

Minorities in the Barometer, 1984

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Jackson's success benefits campaign

The Rev. Jesse Jackson took matters into his own hands last week when he decided to fly to Syria in hope of securing the release of Lt. Robert Goodman. Goodman was shot down during a bombing mission on Syrian anti-aircraft installations.

Jackson was taking a huge political risk when he went to Syria. A setback there could potentially have been quite embarrassing for the Democrat. Most important is the fact that a failure would have seriously tarnished his credibility as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Jackson's gamble, however, paid off.

Of interest now to those who watch the political scene is of what effect will Jackson's success have on his candidacy, or on the entire presidential race.

There is little doubt there will be some ramifications, all beneficial, for Jackson. But, it will be up to the Reverend himself to utilize his success as an effective campaign tool.

The media and public attention granted Jackson is his most important reward for a job well done. No public

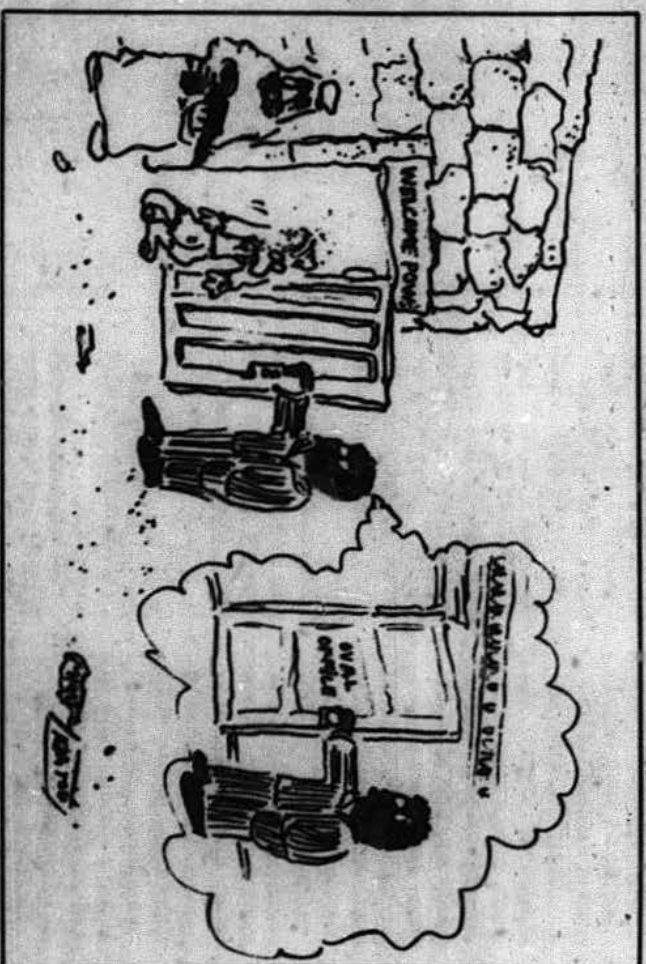
relations expert or campaign official could have attracted so much attention for a political candidate in so short a time.

Jackson's success also did much to enhance his reputation and credibility as a Democratic candidate. His candidacy will be taken much more seriously, not only by the public, but by the other candidates as well.

A clue as to how much the Syrian mission may benefit Jackson will likely be revealed during the upcoming New Hampshire primary.

Jackson's first visit to New Hampshire since obtaining the release of Goodman was met with cheers — a good sign that many voters in that state may cast a vote his way. Even if those votes are simply a way to congratulate Jackson on his success, a strong showing in the primary would help his campaign tremendously.

Without a doubt, Jackson's presence has added a much needed flair to the election year. His uncanny ability to garner media attention will not end with this incident. The other Democratic front-runners know that



Jackson is not a flash-in-the-pan contender and they will have to deal with him again.

Jackson's success, however, did little to hurt Mondale, Glenn or the other Democratic hopefuls. It perhaps had some negative effects for President Reagan — who appeared to do little to try to obtain Goodman's release. Needless to say, any damaging effects

that did result for the president or the other contenders will likely be short-lived.

Most important though is the fact that the incident will not hurt Jackson in the least, it will only help him. And with Jackson seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, the race promises to be anything but dull. (RJA)

Heritage festival scheduled

By CYNTHIA NEWMAN
of the Barometer

For the first time, OSU is sponsoring an Oregon Heritage Festival this year in conjunction with its annual summer term.

The festival is scheduled for a four-week period, July 16-Aug. 10. It is expected to include special lectures, expositions, displays, tours, films, workshops and other educational and cultural events, according to John King, associate director of the division of continuing education.

Activities will be designed to provide exposure to Oregon's history, industries, art, culture and institutions. Activities during each of the four weeks will focus on a different historical period.

- July 16—21: Oregon before White settlement.
- July 22—28: Pioneer times through statehood.
- July 29—Aug. 4: 19th and 20th century developments.
- Aug. 5—11: Oregon, present and future.

The idea for the Oregon Heritage Festival came from the desire to "expand summer term activities and to attract a wider audience, both in number and geographically," said King, adding that festival planners want to show the positive qualities of Oregon.

"People who live outside Oregon see the state in a positive way, offering clean air, mountains, the ocean and trees," King said. "We want to develop a way to reach these people by developing a variety of special programs for summer 1984."

Celebration scheduled for King Jr.'s birthday

By TERESA STARR
of the Barometer

OSU will be the site of a celebration to commemorate what would have been Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s 55th birthday on Jan. 15.

The events planned include a major address by U.S. Congressman Ronald Dellums of California Jan. 15, and the showing of a film entitled "Fund: The Story of Ella Baker" Jan. 16. The film will be followed by a discussion conducted by Reginald Eaves, a civil rights leader from Atlanta, Georgia.

Dellums, who is a leading member of the Congressional Black Caucus, was instrumental in the establishment of a national holiday honoring Rev. King's birthday beginning in 1986, according to OSU History professor Ed Ferguson.

"Dellums will reflect on the progress made under Reverend King's leadership," Ferguson said, "and will address the unresolved issues in the continuing struggle for racial equality in this country."

The address will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday in the LaSells Stewart Center.



Bike Patrol

Bicycle safety officer Jim Knudson, checks over the 1000cc Kawasaki patrol cycle which went into action Wednesday for the enforcement of bicycle rules on campus.

Photo by Susan Baines

The film, "Fund: The Story of Ella Baker," was recently awarded first prize in the Black Filmmakers Hall of Fame, Ferguson said.

The film portrays the civil rights movement and contributions made by Ella Baker, according to information received from the Department of Affirmative Action.

Baker was the founder of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

"The continuing struggle of the civil rights movement and how

that movement allowed, even forced, everyday working people into leadership positions is depicted in the film," Ferguson said.

The film will be shown on at 7 p.m. Monday in the LaSells Stewart Center.

"Commissioner Reginald Eaves of Atlanta, Georgia has been invited to lead a discussion following the film," Ferguson said.

The events are being sponsored by the College of Liberal Arts and the Office of Affirmative Action, and there will be no admission charged for either.

Civil rights worker's deeds highlighted

By CYNTHIA NEWMAN
of the Barometer

"Why is equality so assiduously avoided?"

"Why does white America delude itself, and how does it rationalize the evil it retains?"

"We see people as entities, or merely as things." "Too seldom do we see people in their true humanness."

"A spiritual myopia limits our vision." These were some of the observations of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Jan. 15, 1964, marked King's 55th birthday. In celebration of King's birthday, the College of Liberal Arts and the Affirmative Action office sponsored a film Monday titled "Fundu: the Story of Ella Baker."

The film, based on civil rights organizer Ella Baker's life, highlights the civil rights

movement of the 1960's, the period of the most dramatic struggle for racial justice. Fundu, the title of the film, is a Swahili word for a person who masters a given craft, with the help of the community, and who applies and teaches that craft.

Ella Baker organized the unorganized, according to the film. Beginning in 1940, Baker joined the staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, where she worked as a field secretary and later national Director of Branches.

This was a period when the very act of joining the NAACP in the South subjected one to threats, intimidation and harassment. The support and encouragement of an outsider was vital to the organization. It was Ella Baker who played this

role.

She became the mentor of many organizers across the South, laying the basis for leadership that became vital to the civil rights upsurge of the 1950's and 1960's. In the 1950's, Baker helped organize a voter registration drive for King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

In 1960, when four black students sat down at a lunch counter in Greensboro, N.C., and refused to move, the Southern student movement of the 1960's was well underway. During the same year, Baker organized a conference of leaders of student sit-ins across the South. At this conference, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was founded.

Baker encouraged the young

people to maintain their independence and to establish

(See KING, page 6)



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peer groups. At the same time she helped them learn to work with all people: people who shared their goals but whose

style differed. She gave young people confidence in themselves and helped them understand the strength that develops when people organize.

Following the film, A. Reginald Eaves, County Commissioner of Fulton County in Atlanta, Georgia, shared a few thoughts about civil rights in America today.

"Those who were not a part in those days of a struggle that constantly requires support and commitment . . . need to realize that the struggle is still going," Eaves said.

"Establish that you will make America better," he advised. "Individuals can no longer hide behind the feeling that you can't."

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Moslem students feature film

BY DAVIS EZUMAH
of the Barometer

A film on the life and struggles of Che Guevara, former comrade of Cuban President Fidel Castro, will be shown at 5 and 7 p.m. today in Kidder Hall room 202. The film, "Che Guevara," is sponsored by the Moslem Iranian Students Society of Oregon.

According to Richard Johnson, OSU professor of political science, Che was a former Argentinian doctor who devoted his entire adult life to the struggle for socialism in Latin America.

Che met Castro in Mexico City in 1955. Both returned to Cuba a year later to lead a small band of guerrillas against the corrupt and repressive dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista, Johnson said.

He added that their goal was to restore Cuba's democracy, to emancipate Cuba from American domination and to ensure equitable distribution of Cuba's wealth.

After overthrowing Batista, Castro put Che in charge of rebuilding Cuba's economy.

Convinced that many Cubans had been corrupted by the base and materialistic values of North America, Che was determined to create a "new socialist man," Johnson said. Instead of relying on material incentives, Castro and Che relied on intangible incentives.

"This incentive sought to arouse the entire people in a heroic collective struggle to create an independent and egalitarian society," Johnson said.

Admission to the film is a donation to the Iran Relief Fund, which supports Iranian refugees.

Composer and singer slated for center

Composer and singer Deborah Kavasch will give a lecture and recital at 8 p.m. Wednesday in Austin Auditorium of the LaSells Stewart Center.

Kavasch is noted for her pioneering work in modern vocal music as both composer and performer with the Extended Vocal Techniques Ensemble of La Jolla, Calif. She has appeared in opera and concert performances in major international music centers and festivals.

The concert will include both traditional and contemporary music.

Center announces new class

The Memorial Union Craft Center has announced a new woodworking class. The class, which begins this week, will be held on Thursdays from 4:30 to 7 p.m.

This class, taught by Don Jepsen-Minyard of Hardwood Cabinets and Design,

will cover the basics of hand and power tools and equipment use, construction and finishing and materials of fine woodworking. The instructor will assist students in designing and constructing their own projects.

Students may register for the class at the Memorial Union Craft Center.

John Gillis returns from India with many stories

By DEBBIE PINKSTON
of the Barometer

Imagine having to do without many aspects of the American way of life that are often taken for granted — things like running water, electricity, TV's, radios and even meat.

Well, John Gillis, chairman of the psychology department, learned to do just that. Returning to campus in September, Gillis had many stories to tell about his one-year sabbatical in India as senior Fulbright Lecturer.

In Bhubaneswar, India, where he spent most of his time, Gillis had to make adjustments to his surroundings. The town, located in the state of Orissa, borders a jungle, and daily life features a variety of animals: elephants in the roads, monkeys across the street from his hosts' house, pythons, cobras in abandoned anthills plus mongooses to keep them away, and many rats and cockroaches.

Gillis traveled by bicycle rickshaw, and his meals consisted mainly of eggs and vegetables.

"You just get accustomed to doing without things," Gillis said of the adaptations he made. "In Bhubaneswar there were few cars, little meat and no TV. Television didn't exist in Orissa until 1982, just before we arrived, and even now there probably aren't more than a few dozen sets.

"Toward the end of our stay, there was often no electricity, and the big cities like Calcutta would lose power for 12 hours a day," he added.

Gillis said they often had no running water, almost no contact with the West and heard very little English-language radio.

"The only time we heard American music, ironically, was when we would occasionally get Radio Moscow from Tashkent."

According to Gillis, the slow-paced lifestyle of the people of India makes them tolerant of conditions that Americans would never accept.

"The lifestyle there is much more easygoing," Gillis said. "The people are not so concerned with the time it takes to get things done. If their plane can't take off, they won't complain. They'll simply sit in the airport and wait for the next one.

"They have a real acceptance of things, which has led to their tolerance. Passivity is an important aspect of India."

In spite of the differences between Indian and American attitudes, Gillis said he noticed similarities among the professional psychologists of both cultures, during his lectures and seminars.

"Psychology in the universities is, by and large, Western," Gillis said. "Their major focus at the advanced institute was educational psychology, especially for the underprivileged. They did a lot of studies in the area of intellectual development of tribal or lower caste kids, and they had in mind to make education better for them or, at least, more available."

Gillis stated that education in India is compulsory, but there are a lot of poor kids who cannot attend school simply because they are of a lower caste. Although the caste system has been outlawed in India, it still exists informally.

"I saw many poor kids who were very bright, could speak several languages, but you knew they had little chance of altering their stations in life. It was among the most disheartening things I saw in India."

While Americans might think India's ways difficult to understand, Gillis said that the Indians also have some surprising images of the American public. He discovered that some Indians' perceptions of Westerners have been conditioned by the people who visit the country, and "many of those people are hippies, druggers or dropouts. Their idea is that the American youth is streaming over there because of their disillusionment with the U.S., even though those people are really just an infinitesimal percentage."

Gillis said that while the government and press are often critical of the United States, the situation is not that bad.

"The problem one recognizes is that India takes the best deals it can get, and Russia does a lot for India," Gillis said. "Russian books are often free, while American books are sold at American prices. "Consequently, our books aren't read."

But for the most part, Gillis said, the ordinary people of India "still identify with American people."

"Many of the academics wanted to come to America; a lot of them already had relatives here, the relatives being mostly physicians, engineers or other technically skilled persons," Gillis said.

And despite the differences in lifestyle, Gillis found his India stay a worthwhile experience. He was only the second Fulbright lecturer to be based at Bhubaneswar, and he had to adjust his teaching techniques somewhat, but those were problems easily overcome, he said.

"I was able to get along in English all the time,

but the language is deteriorating there since the British lost influence," he said. "Now it is just a second or third language. I gave my lecture in 'special English,' talking very, very slowly. It was the only way they could understand me, even though it was an English speaking university."

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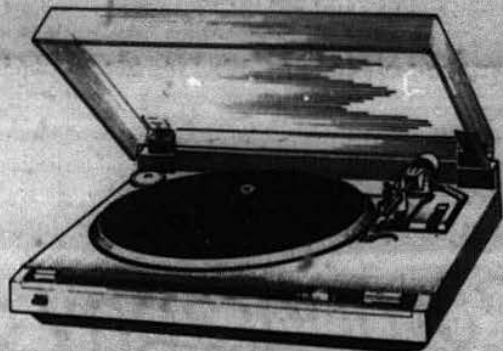
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Students discuss segregation

BY JANICE TORMEY
of the Recorder

Various views on the topic "Interweaving Older and Younger Students" were exchanged Thursday afternoon in

the Memorial Union. The panel discussion was part of Older Than Average and Commuter Student Week.

"I'm terrified of speaking up in class. I think younger students are thinking 'You're older than me, you must be a failure in life,'" Olivier Anderson, a business administration major, told the panel.

Another older student nodded in agreement and said she notices that whenever she speaks up, younger students nudge each other as if they are thinking "There she goes again."

Besides uncomfortable personal feelings, the majority of

the panel agreed that a big problem between older and younger students is integration.

Norm Robinson, a pre-engineering student with a family, said he feels segregated in the methods of learning available to him. "The people in a fraternity have people to help them. In my case, I go home," he said.

Richard Mitchel, professor of sociology, suggested that there might be ways of homogenizing living structures.

Nancy Vanderpool, dean of students and panel moderator, said "If we could create a structure that would create interrelations, it would be wonderful."

Students exchange community service for tuition

By NANCY MITTER
of the Barometer

Over 4000 school children in the Linn-Benton area have already been exposed to a culture other than their own, and the number is growing daily, according to IDEA project coordinator Judy Sult.

The Inter-cultural Dimensions in Educational Activities project allows selected foreign students to study at OSU for the price of in-state tuition in exchange for cultural education service to the community.



Felipe Hartmann

This service is in the form of presentations, both formal and informal, to children and adults of the community. Students from 16 countries are available to speak about almost any aspect of their homelands, all it takes is a request from any community or campus group. Sult encourages requests from sororities, fraternities, and other living groups, because she said she feels such homogeneous groups would benefit greatly from hearing an

international perspective on the world as well as campus issues.

Sult said the presentations, which range from cooking demonstrations to talks on political history, can be used in a variety of different classes to enhance the curriculum. Language classes, social studies, U.S. history, and even English classes can benefit from someone who has learned enough English to share his or her culture.

The IDEA project was started in January 1983, after the Foreign Student Scholarship Fund had "dried up," Sult said. The cost of allowing the participating students to pay only in-state tuition is now absorbed by the university, with funding for the administration of the statewide program provided by the National Association of Foreign Student Affairs. The project started with 6 students; this term 25 were accepted. Selection for the program is based on achievement in school and financial need. Once selected, the students are obligated to complete 27 hours per term of community service.

For most of them though, it is not an obligation, rather a pleasure. "They love going out to speak," Sult said, and both sides benefit.

Felipe Hartmann, a senior in agricultural engineering from Bolivia, says he enjoys talking

about his country and showing slides, and said he feels that his audiences absorb information much more quickly and easily when it is in the form of pictures.

Hartmann has a multitude of slides which he can assemble into a show for an audience of any age or interests. Some of the topics he specializes in are pre-Columbian agriculture, archeology, and sociological and political issues in Bolivia, although most of his talks are more general. Hartmann, who could not have afforded school



Judy Sult

this year if not for the program, plans to work in Bolivia after graduation.

Since the program is new, Hartmann was not able to participate his first four years, but the rules of the program allow a student to complete one degree, so new students may be involved for as many as five years. However, the number of students that can participate is very limited, and Sult said that out of 75 applications received last term, only two students

were accepted. Fall term is when most of the openings are, she said, and applications are due by April 1.

Reception by the community has been a positive factor in the program's growth, and the number of schools requesting

students is increasing as more people find out about the program. Sult said schools in Corvallis use the program much less than those in the outlying areas, such as Albany and Lebanon, but that those who had used it were pleased with

the response from their students. One speaker held a class of 5th graders "spell-bound" with a talk about life in China for three hours, Sult said.

"This is the kind of thing these kids will remember for a long time."

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SX-50

Corvallis residents benefit from foreign students

By GIBSON ZARRAGA ALBAGADO

It is, no doubt, a dream of every American to travel around the world — perhaps to experience first-hand the magic and mysticism of the East and the tropics, the irresistible lure and adventure of Africa and South America, the fulfillment of an unattainable desire for the grandeur and splendor of Europe and the rest of the "Old World," or even just to have the chance to go outside the United States to discover what the rest of the world is like. No, money is not a major factor. It's not that they can't afford the cost of travel and tour, rather, it is because many can't tackle the discomfort and inconvenience of traveling, of leaving home and work, or of deviating from the easy normal life of day-to-day routine.

Op~ed

Corvallis residents are indeed far more fortunate because the opportunity to visit other countries is "right at their doorstep." For Corvallis is one of those very few privileged cities that is far from being metropolitan, yet is blessed with a unique cosmopolitan atmosphere. A newcomer in Corvallis needs only to walk or drive around this city of some 44,000 (population) to gain the impression that it is indeed a place of varied cultures. Responsible for creating such atmosphere are the more than 1,000 students representing almost 100 countries. Many of these students stay through the duration of their academic programs, although some stay only very briefly. In any case, they come with eagerness to know and learn about the American language, culture, customs, and people, just as most, if not all, of them are ever ready to share their own.

It is regrettable that sometimes these "foreign students," go home with either vague impressions, inaccurate or distorted information, mistaken notions, or even painful experiences about American society simply because of the lack of contact and/or communication during their brief sojourn. It is even lamentable for Corvallis citizens to pass up the opportunity of enriching at least their cultural and intellectual life by taking advantage of what these visitors could share. Cultural interaction does not only broaden one's perception and experience; indeed, it is one single process that brings about international or universal understanding, and breaks the bond of ignorance, bigotry, and prejudice. At Oregon State University there are a few groups, services, and programs that are organized primarily to assist international students especially in adjusting and adapting to totally new environments. These same groups also serve as agents of facilitation for mutual interaction between the international students and the community at large. Most known of these are the Crossroads International and the International Student Organization.

Crossroads International

The Crossroads International is a group of community persons and families whose main interests and dedication are to assist international students as well as to promote fellowship and friendship between foreign students and the community. To accomplish these ends they sponsor a number of programs and activities that are designed and open for these students and their families, and

for community residents.

Through the years Crossroads International has helped countless foreign students through a variety of programs and services. Among these are the Friendship Families, Conversant Program, Spanish and English Conversation Groups, and International Cooking Group. Information of these and other Crossroads International concerns may be obtained by contacting Susan Clinton who serves as coordinating secretary, at the International Education Office, 754-3006.

International Student Organization

The International Student Organization (ISO) is the official student organization on the campus for all foreign students. It serves as the umbrella of the various national groups at the university. The ISO coordinates and sponsors a host of activities throughout the year such as lectures, movies, sports, and other social and cultural events. Two of the major activities that are held annually and which are eagerly longed for by the university and city communities are the celebration of International Week and the International Night.

This year International Week will be observed from Feb. 10 through Feb. 20. Revolving around the theme "Breaking Barriers and Building Bridges through Intercultural Understanding and Sharing," the weeklong celebration features an international fashion show, movies, lectures, exhibits, and international food fair.

The international fashion show which is co-sponsored with Crossroads International will be held at West Hall Dining on Sunday, February 12 at 2 p.m. Admission is free. The international and cultural exhibits will be held on Thursday, February 16 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. in Memorial Union rooms 297 and 302. The international food fair which serves as the highlight of the celebration will be held on Saturday, February 18 in the Memorial Union ballroom. There will be two serving times: the first one from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. and the next serving will be from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Tickets are \$5 and are on sale at the M.U. Ticket Window during weekdays from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. from Feb. 6-17. Other ticket outlets are the Corvallis Food Works (Donut Shop), on Monroe Street and the International Education Office.

International Night has been set for Saturday, April 14. Planned as a type of variety show, the International Night features songs, dances, verses, and other exhibitions from many lands. The ISO and all its undertakings are a concrete reflection of how students from diverse cultures can work together for the common good and with the community's benefit in mind.

Let it therefore be both a challenge and an invitation to community residents to avail of the limitless resources that these international students have to offer. All it takes is to initiate contact with any of them (whichever country or region you are interested about). Perhaps an afternoon tea (or even without it) at home can spark up a casual conversation or a lasting friendship. A session of sharing costumes, art works, artifacts, or other home or native products can surely go a long way towards better understanding of each other's similarities and differences. Sharing of recipes and menus has already worked remarkably well between some community and international families.

So great have such interactions accomplished that some individuals and families have been extended standing invitations by their guests and friends to visit the latter's home countries.

And even for those who for one reason or another could not make it, exchanges through correspondence, swapping of tokens, and other means, serve as the next best thing to visiting other land in person.

If this strikes you, then I suggest you consider using some of those "idle moments" or leisure hours to call an international friend and see if mutual interests and concerns might not evoke some lasting, if not significant friendship. Please be cautious though that this is not guaranteed to work effectively all the time. But as someone said, "It is better to have tried and failed, than never to have tried at all."

To get information on an international student or family, call Crossroads International and/or the International Education Office (754-3006), or call the International Student Organization located in M.U. East, 754-2102. This will be a good start. (Albago, doctoral student in adult and community education, is from the Philippines. He also is the ISO Representative to the ASOSU Senate)

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Events planned for International and Cultural week

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

A lecture by "Roots" author Alex Haley on "The Future of the Family," scheduled for Wednesday night in the LaSells Stewart Center, is but one of many events planned for this year's International and Cultural Week, Feb. 12-19.

Other events include speeches, movies, exhibitions and a food fair. Festivities begin with a fashion show of international costumes on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 12, and culminate in a food fair extravaganza Saturday, Feb. 18.

The week is sponsored by the International Student Organization (ISO) of OSU, which represents nearly 1,100 students from 93 countries. This year's theme is "Breaking Barriers and Building Bridges through Intercultural Understanding and Sharing." The week is designed to promote cultural awareness and exchange throughout the Corvallis community.

An international exhibition, to be held all day Thursday in the Memorial Union, will display exhibits from more than 15 countries, including Iran, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and several other countries from the Far East, Africa and Latin America. Exhibits include artifacts, handicrafts, ornaments, clothing, posters, paintings and batiks. Students from represented countries, many in native dress, will be on hand to talk about the displays.

A Tuesday afternoon open house in the Native American Longhouse will feature a movie, refreshments and exhibitions of Native American articles.

Speakers include Haley, Rabbi Elmer Berger addressing politics and religion in the Middle East, and Ann and Ed Ferguson speaking about the Caribbean countries in the Latin American context.

Movies from Iran, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Indonesia, as well as the United States, also will be shown during the week.

The highlight of International Week, according to ISO members, will be the international food fair on Feb. 18. The fair is unusual this year in that the students themselves are preparing native dishes for the fair, according to Banafsheh Badiee, ISO student advisor.

Badiee and 30 other students will spend two days preparing authentic dishes from more than 20 countries. In previous years, the Memorial Union Food Service did the cooking from recipes provided. This year, ISO obtained permission to prepare the food under the facilities, supervision and health requirements of OSU.

"It should really be good this year," Badiee says. A \$5 ticket includes 10 coupons, which may be spent in any combination on the various main dishes, salads and desserts available.

All other events throughout the week are free and open to the public.

INTERNATIONAL AND CULTURAL WEEK FEBRUARY 12-19 SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

ENTRIES: Friday, Feb. 12

Movie—"TEMPTATION OF POWER" (Iran)
Time—Mon, 1 p.m., 6 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Place—Memorial Union 204
Admission—\$1.50

MAIN EVENTS: Sunday, Feb. 13

INTERNATIONAL FASHION SHOW
Time—2 p.m.
Place—West Dining Hall
Admission—Free

Monday, Feb. 13

Movie—"I CAN HEAR EMBASSY CALLING" (Mozambique)
Time—even, 1 p.m., 6 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Place—MU 204
Admission—\$1.50

PUBLIC LECTURE BY RABBI ELMER BERGER
Topic—Religion and Politics in the U.S. and Mid-East
Time—7 p.m.
Place—South Forum (MU East)
Admission—Free

Tuesday, Feb. 14

NATIVE AMERICAN LONGHOUSE OPEN HOUSE
Time—1-4 p.m.
Place—Native American Longhouse (203 and Jefferson)
Admission—Free

LECTURE BY ANN AND ED FERGUSON
Topic—The Caribbean Countries in the Latin American Context
Time—7:30-7:55 p.m.
Place—Social Science 104
Admission—Free

Wednesday, Feb. 15

LECTURE BY ALEX HALEY
Time—6 p.m.
Place—LaSells Stewart Center
Admission—Free

Thursday, Feb. 16

INTERNATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXHIBITION
Time—9 a.m.-6 p.m.
Place—MU 204 and 205
Admission—Free

Movie—"SARDOSO, TODAY AND FOREVER"
Time—even, 1 p.m., 6 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Admission—\$1.50

Friday, Feb. 17

Movie—"THE MAGNIFICENT AMERSONS"
Time—7 and 9 p.m.
Place—Widener Auditorium
Admission—\$1.50

Saturday, Feb. 18

INTERNATIONAL FOOD FAIR
Time—10 a.m., and 1-4 p.m.
Place—MU Ballroom
Admission—Free
Includes an exhibition of food from more than 20 countries, plus live international music and entertainment.

EPILOGUE

Sunday, Feb. 19

Movie—"EMERALD OF THE TROPICS"
Time—even, 1 p.m., 6 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Place—MU 204
Admission—\$1.50

Black History Month to enlighten Americans

By TERESA STARR
of the Barometer

Black History Month, celebrated nationally during the month of February, was designated by the Carter Administration in an attempt to enlighten Americans about

black history.

Rica Brooks, president of the Black Student Union and a senior in science, said Black History Month has been celebrated at OSU since the establishment of the Black Cultural Center on campus.

"Black history has not been

taught in schools, so not many people know about our history or our culture," she said.

Events planned to celebrate Black History Month that have already taken place include the film "Say Amen Somebody," which depicted the history and

origin of black gospel music, and a visit to the OSU campus by black filmmaker William Branch. He held workshops on campus and also showed the film "Still a Brother," Brooks said.

Events still to come include a visit to the campus by Alex Haley, author of Roots. Haley will speak on "The Future of the Family" in the LaSells Stewart Center on Feb. 15, she said.

Ron Herenden, from the Black United Front in Portland, will also visit the OSU campus during the month.

He will be speaking at the Black Cultural Center.

The film "From Harlem to Harvard" will also be shown to celebrate black history.

On the Feb. 21 the topic of "Racism as the Ba'hai Faith See it" will be discussed.

Every Friday of this month the African Student Association will discuss topics related to Africa at the Memorial Union Coffehouse.

Black History month in past years featured events such as art displays, fashion shows, dances, and various speakers attending campus, Brooks said.

Woman spends winter in unheated tent

WILSON'S MILLS, Maine (UPI) — A woman who was spending one of the coldest winters in memory in an unheated pup tent deep in the Maine woods is undergoing psychiatric treatment, authorities say.

Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

Authorities said they were tipped to her by a plow-truck driver who reported seeing a woman near the Wilson's Mills town dump. She was discovered a day later in her cramped tent.

Costumes illustrate cultural variety

By KELLY LEER
of the Barometer

A startling array of brightly-colored, intricately-patterned, detailed international costumes was the highlight of the International Fashion Show Sunday in West Dining Hall.

The show was presented by Crossroads International, the International Students Organization, and West International House as a part of International Students Week, Feb. 12-20.

"This is just one of the many activities that Crossroads International sponsors in order to promote friendship between international students and residents of the Corvallis community," Crossroads coordinating secretary Susan Clinton said.

International students and their families along with members of the community modeled garments from such countries as Malaysia, the Philippines, Panama, Costa Rica, Maceronia, Egypt, the Ukraine, China, Yugoslavia and many others.

OSU alumnus Julie Reed modeled a "mariovo," which is a Yugoslavian festival gown. Although she is not a native Yugoslavian, she has studied Yugoslavian culture, and because she has 50 foreign costumes of her own, decided to model for the show and put some of her garments on display.

Malaysia was also represented by various costumes. The most common garments were made of cotton and polyester, which are worn due to the country's hot climate. Most Malaysian women wear a "sarong," a large piece of cloth worn as an ankle-length skirt.

Fashion show commentator Julie Gump, who wore a pink hand-embroidered long dress from Turkey, was the main coordinator of the fashion show

and worked with the model's poses. She has worked for Crossroads for five years.

"The fashion show was my brainchild," Gump said. "I think it will become a tradition here at OSU."

The conclusion of the fashion show consisted of Japanese dancing, Latin American dancing, and the traditional bamboo pole dance of the Philippines.

Refreshments were also provided at the end of the event, and were prepared by various members of the community including the international students. Such recipes included Pineapple and Kue Lapis from Indonesia, Ponque from Venezuela, Kuih Talam from Malaysia, Palitos de Queso cheese cookies from Mexico, and chocolate chip and oatmeal cookies from the U.S.

Photo by Jaffer

A Japanese dancer drew a curious onlooker during the international fashion show held at West Dining Hall yesterday afternoon.

— ARTISTS —
— WRITERS —

Berger attacks Zionist precepts

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

Rabbi Elmer Berger attacked the precepts of Zionism and the policies of the United States Monday night in the Memorial Union East Forum.

Berger, president and founder of American Jewish Alternatives to Zionism, Inc., spoke to a largely Arabic audience of approximately 125 about "Religion and Politics in the Middle East."

"If Israel has any democratic principles, it is only for its Jewish citizens," Berger said. Zionist principles are codified into the "highest law" of the Israeli state, he said, constitutionally mandating discrimination against non-Jewish citizens.

"The Middle East's central political problem (is) the conflict between Zionism and Palestinian nationalism — a conflict now approaching a duration of seven tortured decades," Berger said. "It's as bad now as I remember at any time during the 40 years I've been involved with this problem."

The Zionist movement reestablished and supports the state of Israel as a home for the Jewish people.

Berger refuted Biblical justification for Zion (Israel) as a home for the Jewish people. A biblical home for the Jews was at most, he said, a "divine prerogative . . . far beyond the capacity of mortals to achieve."

"The state-building Zionist movement has brainwashed much of the world . . . In this fabrication, Judaism is inseparable from the Zionist system . . . The result is a fusion of religion and politics that has produced an undemocratic climate both in Israel itself and in areas of the rest of the world where people attempt a free and open discussion of the problems of Palestine."

Anti-Zionists are equated with anti-semites — "a total slander employed deliberately to intimidate free debate of legitimate political issues," Berger said. Israel is kept in a "protective blanket of romanticism" that also inhibits examination of its fundamental ideology.

Zionism is an intrinsic part of the Israeli state, Berger said, which perpetuates "discriminatory nationalism to the detriment

of the quality of life and institutions of Arab or Palestinian or non-Jewish people citizens."

Zionist ideology should be termed "Jewish people" legislation, Berger said, because Jews in Israel are "more equal than others." Rights of citizenship and immigration — as well as economic, educational and social policies — are widely disparate between Jews and non-Jews.

Israeli state structure is "racist, discriminatory, and undemocratic," Berger said. "When religion becomes a determinant of rights, responsibilities and status, the resultant society is no longer democratic." 750,000 people are not granted equal rights in Israel because they are not Jewish.

"Jewish rights must take priority over human rights," he said. In recent years, Berger said, "great failures" have outweighed some progress in the direction of human rights for Israel's widely disparate populations.

Berger said he sees "no early possibility" for reshaping Israeli policy to eliminate Zionist bias. Berger advocates a two-state solution to resolve Palestinian-Israeli differences.

"We must get a settlement of this situation which has been

escalating for 30 years," Berger advised. "This kind of a formula will have to be imposed by outside powers."

U.S. policies have erred by not acknowledging the rights of Syria or Palestinians, Berger said. He termed Reagan administration policies a "total failure," and stated that "Jackson and McGovern are the only candidates making any sense about the Middle East.

"The big question is whether the U.S. has so wasted its credibility and so prejudiced its use of power in the (Middle East) area that it may have no leverage left at all."

Israel is not a protector of U.S. interests in the Middle East, Berger explained, and U.S. citizens are misinformed about the issue.

"The core of the problem is the inability or unwillingness or the deliberate ambiguities with which the American government speaks to the American people."

German lecture slated today

Professor Dieter Schulz of

Schulz was a visiting pro-

OSU exchange student discovers real Hawaii



Story and photos
by Janice Torney

A strong, exhilarating scent of flowers greeted me as I entered the airport terminal. The fragrance, almost palpable in the humid air, awakened me from my tired state.

I thought back to the months I had worked in conjunction with the OSU National Student Exchange Program (NSEP) to juggle credit requirements, coordinate financial aid and arrange for housing at the University of Hawaii at Hilo (UHH). It was nice to finally enjoy the fruits of my labor.

I was glad to see members of the UHH student government waiting to take me to Hale Kanilehua, the dorm which was to be my home for the next four months. Hale Kanilehua (pronounced, Holly Con-ee-lay-who-ah) is a charming, two-story brick building nestled among Hilo's hills. The view from my window was of tree tops and mountain silhouettes.

My heart went out to Sara, my roommate, from the moment she shyly offered me some dried fruit from Palau, the

Micronesian island where she is from. She was fresh out of high school, she very nervous about starting school in a different country. In an effort to be friends, she told me in halting English that she had brought the fruit especially for her new roommate.

Approximately 100 inches of rain falls upon the small town of Hilo each year. When the sky would turn grey and drizzle for days, my frustration would mount to anger; after all, I was in Hawaii! When sun did burst through the clouds creating vivid multiple rainbows in the bright blue sky, I was happy and forgave all.

The rain also nurtures the lush, emerald-green vegetation which covers the windward, or wet, side of Hawaii. Guava, passion fruit, breadfruit, bananas and coconuts grow wild. Guava, tastes like a cross between pears and tangy strawberries; passion fruit tastes like concentrated orange juice; and breadfruit is similar to white potatoes.

Feeling like a member of Swiss Family Robinson, I would scavenge for guava and passion fruit just outside of my dorm. Since I was so far from home, I would

always jokingly assure myself that if anything ever happened, I would never starve.

The UHH campus is a mixture of attractive, modern architecture and older, portable buildings. It is located on a hill about three miles away from the small, old-fashioned town.

I felt like I had taken a step backwards in time when I walked the streets of downtown Hilo. Old wooden buildings with chipped paint were everywhere. Many of the shop owners were elderly Japanese people who sold everything from candied rock-salt plums to dried octopus. Although I never bought anything, I loved to wander the aisles and browse.

Klonee, a local boy from Hawaii, was a great friend to many of the exchange students. It amused us that he never missed a chance to proclaim his one-eighth Hawaiian blood, since he has blonde hair, blue eyes, his haole (white person) name is John, and he looks like the proverbial Californian boy.

Klonee told us about Rainbow Falls, which is located one mile from campus.

Hot and sweaty from a run to the falls, we would dive into the cool water. From a rope-swing we would jump back in - Tarzan-style. We swam behind the pounding force of the falls and watched as the roaring water crashed over us.

The trail leading to Akaka Falls, which is also close to campus, is dense with overhanging vines and blooming trees. It is a very beautiful and peaceful trail to the magnificent, 400-foot cascade.

From the lookout over Waipio Valley, which is on the northern side of the island, a group of us admired the velvet green hills that jut 2,000 feet skyward and plummet 2,000 feet back to the sparkling ocean. The extremely steep hike down to the valley was difficult, but well worth it since the cool ocean and waterfalls were our reward.

Since I didn't have a car, I was grateful that UHH provided many opportunities to see different parts of the island. On the road trips I delighted in having our bus driver, Hannah, large Hawaiian woman

Continued on page 7

with a quick sense of humor, point out tropical fruits and flowers and tell us about Hawaii culture.

She fed us facts and told us stories the entire way to Kilauea, a 4,090 foot, active volcano.

Kilauea had a surrealistic landscape. What was once molten lava is now black swirls of rock. Miles and miles of the desolate mountain are blanketed in the darkness. Devastation trail, which winds through the desert-like remnant of the destruction, leads to Kilauea's belching steam and sulphur vents. This area reminded me of photos of the moon, with its vast, gigantic craters and hundreds of shades of grey.

According to island legends, Kilauea is the home of Madame Pele, the goddess



of burning stones. When the volcano erupts, as it did this fall, a lady from the neighboring island, Oahu, flies to Hawaii completely dressed in red and offers Pele gin and flowers to appease her angry spirit.

On the same road trip we stopped at Black Sand beach. But our frolicking in the ocean was interrupted by wind-driven rain and we ended up huddling under palm trees for protection.

One of my favorite trips was to Hapuna Beach, located on the leeward, or dry, side of the island.

Hapuna Beach had white sand, hot sun, and salty ocean water to bob around in. I would lie on the beach in the fall and feel guilty about how warm and comfor-

table I was while it was cold and rainy in Oregon. To forget my guilty feelings I would dive into the ocean and body surf.

The beach north of Hapuna was excellent for snorkeling. In the murky depths, hundreds of coral rocks line the ocean floor. Their shapes and shadows create a landscape that looks like it is from another world. In this silent world, fish flash arrays of colors as they swim. One fish I saw was black with a bright orange spot and reminded me of the OSU colors.

The highway alongside Hapuna is used in the Ironman Triathlon. The triathlon is a grueling three event race where competitors swim six miles, bike 110 miles, and then run a 26.2 mile marathon all in one day.

I was very excited about the triathlon and volunteered to aid the participants in the race. Along with other UHH students, I yelled and cheered encouragement to the men and women bikers. We lined up to hand them oranges, bananas, and water as they whizzed by, and yelled "Pump those peddles iron men, you can do it."

Not everything in Hawaii was fun and games. In November I woke up to what I thought was a friend from down the hall shaking the bed. Instead the rolling and shaking was from 6.7 magnitude earthquake. I froze until the disturbance was over, and then ran to join the other girls in the hall who were as scared as I was.

Nothing on campus was destroyed, but in town, street lights were toppled, store windows were shattered, and merchandise was scattered everywhere.

Despite the earthquake, my trip to Hawaii was one of the best times of my life. I am grateful that I lived there because now I realize that most people who go to Hawaii never really see it. They spend their week-long vacation dining in the waterfront hotels, swimming in built-in pools, and shopping at the typical tourist shops. They never get to see the untouched, "real" Hawaii.



Most tourists never realize there is a grudging acceptance of the tourists by the locals. Tourists see the smile of the bellboy who wants to be tipped, but they do not see the exasperation of the locals who view tourists as ignorant of Hawaii. People don't realize that at one time

Hawaii's roamed the waters in canoes, but now they are on tourboats singing "Tiny Bubbles."

I feel that my stay in Hawaii provided me with a slightly greater understanding of the country and its people, I have such a wonderful memory to look back on.

Rabbi says U.S. undermines credibility

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

U.S. policies work against U.S. interests in the Middle East as well as against peace in the region, according to Rabbi Elmer Berger, president and founder of American Jewish Alternatives to Zionism, Inc.

Berger says the United States undermines its credibility in the Middle East by avoiding the Palestinian issue and by its one-sided alliance with Israel.

Berger's visit to OSU, sponsored by the International Student Organization and OSU Friends of Palestine, was a part of International and Cultural Week.

"Despite efforts on the part of the United States to obscure the fact, the Palestinian problem is the central problem of the Middle East," he says.

Berger has spent 40 years studying what he regards as the conflict between Zionism and human rights in the Middle East. He is the author of several books, including "Memoirs of an Anti-Zionist Jew," and numerous journal articles.

The Zionist movement reestablished and supports the state of Israel as a home for the Jewish people in what had been Palestine.

Linking Zionism with Judaism is "a gross misrepresentation of Judaism" which denies Judaism's "potentially universalistic values," Berger says.

"This universality is inconsistent with the exclusivist nationalist state which Zionism



Rabbi Elmer Berger

has built in Palestine. There is no way to reconcile the two," he states.

But Berger says the United States has been threatened into acquiescing to Israeli

demands. "If you are anti-Israel, you're equated in the Zionist lexicon as an anti-Semite. The threat of being labeled anti-Semite has been a terrible inhibition . . . to the kind of free political debate there ought to be about the state of Israel itself."

This has kept the United States from objectively examining Israel's expansionist policies, the second-class citizenship of its Arab minorities, and the territorial occupations of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip which violate United Nations and Geneva convention tenets.

Berger says there is "a great disparity" in education, services and economic opportunities in Israel between its Jewish and non-Jewish citizens. "The near-apartheid state of Israeli society is subsidized very largely by funds which come from the United States," he says. The largest of these funds is the United Jewish Appeal, he says, estimating that it raises at least \$500 million a year to support policies which violate U.S. standards.

It is not true that Israel is a "great democratic power" which protects U.S. interests and deserves U.S. support, Berger says. He says U.S. policies are alienating most of the Arab world, and the United States should be talking with Arab leaders instead of relying on anti-Soviet rhetoric.

Berger participated in a United Nations conference on "The Question of Palestine" in

September, 1983. Conference recommendations included a series of resolutions, with emphasis on "providing justice to Palestinians."

The United States "was conspicuous in its absence" from the U.N. conference. "Everybody deplored the absence of the United States," he notes.

Berger says the United States has no clear policies in the Middle East. "We just react to what are determined to be negative actions in the Arab world against American interests," he says. He advises that the United States can achieve nothing in the Middle East as long as it is perceived to represent only Israel's interests.

The first order of business for the United States should be to deal with the Palestinian people and their problems, he states.

"What is at issue is the self-determination of these people who have been fighting for self-determination for 70 years now." Berger advocates a two-state solution.

"The PLO definitely has agreed to accept sovereignty in any Palestinian land liberated from Zionist control." It is "a matter of principle," he says.

The United States should work to align itself with, and provide support to, progressive forces in Third World countries, he recommends. "We ought to be concerned generally with our relations with the Third World. That's the name of the game today."

OF BUSINESS

Civil liberties must be extended, Packwood says

By NANCY MITTER
and DAN JAFFER
of the Barometer

Using the Magna Carta and the U.S. Constitution as a backdrop, Sen. Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) stressed the importance of protecting and extending civil liberties. Packwood was the keynote speaker at the annual Zonta, Altrusa and Soroptomists Corvallis women's clubs banquet Wednesday night.

Packwood said the Equal Rights Amendment is something that just needs time. "Time is on our side," Packwood said. "It has suffered only a temporary defeat."

He said the same basic civil liberties written in the Magna Carta of 1215 were incorporated into the U.S. Constitution, signed in 1791. However, the liberties guaranteed were reserved for the adult white male population.

"Gradually we have extended these liberties to the bulk of citizens in the United States. We are not finished. If we were, there would be no need for the ERA."

Packwood said the Bill of Rights is our means of protecting our civil liberties against those who have attempted to undermine them.

Packwood cited recent bills presented by Senator Jesse Helms (R-SC) and Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) in the last congressional session as examples.

Packwood said politicians can get caught up in emotional issues, and in extreme cases the constitution can be violated, sometimes with good intentions.

Packwood finished his speech by saying that we have been left with "a great gift of political liberty. We must cherish it, expand it, and pass it on more secure to our children than we received it from our parents."



Photo by Jaffer

Senator Robert Packwood delivered the keynote address last night at the annual Z.A.R. banquet.



Many reasons account for woes in Central America

By RICHARD L. CLINTON

A classic example of 1) How ideas have consequences (they determine our perceptions), 2) How perceptions, not reality, determine our responses, 3) How quickly the lessons of history can be forgotten, 4) How self-fulfilling prophecies work, and 5) How we lose what we are trying to preserve when we ignore the relationship between ends and means.

I

What is the ruling idea that has determined the Reagan administration's perceptions of what's happening in Central America? Belief in an international communist conspiracy determined to encircle and conquer the "free world."

This belief, however, depends on a monolithic conception of Communism dominated and directed by Moscow that simply does not square with the facts, e.g., the long-time independence of Yugoslavia, the increasing recalcitrance of Romania, the bitter isolationist stance of Albania, the uncertain loyalty of Czechoslovakia, the seething resentment of Poland, the refusal of Western European communist parties to accept Moscow's leadership, the open rebellion of Afghanistan, and above all the Sino-Soviet rancor.

Thus, in Central America, the obviously local root causes of conflicts going on there are overlooked or minimized and instead the situation is defined in East-West terms and treated as a case of "drawing the line against the Soviets." For those who hold to the International Communist Conspiracy theory, El Salvador is an irretrievable, and presumably a cheap and easy, opportunity to confirm their world view and convince others of its validity.

II

More generally, this idea, or ideology, causes its adherents to divide all states into the Communist camp and the so-called free world, which has resulted in U.S. support for an uncomprehensible array of bloody tyrants and repressive dictatorships in such countries as Iran, Argentina, Brazil, Nicaragua, South Korea, Chile, The Philippines, etc.

We must pay a high cost for our refusal to accept reality, e.g., in Vietnam over \$150 billion and 50,000 American lives, plus incalculable damage to our national image abroad, our self-image

Thus, in Central America, the obviously local root causes of conflicts going on are overlooked or minimized and instead the situation is defined in East-West terms...

at home, and the fundamental sources of our national security. How? through assumption of the role of Goliath in a classic David vs. Goliath drama, through official deception and the disillusionment it spawned, through the ravages of inflation and the squandering of our resources, and through the further strengthening of the military-industrial complex.

If we had but recognized that Ho Chi Minh would most likely have been an Asian Tito because of his fierce nationalism and the traditional Vietnamese enmity with China. But from the Communist vs. free world perspective, his national liberation movement could only be seen as yet another probe of the supposed International Communist Conspiracy, and Vietnam, therefore, as the first in a long line of dominoes.

III

How quickly the lessons of history can be forgotten is revealed by briefly examining six such lessons, some of which I have already alluded to:

1) That the particular local circumstances of any situation need to be understood rather than assuming that general frameworks of thought e.g., cold war categories, can satisfactorily explain what's going on. As just mentioned, for example, we overlooked in Vietnam, the intense Vietnamese nationalism of the Viet Minh and the traditional Vietnamese animosity toward China, and thus we were blind to the rich opportunities this combination of factors could offer us.

In Central America, we're overlooking the injustice and repression that U.S.-supported regimes have wreaked on their own citizens over the years. Consequently, we mistakenly assume that the rebellions that are occurring are being incited by the Soviets and Cubans.

2) That allying ourselves with unpopular and repressive regimes not only violates our nation's principles, but is in the long run a losing proposition. Our experience with China in South Vietnam

or with the Shah in Iran were examples of this lesson. We learned it again with Somalia in Nicaragua, and yet we persist in the same losing strategy in El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, South Korea, and the Philippines.

3) That conventional armies, especially of repressive governments, can seldom prevail over small bands of dedicated guerrillas. To cite only a few well-known examples, Tito and his partisans proved this against the Nazis in Yugoslavia. After the war, Indonesians proved it to the Dutch, the Congolese proved it to the Belgians, the Vietnamese proved it first to the French and then to the U.S., and, of course, Castro proved it to Fulbrightian Briliets.

4) That military power is of only limited usefulness. All our awesome technological advantages, superiority of firepower, and command of the skies availed us naught in Vietnam even in an

GUEST ANALYSIS

open conflict. In the more subtle struggle between the two great powers, our capacity to utterly devastate every major city in the Soviet Union many times over affords minimal, if any, leverage to us in influencing Soviet policies. Nor in small, poverty-ridden Third World countries does our massive military might enable us to assist more effectively in promoting authentic forms of development, which are the only humane antidotes to the untenable pressures rapidly building up in those countries.

5) That seeking military solutions to political problems only compounds the problems. The whole tragic Vietnamese episode stands as a grim reminder of this often repeated lesson of history.

In Central America today, the tragedy of our willful rejection of this lesson is that we further polarize the situation, escalate and prolong the bloodletting, force the rebels in El Salvador and the Sandinistas in Nicaragua into greater reliance on the Soviets and the Cubans, and guarantee the deeper and more lasting hostility of the suffering masses, whom we might instead be winning over by acts of generosity and sincere concern for their well being.

6) That attempts to mislead and confuse public opinion are counter-productive. Counter-productive, that is, in the long run to the health and survival of democratic government. The manipulation, suppression, and distortion of information, from the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and the secret bombing of Cambodia to the coverups of the My Lai massacre and Watergate, all served to further alienate Americans from their government, to increase their cynicism about politics and political leaders, and to lessen their pride in their country.

The ultimate price that must be paid for these Machiavellian deceptions cannot yet be calculated, for it is impossible to know how many brilliant young potential statesmen were turned away from political careers because of them, how many intelligent voters ceased in disgust to keep themselves informed and to participate actively in the nation's political life, nor what untoward consequences these results will have for our political system in future years.

IV

A prophecy that fulfills itself is one that, when acted upon, produces conditions such that only the feared outcome is possible.

In El Salvador, for instance, those who had decided to answer the violence of the government with the violence of guerrilla warfare set about building their war chests for the purchase of arms on the international arms market by robbing banks and kidnapping wealthy members of the oligarchy or representatives of foreign corporations and collecting hefty ransom payments.

Because we perceived the guerrillas as pawns of Moscow and Havana, however, we were convinced (or had to believe) that these communist powers were supplying the Salvadoran rebels with arms, and we began increasing our military assistance to the corrupt, lawless, indeed, murderous Salvadoran government. As we escalated this mini-arms race, the guerrillas were forced to seek greater arms supplies as well and were, of course, glad to get them from any source available, although no conclusive evidence of massive arms transfers from Communist powers has ever been presented by the State Department, and that which has been offered has been exposed as contrived, exaggerated, and purposely misleading.

Similarly, by inciting Honduras and Costa Rica against the Sandinistas, and using their national territories as staging grounds for the CIA-funded counter-revolutionaries, we have ourselves widened the conflict to all of Central America, precisely what we accused the Sandinistas of wanting to do.

In the Salvadoran situation, stop a moment and ask yourself why are these guerrillas fighting and what are their goals?

In the main, these people are nationalists who have learned the bitter lesson that the poverty and injustice of their countries cannot be altered by traditional peaceful means. They have experienced intimidation, rigged elections, repression, and unrestrained brutality from their own governments, not just now and then but in a sustained way for decade after decade. Most of them have had family members and friends tortured and murdered by the death squads that act in open collusion with the so-called security forces, some of which are official para-military arms of the government, while many others are made up of duty soldiers and police.

They are quite correct in believing that no real progress can be made until the current power wielders are removed. They may not be correct in believing that violence must be met with violence, but it's the way they know, and they've taken, staking their lives on the fundamental principle of our own nation's existence:

"That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

We can question whether they'll succeed in creating a better government or a more just society, and we can deplore the methods they are employing or the ideologies they are espousing, but we cannot deny them their right to rebel against a power structure that continues to exploit, repress, and murder their own citizens. We betray our most sacred national values if we side against them in this struggle. And if they succeed in spite of our opposition, we will have earned their enmity and heightened the influence that Moscow and Havana will have over them.

V

Perhaps the crowning irony of U.S. determination to oppose by any means necessary the spread of Communism is that in doing

...the crowning irony of U.S. determination to oppose ... the spread of Communism is that in doing so we betray ... values that make us oppose Communism in the first place.

so we betray and undermine the very values that make us opposed to Communism in the first place, e.g., the rule of law, self-determination of peoples, noninterference by one government in the internal affairs of another, respect for the individual, and indeed, freedom and democracy themselves.

For instance, by creating an intelligence agency shielded from public and even effective Congressional scrutiny, as we have already learned once, we invite if not ensure abuses of power, e.g., attempts to shape public opinion through disinformation campaigns, to rig or at least influence elections, to overthrow governments, and even to assassinate political leaders.

In condoning such actions, we forget that democracy is more nearly an organic than a mechanical process. It does not operate as a function of the design or efficiency of its component parts — campaigns, elections, legislatures, courts, etc. It flourishes or withers as a result of its environment — the way citizens feel about their government and about each other.

As the late philosopher Charles Frankel persuasively argued, "A democratic society depends on reserves of confidence and trust." "When a government's behavior is cruel and deceitful, 'It becomes an instrument in undermining its own authority. . .'"

We have seen this happen during the Vietnam tragedy and the Watergate scandal. We witnessed it again, as in a recurrent nightmare, as our president and secretary of state solemnly certified every six months what they and everybody else knew to be a lie — that meaningful progress was being made toward the protection of human rights in El Salvador; as the CIA finances and orchestrates invasions of Nicaragua by the former members of Somosa's National Guard; and as an unprecedented use of gunboat diplomacy is blatantly dismissed by administration spokesmen as a normal military training exercise.

Unfortunately, what's happening in Central America is only a microcosm of what's happening on a far larger, world-menacing scale in the nuclear arms race. False ideas. Distorted perceptions, insanely disproportionate responses producing disastrous self-fulfilling prophecies.

What then is to be done? What can be done when a society has become unwieldy and its political system as obstrusive as ours? Obviously, there can be no simple answers in a world grown so complex. Yet an effort to understand the situation more correctly can't be a bad place to start.

Cultural exhibition transforms MU

By JANICE TORMEY
of the Barometer

Rooms 207 and 208 of the Memorial Union were transformed yesterday into a micro world of 43 countries.

The second annual International Cultural Exhibition, which is an event of International student week, consisted of 15 booths boasting an array of international artifacts, clothing, paintings, and handicrafts.

The exhibition, sponsored by the International Student Organization, provides a chance for international students to tell others about their country, said Hiran Demel, International Cultural Exhibition coordinator. Demel is from Sri Lanka, a tiny island at the tip of India.

Satya Widyaratne, an OSU sophomore in civil engineering, pointed out spices, handmade batiks, and carved plates from Sri Lanka. He said the ancient book on display was made before the invention of paper. It is made from palm leaves, and written with a sharp instrument, he said.

(See EXHIBITION, page 18)



Photo by Vern Uyetake

Younus Vora (right), graduate student in Industrial Engineering describes his native Pakistan with the use of a slide presentation, to Vahid Hossein a senior in science.

EXHIBITION, cont.

from page 12 _____

Thai music played as pictures of Thailand's King and Queen were displayed. A picture of the 1,000-year-old, priceless emerald buddha in the grand palace of Thailand was also shown.

A snake wallet, camel-hair blanket, and an African sculpture were some of the items at the African booth. Gabriel Onyeador, Vice President of the African Organization, played the wooden thumb piano, which he says is used in cultural events in Africa. He also said the wooden chain on display was carved from one piece of wood, to symbolize a strong matrimonial bond in the culture of the Dan people of Western Africa.

From Japan, Go Ikeda, a graduate student in liberal arts, displayed an abacus - a counting instrument made of beads. In contests between the abacus and the modern calculator, Ikeda said, Japan's champion abacus counter always wins.

There were 15 sections in the exhibit to represent 43 countries, Demel said. He added that although the full-time students are very busy, they still spent hours to prepare for, and contribute items to the event.

While standing in the middle of the various booths, Demel stated, "This really makes the world a small place, and that is the way it should be."

Status of women in the Soviet Union assessed

By CHARLIE STOCK
of the Barometer

women's liberation and active participation of women in 'socially useful' work and in the governing of the country are not only feasible but, in fact, an absolute prerequisite for economic and social progress."

These are the words of the late Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev. His address to the party concerning equality for women is a reflection of the stated goals of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. Noble words, but what are the facts? In the short space of this column, I will attempt to assess the position of women in the Soviet Union today.

Liberation for women in Russia since the rule of Stalin has meant primarily one thing: the right, or perhaps more appropriately, the responsibility, to work. This emphasis on employment can be traced back to his "forced industrialization" drive

which necessarily called upon women to provide much needed labor. Bringing Russia into the industrial age was no small task, but it has been effectively accomplished, and women have played a crucial role in this effort.

Statistics from modern Russia today show that many of the professional positions, as well as blue collar jobs, are being held by women. It is an undeniable fact that women in the Soviet Union have greater opportunities for employment, and at higher levels, than their counterparts in the West. But is employment opportunity the only criteria for liberation?

According to official Soviet policy, a woman's greatest contribution to the state is that of mothering, the next generation of workers. Unfortunately for her, however, she is also expected to be "socially productive." Consequently, women are forced to take on more responsibility while yet maintaining their domestic duties as wife, housekeeper, and childbearer. This is partly due to the emphasis placed on traditional sex-role differentiation within the

nuclear family, and partly to the lack of social service availability which would lighten the domestic burden. The inevitable result is a "second shift" for working women, and their attempt to become "superwoman," sound familiar?

The high degree of authoritarianism in the Soviet Union prevents self-realization of both woman and man. This basic obstacle creates a closed society and cannot help but limit any movement toward emancipation, regardless of the best intentions of Soviet leaders. Establishing equality by decree, or "revolution from above," has indeed brought about great changes for women in Russia, but the noticeable absence of females in upper levels of management or politics poses serious questions.

For example, does the Soviet system inhibit women from moving up into the male-dominated hierarchy, and is this intentional? Or is the lack of social services limiting their participation, and once established the problem will be resolved? Since there is very little opportunity for open discussion of these issues, and since social scientists are not at liberty to reach conclusions which cast doubts on party ideology, the questions remain unanswered.

One thing is certain. The Bolsheviks set out to revolutionize their society and attempted to put the welfare of the people first. Subversion of this revolution during the drive toward industrialization placed emphasis on production and the power of the state. The leaders of the Soviet Union have utilized their power to prevent revolutionary ideas from resurfacing in the minds of the people, and the structure of the family, relations to authority, and patterns of socialization have not been seriously questioned since 1917.

The Soviet Union has recognized the need for equal participation by women in all aspects of society, at least at the propaganda level. Until their rhetoric becomes reality, the Russian people will not advance appreciably on either a social or an economic scale.

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Levine to discuss Anti-Semitism

Rabbi Daniel Levine, educational director of the American Zionist Youth Foundation, will give a speech entitled "Anti-Semitism and Israel" at noon Thursday, Feb. 23 in Memorial Union 211.

Levine will discuss the difference between anti-Semitism (bigotry against Jews) and anti-Zionism (opposition to the Jewish state of Israel).

According to Karen Numeroff, president of Hillel-OSU Jewish Student Union, Levine will

counter statements made opposing Israel as a Jewish state in a speech by Rabbi Elmer Berger on Feb. 13.

Levine holds a doctorate degree in political science and history from Yeshiva University in New York. He has lived in Israel since 1970. According to Paul Koppelman, OSU history professor, Levine devotes most of his time to writing history and conducting "consciousness-raising sessions for Jewish young people."

Levine's talk is sponsored by OSU Students for Israel.

Levine says anti-zionism new form of anti-semitism

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

The Zionist belief in Israel as a home for Jewish people should not be separated from the Jewish religion, says Rabbi David Levine.

"Barring the holocaust, no issue binds the Jewish people together more than the need for Israel," Levine stated. "Anti-Zionism is . . . the new form of anti-Semitism."

Levine was on the OSU campus to give an address on the topic of "Anti-Semitism and Israel." He is a youth educational director of the World Zionist Organization, based in Jerusalem, and currently works out of New York City.

Levine spoke to about 40 people in the Memorial Union Thursday afternoon. Before the speech, members of Hillel-OSU Jewish Student Union and members of OSU Friends of Palestine were on hand distributing conflicting sheets of information and opinion regarding an anti-Zionist speaker who spoke on campus earlier this month.

Levine outlined a history of anti-Semitism from Biblical times through the World War II holocaust. By the Middle Ages, he said, the word Jew had a negative meaning, and Jews were considered "the lowest form of humanity."

Anti-Semitism, he said, is a "process that's stretched out throughout history."

In an earlier interview with the Barometer, Levine defined Zionism as the "national liberation movement of the Jewish people." A Jew, he said, is either born to a Jewish mother or is formally converted.

Judaism is whatever Jews decide it is, he said. And Zionism, the movement to create the Jewish state of Israel, has become part and parcel of Judaism.

"Judaism is a sum total of what Jews decide it is. It reflects the whole of the people's desires, roles, hopes. One of these desires is a return of the Jewish people to their ancient homeland."

Levine said that, according to the American Jewish Committee, 92 percent of Jews support the Zionist cause and the Israeli state. But he acknowledged that one could be Jewish and oppose Zionism.

"Had Jews been accepted in Arabic or Christian lands, probably the Zionist element never would have come about," Levine commented. But a history of persecution had virtually mandated the movement for a nation state.

"Zionism and Judaism are part and parcel of the same thing. The Jewish people today see Judaism and Zionism and nationalism as one big package deal."

Levine said anti-Semitism today disguised itself as anti-Zionism. "Anti-Semitism has the ability to be a chameleon. It takes on different colors to meet the needs of the persecutor."

Anti-Semitism is no longer based on religious or racial inferiority, but instead on the Zionist movement. "We begin to see a new form of anti-Semitism develop . . . (against) Zionism and the need for the Jews for self-determination." Jews are attacked by attacking the "right of the Jewish people to their own homeland," he said.

After the holocaust, the Jews believed "God died in Auschwitz," and they could wait no longer for God to restore them to their homeland.

"They decided that they waited long enough and maybe it's time they helped the Messiah a little," Levine said. "Zionism represented the only solution for the Jewish people who had no other place to go but their ancient homeland."

Audience questions after Levine's talk covered a range of pro-Israeli and pro-Palestinian concerns.

"What I find absolutely appalling," one speaker said, "is that the Zionists and the state of Israel . . . are now responsible for creating a racist image of the Palestinians."

Levine replied that most residents of Israel

(See LEVINE, page 9)

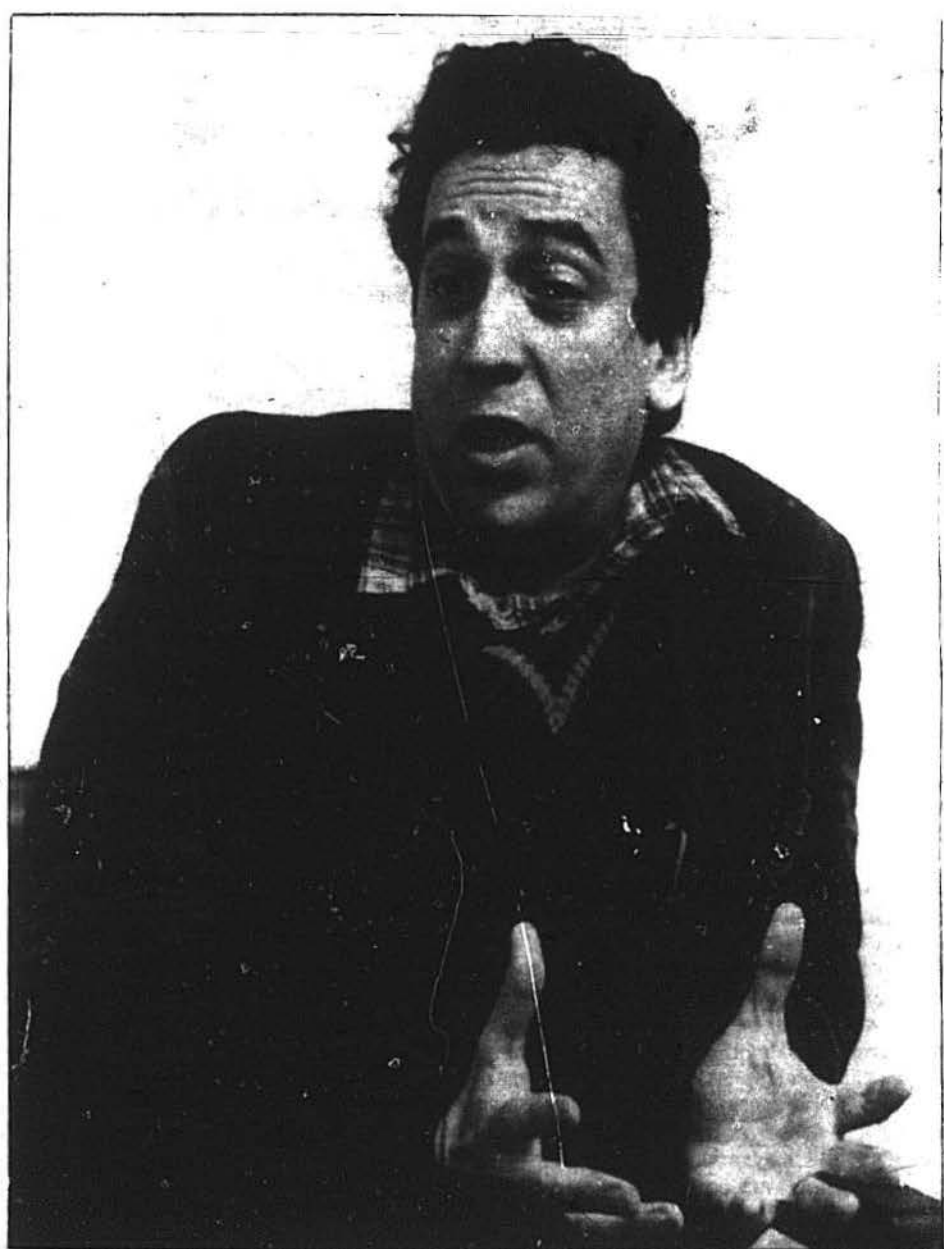


Photo by Gary Allen

Outspoken Zionist Rabbi David Levine gave an address on "Anti-Semitism and Israel" Thursday in the MU. Levine is youth educational director of the World Zionist Organization.

LEVINE, cont. from page 1

were holocaust victims and Arab refugees. "I find it appalling that we should be accused of being racist," he stated.

Levine acknowledged that Israel was a "secular, Jewish state" and said it had "the right to maintain the indigenous social structure of the state itself" by allowing unlimited Jewish immigration and automatic citizenship for Jews by its "law of return."

Levine compared Jews returning land to Palestinians with the United States returning land to the Indians. "Nobody expects the land to go back to the Indians," he said.

Levine mentioned that Palestinians had been offered an "autonomy plan" on the West Bank through the 1978 Camp David agreements signed by Jimmy Carter, Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat. The plan offers autonomous Palestinian rule under Israeli control of military affairs. "No organization on the West Bank has come

forth to accept this autonomy," he said.

Audience questions and opinion addressed a range of issues — including autonomous Palestinian statehood, terrorist acts committed by the Israeli government, and the legitimacy of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

Israel would not negotiate with the PLO because it has openly stated its desire to destroy Israel, Levine said.

A representative of OSU Friends of Palestine said the PLO wanted to change the "selective democracy" of Israel, creating a "secular state, not based on an artificial majority of Jews."

A secular (not formally related to religion) state was tried and had failed in Lebanon, Levine said. "It's obvious to Israelis that the Palestinians today need some form of self-determination, just like the Jews . . . the problem is that both want to make sure it's not on their back."

Feminist culture flourishes in valley and in state

By CHARLIE STOCK
of the Barometer

Originally, I had intended to devote this column to Dale Thomas' Wrestling Queens. Knowing full well that the public display of Miss Takedown and Miss Time Advantage, et al, would elicit negative response, I decided there would be no need for me to reply. "Miss Below the Belt" (Tuesday's Barometer, Fencing) by Rose Leonardi covers the subject nicely, and I won't attempt to improve upon her efforts.

Instead, for a change, I thought it might be interesting to focus on something positive.

There hasn't been any shortage of topics to write about since this column began, but most issues that surface seem to reflect setbacks to the women's movement suffered under the hands of the New Right. There is another side to the story that rarely receives attention from the mainstream press, however. A close look at the women's movement will reveal a diversity and wealth of culture that brings both social and political awareness to women and men throughout the country (and elsewhere).

Corvallis is not exactly the culture center of the valley, but even here we have the opportunity to see some of the finest performers

in this genre that the nation has to offer. Consider the appearances scheduled for the next few weeks; Loose Wimmin, feminist folk music, March 3; Wallflower Order Dance Collective, progressive music and dance, March 8; Fred Small, feminist folk musician and recording artist, March 10. In April, the long awaited Meg Christian concert will be happening.

In celebration of Women's History Week, the OSU Women's Center will be sponsoring a series of great films, some of which have never before been shown in Corvallis. Included will be "Union Maids," a documentary about women organizing in the 1930's and "Great Grand Mother," a history and celebration of prairie women. Other films and events are also scheduled for the

week, so keep watching the Daily Barometer for dates and times.

Outside Corvallis, particularly in Eugene and Portland, the culture of the women's movement is also flourishing. Important events coming up soon that should not be missed include: the film by Lizzie Borden "Born In Fire," which is a futuristic vision of the continued struggles of women after the revolution (ours), showing in Eugene on March 3; and Shirley Chisholm, well known black feminist and former U.S. presidential candidate, will be speaking in Portland on March 3.

It really is great to have such a large number of socially progressive activists coming to the valley, but there is often the difficulty of trying to keep up with what is happening. A Master Calendar is in the works by some Eugene folks, but at this time I'm not sure if it will cover the whole valley.

In the meantime, we will have to rely on several valuable resources to keep us informed about women's alternative culture. First place to check is the OSU Women's Center, which distributes the Corvallis Women's Community Calendar, and serves as a clearing house for women's referral. Under the guidance of Kay Bower, Melanie Place, and Cindy Young, the Women's Center has become an important facility on campus again; they have done an excellent job in bringing speakers and films to us, as well as creating a supportive environment for women. We all owe them our thanks.

Both Eugene and Portland have weekly Arts and Entertainment guides (What's Happening and Fresh Weekly, respectively) which not only list events, but often include stories on particular artists, performances, or issues that concern women.

If you listen to radio, there are several shows made both by and about women. Women's Night Out on KLCC (89.7 FM) Sundays at 6 p.m. and Women's Music by Enid Lefton, also of KLCC, at 9:30 p.m. on Mondays, are good shows which will announce upcoming events. If your fortunate enough to get KBOO from Portland (90.7), try Woman's Soul at 10 p.m. on Friday, or the news show weekdays at 4:30 p.m., which often has items of interest to feminists.

Finding out what's happening may be tedious, but the efforts are definitely worthwhile.



feminist perspectives

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International night plans begin

Preparations are underway for International Night '84, which has been tentatively scheduled for Saturday, April 14.

Anyone interested in participating or helping with the program is urged to attend a meeting at 2 p.m. March 4, in the Memorial Union Council room. Important matters will be discussed, and input and ideas are needed. Any suggestions pertaining to International Night should be referred to the executive officers of ISO, or brought to the ISO desk in the Student Activities Center, MU East.

OSU program benefits women

By DOUG SCHWARTZ
of the Barometer

There are approximately 35 women in the U.S. Army ROTC program at OSU, which is about 25 percent of the total membership, according to Major Kirk Sues, associate professor of military science.

Sues said that women have only participated in the program since the early 1970s.

One of the women, Larissa Jones, junior in commercial and industrial fitness, discovered the program through her older brother, also a member of the Army ROTC.

"My brother won a scholarship right out of high school," she said.

Although she said her family understands and supports her decision now, "at first they were really skeptical. My dad thought that if it was something I wanted to do, it was OK."

All of the four women interviewed said they encountered some initial apprehension, but it soon disappeared.

"My family thought it was the money from the scholarship at first," said Lynne Case,



Larissa Jones

junior in business. However, the six-week basic camp in Fort Knox, Kentucky, helped her decide that she was committed to the military, Case said.

"It was really hard at times, and sometimes I asked myself, 'What am I doing here?'" she said, adding that one of the



Photos by Scott Wilbur

Women in uniform are a common sight in most classrooms, and even more common for Melinda Montgomery, sophomore in history, and Danielle Job, freshman in mechanical engineering. Training exercises was "like a miniature battle. It was really wild."

Molly O'Donnell, senior in business, said she is interested in the signal corps or communications, but her first choice is the administration or personnel department of the adjutant general.

She also said her family was originally skeptical about her decision to join ROTC. Her mother "kind of wondered 'what the hell is she doing?'" she said.

O'Donnell said one of the biggest benefits of the ROTC program is meeting people, going places and doing things that would not normally be part of her day-to-day routine.

"I've been to airborne school and jumped out of planes," she said.

Jaymi Robinson, sophomore in business, said that while she was in Brazil as a high school exchange student, "I really thought about my country."

"I want to go in the regular Army," she said. "I see the Army as a chance to travel."

Robinson said she enjoys most of the physical training, but added, "I hate getting up at 6 a.m. to run."

Most said they were nervous wearing their uniform for the first time. "At first wearing the uniform was strange," O'Donnell said.

Although she is not on scholarship, she said she too wants to become an active duty officer in the Army upon graduation.

All said ROTC stresses leadership. "It's a chance to get the bugs worked out," Case said.



Molly O'Donnell

"I've learned a lot about leadership, what it's like to be in charge," Jones added.

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'War, torture, repression'

Iranian students' views of Khomeini rule polarized

Editor's note: This is the first article in a two-part series about Iran. Part two will appear in Wednesday's issue of the Daily Barometer.

By DAVIS EZUMAH
of the Barometer

For the past four years, people living in Iran have lived under terror and torture at the hands of Ayatollah Khomeini's brutal regime, according to the Supporters of the Iranian People's Mojahedin organization at OSU.

Two officials of the group, who asked to be

identified only by their first names, Farideh and Mehdi, said Khomeini's revolution has failed because it does not serve cause of the Iranian people.

Farideh said Khomeini's regime has so brutally assaulted the Iranian public that every family in Iran has had a share of what he termed the most gruesome torture the world has seen in recent years.

She said Khomeini's dictatorial policy has made it impossible for the Iranian people to enjoy freedom in their land. "What in fact he loves

to do is to see people murdered with careless abandon."

Khomeini has defied calls to settle the Iranian-Iraqi conflict by peaceful means, she said, adding that this is because Khomeini has no sympathy for the loss of human lives.

Farideh noted that Khomeini uses his revolution to cover internal problems in Iran, including utter violation of human lives and neglect of the floundering economy.

"The only language in Khomeini's dictionary is war, torture and repression," Farideh said. The Iranian populace are disenchanted with

the Khomeini's brutal regime, Farideh continued, adding that Iran has only faced this magnitude of destruction of human life during Khomeini's regime.

"Indeed it is a travesty on the side of Khomeini to send young 10-year-olds and 60- to 70-year-old men to the battle front to die for nothing," Farideh said.

She accused Khomeini of willfully murdering these young children and old men and called on

(See IRAN, page 8)

IRAN, cont. from page 1

well-meaning members of the Arab world to make Khomeini stop his atrocities

"You see, what hurts most is that these kids and old men are given less than two weeks of military training and then sent to the battle front without any air cover or adequate weaponry," Farideh said.

She said they are forced to go to war, and they and their families are threatened with torture and execution if they fail.

Mehdi, the other group official, said the People's Mojahedin movement is a true democratic alternative to Khomeini's despotism.

He said Mojahedin stands for justice, peace and freedom, which is what the Iranian people want

The war has cost Iran more than \$150 billion

in material and structural damage, and much more in lost human lives, he said, adding that the people of Iran will never forgive Khomeini for causing the deaths of more than 500,000 innocent Iranian citizens on the battle front.

Presenting a contrasting view, Fateneh Islami, an official of the Moslem Students Association, defended Khomeini's revolution and called it the revolution of the people of Iran as a whole.

She denied the numerous charges being levied against Ayatolla Khomeini and his revolutionary regime, asserting that it is progress and enemies of true Islam which are causing trouble for the regime.

Islami said there has been no proof of allegations that revolutionary guards have tortured Iranian people.

She added that no one in Iran is jailed without due process of the Islamic law, and only those found to have committed crimes against the revolution have been jailed.

Islami said Khomeini's opponents are the terrorists who have terrorized Iran with brutal murders and tortures.

She said the People's Mojahedin is only working toward the violent overthrow of the Iranian government, which has made the movement unpopular among the people of Iran.

Asked about the 10-year-olds who are sent to war, she said those children fight voluntarily.

"Nobody forces anybody to war," she concluded. "They all know that fighting for the cause of Islam is justified, and that is why they want to die for the country they love."

Task force provides opportunity

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

A new Associated Students of OSU task force is designed to increase student involvement in national and international issues.

The National and International Affairs Task Force joins ranks with seven other student government task forces. Other task forces cover city, state, public, student, environmental, veterans and academic affairs, and the Experimental College.

Task forces provide opportunities for student leadership roles and projects, as well as extracurricular education, according to Tom Koehler, ASOSU liberal arts Senator. Koehler was instrumental in creating the NIA Task Force.

Janice Rosenberg, senior in agricultural science and the newly appointed director of the NIA task force, expresses high hopes for the new organization.

"I think a group like this should have been formed years ago," Rosenberg says. "It's really vital. It's such an important part of being at a university. It's not just learning about something that's in your major. It's learning about the world and your role in it. I think the possibilities are limitless."

"The goal of the group is to try to make students more aware of issues beyond the campus. We want to take as bipartisan a stance as possible," she says.

In her three weeks as director, Rosenberg has overseen the co-sponsorship of two forums — a presentation on technological development in India and a panel discussion of the Kissinger Report on Central America. The group's next project will be their

first solo effort: a presentation by OSU history professor Paul Kopperman on conflicts in Ireland.

Task force membership evolved from a Winter 1984 Experimental College class designed to attract participants.

Rosenberg says the group is open to new members. "We get new members every week. So far we haven't advertised the group very much." She says the group plans to rely again next term on an Experimental College foundation. The task force needs members and offers volunteers significant learning opportunities, Rosenberg notes.

"As many people as are interested, we can do that many projects. The more energy there is, the more projects we can do," she says. "Not only is our focus to educate students, but also to give students an opportunity to research for themselves."

Koehler says the establishment of the NIA Task Force is "long overdue."

"The reason I think it was needed is the belief that we're citizens, not only of OSU, but of the Northwest, the United States and of the world," Koehler says.

The ASOSU Senate unanimously approved the creation of the NIA Task Force, Koehler notes, and gave it an \$800 start-up budget in January, 1984. A total of \$800 more has been recommended for 1984-85 and awaits Senate adoption.

The \$800 figure puts the NIA Task Force about in the middle of task force funding levels — with academic affairs at \$600, city affairs at \$660, student affairs at \$600, public affairs at \$1,500, state

(See TASK FORCE, page 9)

TASK FORCE, cont. from page 3_____

affairs at \$1,200, environmental affairs at \$1,100, veterans affairs at \$1,100 and the Experimental College at \$17,880.

Koehler originally recommended \$1,500 for NIA in 1984-85, but this recommendation has been cut to \$800.

Janet Redmond, ASOSU Resident Housing Association senator, says she fully supports the NIA Task Force, but believes the group was too new to have demonstrated the need or capability for \$1,500 funding.

"Everyone would like a lot more money, but it's just not feasible at this time," Redmond states. "I think it's a really good program, but at the same time . . . it's not fair for one task force to get this much money. It's not equitable to be slicing one task force down and giving another a lot more," Redmond says.

Rosenberg says she will put any funds available to good use, but she will rely on volunteers and available resources as much as possible. "The funding we get, we can use," she says.

Michael Taylor, graduate student in agricultural science and NIA Task Force member, adds "We're trying to exploit the resources available on campus and in the community. There are plenty of resources available. We won't be limited."

The group is preparing a program about African refugees and planning an international hunger awareness week. A series of noon lectures covering current events is also proposed. "We're in the midst of a lot of things," Rosenberg advises.

OSU women's Center sponsors tribute to history

By **DEBBIE PINKSTON**
of the Barometer

The OSU Women's Center is sponsoring a film series this week in celebration of Women's History Week.

According to Melanie Place, resource librarian, and Cindy Young, secretary for the Women's Center, Women's History Week is a tribute to women of all races, classes and ethnic backgrounds who have nurtured and enhanced our culture.

"I believe that Women's History Week came about through an act of Congress while Carter was in office and stemmed from the already existing United Nations' International Women's Day," Place said.

All movies will be shown at 12:15 p.m. in the Women's Center, located in the Benton Annex between the Computer Center and the Education building.

Today's film, "Union Maids," is said to be an inspiring film about three women involved in the American Labor Movement in the 1930's.

The victory of the 1937 General Motors sit-down strike is the focus of "With Babies and Banners," to be shown on Wednesday. The event, a key to the success of the CIO's national drive for industrial unionism, involved a group of working women, along with wives mothers and sweethearts of strikers, who called themselves the Women's Emergency Brigade. This group became the backbone of the strike.

On Thursday, an International Women's Potluck will be held from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Women's Center. Participants are asked to bring a favorite food from home to share. Lunch will be served buffet style, with coffee, tea and table service provided.

On Friday, "Controlling Interest: the World of the Multinational Corporations" will be shown. This film unveils connections between phenomena such as growing economic concentration, runaway shops from the Northeast and the "economic miracle" of Brazil.

According to a press release on the film, the movie looks at "the impact multinational corporations have on the lives of women, not just in the United States but everywhere. It is historical in the sense that women's traditional subsistence production and subsequent economic and social status is being undermined daily through the 'technological' revolution."

Also on Friday, Kay Bower will give a historical presentation on Abigail Scott Dunaway, Oregon's "Fearless Feminist." This event, sponsored by the Corvallis National Organization of Women, will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the Corvallis Arts Center. Dessert and music by the Sophisti-Cats will be provided, and tickets are \$3 to \$5.

"Women continue to play a unique role, providing leadership in every major progressive social change in this country. It is to celebrate their contribution that the events have been planned," according to a press release on Women's History Week.

The public is invited to attend all events. For more information, interested persons may contact the Women's Center at 754-3186.

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Moslem student defends regime

Khomeini government 'committed' to betterment of Iran

BY DAVIS EZUMAH
of the Barometer

Iran's revolutionary government is committed to improving social welfare and increasing freedom of expression, said Farzad Ila, a Moslem Student Association of OSU official.

Additionally, he said, the government has given adequate protection to all Iranians.

Information about Iran reported in the Western press is completely fabricated, he said. "In truth, the situation in Iran is precisely the opposite of what Iran's enemies of progress are saying."

Ila added that during the past five years, analysts have distorted and misperceived the realities of Iran.

The success of Iran's Islamic revolution has been an unprecedented modern phenomenon which has challenged all norms accepted by the superpowers.

Ila argued that the Islamic philosophy espoused by Khomeini is embraced by all Iranians as the true doctrine and teaching of the prophet Mohammed and the Koran.

"Khomeini's philosophy does not in any way conote violence; rather his philosophy serves for freedom and justice for all," Ila said.

"I stand here to assure you that there is no torturing being

perpetrated by the revolutionary regime as claimed by its enemy . . . no person is denied due process of the law before punishment."

Ila said the Islamic revolution, inspired by strong belief in Islam, has been an intrinsic response to decades of anguish and misery under the terrorist reign of the ex-Shah, whose devastating policies ruined the socio-economic base of the entire nation.

Corruption and repression, he continued, were characteristics

(See KHOMINI, page 8)

Final Issue

Today's edition of the Daily Barometer is the last issue to be published this term. It also is the last issue present editorial staff will supervise.

Look for a fresh, new editorial staff and newspaper when publication resumes April 2.

The Daily Barometer staff wishes you superior performances on final exams and papers, and a safe and pleasant spring break.

of that unwanted regime, which for a long time enjoyed the support of U.S. leaders.

To change this trend, Ila said, Khomeini embarked on a massive program to better the welfare of all Iranians, including the Kurdish people whom the Shah's regime had neglected.

Ila said the revolutionary government has brought about higher quality education, thereby decreasing illiteracy.

Freedom of expression and the rights of the minorities have been fully restored, he continued. "A few, whose opinions are widely reported by the Western press, still blame the government for a perceived lack of freedom, but the mere fact that they are able to criticize the government proves the contrary."

He singled out the Mojahedin organization as the major instigator of terrorism in Iran, adding that the organization, not finding its footing in Iran, resorted to cold blood murder of defenseless Iranians.

Ila cited the bombing of the central office of the Islamic Republic Party and the president's and prime minister's offices, in which hundreds of lives were wasted.

He said these killings have caused members of the Mojahedin organization to be regarded as outcasts, who are not wanted by any individual in Iran.

Ila also discussed the Iran-Iraq war. The two-year-old Islamic Republic had yet to complete its objective of meeting the people's needs when it experienced another

conspiracy, which proved to be deadly, destructive and disgraceful, he said.

This new conspiracy, involved the massive bombardment of economic, military and oil installations in Iran, thereby inflicting a heavy toll on Iran's economic and population base.

"I am glad the whole world is aware that Iraq is the aggressor to the three-and-a-half-year-old war between Iran and her, and thus this has put us in a position to defend ourselves and our revolution, which they want to destroy."

Although the war has claimed thousands of lives on both sides, he said, it must be clear that no person has been forced to take up arms in Iran and fight against the enemy.

He claimed that those who have gone to war have willingly done so, so people should disregard reports that Iranians have been forced into military duty.

"The ten-year-olds and 60- to 70-year-olds who fight against their common enemy volunteered to do so because they wanted to die fighting for justice and freedom."



Iraq's claim that it has called for a cease fire and peace talks is a hoax, he said, adding that Iraq makes this claim so Iran will be unprepared when Iraq executes sneak attacks on the Iranian civilian population.

He condemned Iraq for violating the 1925 Geneva convention's ban on chemical warfare and called on the United Nations to mount a thorough investigation of the situation.

"However, we will not relent in our effort to protect our revolution until all enemies of progress are crushed," Ila concluded.

Presenting a constasting view, OSU supporters of the People's Mojahedin organization said Ila's statements were untrue.

They said they are ready to prove the hundreds or even thousands of tortures being carried out by Khomeini's gang of revolutionary guards.

"All we want the world to know is that Ayatolla Ruddulph Khomeini is not a true Moslem but a brutal murderer under the false cover of Islam," they said.

They claimed the Mojahedin

organization had opposed the Shah's regime and its dictatorial policies, as well as Khomeini's regime.

"There must be another revolution in Iran in no distant future which will bring justice and democracy, and this will be carried out by all Iranians against the repressive regime of Ayatolla Khomeini," they said.

They said it is ridiculous to believe that a 10-year-old would volunteer to go to war, carrying only a hand grenade against tanks and heavy artillery.

They also said numerous officially-supported rapists gang rape women in Iranian jails as the women await execution.

One official, who asked to remain anonymous, said her cousin, a doctor, was tortured, gang raped and executed for treating a wounded Iranian from wounds sustained while fighting, since he was a Mojahedine follower.

"In fact we are fed up with this genocide, and that is why we must fight to the death to put a stop to that," officials concluded.

English Language Institute aids foreign students speech

OSU students, staff and community members have an opportunity to help OSU foreign students with the English language, culture adjustment, and building friendships.

The English Language Institute (ELI) has been in existence since 1965, with the purpose of helping foreign students pass the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). This test is required for all foreign students, and a score of 500 or higher must be achieved before the student may enter OSU.

"It provides students the opportunity to learn about international ways. It is a real broadening experience, it sheds stereotypes, and develops friendships," according to Sue Thorp, conversant program coordinator.

Each week over 80 conversants and 70 foreign students meet for one hour and speak English. Some meet over coffee, others before and after classes, while others go places and do various activities. The time commitment is small and expertise in a foreign language is not needed. During this hour, foreign students have the opportunity to practice English, and American students have the opportunity to learn about a foreign country.

"You can request a country you're interested in, and get first-hand experience in it without leaving the country," according to Wendy Lilja, third-term ELI conversant and sophomore in International Business.

One problem the foreign students seem to have is adjusting to American culture.

"How do you order a cup of coffee?" has been asked by foreign students. They want to make sure they do it the proper way," Thorp said.

"Most foreign students come

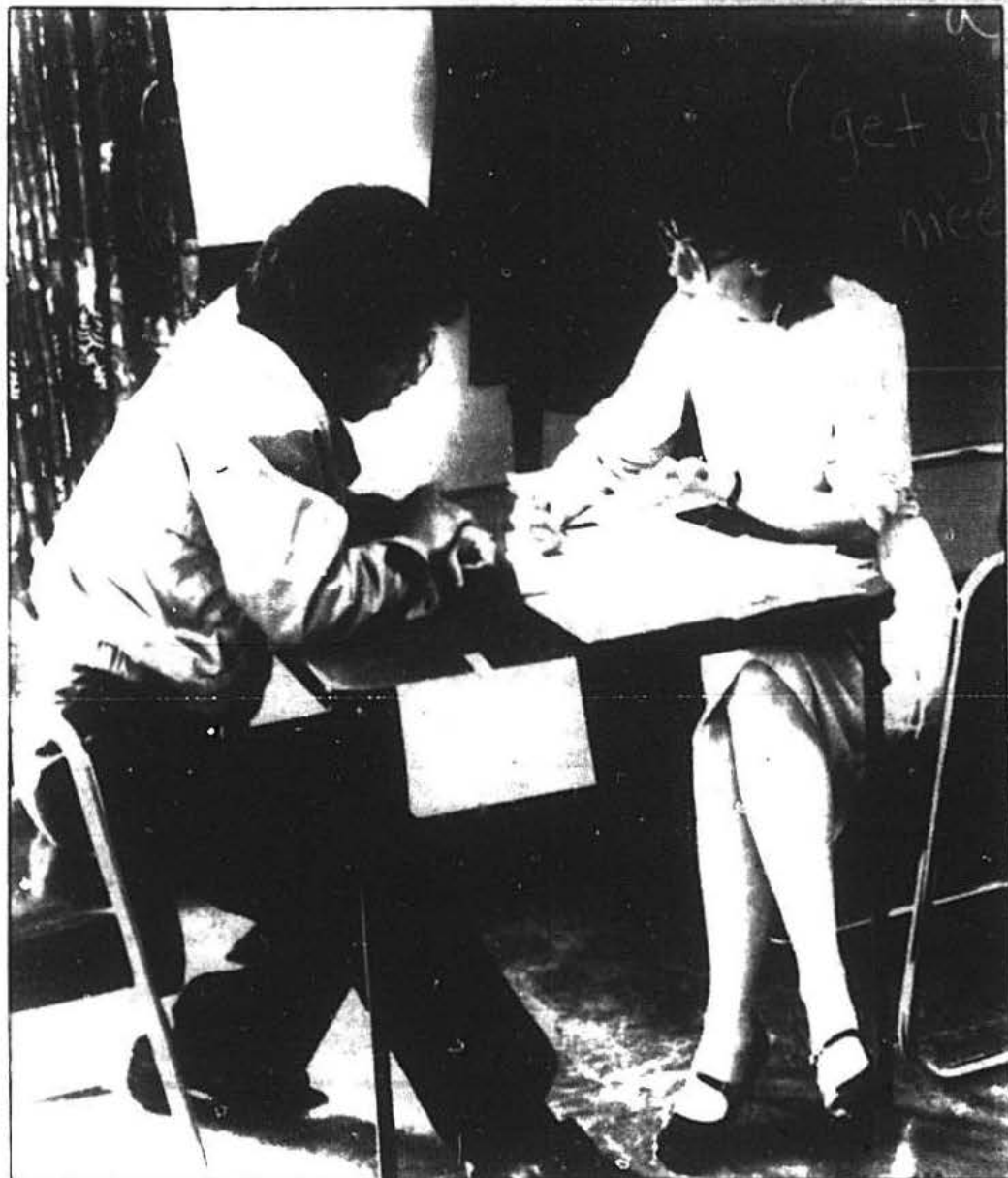


Photo by Bill McClain

English Language Institute special program coordinator Debby Marino counsels Korean student Youn Sik Lee on the many different aspects of American life.

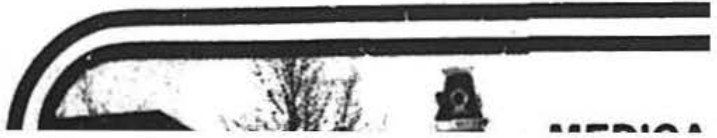
here to learn, and then go back to their country. There is a lot of patriotism. They are proud of their country and want to share it with us," Thorp said.

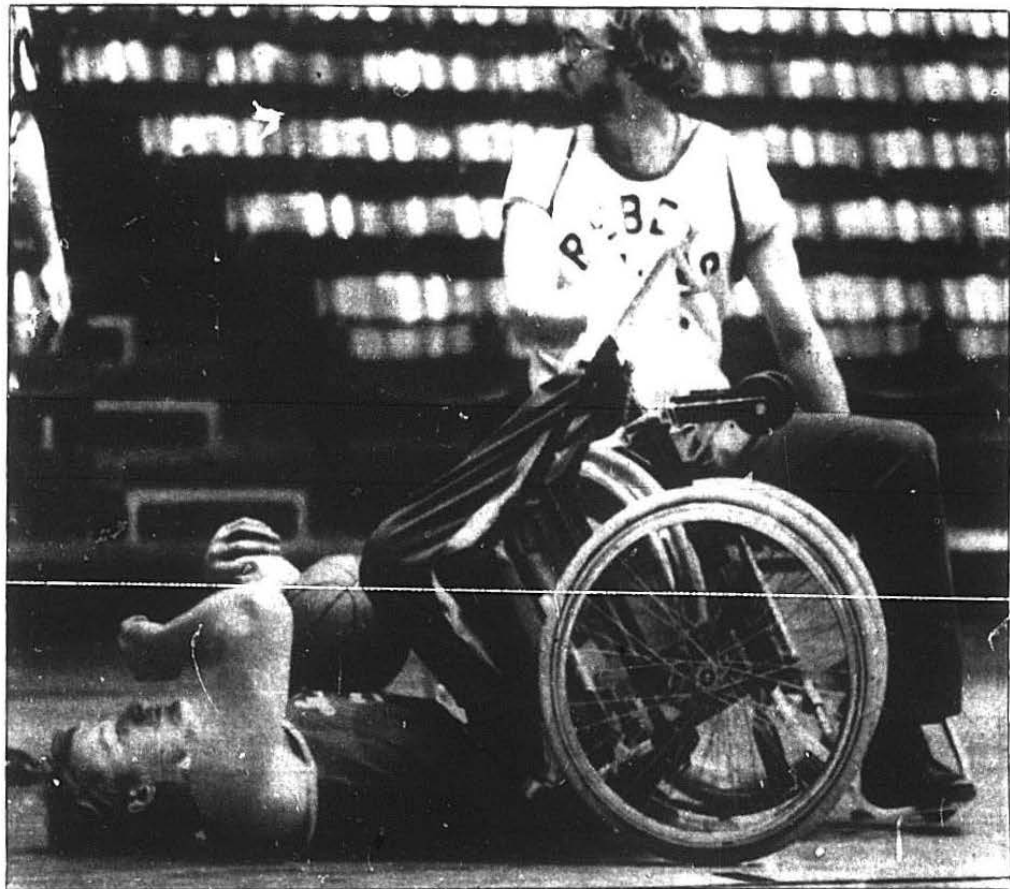
"Helping other people, and teaching them about our culture and learning about theirs has become a very important part of my education," said Debbie Pearson Assistant Conversant Program

Coordinator.

The ELI program is on a volunteer or work-study basis. People interested in people, foreign countries and travel can share time and interests

with the ELI foreign students program by getting in touch with Sue Thorp at 754-2464 in Extension Hall Annex. Applications will be accepted through May 1.





Photos by Vern Uvetake

Handicapped demonstrate hoop skills



The Willamette Valley Rolling Rebels rolled over the Eugene Low Riders in a game of wheelchair basketball, Saturday afternoon in Gill Coliseum. The contest kicked off Handicap Awareness Week, which continues until Friday.

Although the rules are modified to accommodate wheelchair play, the game of wheelchair basketball is still action-packed.

Larry Craig of the Low Riders (above) hits the court after being fouled by a member of the Willamette Valley team. Craig stretches to check the shot of Jim Prebe from Woodburn (below). Clayton Waldo of Salem (left) races down the court in pursuit of a loose ball.



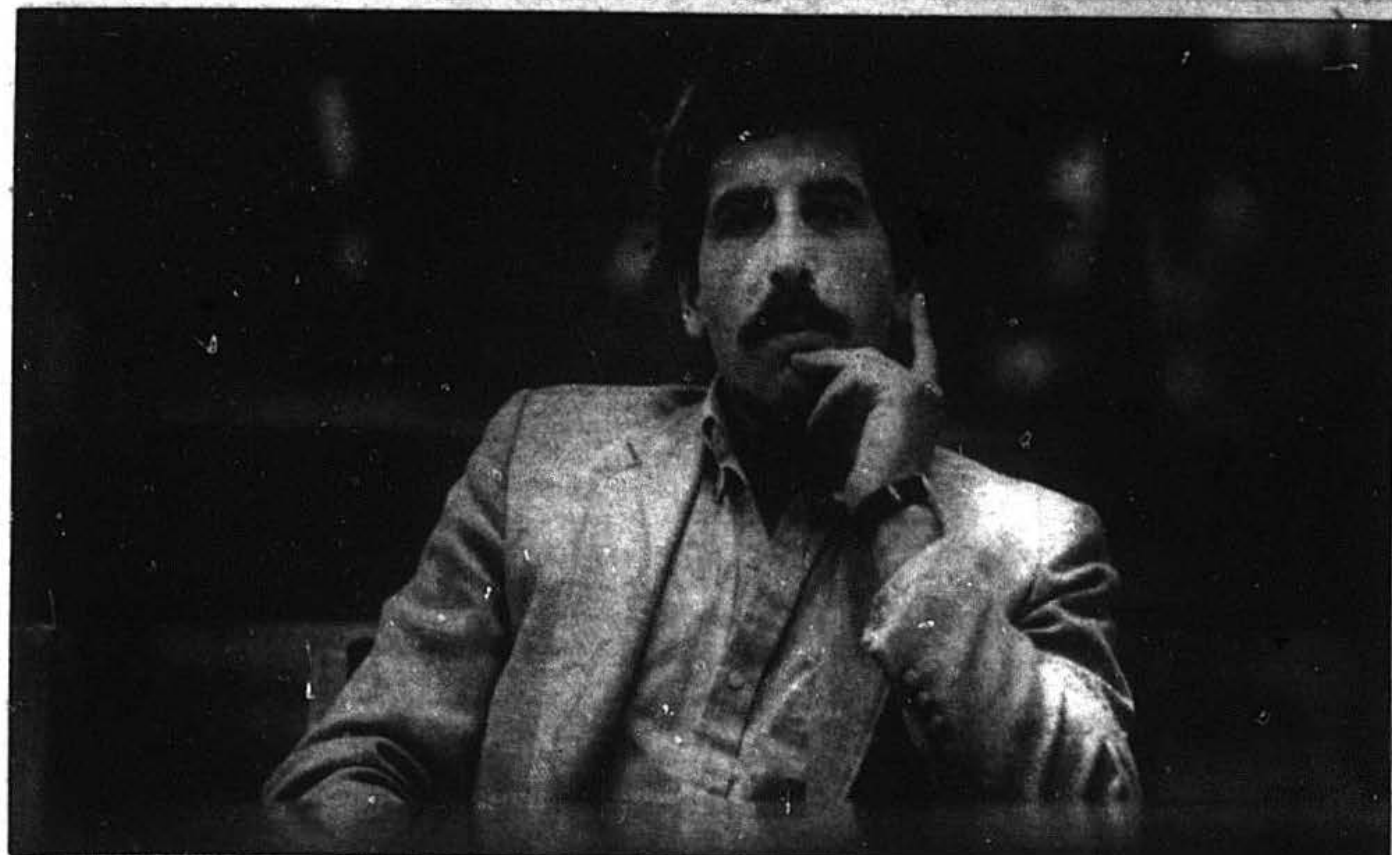


Photo by Ira Gabriel

Journalist David Kline presented a lecture and slide show titled, "Afghanistan: Will the Russians Be Defeated?", at the LaSalle Steward Center Tuesday night. Kline, a free-lance writer, gave an eyewitness report of his account from behind rebellion lines.

With little outside support

Afghan rebels persevere

By TEREK STARR
of the Barometer

"Russians don't have the will or the means to exterminate Afghanistan," according to David Kline, a free lance journalist who has been behind rebel lines in Afghanistan.

Kline provided an eyewitness report in a lecture and slide presentation Tuesday entitled, "Afghanistan: Will the Russians Be Defeated?"

Kline has been in the country on several occasions, usually for about a month at a time.

He said no one knows for certain why the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, but believes it may be because they would have had to accept the country as it was or get out and lose their sphere of influence.

"I think they felt it was the only move they could make," he said.

Kline also cited reasons why the people of Afghanistan are rebelling against the presence of Soviet armies in their country — children being napalmed and blown up, women being raped, and various crimes against humanity were the examples he used.

"This is not a war between two opposing ar-

mies, it is a war between an army and a country," he said.

Afghanistan is a very primitive country, Kline said. The life expectancy is approximately 39 years and the literacy rate is only ten percent. These people have neither the technology nor the organization to resist the Soviet invasion, Kline said, and this is a major flaw in the resistance structure.

"They are doing the best that they can with their current state of affairs," he added.

Afghanistan is receiving minimal aid in the form of arms from the American CIA. They are also receiving more sophisticated weaponry from the Chinese, who take Soviet threats seriously, Kline said.

"Our level of support is not just restrained, it is so minimal that it's embarrassing," he said. "They are very deliberately not providing them with sophisticated weaponry."

The Afghans believed that once elected, President Reagan would support their revolution against the USSR. However, according to Kline, they are receiving only one-fifth the amount of foreign aid per refugee than is still being received in Cambodia.

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NIKE GOES CASUAL..
for spring!

Japanese women's movement is 10 years behind

By CHARLIE STOCK
of the Barometer

The last time I had seen my friend Martha, she was on her way to Japan to be married and I was a working class hero living in San Francisco. That was eight years ago. It seemed more like eighty, what with all the proverbial water under the bridge, as I waited for her to get off the plane. The years quickly faded, though, after we got together and had a chance to renew our old friendship.

Conversation between us ranged widely, no doubt an attempt to cover 16 years of cumulative experience, but nothing was more interesting to me than what she had to say about the status of women in Japan. After her brief visit, I tried to uncover the "rest of the story."

Years ago, I can remember hearing about a retiring military general whose last remaining desire was to marry a Japanese woman and spend the rest of his life relaxing. During his days of military adventure, the general apparently discovered the benefits of "danson johi." This ancient custom teaches the women of Japan to have great respect for men, while neglecting respect for other women. No point tangling with America's liberated women when you don't have to, right?

Danson johi is a pervasive cultural phenomenon that overshadows much of what Japanese women think, do and say,



feminist perspectives

perhaps more in the past than now, but the effects are still evident. I realized there must have been women who opposed submission to male dominance, since oppression always creates resistance. Anyway, with a little searching, I rediscovered Kishida Toshiko.

Kishida was an articulate feminist, much like our own Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who made her mark on Japanese society in the late 1800's. She fought against danson johi, worked tirelessly for a single sex standard, and promoted the right of women to seek divorce. For a few brief years, Kishida enjoyed popular support among women as she travelled across Japan giving lectures and discussing her writings. But the challenge she posed to patriarchal custom eventually brought the law down upon her.

Kishida's school for women was closed, and the right to organize women in support of reform was prohibited, with violators subject to arrest. Laws banned women from participating in politics

at any level. Thus came the "end" of the women's movement in Japan. Of course it never ended in truth, and women continued to resist, in spite of conservative laws, until 1945.

After the war, Japan rebuilt her economy and her culture. Today the Japanese share a standard of living roughly equal to our own, and their society strongly emulates our "western" ways. These obvious facts suggest that Japanese women should be moving along a path similar to their American counterparts, and though this may be true, it is far less obvious.

I took the opportunity to ask my visitor during her stay if women in Japan ever got together to discuss commonalities. She replied that they did, but the gatherings were more like bridge clubs than consciousness raising groups. She also said many of her Japanese female friends envied her freedom to "go out" without her husband's permission. I must note, however, that her marriage is very non-traditional (she works, and he stays home). Consequently, Martha is somewhat of an anomaly in her circle of acquaintances.

A large percentage of Japanese women do, in fact, work (40 percent of the workforce is female), but pressure from husbands who want a traditional wife forces many to quit. Problems for working women go beyond choosing between a marriage and career. Most corporations bypass college graduates, instead hiring women directly from high school and placing them in traditional female occupations. As in the United States, these positions are low paying (women earn about 53 percent of what men earn), with little chance for advancement.

Many other parallels exist between U.S. and Japanese women. In both countries, women constitute a small fraction of the university professors and the legislative bodies. They hold a minimal number of judicial seats. They are promoted to workplace managerial positions at a far lower rate than are men, and they are still "first hired, first fired."

What my friend and I concluded from our observations was that the Japanese society lags behind the United States by about ten years. This seems to be confirmed by comparing statistics in categories like those mentioned above.

Japanese women have a long way to go before they can say "danson johi" without bowing, but since women in the United States also have a long way to go before equality is a reality, I guess it's all relative. With the penchant our Eastern friends have for emulating Western ways, I'm hoping they can achieve the same kind of results with women's rights as they did with the television industry. Maybe we can learn a thing or two.

Barostaff

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Hispanic Cultural Week features movies, dance

Throughout this week the Hispanic Student Union will treat the campus with a taste of their culture, as part of cultural week.

The union will be presenting a film series every day for the next week as part of the festivities.

Monday: The film, "Mexico: The Frozen Revolution," will examine modern-day Mexico. It will be shown in Memorial Union room 208 from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

Tuesday: The film, "The Mexican-American Heritage and Destiny," will be viewed at

the Women's Center from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

Wednesday: "Mexican-American Culture, Its Heritage." The film traces the history of Mexico and its relationship to the U.S. through music, dance and art. It will be shown at the Women's Center from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

Thursday: A guest speaker, Esther Puentes, field representative coordinator, Interface Education Network, Interface Consultant, Portland, will talk on 'Bilingual Education in Oregon' from noon to 12:30 p.m. at MU 208. There will be

a film to follow, "Bilingualism: Right or Privilege," concerning the extent and nature of bilingual education in the U.S. today.

Friday: The OSU Ballet Folklorico Mexicano will be

presented in the MU Ballroom from 12:30 to 1:00 p.m.

This portion of Cultural Week is being co-sponsored by OSU Women's Center, Office of Student Services and Central American Task Force.

Annual Corvallis Clean-up

Neither rain nor snow nor sleet nor hail can keep Corvallis Disposal Company from conducting its annual spring clean-up.

Each spring for the past 25 years, the company has sponsored the clean-up in an effort to keep Corvallis clean, according to Lorraine Ruff, director of public relations. This year's clean-up was held Saturday and Sunday with three collection sites.

Corvallis residents were able to dispose of yard clippings, old appliances, bed springs and other debris at Lincoln Elementary School, Jefferson Elementary School and Highland View Intermediate School.

Camp worker reflects on refugee's progress

By KELLY LEER
of the Barometer

Focusing on the progress that Salvadoran refugees have made, Laurie Bretz, Honduran refugee camp worker, gave a slide presentation last night at Westminster House on her six-month stay in Colomancagua, Honduras.

Bretz, a graduate of the University of Kansas, went to Honduras in September of 1982 to help develop educational programs in Colomancagua and aid refugee teachers with curriculum development and teaching techniques.

"I wanted to view the conflict of Central America first-hand to see what the Salvadoran refugees were going through," she said.

According to Bretz, 3 percent of the Salvadoran population own approximately 60 percent of the land. This 3 percent are the rich of El Salvador who, with the aid of the Salvadoran military, kill the peasants to keep control of the land and the country. When the poor want their rights, they are invaded by the military and slain.

For this reason, the peasants were forced to flee their country for refuge. The first Salvadoran refugees entered Honduras during 1980 in the areas of Colomancagua, La Virtud, and La Guarita, and lived with Honduran families until a camp was formed in La Virtud in 1981.

Most of the refugee camps are located near the El Salvador-Honduras border. This allows for easy access to the refugee camps by Salvadorans. The Salvadorans have become accustomed to hiding during the day and traveling by night to reunite with fellow Salvadoran refugees.

The Salvadorans have created communities in which schools, churches, clinics and workshops are developing. The members (refugees) do not work for money but rather for the benefit of the community as a whole. People from various organizations have come in and taught the refugees crafts such as sewing and embroidery. Supplies from these organizations have also been donated.

During the day, the children attend school and have a certain duty to carry out in the community, whether it be making clothing, tending the garden, or helping in the construction of buildings. They are also learning to value education and the ability to read and write.

The refugees do not experience total freedom, however. If they go beyond 50-yards of the last building in the camp, they may be shot by Honduran troops. Despite this, they are learning to overcome their once harsh living conditions and develop a cooperative living environment.

"I was both surprised and pleased to see how the refugees have



Photo by Randy Henry

Laurie Bretz, graduate of University of Kansas, spoke at Westminster House about her six-month's work with Salvadoran refugees in Colomancagua, Honduras.

worked out a democratic system," Bretz said. "They are constructing it and living it."

The refugees' lives and accomplishments are constantly threatened by attempts at relocating the camps to places farther in Honduras and away from the border. This is both hazardous to the community and to Salvadorans who make it to the camps.

Another source that complicates the Salvadoran's freedom, according to Bretz, is the Reagan administration's generosity in sen-

ding military aid to El Salvador.

"It's propelling our defense economy, but it's creating war hysteria too," Bretz stated.

Bretz's intent on sharing her Honduran experiences is to educate people on what's happening in Central America.

She will be going back to Honduras at the end of May to act as an agent of protection and obtain more information on the happenings in Central America.

Supreme court okays police minority suit

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court Monday opened the way for four former high-ranking officials of the Justice Department to face trial in a \$20 million suit over discrimination in police departments.

The justices rejected the officials' arguments that they cannot be sued for failing to cut off federal aid to police departments that discriminated against blacks and women.

Two years ago, the court considered the case and sent it back to lower courts.

Last June, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia refused to block the suit against former Attorney General Edward Levi, Richard Velde, former administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; and former LEAA officials Charles Work and Herbert Rice.

The suit was filed in 1975 by six blacks and six women, joined by the National Black Police Association. It accused the officials of improperly failing to cut off funds to 11 police departments accused of discrimination.

Levy and the other officials argued that they were protected from suits over actions taken on the job.

But the appeals court refused to grant the officials immunity. Under a 1982 ruling, the court said, government officials are not protected from being sued if their actions "violate clearly established statutory and constitutional rights."

The court found Levi and the others had a clear duty under the Constitution and federal law to cut off LEAA grants to police departments discriminating against minorities.

Appealing to the Supreme Court, the government — representing the four former officials — argued that the suit could be allowed only if the officials acted with discriminatory purpose in failing to cut off the grants.

The LEAA program, which has ended since the suit began, supplemented local police department budgets.

The suit contended the former Justice Department officials perpetuated the police departments' discriminatory practices by refusing to cut off LEAA grants.

Named in the complaint were the police departments of: Philadelphia; New Orleans; Des Moines, Ames and Newton, Iowa; Richmond and Oakland, Calif.; Portland, Ore., Honolulu; the Indiana state police department and the Wayne County, Mich., sheriff's department.

OSU formalizes exchange program with Thailand

By PAM BOND
of the Barometer

OSU's Department of Health and P.E. is currently in the process of formalizing a post-baccalaureate exchange program with the Ministry of Education in Thailand, according to Dean Micheal Maksud.

Two weeks ago Maksud traveled to Bangkok to discuss such a program with Thailand's Department of P.E. and after eight days in the Far East, he says he accomplished what he set out to do.



Micheal Maksud

"They're interested in providing an opportunity for some of their junior faculty to further their education," he explained. "They feel it's a way to upgrade the quality of their faculty."

"The other part of this is some of our graduate students will conduct workshops, seminars, and maybe even teach undergraduates over there," he added. "What we visualize is students from Thailand coming to OSU to study. They would first have to meet the admission requirements and pass an English proficiency test."

"We're in the process of drafting a document that lays out our understandings right now," he said. "Even though the option for OSU students to study over there is included, in practical terms it would be difficult to find any that can speak their language and meet their requirements."

Maksud also visited several colleges in Thailand and he says Srinadharinwirot, a university in charge of preparing Health and P.E. educators, is also interested in setting up a program.

"They're looking at the same kind of program we're putting together for Thailand nationally," he said. "However, we haven't received any formal requests yet."

Maksud has helped set up one other international exchange program at the University of Seoul in Korea. It went into effect this fall and he says so far it's been a success.

"Some of their students are over here right now and I think everything's going well," he said. "The reason physical education students want to come over here and study is because we're much more advanced in a variety of areas."

"Our facilities are professional — particularly in the areas of exercise physiology and motor behavior," he explained. "We also have a highly trained academic faculty that's appealing."

It was Maksud's first trip to Thailand and he said two aspects of their culture stood out more than anything else.

"The people were very open and accommodating," he stressed. "I was also struck by an extreme contrast in lifestyles." There were areas in the city that had very poor sanitation problems, yet there would be grand hotels not far away.

"It reminded me of a large metropolitan city in a developing country," he continued. "The standard of living was poor, but hunger didn't appear to be a problem."

The Ministry of Education and the OSU Foundation funded the trip. Maksud stressed that the University's goal for the exchange program isn't just an educational goal, but a moral one as well.

"Our goal is to become more acquainted with developing countries and hopefully, contribute to their growth as a nation."

Bilingual education aids adjustment, helps students achieve their best

The objective of a bilingual education is to experience a positive psychological adjustment to life in a complex inter-cultural society, according to a bilingual expert.

Esther Puentes, a top official of a federal funded bilingual multifunctional support center in Portland, said that bilingual education should be encouraged in schools so that students whose native language is not English could achieve to the best of their ability the usage of the English language in their interaction with their American friends.

She made these observations in a speech at the Memorial Union, Thursday, as part of the ceremonies marking the Hispanic cultural week at OSU.

Puentes argued that for a non-English speaking child or person to be very well informed on the subjects he or she chooses to undertake in school, that person should be instructed on the subject matter of that course in his or her native tongue before being given an English version of the course.

This, she added, will make it easier for that student to do very well for an English teacher.

"The usage of bilingual education in our schools will remove a lot of strains from young children who have not

spoken a word of English language in their lives," she said.

Puentes said that a non-

English speaking child in school has to learn adequately in order to keep up with concepts.

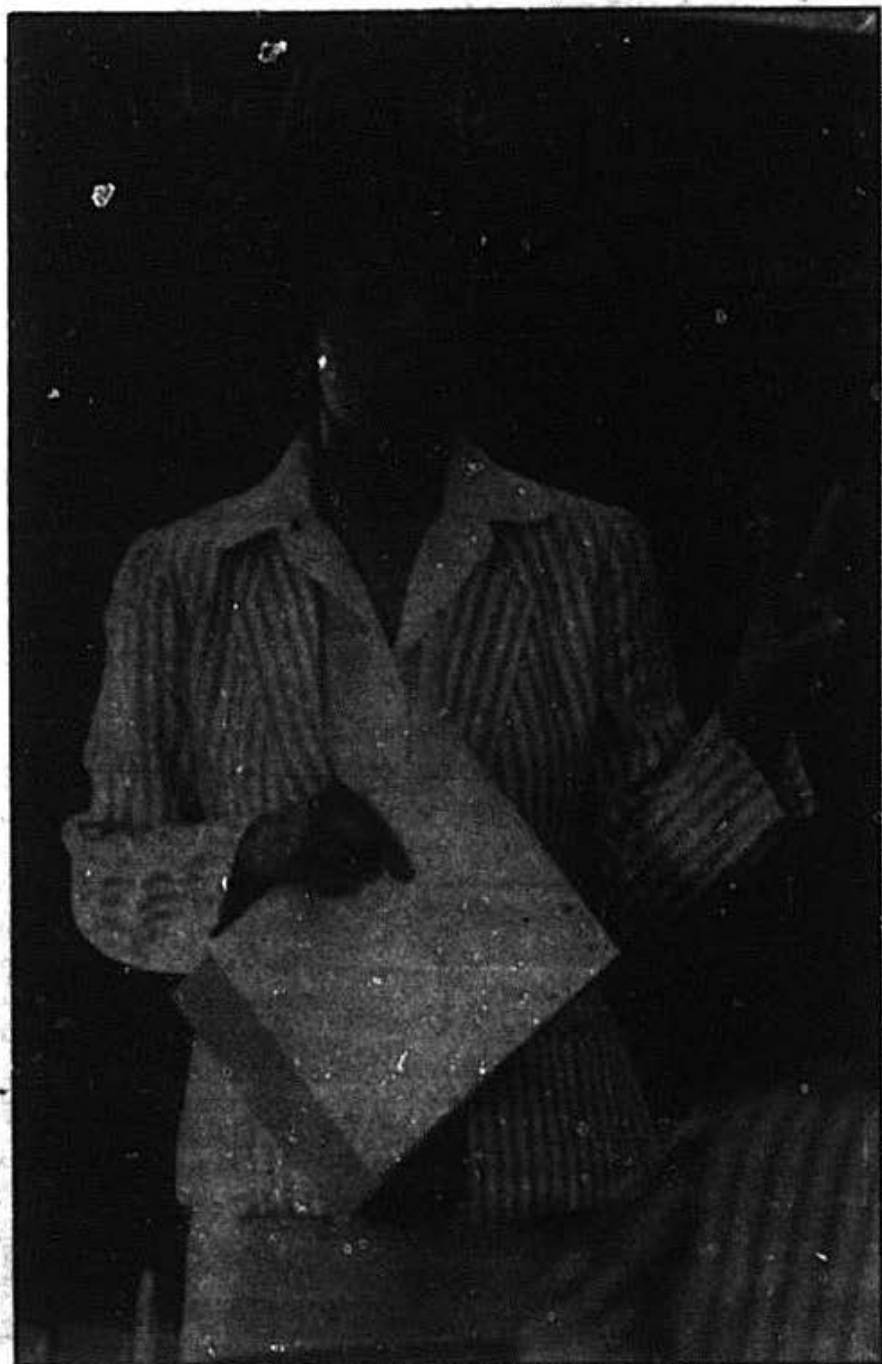


Photo by Scott Wiskur

Esther Puentes spoke on bilingual education in public schools, while at OSU yesterday.

Task force hosts talks as part of 'Central America Week'

By DON PARKER
of the Barometer

American involvement in Central America will be the topic of a series of programs sponsored by the Central American Task Force next week.

The series, which will run May 7-12 as part of Central America Week, will include talks by social workers, lawyers and clergy closely involved with events in the area.

The series is being presented with the assistance of the Inter-religious Foundation for Community Action, whose purpose is to

encourage local involvement in international affairs, according to Richard Daniels, associate professor of English and task force member.

Events for Central America Week include:

•Roberto Pineda, who has been involved with humanitarian aid and refugee programs in El Salvador will speak on Monday at 12:30 p.m. at Snell Forum, Memorial Union East. Pineda has not received his exit visa, and in case he doesn't, Oscar Cruz, an El Salvadoran living in Seattle, will speak.

•Rusty Davenport, Latin American project officer for Oxfam America will speak on Tuesday at noon at Snell Forum, MU East.

•Marilyn Clement, director of the Center for Constitutional Rights in Washington D.C., who has recently returned from a tour of Central America and the Caribbean, will speak on Wednesday at 12:30 p.m. at Snell Forum, MU East.

•Bill Lasswell, Douglas County district attorney, who has worked with refugees from Guatemala in Mexico, will speak Wednes-

day at 7:30 p.m. at St. Mary's Church, 501 NW 25th St.

•Rev. Tomas Tellez, executive secretary of the Nicaraguan Baptist Convention will speak at noon Thursday in Memorial Union room 105.

•A panel discussion entitled "U.S. Foreign Aid: Helping the Rich or Feeding the Poor?" will be held in Wilkinson Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday. Panelists will include Nick Allen of the Institute for Food and Development Policy in San Francisco, Richard Clinton, associate professor of political science, Warren Kronstad, professor of agronomy, and Frank Conklin, director of the international agriculture project in Tanzania.

•Secundino Ramirez of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission will speak on Friday at 12:30 p.m. at Snell Forum, MU East.

•Scheduled for Saturday is the Oregon Conference on Public Sanctuary and Refugee Issues. The conference will run from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Westminster House, 101 N.W. 23rd Avenue. There is a \$5 registration fee for the conference.

**The Daily
Barometer**

is now accepting applications

African Unity celebrated Saturday

By DAVIS EZUMAH
of the Barometer

The Africa Day celebration at OSU this Saturday commemorates the formation of the organization of African Unity in May of 1963, according to the President of the OSU African Students' Association Yaw Owusu.

Owusu said the month of May is the time when the people of Africa remind themselves of the importance of working towards the goal of uniting all the peoples of Africa.

He added that this is the time African people assess their political, economic, and cultural situation and consider ways and means of bringing people closer together.

"It is important to note that

the dissensions among the peoples of Africa today were created by the former colonial masters in whose interest these divisions serve," Owusu said.

"This point cannot be overemphasized — the African people must be made to become aware that our current political and economic structures only serve to the former colonial masters," he added.

He said here at OSU, Africa Day offers the OSU and Corvallis communities the opportunity to know more about the continent of Africa and its people, adding that for over a decade African students on this campus had afforded the Corvallis community that opportunity.

This year's Africa Day celebration will feature a varie-

ty of things, including a traditional dance performance by the Northwest African-American Ballet Troupe, which is the first dance troupe of this sort in the Northwest.

There will also be movies and formal recognition of distinguished service to the African people. OSU President Robert MacVicar will be one of the recipients of the citations.

Ceremonies marking the celebration will be climaxed by a speech by the exiled South African poet-professor Dennis Brutus of the English Department of Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois.

The Africa Day celebration will be held at the LaSells Stewart Center beginning at 7:30 p.m..

Chinese women develop own struggle for equality

By CHAS STOCK
of the Barometer

"Real equality between men and women doesn't come of itself, and it can't be given by anybody," said lifelong feminist Zui Yulan, speaking of her native China. She believed it could only be won "if the women themselves fight for it with a constantly heightened social consciousness."

Women in China have indeed fought for equality, and the transformation of their status in that society has been little short of phenomenal. Vast changes in social, political, economic, and cultural spheres have created conditions that were literally unimaginable fifty years ago.

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feminist perspectives

The transition of female roles in China has definitely been drastic. Once treated as commodities, valued only for their agrarian labor or their work as housewives and mothers, women have become increasingly important as workers in a diversifying, sophisticated economy.

While some may account for this radical turnaround by looking solely upon the effects of the 1949 Revolution, they would be only partially correct. Such a perspective fails to take into consideration the Chinese women's movement. These words by one of the young leaders of that movement ring true: "The establishment of a socialist society does not wipe out centuries of feudal male chauvinism all at once; . . . the women themselves need to struggle to overcome all kinds of obstacles."

Mao Zedong (Mao Tse Tung) himself recognized that Chinese society had a long way to progress before equality for the sexes became reality. In 1974, he remarked, "Invariably remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time and do not easily give way." And some of the old ways have been especially destructive to women.

Perhaps one of the most cruel and damaging old ways was the ancient custom of "footbinding" widely practiced upon young girls for 750 years. Footbinding refers to the technique of tightly wrapping a small girl's feet at the age of 4 to 8 years to prevent normal

growth, with the goal of eventually producing a "well-bred" young woman. Obviously, this socially accepted bondage was physically and mentally crippling. Although the custom has not been practiced widely for more than 75 years, it illustrates the subservient female deferring unto men under the Confucian ideology of male supremacy.

Resistance to this subservience began in earnest after the Revolution, when women's study groups arose, and Women's Federation Offices were established to discuss and redefine women's role in Chinese society. The leaders placed a high priority on political study and political participation. But one of the most important results of women's efforts to become actively engaged in society was the ideological recognition that the woman question was not secondary to class issues.

Mao Zedong said the revolution could not succeed without the support of half the population, and that the future of the society required women to participate in the struggle.

Women have agreed, and as a result of their increased awareness of their oppression, they have developed a program to advance their position in society. What women want is to replace the old ways with new ones, including destroying the narrow feudal definition of females as worthy wives and good mothers, replacing it with woman as proletarian revolutionaries. They want to rid society of individual, family-centered views of the world and adopt interests in national and world events. And finally, they hope for an end to dependence, striving instead for ambition, and the resolution to liberate all women.

China faces enormous difficulties, beyond a doubt. Poverty is still widespread and industrialization poses unforeseen obstacles for the nation, perhaps particularly for the women. The bottom line, however, is that China wants the support of the women — and (unlike our government) will work for it.

The women want equality. It is likely that they will struggle until they get it.



Photo by Randy Henry

Marilyn Clement, director of the Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, spoke about Central American politics yesterday, as part of "Central America Week" sponsored by the Central American Task Force.

Human rights proponent claims nations fear U.S.

By LORI MAGNUSON
of the Barometer

The nations of the world believe the United States is a major terrorist force, and are shocked and dismayed by its actions, according to an American Human Rights proponent.

Marilyn Clement, director of the Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, said every nation in the world is afraid of the U.S.

"People are shocked, really shocked, at the U.S. It's like the big bully in the neighborhood that nobody can stop," Clement said. "Nations are asking, 'Can't they (the U.S.) see that everyone in the world is against them?'"

Clement spoke in the Memorial Union East Forum Wednesday. She recently returned from a conference in Lisbon, Portugal, where she said 500 people from approximately 50 nations gathered to discuss what she called "the grave situation" in Nicaragua.

The center Clement directs oversees lawsuits involving violations of constitutional and human rights. Clement said recently they have begun to be involved in international lawsuits, especially concerning Central America.

International cases currently pending address what Clement calls President Reagan's violations in Central America of the War Powers Act, the Neutrality Act and the Law of the Sea.

"Hubert Humphrey said the president who breaks the War Powers Act is a criminal," Clement said. "This is the first time it's been tested in court."

Clement has extensively visited countries in Central America, as well as Mexico and Grenada. She said when she visited Grenada in March of last year, residents indicated they were anticipating an American invasion.

"I kind of shrugged my shoulders and thought, 'We'd have to be pretty stupid to invade a little nation like Grenada,'" she said, adding that she is hesitant to predict what future U.S. military action the President may initiate in Central America.

Clement discussed the question of who is supplying weapons to guerillas in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

"Arms are being supplied by the U.S. more than we know," she said. Clement accused generals and high level army personnel of selling U.S. weapons and "putting the money in Swiss bank accounts."

She said foot soldiers are peddling weapons on their backs, with "more than they've ever had in the world."

Clement sees no easy solution for Central America's problems. One goal is to defeat Reagan in the upcoming presidential election, she said.

"It's not going to solve a problem, but it will avert a major catastrophe for a while," Clement said.

"It's like talking to a wall to talk to Reagan," she said. However, she added, "We're still going to have trouble whether it's Mondale or Hart."

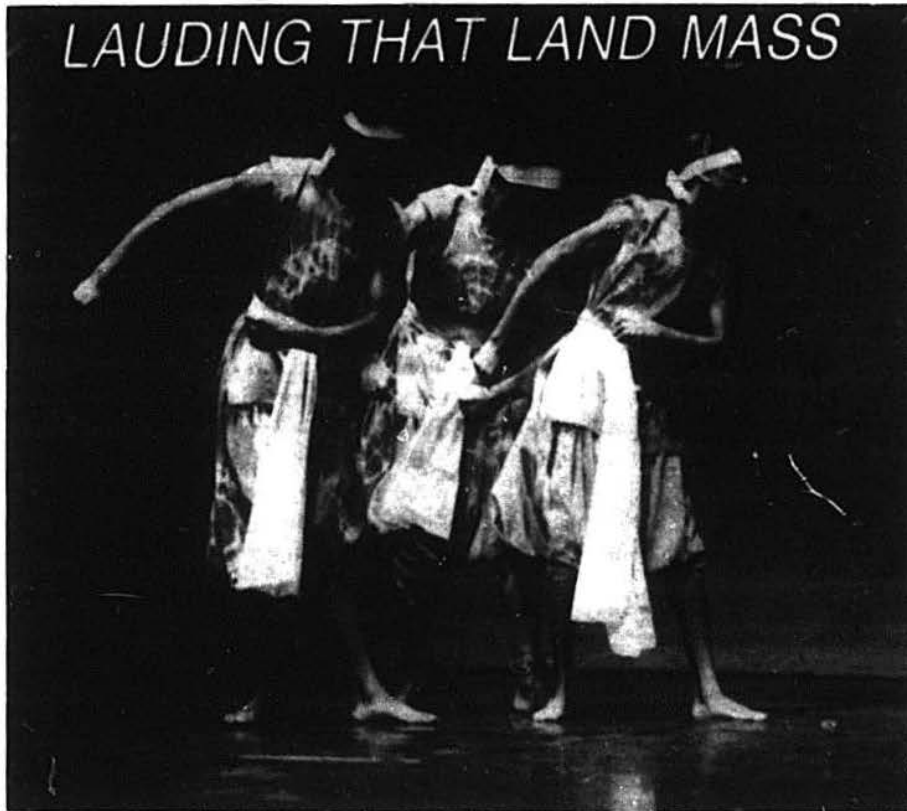
"Someone suggested we elect Godzilla," Clement joked. "I'm for that."

She suggested ways students can affect the Central American problem in a positive way, including bringing Nicaraguan women to the U.S. to learn English. She also stressed the importance of contacting local representatives in Congress, and of defeating President Reagan in November.

Clement appeared on campus as part of Central America Week, sponsored by the Central America Task Force.

Bringing Light to Africa

LAUDING THAT LAND MASS



By **MARY GULLICKSON**
Staff Writer

It's a time when African students come together to share their knowledge and heritage, and commemorate the founding of the organization of African Unity in May 1963.

OSU African Student Association will present their annual Africa Day program on Saturday in Austin Auditorium in the LaSells Stewart Center. The program begins at 7:30 p.m.

"The purpose of the program is to bring to everyone's attention the founding of the organization, Africa Unity, 21 years

ago," said Ed Ferguson, African Student Association club advisor. "The African students come together and have a program to inform the community about events in Africa and nationally."

"We focus on political events and the understanding of current issues. We're interested in African culture and that's why we try to bring distinguished political as well as cultural speakers to campus every year," he said.

This year's cultural section of the program includes a dance performance by the Northwest African-American Ballet Troupe, a group out of Portland who are the first of their kind in the Northwest. The



troupe have performed to sell-out crowds an African dance form which is reconstructed by people of African descent.

As part of the political program a short film by the United Nations on the dynamic role of women in Ghana, West Africa will be shown. The film will present the unusual position of women in a society where they control the trade and are very active in the economy as a whole.

The third part of the program will include the exiled South African poet-activist Dennis Brutus, who will speak on "Sports, Racism and the Olympics." He has led the struggle within and in exile to integrate sports in apartheid South Africa. Brutus will also discuss the recent highly political withdrawal of the Soviet Union from the Summer Olympics.

Brutus, who has a long history of fighting and struggling against segregation policies in South Africa, has spent time in maximum security prison for his beliefs. Since 1977 he has been a professor of poetry at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. He was granted asylum in the United States in 1983.

Africa Day is open to the public. Tickets are \$2 for adults and \$1 for children under 12 years old. Tickets are available at the A.U. ticket office window, the EMU main desk at the University of Oregon, and will be available at the door the night of the program. Various arts and crafts will be on display as well.

Lectures, films inform on Latin America

Latin America Week stresses education, independence

By TERESA STARR
of the Barometer

This week is Latin America Week. A series of lectures and films is being shown by the Latin American Students Association to promote Latin American culture.

"One of the main objectives of our association is to show our culture to students on campus and to reach out to the Corvallis community," according to Hector Manzo, a doctoral candidate in oceanography and a member of the Latin American Students Association.

"We want to educate the United States and make them aware of the situation in Latin America," Jose Pelegri, chairman of the Latin American Students Association, added.

Latin America is an underdeveloped area that needs to develop by itself, Pelegri said.

"We want to show North America what our country is like and that we have to develop it by ourselves," he added.

The programs currently in action are government to government, he said. These programs are not helping the people who really need help, the poor.

According to Pelegri, approximately 80 percent of the wealth in Latin American countries is owned by 20 percent of the people.

"We want people to be aware of the present status of the op-

pressed," he said.

Through Latin America Week, the Latin American Students Association hopes to make the Corvallis community aware of the conditions the oppressed people in Latin America are forced to endure.

The government programs do not promote the development of the oppressed, Pelegri said.

"Land distribution is unequal, wealth distribution is unequal and there are teaching problems," he added.

"One of the main objectives of our association is to show our culture to students on campus and to reach out to the Corvallis community."

—Hector Manzo

Pelegri said with these programs, people of Latin America are gaining the U.S. as enemies. Not the people of the U.S., but the government, he said.

"We want the people of the United States to get more involved and help to change things," he added.

The end result, however, is that the people of Latin America must develop the country by themselves, Pelegri said.

A series of documentaries are scheduled for the noon hour every day of the week.

Among these films are "Latin America: Its Countries," "Latin America: Its History, Economy and Politics," "Mexico," and "Chile and Argentina, Europe in South America."

The film "Todos Los Santos Cuchmatan" is also scheduled to be shown during the week. This film is about a Guatemalan village where people are very poor, according to Pelegri.

"It also has some implications of the political situation in the country," he added.

The film "Captive in El Salvador" will be followed by a forum. Speaking will be Richard Clinton, an OSU associate professor in political science and Reynaldo Patino, a graduate student in agricultural science. Patino is from El Salvador.

The movie deal with the present situation in El Salvador, Pelegri said.

Other events scheduled for the week include a talk on "Paintings in Mexico," presented by E. Nelson Sandgren, a professor in art. The film "Mexico: Land of Color and Contrast" will be shown after Sandgren's lecture.

Other films on Latin America are also scheduled throughout the week.

"Our main goal is to tell people about our culture and about our people," Pelegri concluded.

Filipino political refugee speaks on U.S. involvement

By TIM PRESO
of the Barometer

The best way for the United States to help Third World countries, especially the Philippines, is to leave them alone, according to a Filipino political refugee.

Attorney Charito Planas, a political refugee in the United States since 1978, spoke to approximately 20 people Thursday in the Memorial Union East Forum.

Planas is a former political prisoner. She was arrested in the Philippines in October of 1973 for publicly criticizing the regime of Ferdinand Marcos. She spent several months in isolation in a three by three-meter cell before being temporarily released in December of 1974.

After criticizing Imelda Marcos, the wife of the president, in 1978, her re-arrest was ordered. Planas eluded pursuit and was granted political asylum in the U.S. by Vice President Mondale.

Planas said the history of the Philippines has been one of domination. She explained that the Philippines were controlled by Spain for 300 years, America for 48 years, and Japan for three-and-one-half years.

She believes the Philippines are still dominated, now by United States business interests. She said the U.S. bought the Philippines because it was a good source of cheap labor, a strategic position and a good market for business investments — not to civilize the country, as the United States claimed.

"We remain a neo-colony of the United States of America," she said.

Planas said the U.S. should not be surprised to see Filipinos demonstrate against the American military presence.

"Would you allow a foreign country to establish bases in your country?" she asked. "If the answer is no, don't we have the same rights

in the Philippines as you do in the United States?"

Planas said President Marcos established martial law for two reasons: to perpetuate himself in power and to extend protection of foreign investments in the Philippines, 85 percent of which is American.

She said martial law stopped Filipino workers from striking against American companies.

"As a result, the first one to congratulate Marcos was the American Congress," Planas said.

Planas sees a double standard in American policies. She said when the government of Poland declared martial law, the United States imposed sanctions against it, but when martial law was imposed in the Philippines, U.S. military aid to the government was increased.

Planas sees three main problems for the Philippines today. The first is that while it has natural resources to grow food for its own people, the Philippines exports most of its crops due to foreign business interests.

The second problem is the large amount of foreign investment in the Philippines. The third is American military aid.

"Many Americans are asking, 'Why is it that after we give aid to so many countries we are hated?'" said Planas. "How do you expect the Filipinos to appreciate military aid when many of them are squatting on their own land?"

She believes one reason many people in Third World countries feel animosity for the United States is that the U.S. makes allies of dictators while calling itself a champion of democracy.

Planas says Americans should call and write their government representatives, and tell them the best way to help other countries is to leave them alone so they can find their own solutions to their own problems.

"We urge you to understand the problem of the Third World," she said. "It is not just a battle between the United States and the Soviet Union."



Photo by Scott Wislur

Filipino political history and current economic conditions were the topics of Charito Planas' lecture on the Philippines.

So, tell me about your day.

Middle East conflicts discussed

BY LISA STODD
of the Barometer

Real and lasting security and peace will only be achieved when the fundamental injustice done to the Palestinian people is redressed, according to an editor of Palestinian Focus, a Palestinian newsletter.

Steve Goldfield, speaking to a small group in the Memorial Union, addressed the problems Palestine is having with Israel and United States intervention.

"Palestinian people were and are seen as an obstacle to Israel... to be removed as quickly as possible," Goldfield said. Israel is supposedly a peace loving state, but they started all wars (since the 1948 war) except one, he said.

The Palestinian people clearly don't affect Israeli security, he continued.

But Israel isn't interested in giving any land away, he said, comparing Israel's hold over Palestine to that of a mugger looking down at his victim.

The mugger (Israel) has all he wants, plus control over the situation, Goldfield analogized. Why should he let his victim (Palestine) have anything?

Goldfield listed three signs of hope for Palestine. One was the

success of the Jesse Jackson Campaign.

"He's raising the issue (of Palestine) from broader angles," Goldfield said of Jackson.

Goldfield also cited a ballot proposal in California, Measure E, that would cut U.S. aid to Israel.

The fact that this issue can be raised in public is very new, he said.

The third sign of hope, he said, is a July 16 rally this summer in San Francisco. The purpose of the rally is to demonstrate against U.S. troops in the Middle East.

The goal for the rally, he said, is "bringing people in who have not been active in these issues."

The time has come to recognize "Israeli security" for what it is, a convenient cover for Israeli and United States government aggression, Goldfield said in an editorial in "Palestinian Focus."

He added that the phrase "Israel is the best friend of the U.S." will be heard repeatedly during this election year from presidential hopefuls Hart, Mondale, and President Reagan.

The Palestinian people have no choice but to resist, but Americans (and Israelis) have the option of telling any administration and any candidate that demagogic appeals to "security", Israeli or American, will not be accepted as justification for aggression, he concluded.

Feminists seek nonexploitive society

By ANNETTE HEUSSMANN
of the Barometer

The first in a series of meetings on the "Feminist Perspective" was held Tuesday at Westminster House. The series is sponsored by the Democratic Socialists of America.

Three schools of thought within the women's movement were presented by Susan Lithgoe, Jule Wind and Jean Derges, and OSU sociology professor Sally Hacker moderated.

Lithgoe, representing the National Organization for Women, said after experiencing the attitude that women and children were extensions of men, and encouraged to believe this was the way it was supposed to be, she began to feel she had to change things.

Lithgoe sees feminism as equality for all, with free choice, absence of fear and a lifestyle that carries on at no one else's expense.

"My main commitment this year is to defeat Reagan," she said. "The Reagan Administration is poison to feminism."

Derges, a DSA activist, said socialist feminism is essential for

the liberation of all women, and the for the destruction of capitalism.

The socialist feminists see sexism as a primary focus, and fights against it in all forms. They challenge societal and sexual definitions, seeking freedom to define selves as they wish, she said.

In order to eliminate sex roles and allow women to gain control over their own bodies, she said, women must not only struggle to build a strong women's movement, but also work along with other oppressed groups. The socialist feminist is not attempting to create equality of women within the system but is struggling for a new system that is not dependent on male domination or exploitation of one group by another.

Bids open for legal aid

A new contract for student legal services was the topic of a meeting of the Legal Advising Committee Tuesday.

The contract, which will provide specifications for legal firms wishing to submit bids, calls for a 6 percent reduction in man-

Op ~ ed

Voters responsible for civil rights injustices

By Christian Heydemann

It is not without anger that I write, though I am not quite sure at whom it is directed. While it is our elected leaders that find themselves capable of helping to crush civil rights abroad and weakening them here at home, the voting public gives them the power. Therefore, American people are ultimately responsible. What is particularly amazing is that President Reagan enjoys such a large popularity in light of his domestic civil rights record.

He opposes, for example, the Equal Rights Amendment. In its entirety the ERA says: "Equality of rights under the law shall be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex." It seems there is only one reason not to support the ERA: one's own belief that women are not equal to men.

Apparently Reagan holds these views, though he tries to hide them with key appointments. It is strange that a woman can sit on the Supreme Court yet not enjoy complete equality in the eyes of the Constitution. I cannot imagine how a woman who views herself as equal to male peers can vote for Ronald Reagan.

Apparently, Reagan and his supporters have never heard of separation of church and state. When there was public outcry at teacher-led prayer in public schools, the New Right called for a "moment of silence." If that were ever achieved, I am sure the demands for oral prayer would not be far behind. The intent has not changed. Reagan and the New Right still intend to allow teacher-led prayer in public schools, disregarding the Constitution and non-believers' rights.

Draft registration and enforcement methods are other policies instigated by Reagan that threaten civil rights. The Reagan Administration would like to have access to, and records on, every draft-eligible American male. To help enforce this, if you, as a federal loan applicant (i.e., the non-rich) do not indicate you have registered (i.e., incriminating yourself - Amendment 5) then you will not get a loan (i.e., guilty without a trial!).

Reagan wants us to believe we have to be ready in case of war or a need for the draft, whichever comes first. At the same time he claims there are no plans for a draft. Yet lists of names and addresses get out of date very quickly. How can he expect his records to be useful for more than year or two?

Under Reagan administration leadership, Americans have seen U.S.-sanctioned civil rights violations not only abroad but also in the United States. All this is endorsed by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, but only because Reagan fired most of the original members and replaced them with people who reflect his own views. Is this an example of civil rights being protected, or of a President eliminating criticism?

Heydemann is a Senior in engineering physics

Chhay family escapes Communist regime

Corvallis church sponsors Cambodian refugees

By LORI MAGNUSON
of the Barometer

The Chhay family arrived at the Eugene Airport on April 24, and according to Faith Imhoff, the woman who has been writing to the State Department, Mark Hatfield and even President Reagan to get them here, "It was very exciting to see them straggle off the plane."

Imhoff is a member of Corvallis's First Congregational Church, which is sponsoring the nine-member Cambodian family. The Chhay family members range in age from their 61-year-old father Dsul, to Somrith, the one-month-old baby of 41-year-old Iem, Dsul's wife. The rest of the children include seven boys and one girl.

According to Imhoff, the Cambodian refugees or "New Americans," as their sponsors prefer to call them, have been living in Thailand holding camps since their escape from the now-ousted Pol Pot Communist regime in Cambodia in 1979.

Imhoff explained that before a family leaves for America, they are transferred to refugee centers in the Philippines for about six months to learn English. She added that Thailand has indicated their disappointment concerning the slowness of the American government to accept new refugees.

"Thailand's really miffed at us because we haven't taken more refugees," she said. "They are fed up with the whole situation."

The Congregational Church has sponsored other families before, Imhoff said. As the sponsoring party, the church is required to pay all of the family's expenses for the first three months of their American stay. After that, the family is entitled to 12 months of government aid. When government aid runs out, Imhoff said, the family is expected to live on its own.

"So we try to give them a crash course," she said.

The Chhays do not speak English yet, and have not received their medical records, which would enable them to go about in public, so Imhoff said they mostly "stay around the house."

She said she is looking forward to the day the Chhays will be able to visit their sponsoring church in Corvallis.

Presently, the Chhays live in a four-bedroom apartment in Albany, right next door to their relatives — Cambodians who came to Oregon about two years ago. One of the them is Chantha Bob, a 17-year-old junior at West Albany High School and a nephew of the Chhays.

According to Imhoff, Bob and his family told

the church about their relatives, with whom they had been reunited at the border after their Cambodian escape. Imhoff then began her two-year campaign to get the Chhays to America.

"I wrote letters to Mark Hatfield, President Reagan, and the State Department," she said. "Then I started getting calls from the State Department for more information."

Imhoff credits Mark Hatfield with securing the Chhay's journey to America. "He wrote the letter to get them here," she said.

Imhoff tutors four of the Cambodians in English, including Bob. Bob will graduate in 1985 from West Albany, and following graduation, he said he would like to attend OSU.

The high school junior said he attended OSU's Outward Bound Program last summer, and plans on attending again this year. Outward Bound is a program designed to help struggling high school students improve their academic skills. Outward Bound has been a great help to Bob, Imhoff said.

In an essay about his life, Bob wrote of the hardships he and his family and friends endured in Cambodia. "One six ounce can of rice had to be shared by ten or twenty people. The people worked hard growing rice," Bob wrote, "but they had none of this. . . The kids from ten years old have to be separate (sic) away from their parents and worked hard for the government without pay."

Bob described the day of his family's escape as "our really, really lucky day. We ran as fast as we could into Thailand. No one stopped us."

Imhoff said the Cambodians fit into their new lives only with a lot of effort.

"People feel they (the Cambodians) are very hardworking," Imhoff said. "They work very hard to adapt."

The Chhays will be working as soon as their English improves and their medical records are approved. Dsul is a farmer, Imhoff said, and the manager of the apartment where the family lives is allowing him to plant a garden on a small plot of land in their backyard.

She said another family sponsored by the church is in the Philippines, waiting to come to America, but she is unsure when they will be able to leave the refugee center.

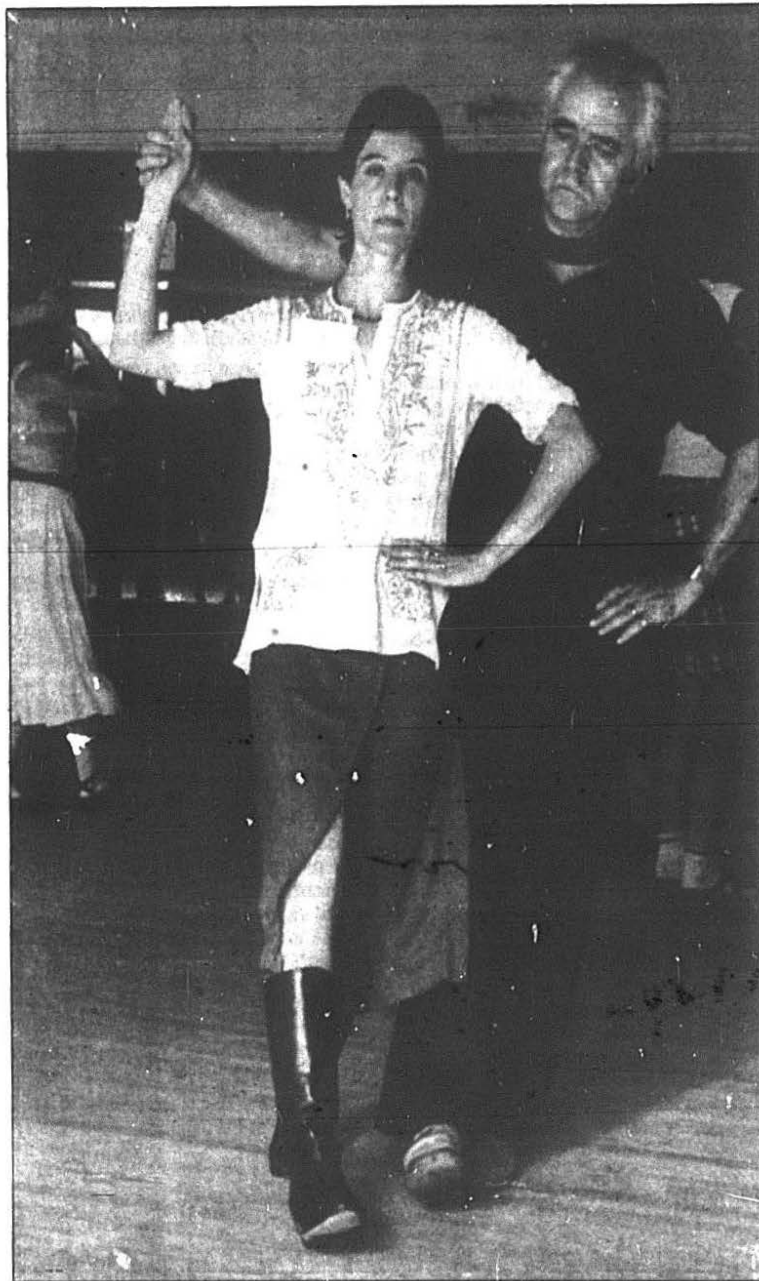
"Maybe in a few months," she said.

The Chhays were able to come to the United States "only because our church, and then Chantha got through," Imhoff said. "They had no hope of getting out."



Photo by Scott Wiskur

One-month-old Somrith Chway and his mother, Iem, are members of a Cambodian refugee family living in Albany. The Chhays are being sponsored by Corvallis's First Congregational Church for three months.



Photos by Mark Saba



Workshop features folk dancing

By JOY McREYNOLDS
for the Barometer

Sixty people from all over the world participated in the 9th annual OSU Folk Dance Workshop last week.

The workshop, sponsored by the College of Health and Physical Education featured teachers from Sweden, Israel, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

According to the workshop director, Kathy Kerr, there are a number of similar workshops in the United States but this one is different.

"It is unique in several respects," Kerr said. "We are the smallest week-long workshop, having a 60 participant maximum. We are the least expensive and, in my opinion, the friendliest; we are also the lowest budgeted, but we still manage to bring in excellent teachers."

Kerr said the teachers are among the best in the world, and the workshop equivalent to having a week-long tennis clinic taught by Jimmy Connors, Arthur Ashe, Martina Navratilova, and Chris Evert-Lloyd.

The participants are lured to the workshop

because of its reputation for providing excellent teachers and for its friendliness, conveyed through flyers, advertisements in dance magazines, word of mouth from satisfied dancers to others, and the summer catalog of classes.

"This sort of workshop is not one that a regular summer term student would take along with Chemistry or English 101. Instead, almost all of the people registered have come to MSU only for this workshop," Kerr said.

Returning participant Ron Perkins of Maryland said, "It is a wonderful opportunity to experience international teachers. The workshop is very good advertisement for the university. Kathy (Kerr) puts in a lot of time and her own money. Funding should be increased."

Kerr said next year's funding will decrease, causing the group to look elsewhere for additional funds. According to Kerr, various people donated to the OSU Foundation in the name of the workshop to help fund the it this year.

According to Kerr, donations would be needed again if the workshop is to continue at its present level.

Andor Czompo (above), recognized as the leading authority on Hungarian dance in the Western Hemisphere, goes over basic pairs steps with the aid of Cheryl Luft of Eugene. One of the top teachers of Bulgarian folk dances, Jaap Leegwater (above right), demonstrates common moves from the different regions of his homeland.

Names change, but same people suffer

The recent "last hired, first fired" Supreme Court ruling regarding company layoffs does not signal an end to affirmative action programs.

But the ruling, and the Reagan administration's desire to take it farther than it rightfully goes, mean harder times ahead for minorities and women seeking equal employment opportunities.

The case stemmed from a 1980 affirmative action plan to which the Memphis fire department agreed in settling a 1977 lawsuit which charged it with racially-based employment discrimination.

The affirmative action plan was adopted, and successfully so, until Memphis hit a budget crunch. White workers had seniority — and out the new black workers went — until a district court judge ordered an injunction preserving the long-sought and hard-won percentages of minority workers during the layoffs.

The Supreme Court overruled the district court. The 6-3 decision held that it was "inappropriate to deny an innocent employee" the benefits of his or her seniority during layoffs. Thus, said the Court, seniority rights take precedence over minority rights.

On the surface, the ruling may look fair. The Reagan administration is heralding it as a victory for the rights of the individual as opposed to rights of a group. Why, it is asked, should individuals, because they are white, sacrifice their jobs in favor of faceless masses? Aren't whites thus being punished for their race?

Look again: the logic is flawed. Blacks have long been "punished" in this way solely because of race. The "innocents" the Supreme Court has protected

all are white. Each individual job-holding white may be innocent, but the fact that so many whites have jobs precisely because so many blacks don't is being overlooked.

The Justice Department wants only individuals proving individual discrimination to have a claim to preferential treatment. This not only ignores but betrays the reality of racial and sexual prejudice which has long oppressed entire groups — and one by one the people within them. It is preposterous as well as unjust to require millions of minorities to individually re-establish the inequities permeating our country. New studies every year already prove it for us all.

Who are minorities and women but individuals? The difference is one of numbers. It is undeniable that as a society we have crippled — en masse — the chances of millions for equal employment opportunity. Each individual job-holding white may be innocent. Is not each individual jobless black equally innocent?

Laying off white workers with seniority may not be fair, but neither is laying off newly-hired blacks. They are newly hired because of the history of discrimination. The logic of the new ruling, therefore, is that minority individuals must suffer longer precisely because they've suffered so long already.

Affirmative action plans provide a balance of job opportunities for victimized groups — establishing quotas which leave no room for discrimination to disguise itself in other forms. Since initial quantitative balances must be legally mandated, the balance should be preserved during layoffs, too.



Bradford Reynolds, head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, wants to throw these balances out altogether. He claims the new ruling establishes only rights of individuals, not groups, to claim discrimination, whether in hiring, promotions or layoffs. Affirmative action would be destroyed.

Fortunately, the Supreme Court seniority ruling doesn't go nearly this far. Nor does it prohibit affirmative action programs from being drawn up, not only to obtain jobs, but to protect them during layoffs as well. Civil rights and women's organizations must add yet another line item to their agenda in the fight for equal opportunity.

Justice won't be achieved until affirmative action plans and the discrimination which necessitates them are ideas of the past. The "last-hired, first fired" ruling merely adds another mile to a struggle which still has a long way to go. (SD)

Japanese prints shown

The Giustina Gallery's Summer Exhibit is a collection of Japanese Woodblock Prints on loan from the OSU Art Department's Fine Art Collection.

The 22 original prints are examples of 17th and 18th Century Japanese woodblock printing, and in-

clude such masters as Kunisada, Hiroshige, Kuniyoshi and Yoshitora.

The exhibit will be on display until Sept. 15 in the LaSells Stewart Center at the corner of 35th St. and Western Blvd. The center is open weekdays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OSU and you — an international review

As you reel through registration today, you've got more company than you think.

As individuals on a beach are dwarfed by the force and enormity of the ocean, so too does contemplation of millions of young people, the colleges and classrooms across the world, place our OSU existence on a different plane. We are a minuscule subset of the students of the world, pursuing education in thousands of universities in hundreds of nations encircling the globe.

The reality and magnitude of this observation hit the Daily Barometer this summer when we received an "Open Letter to the Students of the U.S.A." from the 14th Congress of a Czechoslovakian-based group called the International Union of Students.

OSU was not included in this 14th Congress, which met in Bulgaria last April. The 12th World Festival of Students will be held in Moscow next year; we won't be a part of that, either.

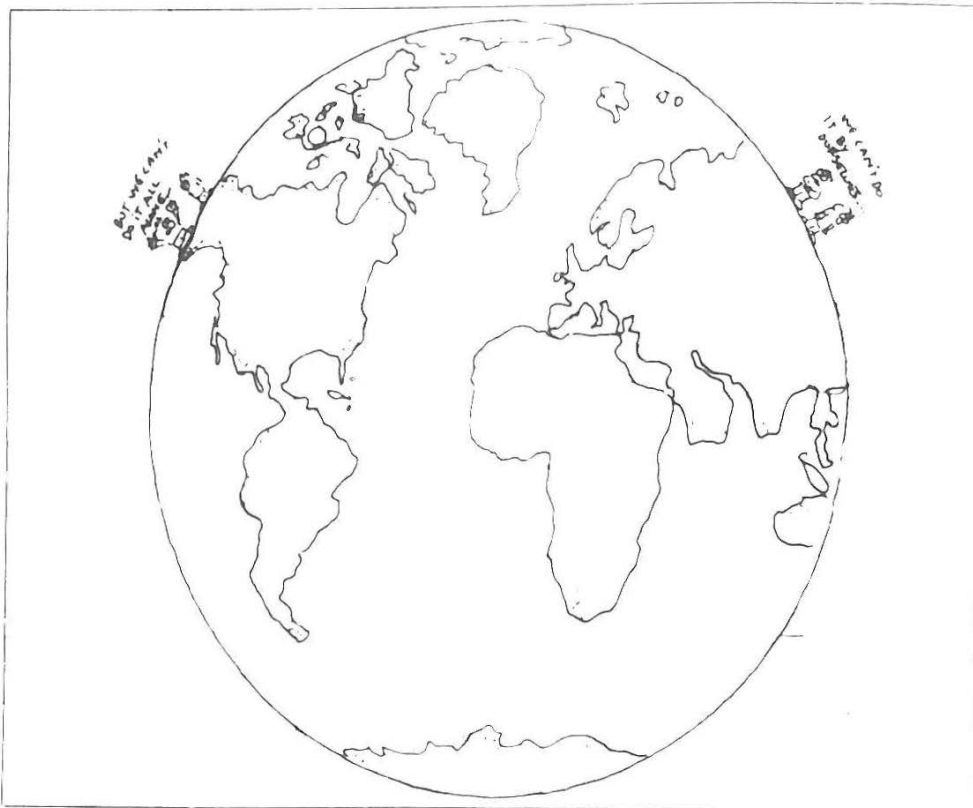
No doubt anti-U.S. propaganda abounds at these associations. Yet much of the message the group sent made political, economic and humanitarian sense in any realm.

It included scholarly treatises calling for the "democratization and reform of education" — in pursuit of the no-longer-nice-but-now-essential goal of worldwide peace.

Typical student stuff, these idyllic dreams of replacing confrontation with cooperation, intervention with diplomacy, and the elimination of war as an acceptable method of resolving disputes. Appeals and proposals were submitted from the United Nations and from individual nations — developed, underdeveloped, capitalist, communist and third world.

Typical of students everywhere, it seems, but never typical enough. Too many of us are isolated within our country, our state, our college and our major. Students spend too much time worrying about their future, too little time ensuring they will have one.

A peace studies program has been proposed at OSU for a couple of years now; it still waits somewhere in the wings. A task force on International Affairs made better progress. Associated Students of OSU adopted it last year to provide bipartisan forums on global issues and events.



An increase in study of foreign cultures and languages reflects our growing international consciousness. More and more students study abroad. Reciprocally, foreign students constitute more than four percent of the U.S. student population; at OSU, students from 89 countries comprise 7 percent of our population.

A 300-university meeting of the U.S. Student Association in Eugene this summer reached beyond U.S. borders. Representatives of the Nicaraguan National Union of Students attended. They stopped by OSU, making little secret of their desire and desperation to establish communication with people in a country which still maintains an undeclared war on their own.

"We are deeply concerned about the worldwide escalation of the arms race and the threat of nuclear war . . . the ultimate human and environmental disaster . . . the universities of the world bear a par-

ticularly significant responsibility . . . We promote and support all efforts to inform students and young scientists about the consequences of a nuclear war and to educate them in the spirit of peace and international understanding."

Propaganda? Perhaps. But it can certainly be argued that students in other countries are no more puppets of their reigning rules and rulers than we are of ours. We believe that the millions of students throughout the world — political systems, economic institutions and ideologies notwithstanding — have more in common with their U.S. counterparts than not.

Included in the material from the International Union of Students was a message addressed "To the Universities of the World" which read:

We would do well — in spirit and in effort — to join this concern. (SD)

OSU student convicted of crimes commits suicide in county jail cell

OSU doctoral candidate Zafarullah Hafeez Siddiqui was found hanging by a bed sheet in his Benton County Corrections Facility cell early Saturday morning and was pronounced dead approximately one-half hour later, according to a report in the Corvallis Gazette Times.

Siddiqui, 30, planned to attend OSU this year, as he had for the past four years, but he was arrested and jailed during the summer.

Earlier, Siddiqui was found guilty in Benton County Circuit Court of two counts first degree rape and one count burglary.

The charges resulted from a July 13 and 14 gunpoint assault on his estranged wife, according to the G-T.

"It's an illustration of something that can occur when two cultures clash and someone is unable to make adjustments," Marvin Durham, OSU foreign student advisor, said in regards to Siddiqui's trial and suicide. Durham had known Siddiqui for four years.

According to people who knew him, Siddiqui was unable to accept the imminent divorce from his wife, which ran contrary to his traditional Muslim beliefs.

Siddiqui also could not face the humiliation of returning to Pakistan without a degree, or his wife and four-year-old daughter, according to Jean Heath, who met Siddiqui through the foreign student organization Crossroads

International.

In Pakistan, a wife cannot divorce her husband, Heath explained, and Siddiqui thought he could somehow prevent his wife from divorcing him.

"In retrospect, it wasn't very surprising that he committed suicide; he didn't think he had any alternative," Heath said. "He said to me, when I visited him in jail, that he would rather have life in prison than be sent home to Pakistan. He knew sooner or later that he would have to be deported."

Under Islamic law, Siddiqui probably would not have been charged with raping his wife in Pakistan, Durham said.

Ken Osher, of the Benton County District Attorney's of-

fice, said he didn't think the use of a weapon to obtain sex would have been tolerated under Pakistani law.

Defense attorney David Lorence said Siddiqui entered his wife's residence to commit suicide, rather than rape. He planned to use the gun to kill himself, Lorence said.

According to Lorence, Siddiqui had made three or four attempts at suicide.

"We even showed the jury the scars where he had slashed his ankles," Lorence remarked.

"Suicide is always tragic, but it is particularly so when it involves a clash of cultures; in this case the Islamic religion," Durham said.