Only the am­bitious die young.

In a statement announcing Rooney's reinstatement, Burke said he did not say why he had lifted his suspension early.

Burke alluded to the con­tro­versy over his suspension of Rooney, saying he and Rooney had discussed the issue that led to his suspension "as well as the debate that has ensued over the past month."

"Painful though these events have been, we have all learned a great deal about how sensitive these issues are and how important it is to find solutions to these prob­lems for the betterment of the society," he said.

Rooney's reinstatement, Burke said, "will not change the fact that because this is an army that is an end to the war, Foroohar said. These policies have been, we have all learned a great deal about how sensitive these issues are and how important it is to find solutions to these problems for the betterment of the society."