

Minorities in the Barometer, 1986

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Women and minorities favored for OSHBE construction contracts

By TIM JUSTICE
of the Barometer

Women- and minority-owned construction businesses are being encouraged to become more involved in construction projects for the Oregon State Board of Higher Education after a proposal was adopted by the OSBHE at a December meeting.

The proposal was first suggested to the board by a group of female and minority contractors. The extra incentive for the board to accept the rule was laid down following the 1985 Oregon Legislative Session.

The legislators passed a statute encouraging state agencies to adopt goals in capital construction for the use of women- and minority-owned businesses as contractors.

"The proposal will require that when we (OSBHE) engage in capital construction projects, we make a good faith effort to invite women-owned businesses and minority-owned businesses to be bidders in the construction process," said OSBHE Executive Vice Chancellor Bill Lemman.

Women- and minority-owned construction businesses all over Oregon will benefit from the proposal, which went into effect a few days after the board accepted it, according to Lemman.

Whenever the OSBHE has a capital construction project, a project that would ordinarily cost more than \$100,000, women- and minority-owned construction companies will be encouraged to quote bids for those projects.

A good example, said Lem-

man, is the construction of the Oregon State University Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Building, for which the OSBHE is currently encouraging these companies to quote bids.

"If there are women or minorities who own a business, let's say a plumbing, or a carpeting, or a lighting business, or whatever," said Lemman, "the effort is to assist those people by trying to get them into the stream of construction contracts."

More involvement from

women- and minority-owned construction businesses is being stressed. According to Lemman, there are really no women or minority contractors in the area equipped to handle a \$10 million project.

But, he added, the OSBHE would like for them to at least have the opportunity to be a subcontractor under a general contractor.

As a subcontractor, a construction business would do part of the work by installing such things as lighting, plumbing and concrete foundations.

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Haywood Burns to speak on civil rights

Noted civil rights lawyer Haywood Burns will deliver the 1986 Martin Luther King Jr. address at OSU.

His speech, "Living the Dream," will begin at 7:30 tonight in Austin Auditorium at the LaSells Stewart Center. The event is free and open to the public.

Burns has been active in the civil rights struggle since he was a teenager. He studied at Harvard, Yale and Cambridge universities, during which time he wrote and participated in protests.

After studies, Burns worked in a number of positions including chief counsel to the Poor People's Campaign, the last major project of Martin Luther King's before his assassination.

Burns was the first director of the National Conference for Black Lawyers from 1970-74, at which time he became involved in several well-known trials including the Chicago Seven conspiracy trial and the Attica prison rebellion. He is now director of the Center for Legal Education and Urban Policy at City College of New York.

Foreign students to give cultural presentation

By **ANGIE MASON**
of the Barometer

OSU students will have the opportunity of hearing presentations by students involved in the International Cultural Service Program this term.

According to Susan Clinton, coordinator of the students in the Corvallis area, these foreign students are a here as a community resource.

"They commit 80 hours of their academic year to cultural and educational service in exchange for receiving in-state tuition," Clinton said.

"The ICSP students are part of a state-wide program which services public school systems at all levels (and) religious organizations as well as various community groups," explained Clinton.

OSU is utilizing the students in the form of two non-credit courses being offered this term.

The National-Interational Task Force will offer four lunchtime sessions which will feature the international students discussing their countries and showing slides.

According to Marie Bricher, director of the National-International Task Force, classes will meet Jan. 22, Feb. 5 and 19 and March 4. All presentations will be held at 12:30 p.m. in the Forum in Memorial Union East," Bricher said.

"The goals of the "Brown Bag the World" presentations are to introduce OSU students to other cultures and to encourage sharing of cultures and ideas between foreign students and North American students," Bricher said. "We looked for a colorful, personalized presentation of the country to get people interested."

Bricher added that slides will be included in all the brown bag programs as well as other visual displays of culture such as clothing and musical instruments.

The Experimental College is utilizing the ICSP students in a course called "Around the World in Seven Sessions."

Students from countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, Central and South America will be included in the course. Presentations will cover culture and geography, dance, music, art, food, politics, history, people, and other topics pertinent to the individual discussing his or her country.

According to Clinton, each class will discuss and contrast two countries. There will be 14 countries covered in all.

Bisi Amoo of Lagos, Nigeria, will include travel tips and tribal family life in her talk.

Clemisom Correia of Recife, Brazil, will cover music, economy and traditions. Correia is also prepared to discuss Brazilian cook-

ing and Portuguese language in his talk.

Margret Reynisdottir, hailing from Reykjavik, Iceland, will concentrate on natural geographical formations, national dress, as well as Iceland's unusually currency.

Clinton described these foreign students as being "cultural ambassadors."

"They are very enthusiastic and hope for a big turn(out) at the cultural presentations this term," Clinton said. "The ICSP students have a lot to share. They hope for support and interest from their peers at OSU."

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Substance of King's dreams still has meaning, associate says

By DOUGLAS CRIST
of the Barometer

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., had a dream. On April 4, 1968, King was murdered before seeing that dream of equality come to fruition.

Wednesday night, as part of the observations of King's birthday, Haywood Burns discussed what King's dream means to Americans and the world today.

"He was a dreamer, yes," Burns said, "but a dreamer whose dreams had substance, whose dreams moved us to our present point and have meaning to us in these present times."

Burns, a distinguished lawyer and civil rights activist, was an associate of King's in the late 1960s. A graduate of Harvard and Yale Law School, Burns spoke as part of the Martin Luther King Jr. Day program, sponsored by the OSU College of Liberal Arts and Office of Affirmative Action.

Addressing a crowd of approximately 250 in OSU's LaSells Stewart Center, Burns drew a parallel between King's work and the biblical story of Joseph.

"His brothers, jealous of him and his father's love for him, decide to do away with him,"

Burns recalled. "And there is a passage in the Old Testament which says something like 'Behold, here comes the dreamer; let us slay him, and see what becomes of his dream.'"

For Burns, the answer was the dream still exists, and must be lived by each individual.

"I think that is the essential message of King's life, that there is not only personal responsibility, there is not only the vision, but there is the imperative for action," Burns said.

"Whatever you do, (King's life) calls for us to do something, and to do it to the utmost of our ability."

Burns acknowledged King's message of equality for all races.

"Dr. King and his movement have not only served black Americans," he said, "but have freed white Americans as well, and all of us who are victims of a system that makes skin color the basis of standing in society."

But to Burns, King's dream to a large degree has yet to be realized.

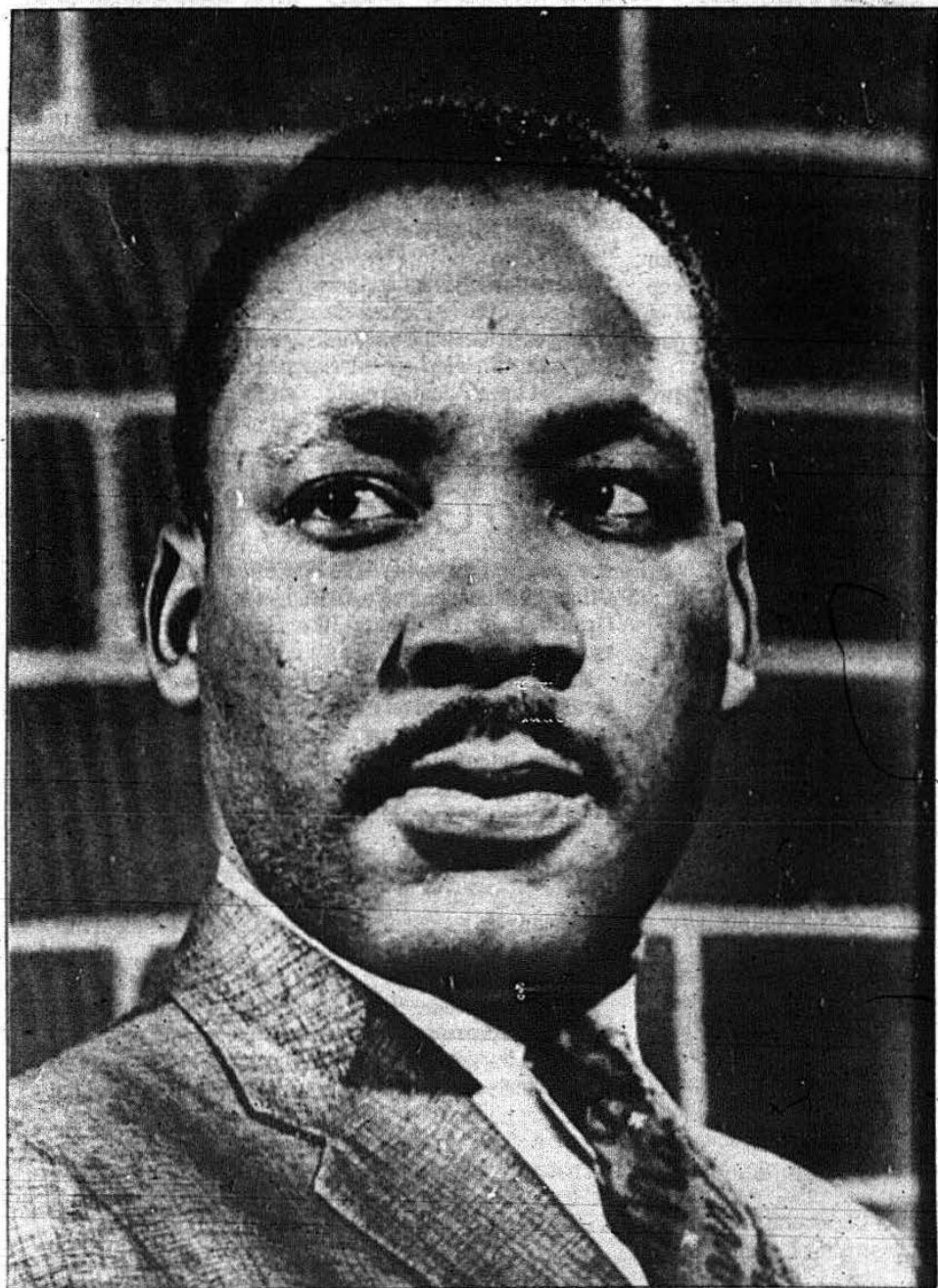
"If in some ways things are better, in others they are as bad, or worse than when King

(See DREAM, page 6)



Photo by Doug Russell

Haywood Burns, noted lawyer and civil rights activist, discussed the vision of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and what it means to Americans today, as part of the OSU observance of King's birthday. A crowd of about 250 people attended the lecture, which was held in Austin Auditorium at the LaSells Stewart Center.



Byrne urges recognition of 'dream'

By TIM JUSTICE
of the Barometer

In conjunction with the events being conducted for today's new holiday, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, OSU President Byrne issued the following proclamation honoring King's birthday.

"As we recognize the birthday of Martin Luther King Jr., editorials, speeches, films and music offer their own eloquence, insight and inspiration in his honor.

"And, as we attend these messages now and during Black History Month in February, none of us can miss the example set by Dr. King, who challenged America to become what it claims to be.

"When we do that - when we direct our intelligence, our hope and our courage as he did to end racism, poverty and war - we will have discovered his dream once more."

Martin Luther King Jr. Day was proclaimed last year by Congress as a national holiday. Accordingly, it will be celebrated every third Monday in January.

Byrne will be meeting with the United Black Students Association at 7:30

this morning for a breakfast in celebration of the holiday.

The breakfast, which was coordinated by the OSU Affirmative Action Office, will be held in Memorial Union room 109.

A poetry reading, "Roses for Martin," will be presented at noon today in

MU 208, as a tribute to Dr. King.

Andrew Salkey, a Jamaican poet and winner of the "Caca de las Americas" prize, will perform the reading, which is sponsored by the Martin Luther King Jr. Day Committee.

April 3, 1968

"... Well, I don't know what will happen now. We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't really matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountain top. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now.

"I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over. And I've seen the Promised Land. And I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the Promised Land.

"I'm so happy tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the coming of the Lord. I have a dream this afternoon that the brotherhood of man will become a reality. With this faith, I will go out and carve a tunnel of hope from a mountain of despair ... With this faith, we will be able to achieve this new day, when all of God's children — black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics — will join hands and sing with the Negroes in the spiritual of old, 'Free at last. Free at last. Thank God almighty we are free at last..'"

Nigerian student presents a cheerful culture

By CARISA CEGAVSKE
of the Barometer

Bisi Amoo gave students and faculty an inside look at her home country, Nigeria,

Wednesday in Snell Forum.

"When they show you Nigeria on TV, they will never show you this side," Amoo said.

The people of Nigeria, Amoo said, are generally happy.

"We are very, very dynamic, very go-go type," she said.

Part of the reason for the Nigerian mood is the absence of cold seasons in Nigeria, she said. American moods are af-

fectured by winter and summer.

Located near the equator, with the Sahara Desert to the north and the Atlantic Ocean on the southwest, Nigeria has a warm climate and only two seasons — rainy and dry.

"It is no wonder Africans are always smiling and happy," Amoo said.

Amoo is part of the Yoruba tribe, one of three major tribes to which most Nigerians belong. The Yoruba tribe is located primarily in northern Nigeria.

Amoo came to OSU in the spring of 1983 to study for an undergraduate degree in home economics. She is participating in the International Cultural Service Program (ICSP), more commonly known as the IDEA program.

As a part of ICSP, Amoo receives resident tuition in return for 80 hours of campus and community service. This service involves speaking about Nigeria on campus and to local school, church and civic groups.

She graduated from the University of Ife in Oyo state and taught home economics in Nigeria.

Amoo shared the customs, places and personality of her country through slides and through a presentation of native musical instruments.

"There is more than just a coup in our country," Amoo said, speaking of Nigeria's recent switch to a military form of government.

"I'm bringing you the real people," she said.

The "real" Nigerians wear flowing cotton clothing and open shoes, she said. They are generally cheerful and pay little attention to America, she said.

Nigerians enjoy horse riding, table tennis and buying on the

open market, Amoo said. Bargaining for fresh food is a common Nigerian activity.

"If they say 50 cents, you say 25 or 30, and that makes shopping more interesting," she said.

Education and medical services are free in Nigeria, and inequality among men and women is not as common as it is in America, she said.

"We are not as sex-conscious. We don't have hesh in our language," she said.

However, Amoo said, polygamy is common in Nigeria. Unlike the American train of thought, marriage is considered to be between families, rather than between individuals: Individuals do choose their own mates, she said, but families generally check out the fiance's background.



Photo by Matt Andrus

Bisi Amoo explains how various musical instruments were used in her homeland of Nigeria. The instruments were part of Amoo's presentation of Nigerian culture.

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Minority enrollment at OSU shows downward trend

By JILL LEWIS
of the Barometer

Trends show that minority enrollment is down, and continuing to drop, according to an OSU recruiter.

"Black enrollment is down on campus and is at a low point across the country in history," said LaVerne Woods, director of the Educational Opportunities Program (EOP).

But accurate figures about the proportion of minority students on campus are not available because completing ethnic background information on college applications are voluntary, and there is no way to see if students fill in the optional blank truly and accurately.

Joyce Greiner, a counselor, recruiter and advisor to the Native American Student Association at OSU confirmed the probability of the inaccurate statistics.

"It is really difficult to obtain accurate figures because, for example, many students mark the native born American category because they were born in the United States.

"Then there are those students who mark the category because their great-grandmother was a Cherokee princess. Plus, some Indians just do not want to be identified." Larry Griggs, acting director of EOP said there are numerous reasons for the decreasing enrollment.

The numbers of minority enrollment decreased for the 1960s, '70s and even into the '80s for a variety of factors. One of the most important ones is financial assistance.

"Many students do not feel that they can get adequate financial assistance to attend college. It is expensive, and the costs are increasing, so basically the trend (for minority students to attend college) is down. The students are there, but they are not attending colleges now."

Greiner added a standpoint of the native American minority to this list of factors affecting the decrease in enrollment.

"First of all, it is hard for (native Americans) to see the relevance of an algebraic expression to their lives (considering their native tribal backgrounds)," Greiner said. "Second, there are no role models, and third, there are not enough support programs like EOP. We have seen a 15 percent decrease in Indian enrollment in the past five years."

To compensate for the decrease in enrollment, Greiner and other counselors devote a lot of time to recruitment.

Greiner goes out in the community to schools, families and tribal organizations to tell prospective students about opportunities available to college graduates, EOP services and support programs. He also provides answers to questions about financial aid through the state and encourages them to seek financial help through their tribal organizations.

Both Greiner and Griggs agree that a major influence on decreasing enrollment is the low numbers of minority staff members.

According to Griggs, overcoming this problem requires "awareness, and consciousness. It takes a very conscious effort on campus, for example in selecting staff and faculty member to serve as committee members, to include every segment of the population.

"It is expected that we include a representative from the majority population."

Greiner said, in reference to the native American segment of the population, "We need role models. We need minorities as role models to pull students here and to keep them here."

Many minority students are faced with problems once they enter college. Native Indian students are a good example, according to Greiner.

"Their backgrounds are very different from other college students. They find it hard to adjust to the deadlines that are so different from their own cultures.

"They are very lonely on campus because they are away from their own way of life. There are no celebrations and ceremonies, and (they) have to eat different foods. These students don't fit into a fraternity and sorority dance due to the differences in the cultures and backgrounds. There needs to be an emphasis on minority needs."

OSU party brings American and foreign scholars together

Visiting faculty get a closer look at their hosts

By CARISA CEGAVSKE
of the Barometer

Like many visiting scholars to OSU, Longfei Jiang wants to meet more people in America.

"I want to meet more people, to speak English and practice," said Jiang, Chinese faculty

member in the physics department. He has been at OSU for just two weeks.

Wednesday, Jiang and about 60 OSU faculty members, both foreign and American, got a chance to meet each other at a social gathering put on by Crossroads International and

the OSU Folk Club.

"I think (the party) is very helpful," Jiang said. "I can meet a lot of people and can exchange ideas and opinions."

Yesterday's get-together was a first for OSU, according to Paula Krane, vice-president of Crossroads International.

"I think many of us (Crossroads members) were intent on doing this because we had both positive and negative experiences in other countries," Krane said.

The party was an excellent way to bring foreign faculty in contact with Americans and other foreign faculty, she said.

In addition, Krane said she hoped this type of gathering would allow wives of faculty members to get out and meet people. Wives of foreign faculty often go back with a negative feeling about a country because they have very lonely years there, she said.

For the faculty members themselves, Krane said this type of party is very positive.

"They're here in a way as a goodwill ambassador for their country, and it also gives us an opportunity to be goodwill ambassadors for our country."

Leela Devi, visiting scholar in home economics from Nepal, said she had a difficult time when she first came to America 29 years ago to study for her master's degree.

Now, however, she has been to America several times and says she feels comfortable here.

Devi said she plans to teach a course this summer that will aid people planning to go to third world countries and people who came to America from third world countries.

Parties like the one held yesterday must be very helpful to faculty visiting America for the first time, she said. Devi also said the party was helpful for her.

"This is a very good idea. You can meet so many people from all over the world."

Ricardo Menendez, research associate with the horticulture department and visiting scholar from Uruguay, agreed that the party was a good idea.

"I'm enjoying meeting so many people from so many countries. I think we should have it every month."

If Krane gets her way, Menendez will have his wish.

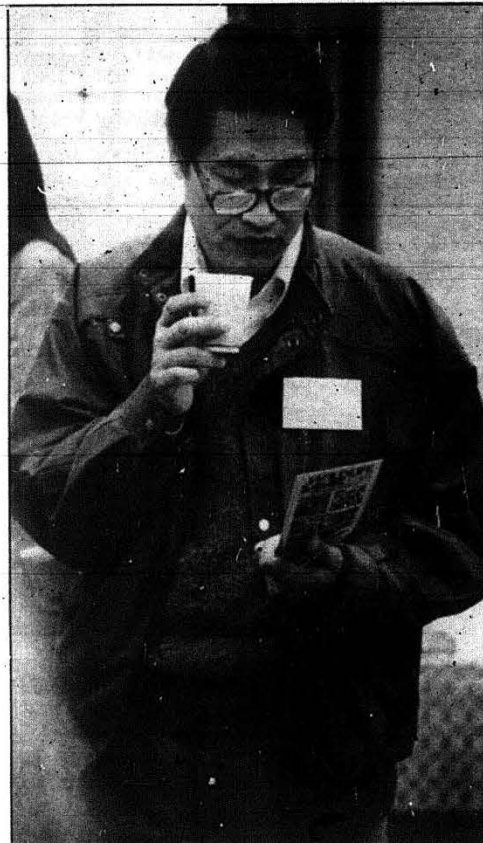
"The idea is that we'd like to have, once a month, something for visiting faculty and spouses," she said.

The next party will be held Feb. 19, from 10 to 11:30 a.m. in MU 105.

All faculty members are welcome to attend, Krane said, and are encouraged to bring foreign faculty from their departments.

Krane said she would also like to schedule some type of activity in the evening for those who cannot make morning socials.

Krane said she enjoys being a part of activities sponsored by Crossroads International.



Photos by Kelly James

Longfei Jiang, a visiting scholar from China, looks over a pamphlet from the Wildlife Safari near Winston.

"When you work with people with all different cultural backgrounds, you get a chance to meet and talk to people from all over," she said.

"These people also like to meet Americans," she added.

Krane said she hopes to reach more of OSU's approximately 100 visiting scholars. Crossroads has had some difficulty getting a complete list of scholars, she said.

Faculty who cannot attend the next party but are interested in becoming involved with future social gatherings or with Crossroads International can obtain more information from the Office of International Education or from Krane, she said.

Crossroads International is made up of university and community members who have an interest in meeting and learning about people in other countries, Krane said.



Shirley Calvin and Tse Fang Cheen from Taiwan talk about some of the more spectacular sights that can be seen in Oregon.

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In addition to its regular hours, the Math-Science Learning Center will be open for mathematics tutoring and microcomputer lab use on Sundays from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. for the remainder of winter term.

'You are the future' is message from Native American elders

By **TIM JUSTICE**
of the Barometer

Career opportunity awareness was the topic of discussion at the Fifth Career Fair for Native American Indian and Alaska Native Students held Friday in the LaSells Stewart Center.

The fair, with this year's theme "You Are the Future," was organized to increase career exposure for Indian high school students in and around

Oregon.

It appeared to OSU Career Fair Coordinator, Joyce Greiner, that at least 100 students from throughout Oregon and some from Washington attended the fair.

Sponsored by the Oregon Indian Education Association, the OSU Educational Opportunities Program, and the OSU Native American Student Association, the fair was structured around a number of career workshops, table displays, guest speakers,

and a mini-powwow.

The workshops covered an assortment of jobs in the career field and were led by professionals in those particular fields.

"Both professional and technical jobs are being represented," Greiner said. "We have a police officer, a teacher, a helicopter pilot, government workers, and someone from the OSU Computer Science program, just to name a few."

Greiner, who coordinated the fair with Dean Azule, said that some professional Indian people were invited to participate in the fair as role models.

One professional, OSU graduate Kathy Gorosoe, the Executive Director for the Commission on Indian Services in the state of Oregon, spoke on how Indian people will work in government.

Another professional mentioned by Greiner was Tom Ball from the Northwest Area Health Board. Ball, also an OSU graduate, gave a session on health careers.

Kathryn Harrison was the guest of honor at this year's fair, this being the second consecutive year it has been held at OSU.

Harrison spoke on the earlier traditional history of her people and expressed the importance of what she had learned from her elders as a girl.

Keynote speaker, Marion Boushie, discussed education and the opportunity for students if they take advantage of it.

The workshop was highlighted by a mini powwow that was held at noon in the

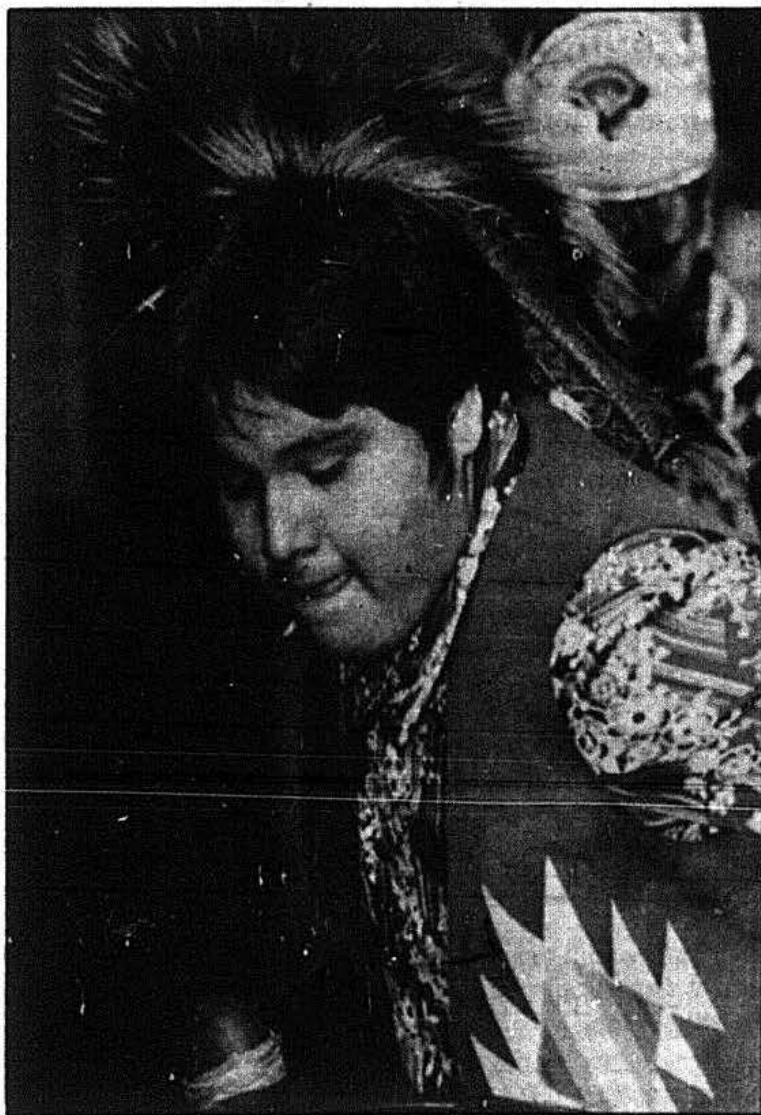


Photo by Doug Russell

Gilbert Brown participates in a Round Dance as part of the Fifth Annual American Native, Alaskan Native career fair held at the LaSells Stewart Center last Friday.

(See FUTURE, page 6)

Cultural achievements emphasis of Black History Month

By DEBRA SMITH
of the Barometer

A series of films, lectures, Gospel singing and discussions emphasizing the cultural achievements of black people will highlight Black History Month, according to history professor Frank Shaw.

Shaw, who is chairman of the committee organizing the events this month, said Black History Month originated in the 1960s.

"We initially had in this country a Black History Week originated by Carter Woodson," he said.

The dozen people making up the Black History Month subcommittee this year include students and faculty, as well as two people from the community.

Two OSU alumni will return to campus this month to speak to students. Leon Jordan Jr. will speak on "Black Agents and Professional Athletes" Feb. 7 at noon in the Snell Forum.

Jordan, a 1979 graduate, heads Jordan Enterprises representing professional athletes including former OSU basketball forward A.C. Green, according to Shaw.

Feb. 11, Wayne Baseden will speak on "Blacks in Media" at noon in the Snell Forum.

"He (Baseden) has been involved with work with the media in Eugene and Portland. Now he is in charge of a program for industrial fitness for employees of industrial companies," Shaw said.

The Inspirational Singers from Eugene will join the four choirs listed in the Black History Month calendar of events for a gospel concert Feb. 22 at First United Methodist Church, 1165 N.W. Monroe St.

"That will give those of us in the community a chance to learn more about gospel singing," Shaw said. He added that admission will be by donation.

Actor, writer and producer Ron Ben Jarrett, who now performs for the Seattle Repertory Theater, is directing the Readers' Theatre presentation of "Voices of America," Feb. 20 and 23.

Jarrett will also perform "Puppets and Us" at the Corvallis Public Library for children Feb. 22. Shaw pointed out that Pearl Gray, director of affirmative action, is responsible for Jarrett's presence.

The book "Black Dance in the United States from 1619 to 1970" by Lynn Emery will be reviewed by OSU physical education professor Kathy Kerr.

Shaw said he feels this book is the most com-

prehensive treatment of the subject.

Along with several movies this month about blacks, the two short films "Woza Albert" and "The Gordimer Stories: Oral History" will be shown Feb. 14 and 15 at 7 and 9 p.m. at Wilkin-

son Auditorium.

"We can get a better feeling for triumph of black people by examining their achievements, especially in the area of the arts," Shaw explained.

Biography: Benjamin Banneker, 1731-1806

Benjamin Banneker was a self-taught mathematician, outstanding astronomer, author of almanacs, surveyor, humanitarian and inventor. Born near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1731, he was the only child of a free mulatto mother and African father who purchased his own freedom from slavery. Banneker lived all his life on his parents' farm on the Patapsco River in Baltimore County where he attended integrated private schools, excelling in mathematics. He later took

over his parents' farm and became an excellent farmer.

A travelling salesman showed Banneker his first pocket watch. He became so fascinated over the watch, the salesman gave it to him. After days and days of taking it apart and putting it back together, Banneker produced the first wooden clock ever built in the U.S. Further scientific exploits included predicting a solar eclipse and publishing a scientific almanac, which also included poems and anti-slavery essays.

Banneker's major reputation stems from his service as a surveyor on the six-man team which helped design the blueprint for Washington, D.C. Appointed to the team by President George Washington, he became the first Black presidential appointee in the U.S., and played a major role in designing the capitol.

Living four years longer than he predicted, Banneker died on Oct. 25, 1806, wrapped in a blanket observing the stars through his telescope.

Paul Weakley has no problem with confidence

By RENE HUEY
of the Barometer

Confident, but knows his limits.

Blares the "bee-bop," as Oregon State Coach Ralph Miller calls it, but yet enjoys quiet one-on-one conversation.

An individualist but one who is a team player.

All of these contradictory, yet complimentary characteristics are what make up freshmen guard Paul Weakley.

Weakley, a 6-foot-5 computer science major from Los Angeles, Calif., is one of the few bright spots that has come from a season darkened by injuries and disappointment. Weakley's determination and ag-

"Paul has made some positive contributions to this ball club. Upon coming into this position Paul has done a fine job carrying out his duties within the limits of his duties."

—Ralph Miller

gressiveness on the basketball court have been keys for OSU throughout its difficult season.

"Paul has made some positive contributions to this ball club," Miller said. "Upon coming into this position Paul has done a fine job carrying out his duties within the limits of his abilities."

Knowing his own limits is one of Paul's greatest assets, according to Miller.

"Paul knows his limits and has the knowledge and ability to play within those limits. That is why he is a good basketball player," Miller said.

Another asset and outstanding contribution of this year, according to Miller, is Paul's passing ability.

"Paul has as good hand-eye coordination as anybody I've seen in a long time."

Miller adds, though, that Paul still has a lot to learn.

"He has to capitalize on a lot of different talents to make himself a better player,"

said Miller. "He has improved his quickness and speed, but now he needs to improve other aspects, like his outside shot, for instance. If he can do that, he can command the respect of other players."

Admittedly, and according to Miller also, Paul goes to the beat of a different drum — he likes to do things his own way.

"I haven't learned how to listen to what people are saying and then turn around and do what they say," said Weakley. "I tend to take my own advice."

"Paul is a definite individual on driving to the basket," stated Miller. "He views it as a challenge, though sometimes it hurts both him and the team."

Although Miller admits that Paul has good judgement about driving to the hoop, he doesn't agree with it all of the time.

"Paul has established certain things he likes to do on the basketball court and sometimes they don't fit," said Miller. "But we are working on him, and he's coming around."

Along with Darrin Houston, Paul is one of the better defensive players on the OSU squad.

"Paul has a pretty good intelligence for defense," states Miller. "He has a pretty good nose for the ball."

Admittedly, though, Paul needs to work some more on his defense.

"I know I need to work on my defense," stated Weakley. "That's the main reason Coach stays on my case all of the time."

The constant attention has paid off though, for Miller notes that Paul has improved in defense more than in any other area.

Coming out of high school Paul didn't think he was going to play college ball, but with the slow tempo game that OSU plays, he finds it easier to deal with.

"This program has a really slow tempo game," said Weakley. "I'm not used to it yet, but it is a better type game for me as an individual."

Weakley, whose hobbies include scuba diving, bike riding and skate boarding, came to OSU to get out of the big city and into the small town in order to get some studying done.

Coming from high school basketball to

(See WEAKLEY, page 11)

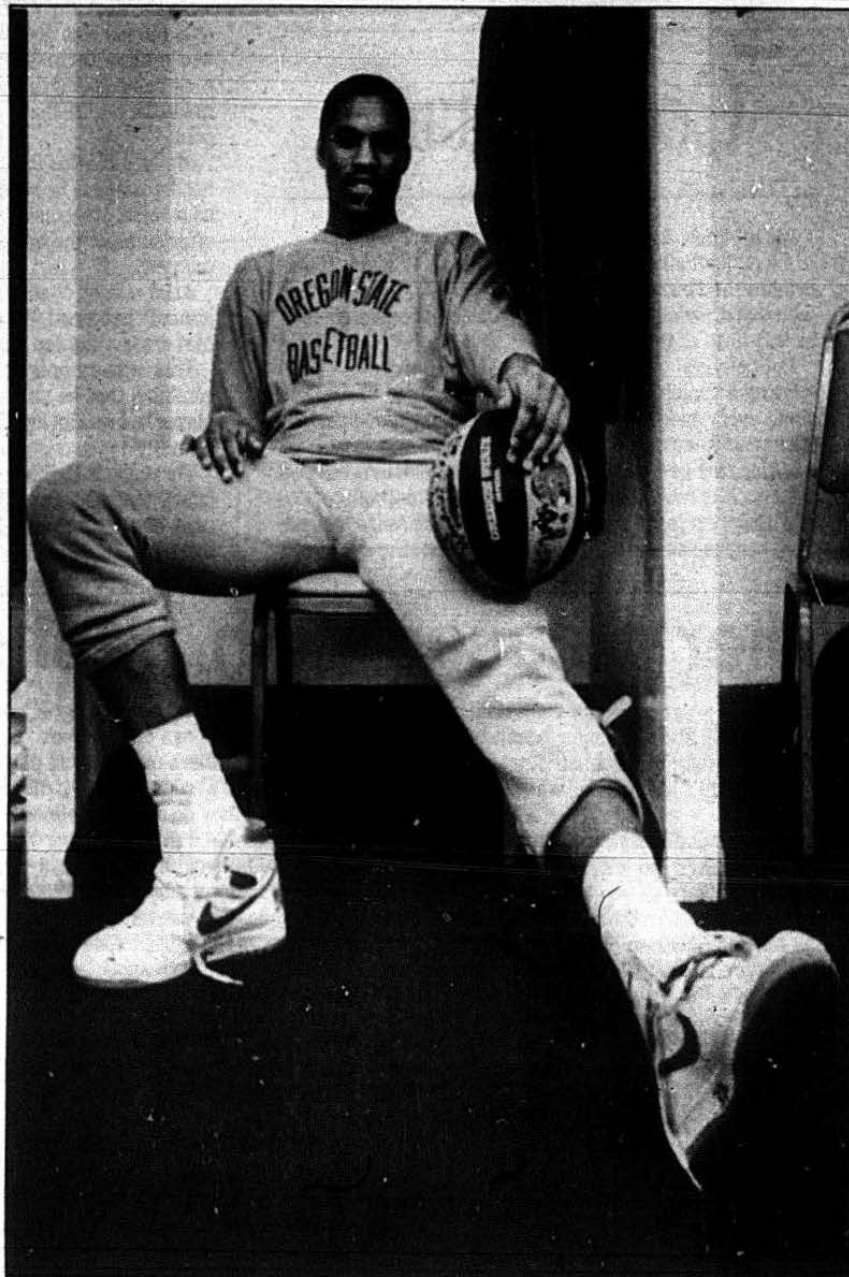


Photo by Eugene Tanner

Confidence has been Paul Weakley's biggest asset this season as the freshman has played a significant role for Oregon State.

Spring Festival marks beginning of the 'Year of the Tiger'

Guest article by
Dr. Liu Xingwu

The Chinese New Year will be celebrated this weekend. Dr. Liu Xingwu, visiting professor from China, wrote this article to explain more about the celebration.

According to the Chinese lunar calendar, Feb. 9 this year is the Chinese traditional Spring Festival which marks the beginning of the Year of the Tiger.

The Chinese practice of using animals to represent each year can be traced back at least 1,800 years. Twelve animals are used, indicating a twelve-year cycle. They are the mouse, the ox, the tiger, the rabbit, the dragon, the snake, the horse, the sheep, the monkey, the rooster, the dog and the pig. The present year is the year of the ox.

Tigers symbolize power and vitality in China. They are believed to have the power to subdue evil. Chinese mothers, like mothers the world over, cherish high hopes for their children, and they like to make shoes with tiger fronts for their boys to wear, especially during the Spring Festival. Mothers do not like to involve their daughters, because power is not considered a good female quality.

As the most elaborate festival, traditional New Year is celebrated with great pomp and pageantry. The first herald

of the festival is the eighth day of the twelve month (it is not translated as December, because there may be 13 months in a year) in the previous year. This day was originally a Buddhist festival. Legend has it that Sakyamuni lost his consciousness because of hunger. A herdgirl made him a bowl of porridge and he attained Buddhahood on the eighth day of the twelfth month. To commemorate this event, many Chinese still have porridge on this particular day. They also send other porridges of different making as a blessing. After this, preparation for the New Year will begin in real earnest, and necessary purchases are made.

Seven days before the New Year is a "Small New Year Day." It was considered important because on this day, the Kitchen God is to leave the household to report on the family to the Supreme God, the Jade God in Heaven. People send him off to heaven by burning his picture. Before sending him off, however, a particular candy is stuck in his mouth, the idea being that as his mouth is sweetened, he would speak nicely about the family. Another version says that as his mouth is stuck with candy, he would not be able to report at all and "no report" means everything is all right.

New Year's Eve is a grand occasion for family reunions and feasting. Contrary to the usually thrifty way of dining,

fruits, candies and cakes are on good supply, and children also would get toys and other presents. An ideal family would sit together to make one of the traditional foods, dumplings, usually spiced meat wrapped in wheat-flour dough. The result is surveyed by the eldest member of the family. If there is dough left, he or she would say, "We would have more clothes to wear next year!" If, however, there is some meat left, he would say, "We shall have more food in the coming year." Even if the dough and meat match exactly, it would be commented on favorably. Nowadays, since the general living standard has been improved substantially, nobody would take the trouble to make the inspection.

New Year's Eve is usually a sleepless night. After the dumplings are made, people would switch to their pleasures of various games, chewing at the same time candies, peanuts and sunflower seeds, waiting for the zero hour. This is called "Waiting for the New Year." Since television has become popular in China, many families would sit together to watch special programs.

As the zero hour strikes, fire crackers of various kinds would go off in thousands, breaking the tranquility of the night. Children would shout and laugh and compete to shoot one's rockets highest. Water is boiled, and dumplings thrown into the water. When the table is

laid with food and drinks, it is the occasion of the younger generation to pay respect to the elders. Some elders in the countryside still like family members to kowtow to them. Some families still place a little food on the family altar as homage paid to their ancestors.

If you are invited to join a Chinese family for this first meal of the year, you have to be particularly careful with the dumplings. One of them might contain a coin. The person who gets it has got a blessing for the coming year. This blessing may be preceded with a broken tooth if one is careless.

After the meal, people would begin to make mutual visits. Every family would entertain the guests with nice food while receiving blessings and good

wishes from them. Many families would paste their character "Blessing" upside down and expect the guests to say, "Oh, the Blessing is upside down!" since "upside down" in the Chinese language is pronounced the same way as "has

come." The meaning taken is "Blessing has come!"

Curious about this festival? Join the Chinese Students and Visiting Scholars Association during the coming Saturday evening at Harding Elementary School.

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Williams stresses importance of black historical contributions

By JILL LEWIS
of the Barometer

Noted black historian Wayne Williams gave a speech entitled "The Relevance of Black

History and Culture to General Education" Sunday in the LaSells Stewart Center.

"Black studies is not just for blacks, it is for everybody. Black studies must be a going

concern on every campus across the United States."

In his speech, Williams stressed the close relationship between black culture and human creativity by first stating that wherever there were people, there were art forms, and the first humans were in the region of the Nile "making Africa the birthplace of human creativity."

To illustrate this African influence on creativity, Williams used the history of music. The origin of American pop and rock can be traced to jazz which Williams called "a dominant creative music." He said an example of this influence can be heard by turning on your radio.

Listing Wham!, Hall and Oats, and Sting as examples, Williams said many popular groups "got to the top 40 by playing black musical forms."

One popular argument is that American music was influenced by European classical writers. Williams noted that viewpoint as being correct, but Beethoven and Haydn, two predominant European influences were, themselves, of African descent.

African history and culture are relevant and essential to education on campus for a lot of reasons.

(See Williams, page 12)

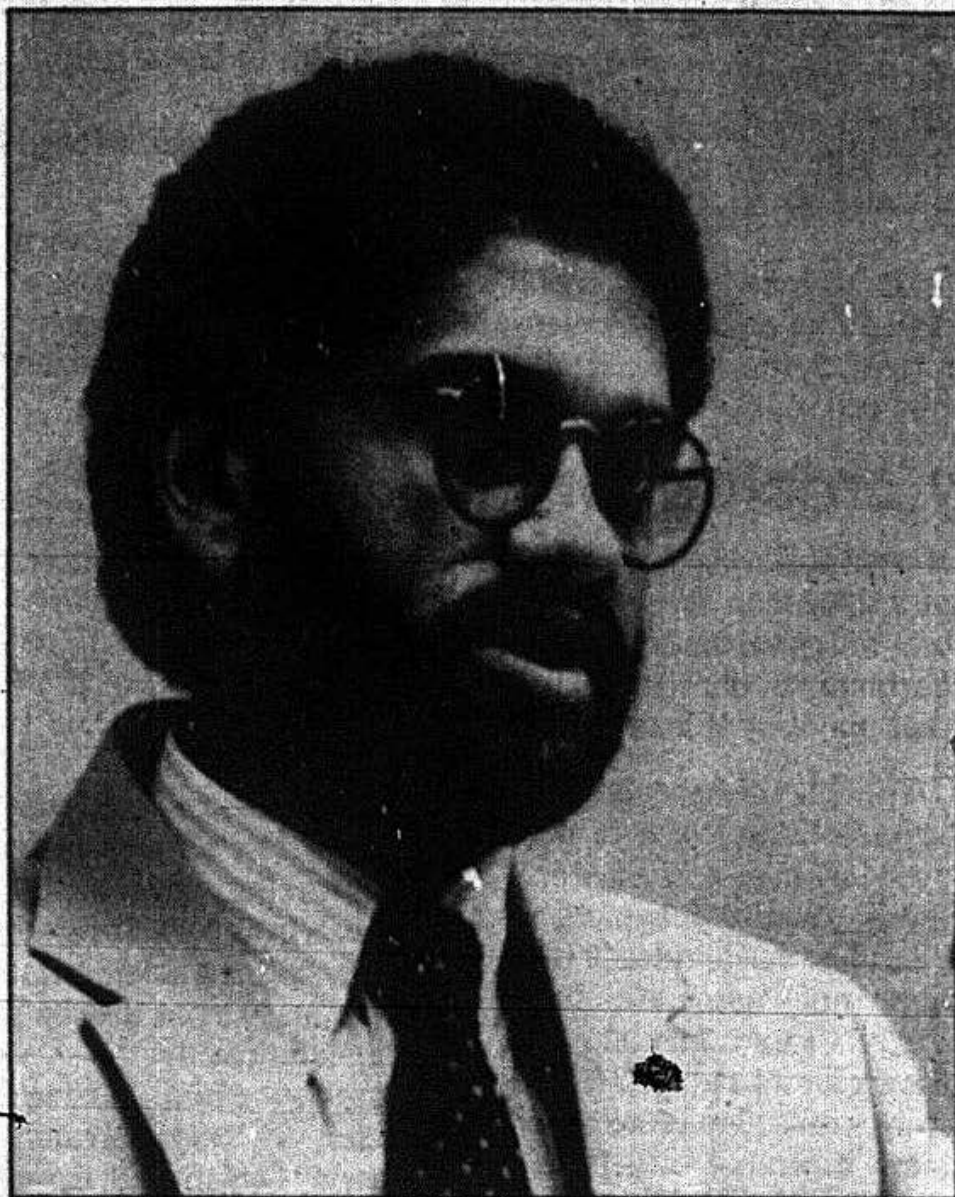


Photo by Gary L. West

Wayne Williams, a professor at the University of Washington, spoke to a small audience in the LaSells Stewart Center Sunday. Williams discussed how Black history and culture affects general education.

"African cultural forms have influenced dance, and verbal and non-verbal communication like gestures, greetings, athletics, and even women's fashions such as the way many women today are wearing multiple earrings," Williams said.

"An institution need not have any enrolled students of African descent to justify the significance of a Black History Department. Black studies are necessary to give students an objective picture of human development."

Williams' first primary goal in establishing black studies programs in universities is to provide students with an objective picture of the development of human civilization.

"For example, a college course in Western Civilization begins in 640 BC, goes through the year 322 BC, and credits the Greeks for being the first great civilization. How can this be when the first capital city was in Memphis in the year 4000 BC?"

A second fundamental goal is to cultivate an appreciation for

and the value of the arts and the humanities.

"We need to offer courses on music appreciation."

On the subject of the arts, Williams was particularly critical of the new Steven Spielberg movie, "The Color Purple."

"The black community is forced to accept more stereotypically brutal characteristics of men. Already on the bottom, why kick him down any further? Steven Spielberg may have set back racial relations 30 more years."

A third goal is to provide students with the concepts necessary to understand and interact with their total environment.

"Both race and culture play a major role of interaction in our global community. Since America is involved in many global conflicts, and since in some metropolitan areas such as Atlanta and Washington D.C. there is a black population of up to 75 percent, studying racial conflicts will be beneficial in helping to avoid

racial conflicts. Look at the causes and the symptoms will go away."

The fourth primary goal is to teach students the skills of critical thinking and logical reasoning in the social and hard sciences.

"Black history and culture are conspicuously absent from curriculums. They still haven't figured out how the ancient Egyptians built the pyramids without helicopters and cranes. And yet students are taught that the first great civilization was initiated by the Greeks. Pythagorus was supposedly the first great scholar, but he came 3500 years after the establish-

ment of the first Egyptian dynasty."

Sunday's presentation was one of many scheduled events to take place at OSU during February, which is national Black History Month.

Williams has earned bachelor's and master's degrees in linguistics and a master's and doctorate in African languages and literature. Currently, Williams is a professor in the Afro-American Studies Program at University of Washington. He has earned several academic honors and grants, has written numerous articles for publication, and is involved in other activities.

ART, from page 11

"The minute you have an accepted direction, people will jump on the bandwagon and you lose your style. It's a crutch."

After graduating with a master's degree, he put away his brushes for two years.

"I was disappointed," he said. "I wasn't getting honesty." In the early 70's he came to Oregon, and happened to see a show of Sandgren's work.

"It had a human look; it showed struggle." Gonzales then studied with Sandgren in a workshop at Newport, and has been painting ever since

Black History Month calendar of events

The following events will be taking place on campus in conjunction with national Black History Month.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11:

12 p.m. in Snell Forum, OSU graduate Wayne Baseden will speak on "Blacks in Media."

7 p.m. at Westminster House the film "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pitman" will be shown.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12:

7 p.m. the film "A Soldier's Story" will be shown at Westminster House.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14 and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15:

7 p.m. and 9 p.m. in Wilkinson Auditorium the films "Woza Albert" and "The Gordimer Stories: Oral History" will be shown.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18:

In the Memorial Union Council Room, "Perspectives on the Arts, Science and Engineering," will feature panel including art professor Harrison Branch and Dr. Wil Gamble, biophysics department.

7 p.m. at Westminster House, Rep. Margaret Carter, District 18, Oregon Legislature, will talk about "Black Males at Risk in America."

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19:

7 p.m. at Westminster House, "Black Dance in the U.S. from 1619 to 1970" by Lynn Emery will be reviewed by Kathy Kerr, physical education professor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20:

7:30 p.m. Readers' Theater will present "Voices of America" in Cortright Theater featuring Mr. Ron Ben Jarrett, actor, writer, producer. Admission: \$2.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21:

3:30 p.m., "Puppets and Us" in the Corvallis Public Library Children's Room. Mr. Ron Ben Jarrett, actor, writer, producer. No charge.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22:

7 p.m. Gospel concert to be held in the First United Methodist Church. Featured will be the OSU Gospel Choir, UO Gospel Choir, Highland United Church of Christ Choir, Williams Temple Church of God and Christ Choir, David Mensah, soloist, and Richard Johnson, accompanist.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23:

2 p.m. Cortright Theater, Readers' Theater will present "Voices of America," featuring Mr. Ron Ben Jarrett, actor, writer, producer. Admission: \$2.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25:

12 p.m. in Snell Forum, history professor Frank Shaw will speak about "Transformation of the Civil Rights Movement."

7 p.m. at Westminster House, film "Brothers and Sisters in Concert," will be shown.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26:

12 p.m. in Snell Forum, "Change in South Africa," will be the theme of a talk by Avel Gordly of the American Friends Service Committee in Portland.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27:

7 p.m. at Westminster House, the film "Brothers and Sisters in Concert" will be shown.

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Chi Omega	Corrin Linker
Delta Delta Delta	Julie Hanna
Delta Gamma	Renee Coverdell
Gamma Phi Beta	Heather Yeats
Kappa Alpha Theta	Heidi Irvine

Crossroads International promotes cultural integration

By TIM JUSTICE
of the Barometer

Crossroads International is a non-profit organization devoted to promoting international understanding and friendship through contacts between Corvallis-area residents and OSU foreign students.

Founded in 1969, Crossroads was organized with two objectives in mind, according to Crossroads coordinator Susan Clinton. The first was to promote the integration of students and their families from abroad into the civic and cultural life of the community, and the second was to stimulate interest of Americans in foreign students.

In addition, the organization strives to promote cultural understanding among the various nationalities on a person-to-person basis.

Currently there are nearly 1,400 foreign students who would like to experience some American hospitality, Clinton said.

The program is expanding, according to Clinton. This fall an English course for wives of foreign students will be held in the Church of the Good Samaritan.

"This is important; the community is welcoming students and making them feel more at home," Clinton said. "Students are a valuable resource to the community, I would like to see increased awareness that the students are here to perform educational and social services."

Students accepted by Crossroads are selected on financial need, how clearly they speak English, a high grade point average and cultural presentations, Clinton said.

These presentations were broken up into seven sessions which started Jan. 22 and will run through March 5.

Each session will feature OSU students from different parts of the world who will share their cultures using slides and artifacts.

The next session will be Feb. 11 and will have presentations from both Korean and Brazilian students.

Feb. 19, a presentation on Iran and Jordan will be given, Feb. 26 will present Japan and Iceland and Mar. 3, Colombia and Thailand will conclude the sessions.

Presentations from Malaysia, Nigeria, Hong Kong, Panama, Norway and Jamaica have already been given.

Crossroads has become very important, Clinton said, because it helps the community learn more about foreign students and their culture while at the same time helping them to better understand the American culture.

"As we learn more about them, we make them more comfortable as we take a better interest," she said.

There are many routes for foreign students to discover Crossroads, said Clinton. Orientations for incoming students is a common source, as well as information coming from brothers, sisters, parents and children.

Also, there are educational and social functions throughout the year such as International Culture Programming in the spring and the winter holiday party.

Crossroads is supported by a number of financial sources, Clinton said. Students pay membership dues, there are grants from the OSU Foundation, and a major fund raiser is a food booth at the Corvallis Fall Festival.

Clinton spoke of Crossroad's importance, stressing the problems that could arise without its existence.

"The foreign students would feel very isolated without Crossroads," she said. "It gets them out of the campus community and helps them expand by living with a local family."

Isolation would also be a problem for foreign student wives, said Clinton.

"We give wives an opportunity to meet each other and interact with American wives," she said.

Without Crossroads, Clinton said she believes its absence would also be a loss for the community.

"As community members, we wouldn't be able to enrich our lives," Clinton said. "Culture sharing goes both ways, its a way for local families to travel without having to leave the country."

In the meantime, Crossroads has not been overlooked by OSU.

In June 1985, Crossroads was recognized for its contributions to international education and given the Distinguished Service Award.

The Distinguished Service Award, presented by OSU President John Byrne during commencement ceremonies, marked only the third time in 20 years that the honor was presented to a group rather than an individual. The last time the award was presented was 10 years ago.

Define 'international students'

By YOUNGKYU RYU
President, ISOOSU

How would an average American interpret the word international? I remember the day when we, the international students of OSU, had a big debate as to the precise meaning of this elusive word.

All too often, we misunderstand words not because they are misleading in and of themselves, but because we use them without knowing their precise meaning. The word international, I believe, is no exception.

If I were to ask an American college student if he/she was an international student, the student would, no doubt, look confused at first and most likely say, "no." The person would act and speak as if he/she had nothing to do with the word international. But when we stop and think about it, since the student lives in an international community, he qualifies as an international student.

In an effort to clarify the meaning of the word international, the International Student Organization of Oregon State University (ISOOSU) has proclaimed International Week (Feb. 10-15), during which the foreign student groups affiliated with ISOOSU will actively participate in promoting cultural understanding through various means such as films, lectures, exhibitions, fairs, etc.

The week's activities include:

Monday, February 10: Film: "Generations of Resistance" — A film which explores the history of black resistance to the white rule in South Africa.

Tuesday, February 11: International Cultural Exhibition — 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. MU Ballroom. Free admission.

Wednesday, February 12: Cultural Presentation on Korea and Brazil — 7 to 9 p.m. MU 208. Free admission.

Thursday, February 13: Public Lecture: "U.S.-Minorities in International Politics" — Mark Van Der Hout (President of National Lawyers Guild) will talk about minority rights in general and give examples about Central American refugees and Middle Eastern Americans. 12 noon. MU 105. Free admission.

Friday, February 14: Film: "Summer of 1982" — 11:30 a.m. Kidder 202. Free admission.

Saturday, February 15: International Food Fair 1986 — 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. MU Ballroom. \$4 for students, \$5 for general public. Entertainment provided.

Due to lightening-fast telecommunication and supersonic transportation, the world community is getting smaller and smaller each day. The International Week activities will surely help to prove this statement.

In our time, the word international is not, and should not be foreign, but is, and should be a part of each of us from the day we are born until we die.

The purpose of International Week is to bridge the cultural differences between nations and to take a little step forward toward understanding the world problems of today. It is my sincere hope that all of the students of OSU will benefit from the week-long events and finally say to themselves, "I am an international student."

International Week Calendar

•Wednesday, Feb. 12, there will be a cultural slide presentation on Korea and Brazil from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. in MU 208. Admission is free.

•Thursday, Feb. 13, Mark Van Der Hout, President of the National Lawyers Guild, will speak on U.S. Minorities in International Politics using the examples of the Central American refugees and the Middle Eastern Americans.

Van Der Hout is an immigration lawyer, his credits include membership on the Board of Directors of the Central American Resource Center and the Guatemala Relief Program. He is also a supervising attorney for the Central American Refugee Program.

Mr. Van Der Hout will be speaking at Noon in MU 105. Admission is free.

•Friday, Feb. 14, the film "Summer of '82" will air at 11:30 a.m. in Kidder 202. This film will investigate the Israeli invasion into Lebanon. Admission is free.

•Saturday, Feb. 15, the International Food Fair will be held from 5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. in the MU Ballroom. Tickets are \$4 for students and \$5 for the general public. This year's fair will feature dishes from 21 different countries and a lot of live cultural entertainment.

Two Korean universities may be added to exchange program at OSU

By MARK ANDRUS
of the Barometer

OSU students may be able to pioneer study programs abroad in places like South Korea through an Asian studies program that may be offered by the Oregon State System of

Higher Education next fall term.

Judy Van Dyck, international education foreign study advisor, said the program, which, if approved by OSSHE, will enable a few students interested in the Asian country, a chance to "break into studies"

abroad there.

"We hope we can get a few people interested," she said.

Two different Korean universities are involved in the program: Ewha and Yonsei. Both are located in the city of Seoul, which has a population of more than 10 million, and

are within walking distance of each other.

Many of the courses offered at both universities are culturally related to Korea, such as Korean language, economy, history and ceramics.

However, Ewha offers an in-

dependent study course, allowing the student to design their own course of study, while Yonsei extends a business administration internship for those interested in Korean business and industry.

In terms of business, "Korea is the 'wave' of the future," Van Dyck said, adding that other Asian exchange programs presently doing well, such as in Japan and China, began much as the Korean program is now.

"For Korea, America is its most important trading factor," she said.

Though Van Dyck said she doesn't expect a large amount of people to go to Korea, she

speculated that the program will grow in future years.

"We hope by getting students in Korea, it will build studies on our campus, too," Van Dyck.

"They can contribute in building a Korean language program here," she said.

Approximate costs for the 1986-87 vary, depending on a student's lifestyle. Cost for tuition and fees, room and board, and medical insurance is \$3348 per year for resident undergraduates.

Several types of housing are offered, including stays in international dormitories, boarding houses or with Korean host families.

INTERSHIPS, from page I-1

strengthening ties with Asian business schools is very important.

"Until the end of the 1960s, people from other countries came to the U.S. to buy whatever was available in America," Amano said.

Now, however, many other countries make the products America once monopolized. Japan, Amano said, is rapidly becoming post-industrialized like America.

Other Asian countries, like Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong, are "rising dragon countries," becoming in-

dustrialized and following in Japan's footsteps.

An experience in one of these countries could prove extremely valuable to the business student because world economy is shifting from a buyer's market to a seller's market.

Learning the languages of these countries is becoming extremely important also.

"You must remember the international business language is not necessarily English. It is the language the buyers use,"



Photo by Gregg I. Newton

Korean Student Organization President Cheoul-Shin Kang displays his country's flag and other cultural items in the Memorial Union for International Week.

Define 'international students'

By **YOUNGKYU RYU**
President, ISOOSU

How would an average American interpret the word international? I remember the day when we, the international students of OSU, had a big debate as to the precise meaning of this elusive word.

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The week's activities include:

Monday, February 10: Film: "Generations of Resistance" — A film which explores the history of black resistance to the white rule in South Africa.

Tuesday, February 11: International Cultural Exhibition — 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. MU Ballroom. Free admission.

Wednesday, February 12: Cultural Presentation on Korea and Brazil — 7 to 9 p.m. MU 208. Free admission.

Thursday, February 13: Public Lecture: "U.S.-Minorities in International Politics" — Mark Van Der Hout (President of National Lawyers Guild) will talk about minority rights in general and give examples about Central American refugees and Middle Eastern Americans. 12 noon. MU 105. Free admission.

Friday, February 14: Film: "Summer of 1982" — 11:30 a.m. Kidder 202. Free admission.

Saturday, February 15: International Food Fair 1986 — 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. MU Ballroom. \$4 for students, \$5 for general public. Entertainment provided.

Due to lightening-fast telecommunication and supersonic transportation, the world community is getting smaller and smaller each day. The International Week activities will surely help to prove this statement.

In our time, the word international is not, and should not be foreign, but is, and should be a part of each of us from the day we are born until we die.

The purpose of International Week is to bridge the cultural differences between nations and to take a little step forward toward understanding the world problems of today. It is my sincere hope that all of the students of OSU will benefit from the week-long events and finally say to themselves, "I am an international student."



From around the world

Photo by Gary L. West

Ramon Rasubala, junior in business, demonstrated a Wayang Golek puppet at the International Culture Exhibition Tuesday in the MU Ballroom (see International Issue). The puppet is used for entertainment, but also teaches lessons of life to people in Indonesia.

Blacks not represented in media

By **EDDIE COLLINS**
of the Barometer

There are not enough blacks in the media; according to 1976 OSU graduate Wayne Baseden.

Baseden spoke on "Blacks in the Media" in Snell Forum Tuesday as part of Black History Month.

"In order to make it, you have to dare to be different, dare to dream and dare to care," Baseden said.

Interning is the key to success in the media, Baseden said.

"In my 5½ years at KATU, never was there a black intern," he said. "Out of 180 employees at KATU, there

were only 11 black people on the staff.

"You have to take advantage of the programs, and if your college doesn't have an internship program you have to create your own," he said.

Baseden's experience in the media includes 10 years of television hosting, directing and producing at KVAL in Eugene and KATU in Portland. He produced "Good Day Sunshine" and hosted the weekly program "Minority View."

According to Baseden, there are some problems with internship programs in colleges, but those can be alleviated.

"There are three things to consider when trying to work out an internship. One, determine whether your university has an internship. Two, be diligent at getting involved. Three, you can create your own internship so the college recognizes the need," he said.

Internships are free labor for the employer, and they will

work you to death while you gain credit and valuable experience, Baseden said.

He added that he felt paid internships did not discourage people from trying their hands at the non-paying ones because they work hard to gain invaluable experience, and the money is just extra incentive.

Senior party tonight

The senior party, named "The Dead of Winter Bash," will be held tonight from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. in Nendel's main lounge.

Bookstore nominations

The board of directors of OSU Bookstores, Inc. is seeking nominations for the position of student director for the term 1986-88. Those interested can pick up applications at the Cashier's Office in the book store or contact Daniel Jarman at 758-7351.

Applications are due in the Cashier's Office or to Jarman by Friday, Feb. 15. Elections for the position will be held in May.

Women's roles in China are changing and improving

By STEVE RELEI
of the Barometer

Women in China were never given their due from ancient times, according to a Chinese foreign affairs officer who spoke at OSU Wednesday.

Liu Linguan, who gave a lecture entitled "Women in China," is Project Officer in the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Light Industry in her native People's Republic of China.

She is here with her husband, Liu Xingwu, who is a visiting professor in anthropology.

Liu said Chinese women suffered from the feudal society in China.

"They were subjugated in the civilized feudal society for thousands of years." However, she said, "Great changes have taken place in women's lives, since the establishment of the Peo-

ple's Republic of China.

"The Nation's choice is very clear. Women should make a contribution to the nation and to the people. Therefore, the society always lays stress on equality among men and women," Liu said.

"Women should enjoy the same rights as men do in education and employment."

Liu said the vast majority of women in China are working outside the home. Women are gaining edges in every field of employment. She cited a number of industries containing large percentages of women: industry, 33.2 percent; construction, 22.2 percent; forestry, 33.2 percent; and public health (including women doctors), 42.8 percent.

The big trend for women, Liu said, "is not only to develop their careers, but also to enjoy life." Women are doing more to enrich themselves, such as taking classes and pursuing higher education.

She said that 26.9 percent of women have completed their col-

lege education. Still, there remains a great emphasis a family life. Women want their career, but they also want to have a family.

Women in China like anywhere else, are expected to go out and work and still have time and energy to do housework and take care of the children, Liu said.

Although men are helping out with household chores, it is still the women who have the greatest workload.

However, an improvement that has been made in Chinese society in recent years, according to Liu, is the greater incidence of marriages of choice instead of marriages that are pre-arranged.

"Free choice of spouse is realized. Couples now call each other 'lovers' in the real sense," she said.

Liu added that men are still having a hard time with the change. Men are still looking for women who are pretty, gentle, good housekeepers and mothers.

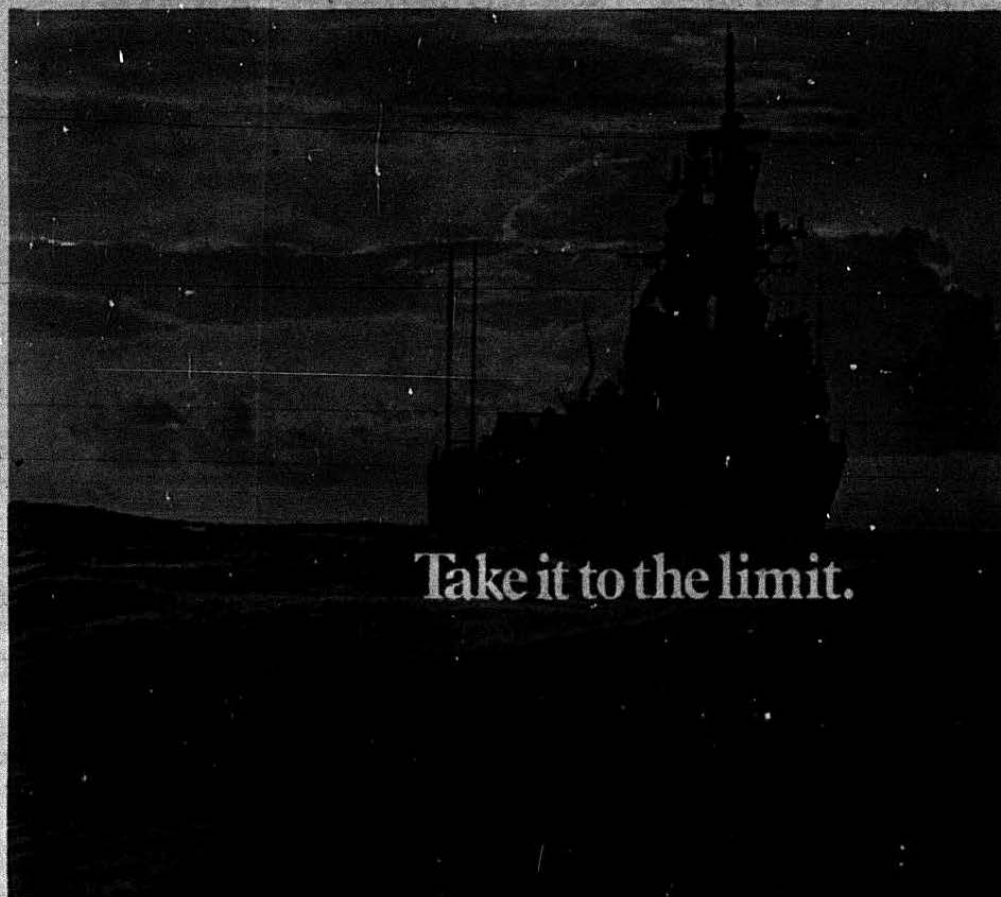
Men do not like the idea of their wives being smarter or getting paid more than they do. She said that women with higher incomes and educations have a much harder time finding the "ideal" husband.

She said that of the spinsters, aged 28 to 36, registered by the Beijing (Peking) Love Connection Center, 34.7 percent were university graduates.

There are still places where discrimination against women is still common. One company requires a higher score on its employment examinations for women than for men.

There are still counties (provinces) where there are no women officials.

"Life is improving," she said in closing, "but basic changes are still needed."



Take it to the limit.



Liu Linguan is the project officer in the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Light Industry of the People's Republic of China.

Diversity is our nation's greatest asset

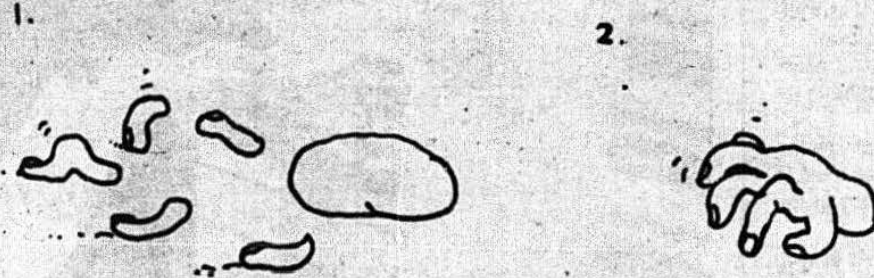
Last Saturday evening, the International Food Fair was held by the International Student Organization of OSU and was an unsurpassed success. A diverse group representing several nations nearly filled the MU Ballroom, but amazingly there was plenty of food for all who attended. People in clothing characteristic of their respective cultures chatted in exotic languages as stage performers danced and sang.

If it were possible to describe such an event with a single word, that word would have to be diversity.

The U.S. has been called a "great melting pot," boasting citizens from every part of the globe. Few realize, however, the extreme advantages that such diversity brings. Diversity is an important and far-reaching theme, and accounts for our success as a species, our technological progress, and the success of the multi-talented individual. It is at least one of the sources of creativity, and has been responsible for an untold number of new ideas and inventions.

Often great inventions and concepts are a result of what could be termed "idea proximity" or "bisociation." This simply means that somehow two "unlike" concepts are brought together in someone's mind at once, with their juxtaposition leading to something original and often in-

EVOLUTION OF THE HAND



genious. For example, the concept behind the hydrofoil's (water-wing) success, is just an application of aerodynamics concepts to water instead of air. Much of a boat engine's power is lost in overcoming the frictional viscous effects that arise due to the necessity of the boat touching the water. If little wings on stilts protrude below the boat, they will act to lift the boat up out of the water at sufficient speeds, thereby eliminating friction, and increasing efficiency.

If one was deliberately trying to be a creative person then, it seems one would want to surround themselves with diversi-

ty. The likelihood is increased that two good ideas will simmer together in that cauldron upstairs until something appetizing is created.

This calls for open-mindedness above and beyond the call of duty. One by one, your mental prejudices must be broken. Helpful exercises include turning the radio dial to a country-western or classical station once in a while; giving foods you long-ago decided you hate a second chance; attending shows and social events, like dog-shows and operas every so often; switching junk-food loyalties to determine if Pepsi really is better than Coke, etc...

This sort of "force-fed diversity" will lead you to some surprising conclusions. If you do it right you will find that you sort of like certain country songs, operas aren't so bad, and your personal tastes are influenced more by advertising and social pressures than you ever thought possible.

As a kid, rootbeer was tops, so what made you change your loyalty to colas? Try a rootbeer today and you may get pleasantly surprised.

You may be wondering how this ties in with the International Food Fair. Well, the point is that diversity is a very advantageous thing, and by bringing together cultures and ideas from around the world you form a very powerful, adaptive and creative force — combining the best qualities of each and generating a strong community, nation, or world. Indeed, the diversity in our chromosomes that made us look different in the first place was nature's way of ensuring success for the species.

Our minds are cluttered with preconceptions and learned loyalties. Move beyond this and not only will you instantly be more imaginative, but you will begin to break down some of those mental stone walls you've spent your whole life building. Strive for that fresh, "little-kid" curiosity you used to perceive the world with, not yet knowing what you did and didn't like. It can be enlightening. (SP)

Annual International Food Fair serves 600 hungry people

By CARISA CEGAVSKE
of the Barometer

About 250 people had formed a line winding from the Ballroom doors to the Commons in the Memorial Union by 5:45 p.m. Saturday, waiting to taste the native food of 15 countries.

In all, 600 students, faculty and community members attended the International Food Fair, sponsored by the International Students Organization.

Because of the crowds, there was still a line at 7 p.m. for the event, which began at 5:30.

ISO vice-president Shahbaz Ahmad said he was very pleased with the turnout.

"We're glad we had this wonderful response from the people," Ahmad said.

Bookstore board extends deadline for nominations

The application deadline for a two-year term in the Board of Directors of the OSU Bookstore, nc., has been extended to Wednesday.

Board members are seeking nominations for he position of student director for the term 1986-88.

Interested students may pick up applications at the cashier's office in the bookstore. Applications must be returned to that office. An election or the position will be held in May.

For more information, contact Daniel Jarman, chairman of the Nominating Committee, at 58-7531.

More than 100 ISO members were directly involved with the food fair, he said.

"They worked very, very hard," he said.

One woman involved with food preparation, Urairatana Petchsing, said she began preparations Friday and worked from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday to prepare her dish from Thailand, Mee Krob.

Main dishes, salads and desserts represented mostly Asian and Middle Eastern countries, including Pakistan, Iran, Malaysia, Korea, the Phillipines and many more.

Each food was prepared by a student native to the country the food represented. Some wore traditional dress.

Reaction to the authentic and often heavily spiced foods were mixed.

Joanne Perry, OSU librarian, said she was enjoying herself.

"The food is excellent," she said. "It isn't the typical foreign food you get when you go to restaurants."

B. Burris, Corvallis community member, wasn't as thrilled with the food.

"I like the American food," she said.

Michael Hill, president of the Friends of Japan Club and volunteer Jim Spicher were directly involved with purchasing the ingredients that went into the dishes.

"We rounded up all the stuff in oriental stores and went to Rice N' Spice four times," Hill said.

They purchased 25 pounds of rice from Rice N' Spice of Oregon, 1104 NW Van Buren. Rice 'N' Spice also made special trips to Portland and Eugene to find certain spices.

According to Patrick Dolan, vice president of the Friends of Japan Club and another shopper, one pound of special coffee beans cost \$25.

Many of the ingredients he bought were things he'd never heard of before, he said.

In addition to unique foods, those who attended the fair were treated to musical performances representing the Middle East and Latin America.

In spite of a ticket charge of \$4 per student and \$5 for others, the event will not make money for ISO, Hill said.

Fashion consciousness pervasive

By LIBBY ASHFIELD
of the Barometer

Are individuals who perceive themselves as large interested in fashion? That was the question Leslie L. Davis, Ph.D in Consumer Science and Retailing, and fashion merchandizing teacher at OSU, researched in 1985.

Davis sampled 91 college women at Utah State University by asking each to pick their body type among seven choices, ranging from thin to muscular to about 40 pounds overweight. Their next ques-

The food, advertising and other expenses amounted to over \$2000, Hill said. Complimentary tickets were also given out, costing ISO additional money.

"We're just breaking even," Hill said.

According to Ahmad, the ISO received pressure to sell more tickets, but there was not enough space in the ballroom to hold more.

The event gets bigger and bigger every year, according to Petchsing.

"I think the community is really supporting us," she said.

prising result Davis discovered was that even the women who perceived themselves to be muscular and even fat, were highly interested in clothes and fashions.

"This breaks the stereotype that large women buy from the budget rack or the mail order catalogs, make their own clothes, or otherwise pay little attention to their clothing," Davis said.

"Larger and rounder women don't really want to wear a polyester tent," she added.

As one would expect, Davis said, most of her subjects

body shapes went down.

Davis, who herself wears "petite" sized clothing, said she has always been interested in fashion. Realizing that a large portion of the population is in fact large, she wondered if those people are fashion-conscious.

"There are between 30 million and 40 million women in this country who are size 16 or larger. 40 percent of those are under 35 years old, and half of them work full-time," Davis said. "And 66 percent say that fashion is more important to

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EVOLUTION OF THE HAND



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Legislator to speak on role of black man

Margaret Carter, college counselor and the first black woman to serve in the Oregon Legislature, will speak on "The Black Male at Risk in America" during the third week of Black History month at OSU.

Carter, a democrat from Portland and counselor at Portland Community College, will speak at 7 p.m. tonight, at Westminster House, 101 NW 23rd Street.

Carter is a first-term member of the state House of Representatives. She was a leader in the legislation that made Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday a state holiday, and she sponsored the original South Africa divestiture bill in the house.

Carter is also a member of the house education committee, the trade and economic development committee and the human resources committee.

According to Frank Shaw, chairman of the OSU committee organizing the Black History Month activities, Carter's talk coincides with the major emphasis of the most recent National Urban report on "The State of Black America 1986," issued last month.

The report deals with the role of black men in U.S. society as well as other issues in black America.

Also, today, a panel discussion on "Perspectives on the Arts, Science and Engineering" will be given by three black OSU faculty members.

Wil Gamble, a professor of biophysics and biochemistry; Harrison Branch, professor of art; and Clifford V. Smith, head of nuclear engineering and director of the OSU radiation center, will speak at noon in the Memorial Union Council Room.

OSU can help Salvadorans through sanctuary program

By RICK SMUTNY
of the Barometer

Students at the University of El Salvador (UES) could benefit with the help of students here at OSU.

The Associated Students of OSU Senate voted Dec. 3, 1985 to develop a relationship between the students at the two campuses in a Sister University-Sanctuary Campus Program.

"The idea grew out of a visit by two UES students, Antonio Quezada and Rodolfo Rasales to OSU," said Marie Bricher, director of the ASOSU National-International Affairs Task Force.

The purpose of the program is to reduce some of the problems and conflicts going on in El Salvador and to foster relations between the two

campuses.

"Anything we can do to help understand their culture would help a lot," Bricher said.

The committee is working on establishing a "telegram hotline," a method for collecting textbooks and old lab equipment for UES and offering informational programs on the OSU campus.

According to Bricher, students would authorize the use of their names to be used for sending telegrams to President Napoleon Duarte in response to kidnappings and imprisonments of Salvadorans.

"When Americans respond quickly, it has an impact," Bricher said. She added that Amnesty International has proved that quick response of Americans has saved lives in nations where human rights have been violated.

The telegram hotline will be established next

year.

"I would like to see it this year. It's an easy way for students to get involved," Bricher said.

Textbooks will be collected for UES students when the bookstore buys back texts. Students can donate their old books at that time.

"Most texts (used in El Salvador) are in English because they are of technical nature, particularly math and science," Bricher said.

Anne Carragher, who is director of the YM-YWCA Round Table and involved with the sister-university program, said they do not have a plan yet for getting texts to UES students.

"The university is occupied and controlled by the government, which has abused the campus. It's like a war zone; they have no library to speak of," Carragher said.

Another plan of the project is to initiate a pen-

pal system with students from the two campuses.

It would give OSU students an opportunity to practice their Spanish and for UES students to use English, according to Carragher.

The University of Oregon also declared itself a sister university with the UES Jan. 24. Paul Olum, president of UO, has sent a telegram to Duarte to insure the safety of Quezada and Rasales.

"We're operating at the student level right now. We're trying to get a linkage between the administrations," Bricher said.

The project will also promote a student exchange between the two schools, according to Bricher.

On Monday, Feb. 24, there will be a meeting at the Westminster House at 6 p.m. for those interested in getting involved.

Societal problems pose risks to lower-income black males

By EDDIE COLLINS
of the Barometer

"There is a dilemma in American society of the black male being at risk," according to a counselor from Portland Community College.

Margaret Carter, an OSU graduate and the first Black woman to serve in the Oregon Legislative Assembly, spoke on "The Black Male at Risk in America" to an estimated 30 people Tuesday evening at Westminster House.

Carter said the risk of the black male stems from high unemployment and the rising percentage of black males in state prisons.

"In the Oregon State Penitentiary, 30 percent of the population is black. An estimated 46-48 percent of the populations (in prison) in America are black males," Carter said.

Within the court systems blacks are being seen

the lower income made by black males forces harder economic times and a higher poverty level among black families.

"The black poverty level is four times higher than the white poverty level!"

The poverty level of the black families will ultimately lead to a higher criminal rate in blacks and an increased population in American prisons, she said.

"The cost of \$14,000 to the American public to incarcerate a criminal is higher than sending him to a community college to get a degree," Carter said of other alternatives to prison.

According to Carter, of the black families across America, 40 percent are run by the mother and 55 percent of them are poor. She linked this data to low unemployment of the black male. Only 17 percent of the two-parent black families are poor, she said. Although both are

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less frequently on juries where a black criminal is involved. Carter said many states are considering not letting any black jurors on a trial where a black criminal is involved.

"Black males earn one-third less than the white male," Carter said of the increasing trend of black unemployment.

If a white male makes \$321 a week the black male will only make about \$294. Carter stressed that this is a trend that must stop, adding that

a sad fact the 17 percent is better than the 55 percent, she said.

The opportunity to become a George Carver Washington or a Martin Luther King, Jr. are there if people just have the courage to stand up, Carter said.

Carter stressed that the data of black males being at risk is there. Not only the risk of black involvement in our nation but the risk of being good husbands and fathers.



Photo by David Gilkey

Margaret Carter, a member of the Oregon State Legislature talked to an audience Tuesday night at Westminster House on the problems that Black males have in today's society.

Our foreign TA's: Is language really a barrier?

By ANGIE MASON
of the Barometer

Graduate teaching assistants who lack English speaking skills are not a significant problem at OSU according to several OSU professors.

"No student has complained to me this academic year," said John Owen, department head of electrical and computer engineering. Owen stressed that foreign students were only used for recitations and labs, not for lecturing. Recently, however, the Associated Students of OSU Academic Affairs Task Force called for a standardization of English speaking skills for foreign students taking graduate teaching assistantships.

Owen said a high score for the Test of English as a Foreign Language is the standard element used for evaluating a potential foreign TA in his department.

"Officially we require a score of 550, but few are admitted with less than 600," Owen said. Kenneth Krane, department of physics chairman, expressed similar sentiments to John Owen's comments. However, Krane said the English speaking abilities of foreign TAs are of national concern.

He said he has received only one or two complaints a year, and that the department was very careful to screen students before putting them in the classroom.

"We don't take anyone without a 550 minimum TOEFL score," Krane said.

"We don't put them (foreign students with low English abilities) in a class; we find something else for them to do," said Carl Koehler, associate professor of physics. "Some students grade papers and after a term or two are able to handle a lab class."

George Beekman, an instructor in computer science said he had received complaints about foreign TAs, and felt in some cases the complaints were justified.

"I'm in charge of a lot of this stuff for the first

time this year. My position is to assign the right job once they've been hired," Beekman said.

"Our department has recognized a problem with the English of some foreign TAs and is working on it," he said.

"It is only a problem of two or three, not a crisis," Beekman added.

Since foreign students sometimes apply for teaching assistantships by means other than face-to-face interviews, it is difficult to judge their English speaking skills.

"It is difficult to tell how well someone speaks English when someone lives on the other side of the earth."

"We have three ways to research their skills: phone interview, cassette tape and a spoken English test."

Jean Van de Woude, foreign student advisor in the Office of International Education described a new workshop being offered that she said might help bridge the gap between foreign TAs and students.

She also explained why OSU has so many foreign TAs.

"The workshop will stress viewing the problem from both sides of the fence," she said. "American students use foreign student TAs as scapegoats for their poor performance in class. Foreign TAs are unfamiliar with American culture, style of teaching and, sometimes, lack of preparation.

"It's part of the responsibility of the student to communicate and ask questions," Van de Woude said.

She added that good English speaking skills do not necessarily guarantee a good teacher.

"Foreign students tend to seek out GTAs in science fields where fewer Americans apply. Less Americans are in these graduate programs because they can get good jobs with just a B.S. degree," Van de Woude said.

Marianne McDougal at the English Language Institute commented on one successful way to assess English speaking skills.

"The Educational Testing Service produces a Test of Spoken English, or TSE, which is given in Portland and Eugene," McDougal said.

The test is offered all over the world, so it can be taken before a student comes to the United

States.

When asked why the test was not widely used, McDougal said the test is relatively new compared to the TOEFL, with only 20-25 universities using it.

City council discusses Project Listen

By RICK SMUTNY
of the Barometer

The Corvallis city council at its meeting Tuesday adopted a proclamation by Mayor Alan Berg for citizens and organizations to observe Armed Forces Day May 17 and to show their appreciation of "those in the armed forces who risked their lives for Freedom."

In other business, the council discussed a project the council members initiated at the beginning of the year and economic strategies for Corvallis. "Project Listen," is a two-phase program whereby the council can get a better understanding of what the average citizen in Corvallis wants from city government.

Project coordinator Pat Kight, hired specifically for the project, said the council was interested in hearing from people who it doesn't normally hear from week after week.

Phase one of the project started Jan. 30 when a meeting was held in each of Corvallis's nine wards, with each respective council member attending his meeting.

Three hundred names were selected to participate in Project Listen by the Survey Research Center at OSU.


The second phase of the project involves a scientific public opinion poll to be conducted by the Survey Research Center. The center randomly selected 1,100 people, 500 of whom will respond to a questionnaire.

On the form will be questions about which government services that they use, what services they want or don't want, and such things as their opinions on police patrols in their neighborhoods.

In other business, Tom Coffee, Corvallis community development director, presented the first draft of an economic development strategy for the city.

Among the strategies were to assist existing and new small businesses, increase primary employment, improve the viability and attractiveness of commercial business and maintain and strengthen Corvallis' amenities.

The council also accepted a bid by General Electric to replace a transformer at the Taylor Water Treatment Plant near Willamette Park.



Arby's. OSU STUDENTS

Societal problems pose risks to lower-income black males

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Photo by David Gilkey

Margaret Carter, a member of the Oregon State Legislature talked to an audience Tuesday night at Westminster House on the problems that Black males have in today's society.

Student from Hong Kong tells of life in China today

By STEVE RELEI
of the Barometer

The most common greeting in China, translated to English, is "Have you eaten yet?"

ac-
ordling to Ronly Li, junior in electrical engineering from Hong Kong. Li spoke to

students, faculty and staff Wednesday as part of the Brown Bag the World weekly cultural lecture program.

"Have you eaten yet?" became the equivalent of "hello" or "how are you" because in times past China did not have enough food to feed its

people, Li said.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, many changes have taken place, Li said. China's most important change, Li said, is that it generally is now able to feed its people.

In addition, she said education has become more important and a number of changes in the educational system have been made.

Before 1972, children went to school for about 10 years — six years of elementary school and four to five years of high school.

After 1972, schools, especially high schools and universities, were closed with the idea that "students don't need to remain in school to get a job."

Now, children attend school for 10 years (five years each in elementary and high schools) with the opportunity of completing various other kinds of studies such as nursing and technical training.

Universities are open again. People of all ages, Li said, even older people who were denied a university education due to closures, can take examinations and, upon passage, enter and complete their university studies.

As part of her presentation, Li showed slides of various parts of China. The country is slightly larger than the United States with an area of 3,691,321 sq. mi. The most populous country in the world, China has a total population of 1.02 billion — 276.3 people per sq. mi. Its

people represent 56 minority groups.

The three largest cities are Shanghai (11 million), Peking-Beijing (9 million), and Tientsin-Tianjin (4.2 million).

Li said that China's geography is made up of two main areas: the western mountains and plateaus and the eastern lowlands. The principal mountain ranges are the Tien Shan to the northwest; the

Kunlun chain, running south of the Takimakan and Gobi deserts; and the Himalayas in south-bordering Tibet.

The two main rivers are the Yellow and the Yangtze, the Yangtze being the fourth longest river in the world (3,602 miles). It is also the most important river because of its navigable quality.

Li showed slides of terra cotta figures from the first

emperor's tomb and hundreds of life-sized, stone statues of militiamen from the time of Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang Ti, who reigned from 246 to 210 B.C. The statues were discovered during the 1970's.

One of the most beautiful, most enchanting parts of China, Li said, is the area around Guilin with its odd-shaped mountains, clear river and often mystical atmosphere.

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Ronly Li, a junior in electrical engineering and a native of Hong Kong, spoke about mainland China for the Brown Bag the World program on Wednesday in the MU East Forum.

Photo by Doug Russell

Black History Month Events

February 22, 7 p.m., First United Methodist Church: Gospel Concert. Choirs: The Williams Temple Church of God in Christ, Portland; The Highland UCC Sanctuary Choir, Portland; The Inspirational Singers, Eugene; University of Oregon Gospel Choir; Oregon State University Gospel Choir. David Mensah, Soloist. Richard Johnson, Accompanist and M.C. Admission by donation.

February 24, 12 noon, Memorial Union Lounge: "Music of Africa," an explanation and demonstration of musical instruments from Africa by Don Addison.

Iranian student explains political and religious changes at home

By **STEVE RELEI**
of the **Barometer**

"I cannot justify the war. It has brought us nothing but poverty," Ramin Aboutorabi said in reference to the Iran-Iraq war.

Ramin, a junior in pharmacy at OSU, recently gave a slide show and talk on his native Iran as a part of "Brown Bag the World," presented by the National-International Affairs Task Force.

Iran is a country of about 40 million people, Ramin said, about 14 million of whom live in the capital city. Densely populated Teheran is situated in a valley surrounded by mountains.

The slides showed a city that combines the old with the new: old mosques and monuments that go back to antiquity, modern apartment and office buildings, horrendous traffic jams, and smog.

Teheran has a continental climate with four distinct seasons. It is hot in the summer, as high as 108 degrees F. (42 C) and cold in the winter. Snow is on the ground for about two and a half months. The city's drinking water, according to Ramin, is one of the ten best in the world.

His slides showed people at work and at play. One slide showed a man at work weaving a Persian carpet. Another showed two women on the shore of the Caspian Sea. The latter was most interesting because one woman was wearing a bikini, the other a more traditional, long dress and veil.

Bikinis are rarely, if ever, seen any more because of the present regime's attempt to more strictly enforce Islamic laws.

Ramin spoke about the country's politics, and concerning the former Shah, Ramin said the

Shah tried to make changes that were superficial, not changes that benefitted the people.

"He tried to buy people ... to do whatever he wanted."

Ramin said the Shah made changes that benefitted other countries, but not Iran.

"I wouldn't want my country to give all benefits to another country," Ramin said.

But since Khomeini took over, the situation has not improved. In fact, in many ways, according to Ramin, it has worsened.

He showed one slide of a "tent city," reminiscent of the American "Hoovervilles" of the Great Depression, brought on by the devastating effects of the Iran-Iraq.

There is a great lack of freedom. There are restrictions as to what one can read, write, say, act; practically every part of life is regulated, according to Ramin.

He added that over 140,000 people are in jail on charges of anti-Khomeini sentiments.

Ramin said that he had to pass to examinations to get into the university as well as to be granted permission to come to the United States. One was a technical, skill test. The other was a test in Islamic law.

He said one of the main reasons why Iran lets students come to the United States is for advertisement and publicity.

Only a few people are allowed to leave the country (Iran) and the government keeps close tabs on these people while they are here.

However, Ramin said that since he has been in the United States (OSU), his grades have improved, even though he working in a different language than his own. He has more time to study. He can concentrate better.

He enjoys not having the fear that someone is going to come and take him, or his books, away.

Minority problems go beyond jurisdiction of Civil Rights Act

By MARK ANDRUS
of the Barometer

Fear that the enactment of the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act would not stop minority oppression caused the serious decline in the 1960s civil-rights movement, according to Frank Shaw, OSU history professor. Shaw lectured on the "Transformation

of the Civil Rights Movement in the Small Forum Tuesday.

"(It was) the realization on the part of many of the movement veterans that the legislation ... was not going to solve the problem; the economic and difficulties of the country would not be amended or properly dealt with by simply the enactment of that legislation," Shaw

said.

Shaw addressed the reasons behind the decline of the non-violent, direct action protest movement, which witnessed economic boycotts, demonstrations, marches and sit-ins.

He said many of the leaders of the movement groups, including the Congress Of Racial Equality and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, saw active participation in

politics as a means of gaining civil rights and liberties for colored minorities.

"During the past 15 years, the growth of the number of black elected officials has been more dramatic than gains in other areas of black life."

According to Shaw, other speculations have been given concerning the "disintegration" of the movement, of which at least two can be dismissed: repression of the movement by the federal government and lack of financial backing.

"Because of its moderate reformist demands, because it enjoyed considerable legitimacy in the eyes of the general public, it was not possible for the federal government to act repressively," Shaw said.

He added that the Kennedy and Johnson administrations took advantage of the movement, forming the notion that

they "were really allies of the movement."

Even so, the movement did not receive satisfactory support from the government. Shaw cited examples, such as evicting people from farms, and assaulting and shooting civil rights workers, almost all done without the federal authorities taking action.

Funds were also not a problem. Shaw said that through 1965, contributions to all direct action groups, such as CORE and SNCC, increased.

"Protest activities declined before, not after, the decline of funding," he said.

Though the argument exists that the movement declined because the goal of the Civil Rights Act had been reached, Shaw said the establishment of the legislation merely fragmented and redirected the energies of the movement.

"SNCC and CORE were moving in new directions even

before the passage of the legislation."

In the outset of the movement, SNCC and CORE advocated racial integration through non-violent, direct action tactics.

But by summer of 1964, the "faith" in that belief faded in many members, caused by observing incidents of segregation at its worst in the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia.

"They were ... educated by the events to come to feel that their initial goals were not fully adequate."

By the end of 1964, CORE had reassessed its goals, and had rechannelled its efforts in favor of community reorganization, black producer and consumer cooperatives and the development of self awareness. This eventually cleared the way for political participation.

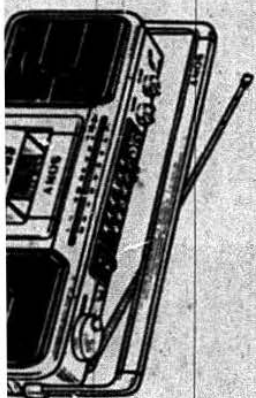
"The front line in black leadership today is in political life," Shaw said.

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South African, Israeli ties questioned by panel

By ANGIE MASON
of the Barometer

Parallels between South Africa and Israel and the United States' role in both countries highlighted a well-attended discussion Tuesday night.

An audience of approximately 270 attended the symposium entitled "Crisis Areas in American Foreign Policy: South Africa, Middle East, Central America and their Interconnection." Speakers included Ed Ferguson, OSU History professor and African Affairs specialist; Andreis Olliphant, South African native and a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Oregon; Jim Russel, professor of Latin America Studies and Sociology at Lewis and Clark College; and Hilton Obenzinger, author and contributing editor of "Palestinian Focus."

Ferguson began with some background and history of South Africa, and the role of the United States in possible future change. "In South Africa, 80 percent of the people, the people of color, have access to 13 percent of the land, while 20 percent of the people, the whites, have control of 87 percent of the land," he said. Ferguson described U.S. multinational corporations as controlling key sectors of the South African economy. He explained that this control essentially kept the racist policy of apartheid alive because the industries were all used to monitor the black population. Ferguson noted fuel and trucks as tools enabling the military to regulate black movement as well as computers to keep track

of each person's statistics by use of the pass system, all three supplied in large part by the United States.

"The U.S. controls one-third of the motor vehicles (GM and Ford), one-half the petroleum production market, and three-fourths of the computer market," he said.

Andreis Olliphant expanded on Ferguson's comments to include the South African relationship to Israel. Olliphant described the relationship as linked through arms trade, nuclear weapons and technology trade, and the common struggle against indigenous populations (the Palestinians in Israel and the peoples of color in South Africa).

"The same Lord Balford who helped establish the 1830 Land Act (restricting black South Africans to only 13 percent of the land) also helped establish the state of Israel in 1948 with the Balford Declaration," he said.

As far as internal similarities between the two countries, Olliphant said both Israel and South Africa controlled their indigenous populations by removing their traditional agriculture basis for growing food, and also restricted their movement. In both countries, he said, the natives were exploited for their labor; where they are allowed to live varies. Olliphant said many Palestinians have to leave Israel on a daily basis, while the black South Africans regularly live in townships and wastelands within the country.

On the subject of Central America, Jim Russel said the U.S. government claims the goal of its foreign policy in the region is

to support democracy. In reality, he said, the government's goals are to keep Central America regionally integrated into the U.S. economic system, thereby allowing trade for the U.S. multinational corporations.

Russel said the actual key aim of U.S. foreign policy is to keep military power while instating a popular regime. In every situation, he said, the country is stopped when it is on the verge of economic dependency.

"Haiti, the Philippines, Nicaragua, and El Salvador are all examples of U.S. maneuvering before a situation built up to overflow," he said. He cited the removal of dictators in these countries as a symbol, done before enough organization had taken place to enable a revolution.

The last speaker, Milton Obenzinger, tied in the similarities between U.S. foreign policy around the world. He described terrorism as a hot issue surfacing in American television and films and creating public opinion for or against the Reagan Administration's strategies.

Obenzinger called U.S. foreign policy and its pursuit of terrorism a danger for independence and self-determination throughout the world.

Obenzinger also described how foreign policy was interwoven and overlapped.

"The Marines who invaded Grenada were on their way to Lebanon," he said. "Hysteria created over Libya can be used to develop public support for the invasion of Nicaragua."

Hawaiian culture brought to Oregon via annual Luau

By KURT HOLLAND
for the Barometer

The OSU Hawaii Club, Hul-O-Hawaii, will sponsor its 31st annual Hawaiian Luau Saturday, March 1, in the Memorial Union Ballroom.

Luau activities begin at 4 p.m. Saturday with the first of two shows, according to Iris Kuwaye, club member. The second show, which includes a buffet-style Hawaiian dinner, begins at 6 p.m., she added.

The luau is one of the major activities Hul-O-

Hawaii sponsors during the year. The luau's main purpose is to make local people more knowledgeable about Hawaii, Kuwaye said. "It brings Hawaiian culture into Oregon," she said.

The luau program consists of ancient and modern Hawaiian dances, a slide presentation on the Hawaiian Islands and a real Hawaiian-style meal complete with a Kalua pig (roast pork). The meal is available only at the 6 p.m. show.

A concession booth selling flowers, candy and

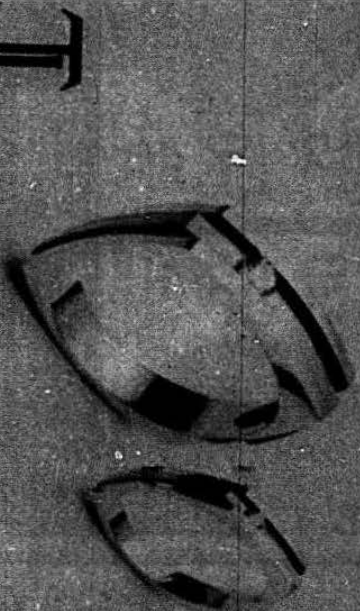
Hawaiian snacks will be available to those who attend the luau, Kuwaye said.

Members have been preparing for the luau since early fall term, according to Kuwaye.

Tickets for the luau are available at the

Memorial Union Ticket Office from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and will also be available at the door Saturday. Tickets are \$4 for the 4 p.m. show. The 6 p.m. performance costs \$8.50 for students and senior citizens and \$9 for all others.

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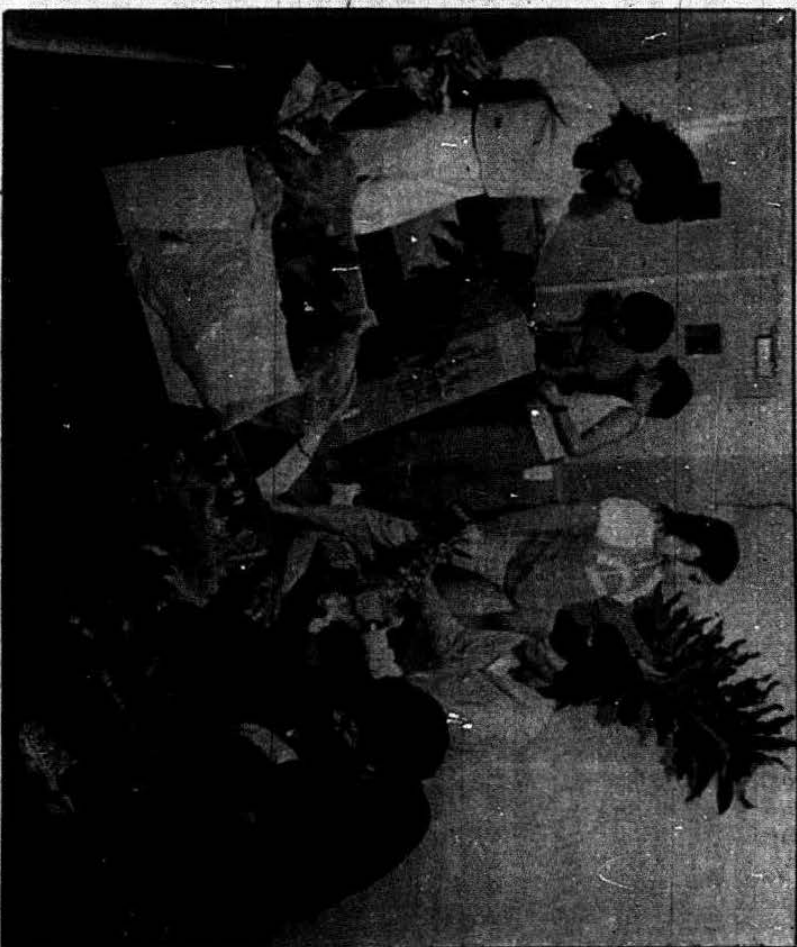


Photo by Eugene Tenner

Candy Fukuda, senior in home economics, Lynn Kimura, graduate student in computer science education, Gayle Kaneko, senior in special education, Romney Chow, senior in graphic design, Dwight Young, senior in business, and John Griffith, senior in economics, help sort out a shipment of tropical flowers for the Hul-O-Hawaii Club's 31st annual Hawaiian Luau. The Luau will be held Saturday, March 1, in the Memorial Union Ballroom. Show time is at 4 p.m. with a dinner show at 6 p.m.

Foreign T.A.s are subject of workshop

By CINDY PERRIZO
for the Barometer

Due to what Foreign Student Advisor Jean Vander Woude calls "a lot of bad press about T.A.'s," a workshop will be presented today to OSU faculty dealing with foreign Graduate Teaching Assistants.

The workshop, which will be presented by Janet Constan-

tinides, an Assistant Professor at the University of Wyoming, will cover the problem nationally, how other colleges deal with this problem, and an assessment of the situation at OSU.

Constantinides, who also works as a consultant for The National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, will be presenting the training pro-

gram she developed for foreign G.T.A.'s.

Director of Instructional and Faculty Development at OSU Dean Osterman and the graduate school helped Vander Woude to organize this workshop.

Although Vander Woude said she did not know whether there is a problem at OSU or not, she did say the ratio of American

T.A.'s to foreign T.A.'s is declining. "If the number of (foreign) T.A.'s is going to continue to grow, we should help prevent a problem from happening by training these T.A.'s," Vander Woude said.

Four OSU professors will also speak at the workshop: Carroll De Kock from the chemistry department, Corwin Alexander from computer engineering, John Gardner from physics, and Bill Jacob from the Department of Math.

POTHoles, from page 1

Even with awareness, there

"There are a lot of things on

misconception that because

OSU benefits from international agriculture

By T. A. WELLER
of the Barometer

Agricultural projects directed by OSU in several foreign countries benefit not only the host country, but also OSU and Oregon, said Ed Price, director of OSU's Office of International Agriculture.

Price said the Office of International Agriculture receives about \$10 million a year to conduct projects in developing countries such as Tanzania, Tunisia, Rwanda, Oman, Sri Lanka and the Yemen Arab Republic. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) supplies the money to host countries, which funnel it back to universities like OSU for project development.

"The money comes from the federal government, and much of it is spent locally to build international projects," Price said.

Price, who is also an

associate dean in the College of Agriculture, recently returned from three weeks in the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), a country of four million on the southern tip of the Saudi Arabian peninsula.

He said YAR is using OSU's expertise to help with a variety of projects such as building a school of agriculture, running a poultry extension program and improving irrigation practices in that water-short country.

Over the last five years, OSU has contracted with the YAR government for about \$16.5 million in agricultural projects. Price traveled to that country to assist those projects and help plan OSU's projects for the next five years, during which time OSU's contracts are budgeted to increase \$9 million to total almost \$25 million.

OSU and Oregon realize direct financial benefits from projects in YAR, Price said. Twelve OSU staff members there are paid with this money.

In addition, some of the steel used to build the school of agriculture was purchased in McMinnville, he said.

Monies for projects like those in YAR and other countries support a staff of 25 at OSU's Office of International Agriculture, generating money for the local economy, Price noted. Additional money filters to Oregon because of overhead fees charged on its contracts.

"Of the \$1.3 million in overhead, 10 percent goes into the state's general fund and the remainder is divided fairly equally between OSU and this office," Price said.

International projects have other less tangible, but equally important benefits, he said.

Faculty have a greater opportunity to conduct research on crops important to Oregon's economy.

"By developing better wheat for other countries, OSU researchers can develop better wheat for Oregon," Price said,

adding the same goes for rye grass and other crops. And joint research with other countries can often lead to other technological improvements, he noted.

Price emphasized that OSU's projects in developing countries realize long-term benefits for OSU and Oregon. Many Yemeni students choose to attend OSU because of OSU's involvement in their country.

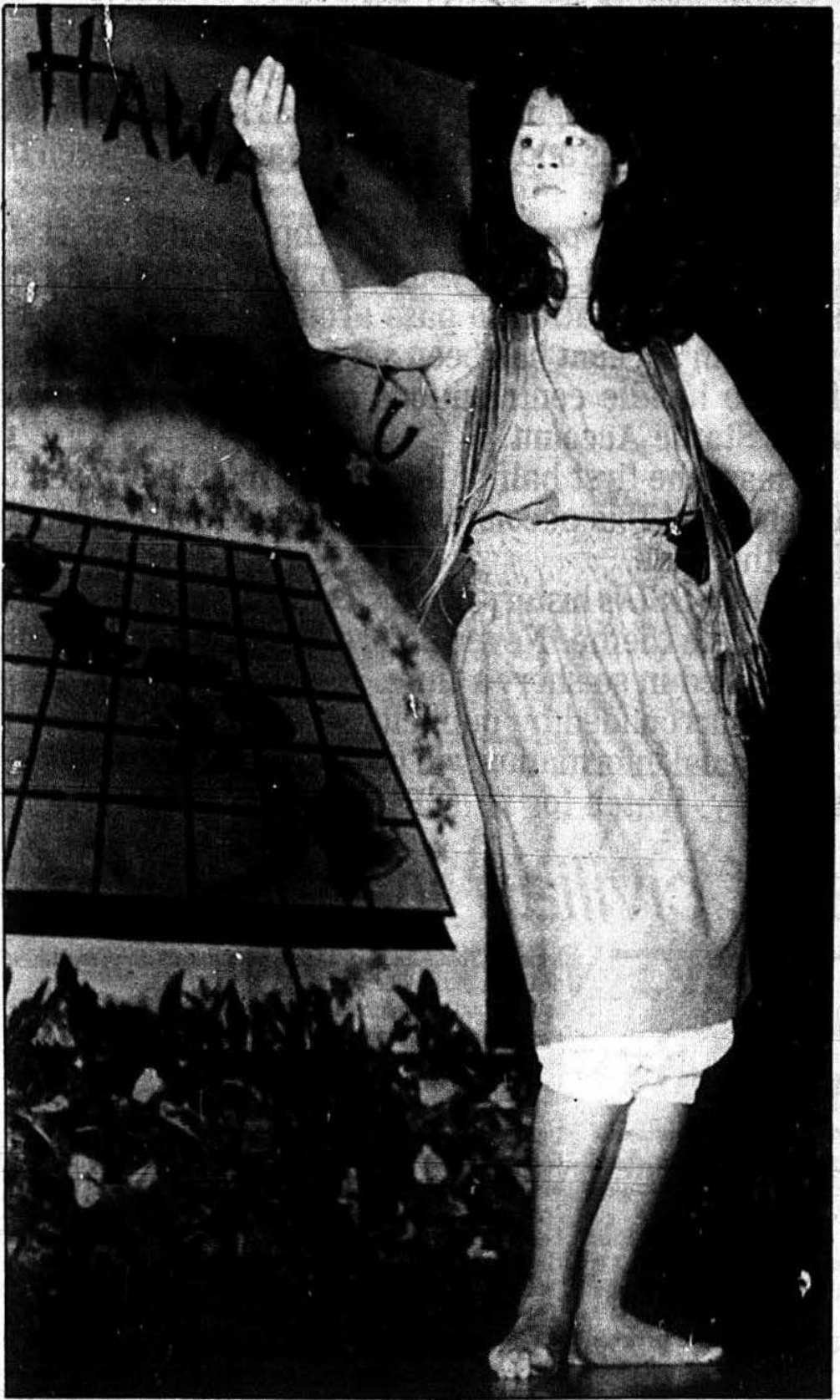
"The cultural and economic benefits from this exchange may lead to greater business opportunities in the future," he said.

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He Hawai'i Au

Photo by Eugene Tanner

Lorene Chai, junior in pre-optometry, performs one of the many Hawaiian dances at the 31st annual Hui-O-Hawaii Club Luau. The theme for this year's luau was "He Hawai'i Au" which means "My Hawaii." Over 630 OSU students, faculty, and residents of Corvallis attended the luau which featured authentic Hawaiian food, traditional Hawaiian hula dances, and a slide show of the Hawaiian islands.

Controversy and concern surround airing of 'Race and Reason'

By TOM BENNETT
of the Barometer

The man who sent Adolph Hitler birthday cards to Corvallis Jewish residents is taking his message on the air.

And, according to an OSU professor who received one of those cards, racist groups across the country are following the situation in Corvallis very closely.

The situation involves the airing of "Race and Reason," a talk show produced in California for

cable television. The program is hosted by Tom Metzger, leader of the California Ku Klux Klan who is involved with several white-supremacist groups in that state. Guests on the program are mostly leaders or members of various white-supremacist groups, some that Metzger is active in.

Richard Masker, a Corvallis resident who admitted in 1984 to sending cards commemorating the birthday of Adolph Hitler to several local Jews the year before, brought the program to TCI-Liberty Cable in Corvallis last Fall. It was

aired twice before being pulled after overwhelming community opposition. However, it returned in January when the company claimed it was obligated to show it.

That obligation comes from the federal Cable Act of 1984, that allows for public access to local cable stations. According to Paul Kopperman, associate professor of history who has been following the controversy, a spokesman from the Federal Communications Commission told him virtually anything can be shown on public access channels.

"I also asked, suppose an individual were to present him with a patently pornographic tape... absolutely under any definition of the term pornographic, could he keep it off," Kopperman said. "He told me that it was not as certain in this case but he felt no, even in this case, the manager (of the station) would be bound to show that."

One installment of the program last week featured a guest from the Church of the Creator in Tennessee, who claimed that it was the destiny of the white race to "inhabit all the good lands on the earth" and described Jews as a "parasitical race who are out to put the white race in bondage." Kopperman said that particular show was one of the worst.

"This one was, shall we say, the least diplomatic, the kid gloves were entirely off," he said. "This was absolutely raw racism and religious bigotry, no holds barred."

As far as getting "Race and Reason" banned,

there seems to be little immediate action that can be taken, according to Kopperman. Under the law, Masker, not the cable company, is responsible for the program, but even a law suit against him would not necessarily remove the show from the air. Many Corvallis residents, including Mayor Alan Berg, have strongly denounced the program, and some have cancelled their cable subscriptions. However, while some other stations in the region have refused to air the show, none have successfully challenged the government for the legal right to choose what is aired. That fact, Kopperman said, makes Corvallis somewhat of a test case, a fact not lost on other groups with the same philosophy as Masker and Metzger.

"This case is already into the hate network," he said. "The groups that espouse bigotry, especially in this region and on the west coast are watching, they are aware of what's going on in Corvallis. These people may be crazy but they're not stupid, not the ones who are in the leadership positions. They are clever, they are aware of precedence, and they are constantly trying to see where society is drawing the line and just how far they can push that line."

"If 'Race and Reason' stays on in this town after all the publicity, we can be sure that bigots in other communities around the state, around the region, and eventually around the nation are going to be approaching the managers of their respective public access channels that they air this program."





He Hawai'i Au

Photo by Eugene Tanner

Lorene Chai, junior in pre-optometry, performs one of the many Hawaiian dances at the 31st annual Hui-O-Hawaii Club Luau. The theme for this year's luau was "He Hawai'i Au" which means "My Hawaii." Over 630 OSU students, faculty, and residents of Corvallis attended the luau which featured authentic Hawaiian food, traditional Hawaiian hula dances, and a slide show of the Hawaiian islands.

Educational opportunities improve women's role in Israel



Photo by Mark Crummett

Dorit Mushinsky uses an Israeli women's magazine to illustrate a point on the role of women in that country to her audience at the Women's Center Monday. She spoke as part of the Women's History Week program.

By ROSS JESSWEIN
of the Barometer

Women are assuming an increasingly active role in the Israeli economy thanks to better educational opportunities, according to Dorit Mushinsky, a registered nurse in Israel who is studying speech communication at OSU.

Mushinsky gave her speech on "Women in Israel" as part of the university's Women's History Week.

According to Mushinsky, the trend toward more women finishing their primary education, attending college and then entering the workforce, is due to several factors.

"Women are going to work because they need the money, even though 75 percent of them are married," she said.

In addition, the realities of living in a country with limited natural resources also plays a role.

"Israel is such a tiny state that we need everyone possible working," she said.

A state-supported system of day care has also made it easier for women to leave the home and get a job.

Mushinsky said that in the government-run day care system, who gets the most help depends on how much a family makes. Poorer families pay much less for the service, but even more well-to-do families find it cheaper than paying a babysitter.

In many ways, the role of women in Israel is changing much as it is in the United States. According to Mushinsky, this is no accident.

"All the Israeli culture looks at America as the culture to learn from," she said.

To point this out, she offered Israeli women's magazines which were done in almost the exact same style as American women's magazines. The only noticeable difference is the language.

Conditions for women in this area of the world have not always been so positive, however, she noted.

"Before 1948, (when Israel came into existence) Druze and Arab communities did not believe in women working outside of the home, so consequently they did not go to school," she said.

Now, thanks to laws that proclaim men and women are equal, things have changed for all women in Israel, regardless of their culture, she said.

Furthermore, the trend in the last few years has been for women to enter what had previously been male-dominated job areas.

"During the early 1980s, women were leaving traditional jobs for jobs like in computer science. In fact, 25 percent of the students in college studying computer science are women," she said.

However, traditional influences are strong, and the most popular women's vocation in Israel is teaching, she said.

Also, while laws may decree that men and women are equal, tradition makes reality somewhat different. While women make up nearly 50 percent of Israel's population, their membership in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, is usually less than 10 percent. Still, Mushinsky believes that Israel's women's rights record is strong.

"Israel, in 38 years, has really done a lot in getting women equal to men," she said.

Black women address their sisters

By RICK SMUTNY
of the Barometer

Black women's culture was the subject of an informal presentation by Yvonne Smith at the OSU Women's Center Tuesday.

Kay Bower, director of the Women's Center, asked Smith to make the presentation as part of Women's History Week at OSU.

"We wanted something done to represent different cultures of women," Smith said.

Smith described the presentation as low-key; she set up books and magazines and played black women's protest music for people to come in to browse and listen.

On hand were free copies of "Essense," a magazine for "modern" black women, and "Sage," a biannual journal of black women.

Smith came to Oregon in the summer of 1975 to get away from the fast pace of Washington D.C. where she said she wasn't a visible minority.

She has been active with the Women's Center on and off for the past two years and made the presentation because she said many women's issues are not represented through the university.

Smith added that the Women's Center includes a lot of women's

issues and is not geared to any one group, referring to Israeli Dorit Mushinsky, who spoke at the center Monday.

Yanira Bellorin, who attended the presentation, said it was her first visit to the Women's Center. Bellorin, who is from Venezuela, said she came to OSU to learn English through the English Language Institute and attended the presentation because she believes that she has some African ancestry.

Debra Bills, who regularly comes to the center rather than going to the Memorial Union Commons, said she feels that there is not a strong women's community at OSU.

"There should be more continuity between women," she said.

For Bills, the issue has nothing to do with being a woman, rather it is being black.

"It gets to be a little tedious," she said describing the way people seem to look at her a little longer than usual.

Smith said she feels that women's history is important for everyone. However, she recognizes that she is speaking for herself and doesn't represent all of women's issues on campus, especially black women's.

"When you're a visible minority it's hard to speak up for your rights without being misunderstood," she said.

Classic Asian garments on display

By **JEFF WING**
of the Barometer

Currently on display in the Memorial Union Concourse Gallery are 21 articles of clothing and fans from China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan on loan from the Horner Museum's Asian Collection, which came about from public donations, according to Loretta Harrison, assistant director of the museum.

According to Barbara Gast, manager of the M.U. Craft Center, the clothes will be on display until April 4.

Titled "The Black Fan: A collection of Classic Asian Garments," the display is part of the M.U. Creative Arts Program and consists of kimonos, robes and jackets from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Garments for the display were selected by Gast, Harrison and Louise Meadows.

According to Gast, considerations for selecting garments to be put in the display were based on structure and condition. Garments selected for the display had to be in good enough condition

to withstand handling.

"Great care had to be taken," Gast said, adding that dowels soaked in acid-free solution were used to hang the garments.

The garments are primarily made of silk and feature lots of embroidery and hand-painted designs, depending on the garment's origin.

The Japanese garments, some of which were done with an ikot weave, are the ones that feature the hand-painted designs.

Garments from China though, use embroidery for design, Gast said.

The Korean garments, unlike the other two, make use of bright, colored cloth in their design.

Although the designs are elaborate, the construction of the garments is simple and pure in style.

"The basic garment shape, construction techniques and symbolism have remained constant over hundreds of years, changing only quietly," Gast said.

"Sensuous and elaborate embellishment reflect a tradition's deep appreciation of beauty and reverent spirituality of natural forms."

Candidate relates experience during Philippine election

By DOUGLAS CRIST
of the Barometer

A gubernatorial campaign luncheon Saturday was the forum for a rare inside look at the great Philippine elections.

Norma Paulus, Republican candidate in the race for the governorship of Oregon, related her personal experiences in the Philippines as part of a campaign rally at Neneke's Inn.

"There was a movement for change over there that was so strong and passionate that nothing could stop it," Paulus said of the recent events in the Southeast Asian island nation.

Paulus was in the Philippines as part of the American delegation which followed the progress of the election and watched for signs of voter fraud.

The disputed February 7 election led to the eventual ousting of President Ferdinand Marcos by challenger Corazon Aquino and vice-presidential nominee Salvador Laurel.

To Paulus, the election was a victory for the people of the Philippines and not for the candidates involved.

"It was a movement that was snowballing separate from Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel," Paulus said. "The movement would have found some other symbolic head if they had not been available."

According to Paulus, the recent developments in the nation could be traced to the various efforts of four distinct factions, the Marcos regime and Aquino's 'Unleido' opposition party being the most notable.

But also playing a significant role were 'Nam-triel' which Paulus described as a "bi-partisan citizen watchdog group," and the communist party.

Paulus said that it is hoped that many of the nation's Marxists, whose basic goal is land reform, will side with Aquino's party rather than attempt subversion.

In the election, the intensity of control by Marcos' government was problematic, and Paulus recalled that her group, which visited fourteen illegals on election day, encountered numerous examples of fraud on the part of Filipino voters.

Such improprieties took on a variety of forms, from bribery to coercion. Paulus explained the colloquial difference between so-called 'wholesale' and 'retail' fraud, the former being transportation of large numbers of voters from one precinct to the next, and the latter referring to the simple buying of votes.

Military units were, according to Paulus, par-

ticularly guilty of 'wholesale fraud' on election day, driving in large numbers from one polling place to the next to vote repeatedly.

Furthermore, Paulus explained that many of the demonstrations seen in the days preceding the election were not sponsored by Filipino Marxists, but were actually staged by Marcos supporters to discredit the election.

This degree of efficiency achieved in manipulating the election led Paulus to draw a parallel between Marcos and noted American political bosses of the twentieth century.

"He had twenty years to set up a machine that Huey Long and (Richard) Daly couldn't touch," she said.

Paulus said she was pleased not only with the delegation's role in the events, but also with the Filipinos' reaction to the presence of the foreigners.

"We were welcomed everywhere by the Filipino people. They welcomed not only the American delegation, but all of the international observers," she said.

"They did so because they wanted the world's attention focused on their plight," she said, "and they thought their only hope of succeeding was if the world was watching to keep the fraud and the violence to a minimum."

The result is, according to Paulus, a renewed sense of affinity for the United States by Filipinos.

"It is important to understand that inside that movement for change was a great well-spring of respect and admiration for Americans," she said. "They are very pro-American and very pro-democratic."

Paulus recalled that Filipinos with whom she talked were very impressed by the fact that her two older brothers had served in the invasion of Leyte Gulf in the Philippines under Gen. Douglas MacArthur during World War II.

"Instantly that made me a very important person," she said.

What follows, according to Paulus, is for the United States to follow the development of the Aquino government and strengthen ties with the Philippines.

Citing the popularity in Philippines of such institutions as Rotary Club, Jaycees, and the Catholic and Baptist Churches, Paulus said, "there are lots of avenues available to us for maintaining contact with the Filipino people, and it is absolutely critical that we do."

"If we turn our back on them and refuse to give them moral support during this crisis, they sure will turn to communist influences," she said.

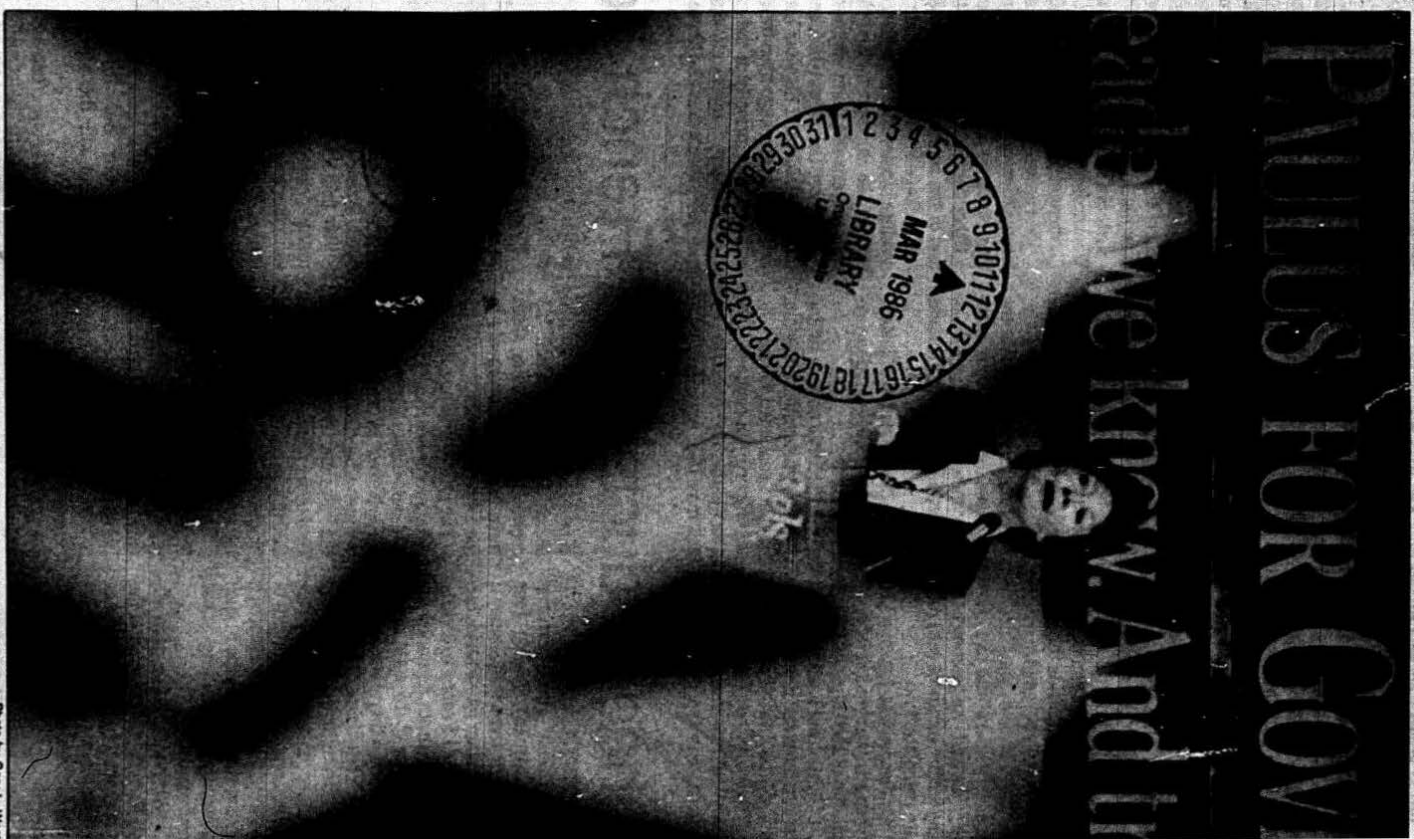


Photo by Gary L. West

Norma Paulus, Republican candidate for governor of Oregon, spoke to approximately 75 supporters at a luncheon at Neneke's Inn. She discussed her trip to the Philippines as an observer during the recent elections in that country.

Chinese make strides in earthquake detection

By MICHAEL GARRISON
of the Barometer

When the city of Tangshan, China, was destroyed in 1976 by a violent earthquake, hundreds of people lost their lives, but the repercussions didn't stop there.

Chinese national leaders, by tradition, are supposed to be in touch with the forces of nature. And these leaders are held accountable for them. After this terrible event, the "Gang of Four," who seized power following the death of Mao Tse-tung, were arrested and blamed for the earthquake's destruction because they failed to predict it.

"The moral of that story was not lost on the leader that later emerged, Deng Xiaoping," said Dr. Robert Yeats, an OSU professor of geology. "Partly as a result of his backing, China now has literally thousands of people working in earthquake prediction, compared to a few hundred in nations like Japan and the United States."

"Deng has been a leader in what is becoming a more worldwide effort, treated with increasing interest in scientific circles," he added.

In November 1965, Yeats was in Peking attending a meeting that had some major significance to the geologic community. The meeting was Project 206 of the International Geological Correlation Program of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

For the first time, Chinese scientists released important detailed studies on major faults in that country. Many of these faults were geologically similar to the Western U.S.

The goal of Project 206, of which Yeats is a member, is to "compare notes" on many of the different geologic qualities of earthquake faults around the world, and to reach a specific scientific consensus. Yeats also works with scientists from Peru, Turkey,

Japan, France and Pakistan. Yeats specializes his work on the Himalaya Mountains.

The data being developed by this project is part of the goal of earthquake hazard assessment and prediction, Yeats said. The next major convention of Project 206 is in New Zealand in 1987. The group will meet in the United States in 1989.

"The advantage of China's cooperation in worldwide geological investigation goes beyond the number of people they have working in that area," Yeats said. "China has a very long recorded history of some 3,000 years, and studies of their earthquakes during that time are of considerable value. Some faults in Northern China, for instance, are quite similar to the Wasatch Fault running through Salt Lake City, on which a major earthquake is expected at some point."

In this field of earthquake analysis that was once more superstition than science, progress is being made, Yeats said.

"As the science becomes more evolved, more things fit into the picture," he said. "The Chinese still believe animal behavior is a relevant tool, but most of the scientific community believes instances of this are accidental correlations, not supported by solid evidence. On other levels, many researchers are working with sophisticated surveying, shifts, bulges, seismicity, radon and helium gas releases and the level of water wells."

According to Yeats, even moderate improvements in prediction could be of great benefit in setting building codes and planning large construction projects. With the right type of documentation and accurately recorded history, all of these techniques may add valuable evidence to solving an intriguing puzzle, Yeats said.

"One catch is, you can't afford many false alarms," he said. "A warning for another earthquake in the Los Angeles area was issued by a CalTech scientist, who received a lot of negative comments from people in L.A., when the earthquake did not occur."

The best prediction to date was in China in 1975. The remarkable prediction of a 7.5 (Richter Magnitude Scale) earthquake saved thousands of lives. While the city of Haicheng crumbled, its dwellers sang songs praising the wise leadership of the nation.

"The U.S. may not have a political coup if we fail to predict a large earthquake, but in some ways the politicians aren't that much different than in China. We didn't really begin any research here until the big San Francisco quake in 1906. Like a mule, you just have to hit the leaders over the head with a two by four, or an earthquake of magnitude 7 in populated area to get their attention

With the enormous hazards that earthquakes present around the world, the effort would seem to be worth it."

BUDGET, from page 12

"The Student Health Committee voted unanimously to keep it open, and I think that has to be considered," said Allan Mathany, director of the office of budgets and committee member.

The fees committee then took a straw poll of its members and found four in favor of closing the Center, and five for keeping it open.

The SFC will hear more student input on closing the infirmary when it holds its open hearings on the budgets April 8.

The SFC will meet Thursday, March 13 to set tentative budget levels for the Memorial Union, Educational Activities, and Recreational Sports.

ISO out of money, may cut programs

By TODD LeMAY
of the Barometer

The International Student Organization may not be able to provide its usual support for foreign student organizations trying to sponsor events spring term because its \$4,000 budget is exhausted, according to ISO treasurer Muhammad Janjua.

Despite a 24.7 percent increase in foreign student enrollment over the last five years, Janjua said, the student fees budgeting

process last year cut approximately 25 percent from the previous year's funding level of \$5,200.

Janjua blames that budget cut for current funding dilemmas in which ISO finds itself. In a newsletter, he contrasted ISO's funding level with the funding level for the African Students Association at Portland State University, which alone received \$9,000 last year. Likewise, the University of Oregon allocated more than \$8,500 for its foreign student organization.

"I'm not blaming anyone; this is just the situation," Janjua said. "We are looking into other ways of getting funding," he said, adding that the organization still has some outstanding debts as well as upcoming events.

One of the events currently facing funding problems is the African Student's Association annual "Africa Night." According to Janjua, estimates expenses are \$4,363, but estimated income is only \$3,302.

"The African students are very upset," he noted, adding that ISO is searching out alternate funding possibilities, including the OSU Student Foundation, the College of Liberal Arts, and various local travel agencies.

The president of the African Student Association, Onesimus Mmolawa, however, says ISO shares the blame for his organization's funding problems. "I think they have been reckless,"

Mmolawa said. I think there will have to be something dramatic done. The ISO contributes quite a bit to us."

Last year, he says, ISO chipped in \$400 for "Africa Night" and was expected to contribute twice that much this year. "If it doesn't come, we'll have to make do," Mmolawa said. "But it will hurt us."

Another ISO event jeopardized by possible lack of funds is "International Night," traditionally the group's biggest event of the year. Although the event is scheduled for May 11 in the LaSells Stewart Center, Janjua expressed doubt over whether it would take place at all.

"If we don't have funding, then I think we will have to think about that," he said.

According to Janjua, ISO was created approximately 10 years ago as an umbrella organization for various foreign student organizations at OSU. It currently represents students from 95 countries.

"We are not a political organization," Janjua said. "The purpose of ISO is to promote a cultural understanding among students both foreign and domestic."

ISO, Janjua explained, tries to fulfill this goal by sponsoring lectures, films, musical events and other activities designed to help the public learn about different cultures.

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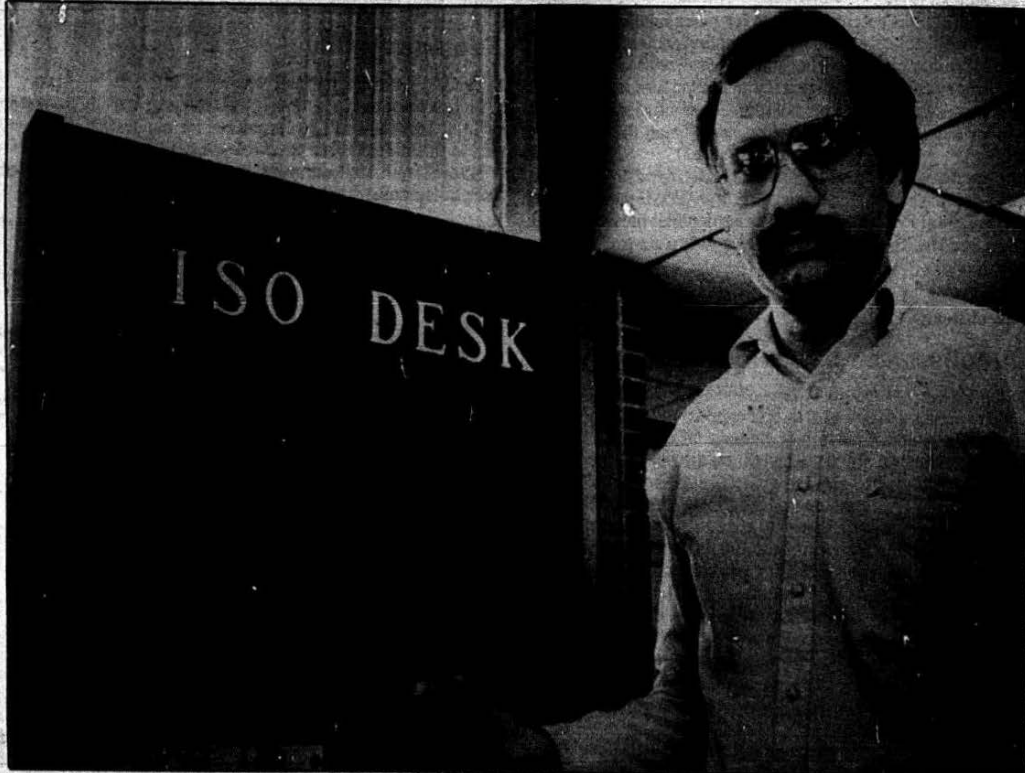
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Lack of funds for future activities may keep the International Student Organization activity board dark for spring term, according to ISO Treasurer Muhammad Janjua.

Photo by Terry Poe

Speakers discuss helping S. Africa

By **MARC HAM**
of the Barometer

Three speakers discussed how OSU can become more involved in helping South African blacks at a forum in the Memorial Union Lounge on Friday. The presentation was part of OSU's observance of National Divestment Day.

"South Africa is a global wound that needs healing," said Rosemary Mackenzie, a member of Corvallis Organization for South African Freedom (COSAF).

South Africa is a nation ruled by a white minority, approximately 6 percent, that rules the black majority of approximately 75 percent, said Ed Ferguson, OSU history professor.

At this time, the United States, with about \$18 billion invested, is second only to Great Britain in investments in South Africa.

The three key investments by the U.S. are the automobile, petroleum and computer industries. According to Ferguson, blacks benefit from less than 1 percent of the money invested by U.S. corporations.

"The blacks won't be hurt by us pulling out, the black majority are all for us leaving," Ferguson said. "As of 1977, the divestment movement has gained strength with Americans, and especially college students."

In 1977, the University of Oregon's student government petitioned the Oregon State Board of Higher Education (OSBHE) to divest from South Africa. The OSBHE voted to divest, but the State Attorney General stated that the Board had no say over its own investment, Ferguson said.

Since 1977, the courts have stated that they have no authority to tell the OSBHE how to invest, but they still feel that social considerations cannot be involved in how money is being invested.

"If the courts decide against the social considerations again, then it will possibly be appealed again. The only problem is money," Ferguson said.

Money is a problem right now because the OSBHE has made it more difficult for students to get loans to pay for legal fees, he added.

"Last year ASOSU gave \$100 to help with legal fees," said Tim Rutten, ASOSU vice-president. "This year, though, we have not contributed to the cause."

"We have a great need for people who want to act locally on this issue," Ferguson said.

At this time there are 73 universities in the United States divesting \$413 billion through student activities, but OSU is not one of them, Ferguson said.

Documentary highlights Navajo Indians' plight

The Academy Award-winning film "Broken Rainbow," a documentary about the forced relocation of Navajo Indians, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, April 10 at Wilkinson Auditorium.

The movie, which won the award for best documentary at this year's Oscars presentation, highlights the attempt of the federal government to move 10,000 Navajos from their ancestral homeland to settle a land dispute between that tribe and the Hopi Indian tribe.

The showing is free, and is sponsored by the College of Liberal Arts, the Departments of Sociology, Art, Anthropology, History and Psychology and the Environmental Affairs Task Force.

ANC deputy urges actions against South Africa

By RICK SMUTNY
of the Barometer

Victor Mashabela, United Nations delegate from the African National Congress (ANC), told an OSU audience of approximately 250 last night that he is encouraged by the direction of the South African liberation movement.

"Almost a decade after the regime thought that they had destroyed it (ANC), they now have to admit that the ANC is everywhere," he said.

Established in 1912, the ANC is the most popular organization of opposition in South Africa to the apartheid government. Mashabela, 29, has been an ANC member since 1979 and a UN delegate since 1981.

Addressing the audience as "brothers and sisters," Mashabela said he was "hopeful that after such meetings (such as his speech), people will express their convictions of the apartheid system, and help by isolating that cancer."

Mashabela spoke encouragingly about recent advances, yet called for continued effort for divestment from companies doing business in South Africa.

He said pressure from the United States as well as internationally helped lift the state of emergency earlier this year.

"The movement has advanced by leaps and bounds. Last year, the national executive committee of the ANC called on the people to make apartheid institutions unworkable and apartheid itself ungovernable. And as we're speaking today, in many townships puppet administrators have been forced to leave their homes," he said.

Mashabela emphasized the need for withdrawal of investments from South Africa.

"Some of you have heard people who have come and said that quick divestment will keep them from helping themselves. That is very interesting that these sentiments come from the very people who are benefitting from the apartheid system — that is, cheap wages."

Mashabela noted that the apartheid system is

supported by some 3,500 U.S. corporations that currently control certain industrial parts of the economy. Without the South African companies, apartheid could not continue, he said.

American companies doing business in South Africa also support apartheid by maintaining files and records used in the South Africans' passbooks. The passbooks, which authorize black South Africans to work in certain areas, must be carried by them at all times.

"Without the companies . . . the records cannot be kept in the passbooks," he said.

Mashabela was also critical of the actions of the Reagan administration.

He said the South African government is friends and allies of the Reagan administration but not of the American public.

He called recent hints that Nelson Mandela, the long-imprisoned leader of the ANC, might be released into exile "nothing but rumors."

But he said the South African government is in a bind because of Mandela. "If he dies in prison the regime is afraid that the country will go up in arms."

Mashabela described apartheid as a crime against humanity which last year cost 1,500 people their lives. In March, 170 were killed in the struggle, he said — many while lying on their backs in peaceful demonstrations against passbook laws.

Mashabela replaced scheduled speaker Solly Simelane, the ANC's Deputy Chief Representative to the United Nations, who was forced to make a last-minute cancellation.

At dinner before his speech, he sounded hopeful about the future. "One is encouraged by political activity that has come to intensify in the last five years," he commented.

His lecture was sponsored by the Corvallis Organization for South African Freedom, African Students Association, OSU Convocations and Lectures Committee, Central American Task Force, Friends of Palestine, ASOSU National-International Affairs Task Force, and various College of Liberal Arts departments.

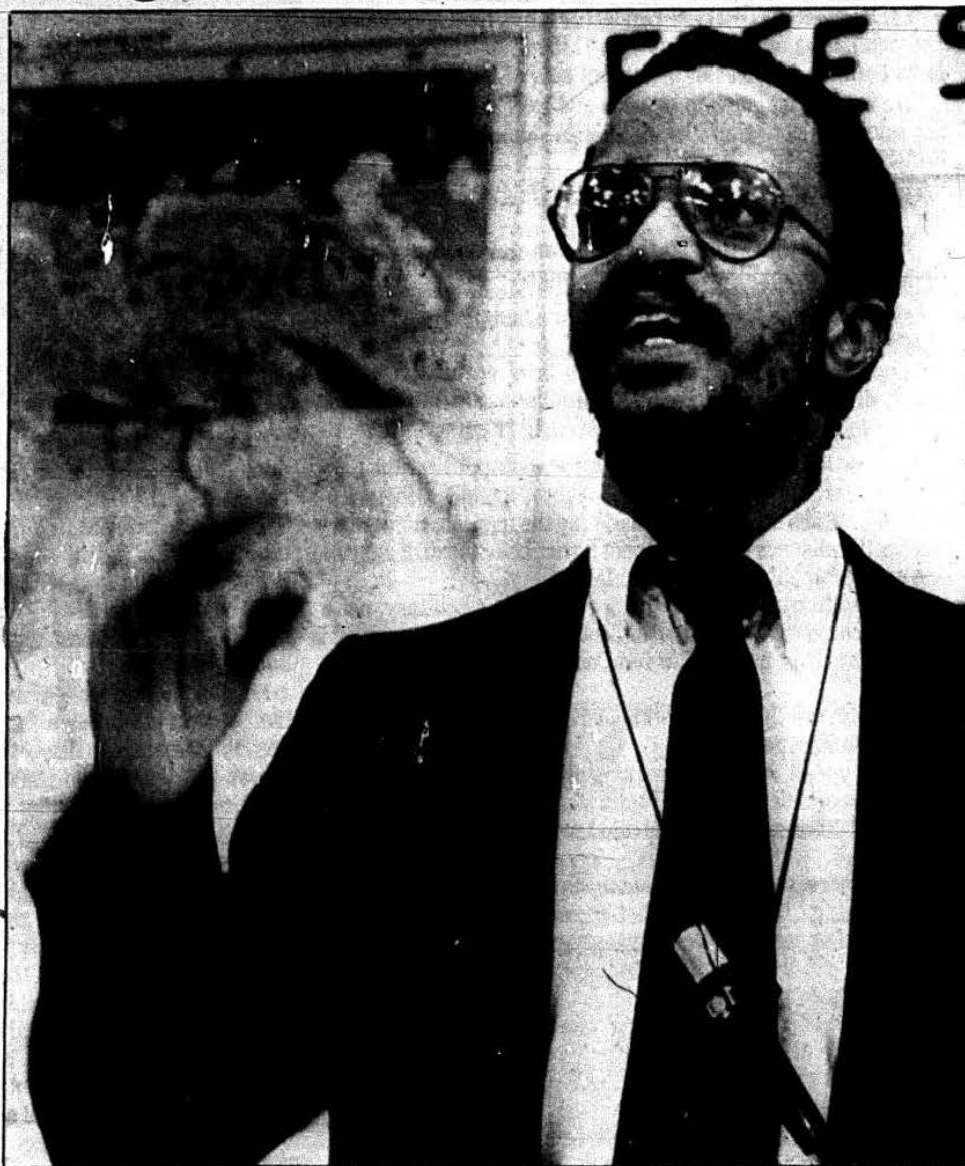


Photo by Gary West

ANC representative Victor Mashabela called on Americans to continue withdrawing their investments from South Africa in a speech on campus Wednesday night.



Photo by Matt Andrus

Jesse Jin-Cherng Wang, graduate student in physical education, demonstrates Tai Chi sword martial arts at the Chinese People Workshop. Wang learned Tai Chi in Taiwan, where he lived before coming to OSU.

Discover Thailand at OSU

By **ROB DEMEZAS**
for the Barometer

Students can discover Thailand this week without leaving OSU, by participating in Thai Week April 14-17 at OSU

April 13 is the start of the Thai New Year, according to Watanaporn Tavipatana, graduate student in pharmacy and president of the Thai Students Association of OSU.

To celebrate the new year, TSAOSU put together a week of movies and an exhibition that will show viewers life in Thailand.

"'Thailand Today' (a movie) is an introduction to modernized Thailand," Tavipatana said. It will depict life in Thailand, especially the big cities, she said. The movie will be shown April 14, 16, and 17 at 12:30 p.m. in MU 203.

"Heritage and Hope" will show "how we are trying to restore the handicrafts and stuff," Tavipatana said. She said the Queen

of Thailand is directing the restoration. The movie will be shown April 14 and 17 at 1 p.m. and April 15 at 12:30 p.m. in MU 203.

"Explore Thailand North and South," she said, "is made by the Tourist Organization of Thailand." Tourist attractions in Thailand will be featured. It will be shown April 15 and 16 at 1 p.m.

In addition to the movies, an exhibition and slide show will be given April 14 and 15 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in MU 206, Tavipatana said. She said that Thai students will be on hand to answer questions.

Tavipatana feels that most U.S. students aren't aware of Thailand. She hopes that students will gain a broader understanding of Thailand through the exhibition and the movies.

"Most people have heard of Siamese cats, Siamese twins and have heard of the Broadway show, 'The King and I,' " she said, "and don't even know they are Thai."

Tavipatana added that Thai Week is funded entirely through money raised by TSAOSU, not by the International Student Organization.

OSU plays host to Chinese visitors

By **STEVE RELEI**
of the **Barometer**

OSU students and Corvallis residents were treated to a day-long Chinese cultural exchange with students, professors, and citizens from Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan last Saturday.

The workshop featured films, slide shows, presentations, panel discussions, arts and crafts displays, music performances, martial arts demonstrations and an authentic Chinese luncheon.

According to Susan Clinton, coordinator of Crossroads International at OSU, over 150 people from Corvallis, Albany, and as far away as Eugene and Portland attended the workshop.

"We had a strong attendance...a lot of interest," she said. "It was an exceptional experience for everyone, especially for the Chinese students. They set a fine example with their commitment

to share. We could not have done it without their help."

The panel discussion was about the cultural contrasts between China and the United States. Students from China as well as American exchange students to China expressed their viewpoints.

David Yang, junior in liberal arts from Mainland China, mentioned getting off the plane in San Francisco.

"That's a culture shock," he said. "People hug each other on the street and tell me to 'reach out and touch someone.'"

This is in contrast to the Chinese tendency to refrain from expressing emotion and affection outwardly; it is considered to be a private affair. While modern-day lovers will — and often do — hold hands, they will not hug and kiss each other in public areas.

The Chinese feel they can read each other's emotions and thoughts and expect others to be able to do the same in return. With outsiders, especially Americans, "it takes longer to 'break

the ice,' " said one of the American panelists.

Once a person breaks through the ice, he or she finds the Chinese to be very disciplined, punctual — "they adhere to a schedule more than we do."

The Chinese, too, are hard-working — "people do jobs as best as they possibly can," and friendly — "friendships with people across generations."

The Chinese view Americans as being friendly, open-minded, curious, and too much in a hurry.

Another problem students have faced is language usage, especially slang.

Vivian Lee, sophomore in business from Hong Kong, related a conversation she had with an American friend. She was confused when the friend asked her if she were mad. Mad to her

(See VISITORS, page 7)

VISITORS, from page 8

meant "crazy," instead of "angry."

The term "junk food" was bothersome to her. In Hong Kong, the junks are the famous boats. She associated junk food with "boat food."

When asked what they liked best about China, the Americans were unanimous in stating that it was the food.

"The Chinese food was excellent," said Hank Sendl, professor of vocational education at OSU and leader of study groups to China.

Some members of the audience had a chance to find out for themselves as lunchtime rolled around. About 30 Chinese

students and five American helpers were involved with preparations for the family-style luncheon, which required two days to complete.

The entrees represented the cooking-styles of the various provinces. The \$4.50 meal, one student said, could not be matched by even the most expensive of restaurants.

During the meal, diners were provided with entertainment. Sheue Lan Shyu, Taiwan, played Chinese flutes and a stringed instrument which she said was a kind of Chinese harp. Jesse Wang, also from Taiwan, gave martial arts demonstrations.

KBVR presents Latin music

By JULIE HELFRICH
for the Barometer

One of KBVR-FM's newest programs comes over the airwaves a bit early as far as Monday mornings go—from 8 to 9 a.m.—but the hosts of "Expresion Latina" hope that many people in Corvallis will "wake up" to their program, and not just literally.

"My idea for having the program was to share our music, our customs and to give Latin Americans a presentation on campus. It's an expression of our America. We also have our America, our way of life," explained Urania Mendez, a graduate student in journalism and broadcasting from Caracas, Venezuela.

"I wanted to do something so we can enjoy our lives more as Latin Americans."

Mendez brought her proposal to KBVR-FM station manager Kris McElwee, who was quick to grant approval.

"I really like the idea of having the program because there are a lot of Spanish-speaking students here and we haven't addressed their music," McElwee said. "It fills a gap in our programming."

But Mendez did not want the program to be for Latin Americans only; she wanted it to be bilingual.

McElwee suggested Mendez contact Alan Rutherford, a junior in civil engineering, to help host the program because of his experience as a disc jockey at KBVR—he hosts the "Thursday Night Special"—and because of his background in Spanish. Rutherford is also enrolled in the certificate program in Latin American Affairs. Rutherford was quick to lend his support to the program.

"I like the exposure to Spanish-speaking people because I talk to Urania and

her Spanish-speaking friends," he said.

Mendez and Rutherford prepare the program together so he can translate into English what she has written down in introductions of the different countries' music styles and artists.

"I like to do loose translations of what Urania says and get to her main point because some expressions between Spanish and English can't be translated exactly," Rutherford said.

In keeping with the view that "Expresion Latina" stands for the unity of all Latin American people, the hosts play music from all over Latin America. Last Sunday's program included music of the new wave movement of Cuba, a Brazilian political song and the tango, played by the Argentina Tango Orchestra.

Although the program has only aired twice, already there are some enthusiastic listeners who say they like the variety of music.

"The vitality of the music was wonderful," said Wynne Ferguson, Westminster House secretary.

"I particularly enjoyed the program because I could understand Urania," she added.

Two Latin American students offered their viewpoints of "Expresion Latina" from the perspective of being Latin Americans.

"The program is a good idea because Latin American music isn't just salsa from Brazil or mariachi from Mexico," said Gustavo Ordonez, a graduate student in civil engineering from Guatemala.

"Americans will realize we have different kinds of music. Each type of music depends on each country because it is related to the folklore."

Jose Rafael, a sophomore in

computer science from Venezuela, said he likes the program "because it's something different when you get up in the morning. It's especially nice for a Spanish-speaker to hear."

Now that Latin American people in the Corvallis area have a radio program to represent them, is there anything else the hosts of "Expresion Latina" hope to accomplish?

"We are many countries with the same interests," Mendez said. "I want to give people our culture, things that we love."

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Ugandan tells of country's shifts

By **ANGIE MASON**
of the Barometer

Dr. Mahmood Mamdani, visiting professor from the University of Michigan, explained events surrounding the recent take over of the National Resistance Army in his country, Uganda, in a speech to students Wednesday.

Mamdani, a Harvard graduate and former Dean of Social Sciences at the Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda, spoke to a large audience in the Memorial Union Wednesday.

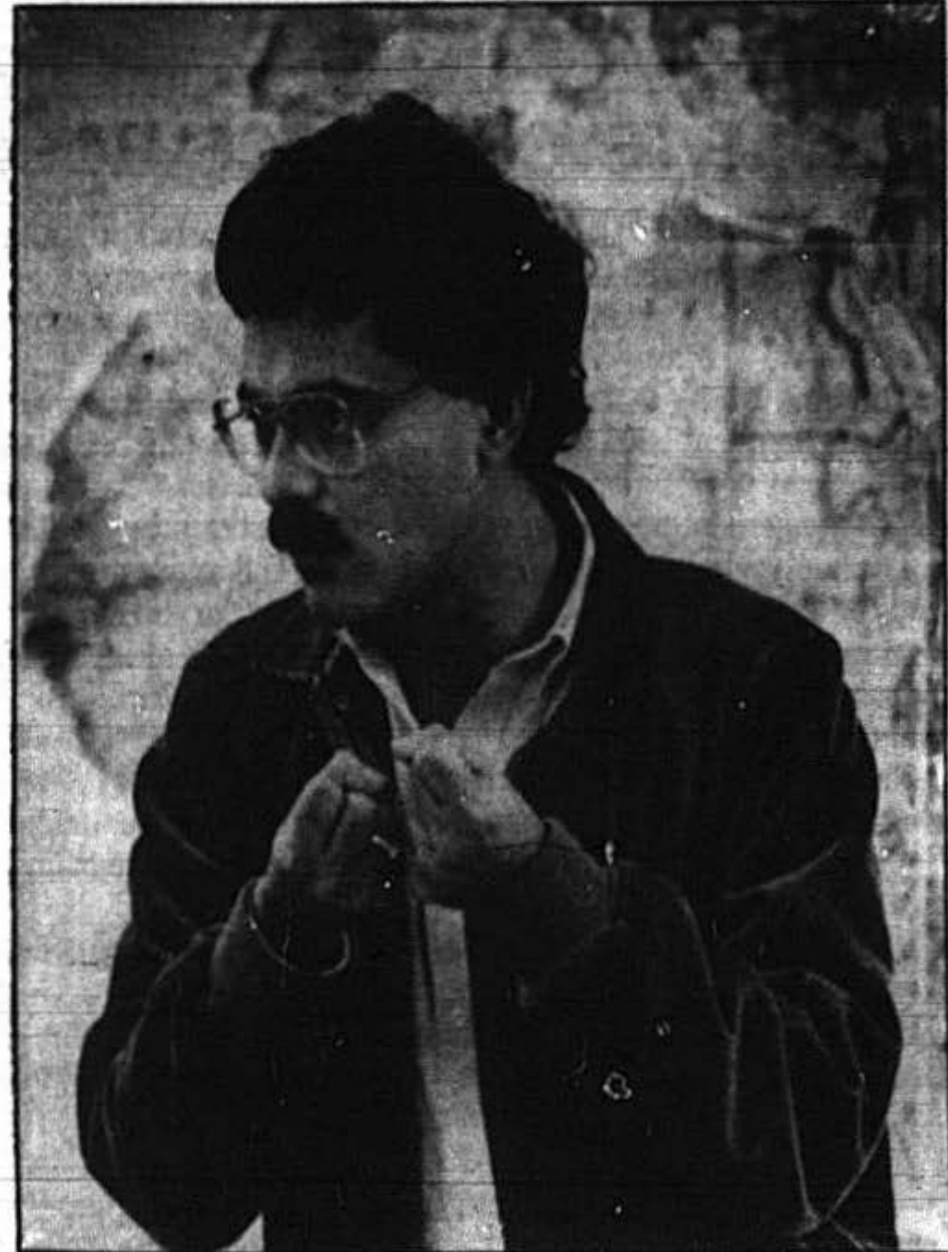
Mamdani is the author of four books on the politics of Uganda and East Africa. Most importantly, he is a close associate of the new president of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, and is thus extremely well read on the background and struggle of the Ugandan people.

Mamdani focused his talk on the NRA's take over in January. The NRA is the military wing of the Ugandan National Movement, an organization which promotes the idea that all people, from different classes, ethnicities, and backgrounds must be united to run the country and defend it in the face of injustice and economic disaster. The NRA uses armed struggle to defend itself against imperialism.

Mamdani said the distinction of the NRA's struggle is not of independence from another nation, but for popular democracy within Uganda. He also said the fall of Idi Amin did not necessarily constitute democracy.

"Our struggle was unique in that the existing repressive apparatus was dismantled without revolution," Mamdani said.

He described colonial power and the rapid creation of a national business class (vs. imported business class and foreign control)



Dr. Mahmood Mamdani

Photo by Matt Andrus

(See MAMDANI, page 10)

MAMDANI, from page 1

as one of the main reasons for the peasant revolt that led to the NRA's take over.

"Up until the second World War, the limited business classes of the colonies (in East and West Africa) were imported from the mother countries," he said.

"When the colonial power saw that nationalism was needed to protect law, order and property, a business and entrepreneurial class was quickly developed," Mamdani explained.

He said the problem with this quickly developed business group was the extreme insecurity and poor economic speculation on which the group based its decisions.

"The most important sections of the business classes oriented themselves toward shorter term economic developments and speculations, rather than longer-term productive endeavors, due to the insecurity of the market," he said.

Mamdani also said the International Monetary Fund's price fixation of 1981-84, in the face of enormous inflation, was a major cause of economic decline, loss of state subsidies, and, eventually, the revolt of the people.

Mamdani said the price fixation caused the middle class intelligencia to begin moving out

into the countryside (away from their traditional urban concentration). The middle class also found an alternative source of income (moonlighting).

Mamdani said the exploitation of peasants was also related to the IMF fixation.

"The peasants were exploited through market relationships (goods were bought at low prices and sold at high prices to the peasants) and forced labor," he explained. "They were forced to grow and sell certain crops, to build roads and to contribute to state operations (e.g. a new villa for a visiting official)."

"There became no state subsidies for health, transportation, education, and so on," he said.

Mamdani said the success of the NRA is a result of a program of democratization.

"It is supported politically by the peasants," he said.

Mamdani said he sees the State as playing a central role in the past economic successes of Africa.

"The real questions are who controls the state and what it should do (economically)," Mamdani said.

Computer listing to maintain foreign alumni's addresses

By DELLA DORRAN
of the Barometer

Continuing work on a project already 15 years underway, Gary Roelofs plans to transfer approximately 7,500 entries into a comprehensive listing of foreign OSU alumni.

Roelofs, a graduate student in adult education, has been working since fall term on a project aimed at placing a listing of all foreign OSU alumni into a computer program.

The data base management system would list the OSU alum by name, country and major. The importance, according to Roelofs, is to maintain current addresses of the alumni.

The computer listing would be menu-driven and would not need a program to gain access to it. The listing will remain in the Office of International Education and not in the general Alumni Association Office, but will be accessible.

A comprehensive record file was begun approximately 15 years ago by an OSU foreign student counselor. The files have since grown to 80 inches worth of index cards.

The foreign alumni are not all OSU degree

holders. Some have done graduate work or just attended OSU for a period of time.

"They don't necessarily have a degree from OSU, but have gained from OSU and want to still continue to be in contact," Roelofs said.

Roelofs said the ideal result of the project, which is sponsored by the Office of International Education and the College of Agriculture, would be for "the lines of communication to open up on campus."

Other than the list compiled in the International Education Office, Roelofs would like to "see what networks already exist on campus. It's much easier to tap into those already existing than trying to create new ones."

Each departing foreign OSU student completes an exit card. Included on the card is a listing of a current address at which the alum can be contacted.

Many foreign graduate students keep in communication with the professors they worked with while at OSU, according to Roelofs. This may be the only contact made, which, he said, illustrates the need for departments and individual professors to help with updating the address files.

"If this kind of information can be shared with us, our office would have a much more viable network," he said.

The People's Republic of China and Indonesia are countries with fast-growing files, Roelofs said.

"Most of the alums are from under-developed countries. The European file is fairly small," he said.

Unlike the contribution communication made on the part of the general alumni association, Roelofs explained the purpose of the foreign listing is service-oriented.

"It's inappropriate to ask for money from third world alumni," he said. "What we're involved in is more service to them. They can pay whatever invisible debt there might be through staying in contact, rather than money."

Uses for the foreign listings have been limited by several OSU instructors traveling to foreign countries. Equipped with a listing pertinent to a particular country, communica-

tion was less difficult.

For the foreign alumni or prospective students the international listings can make information much easier to obtain. The alumni have contacts in many fields available through the listings.

Prospective OSU students have contacts with alumni available to help prepare for living in Oregon. Roelofs said communication is made on "specific academic sort of things, but also general cultural sort of information of what Corvallis is like."

A major push has also been seen by the International Education Office in the area of foreign alumni clubs. Although not recognized officially at OSU, Korea and Thailand have strong OSU alumni associations. Recently, Chilean OSU graduates have expressed interest in starting an alumni club.

The mammoth task of entering all 7,500 entries into the new system has already begun. Roelofs is entering the listings by country as the need arises.

Offen speaks on Holocaust

By DELIA DORRAN
of the Barometer

Close to 150 people listened to the sometimes emotional recollections of Auschwitz by Bernard Offen, who spoke Monday evening at the LaSells Stewart Center.

A survivor of the infamous Nazi concentration camp, Offen has dedicated his time to educating people about the Holocaust. He also is adamant about the need to divert a "potential planetary gas chamber," referring to usage of nuclear weaponry.

Offen made numerous references to his experience at Auschwitz.

"My father and I were walking in a line (at Auschwitz) about five across. It got narrower and narrower until it was a single-file. My father was probably 15 feet away and our eyes met. We both knew ..." That was the last Offen saw of his father.

Offen mimicked the actions he remembered the Nazi guard made at the front of the line. As he pointed his thumb left then right several times he described, "he (the guard) said this way or that, this way or that. There was no rhyme or reason."

The main point Offen wanted

to make to his audience was the possibility of the world powers igniting a war no one would win, let alone survive. "We have all been made Jews, if not in belief and practice then in potential treatment," he said.

A local problem was addressed by Steve Sher, coordinator of the remembrance project. The recent surge of revisionism in the area has resulted in hate-mail and other discriminatory action toward the Jewish community.

The thrust behind revisionism is the neo-Nazi view of the Holocaust, the main aspect of which is that the Holocaust never happened.

Sher said he hoped that events such as the remembrance activities during the week have a positive effect on deterring the anti-Semitism.

Education and remembrance about the Holocaust is what takes Offen on speaking tours to many areas. Offen regards his survival in Auschwitz as part of a future plan.

"It's like I made a contract to find people who would listen to a madness that happened over 40 years ago," he said.

Born in Poland, Offen was nine years old when World War II began. He was 13-and-a-half when taken to Auschwitz. It

was a year later when he was released as the American army liberated the camp.

Both immediate and slow recollections greeted several questions from the audience as Offen spoke of his experiences during the Holocaust. From a last count of 57 before the war, only three of Offen's family survived.

Trying to describe the situation at Auschwitz was difficult for Offen as the mental picture for the audience was drawn from his explanations. "I was out of my body, it was part of my survival system," he said.

As part of Days of Remembrance of the Victims of the Holocaust, an autobiographical presentation of Offen's involvement is being shown on channel 11 at 4 p.m. through Thursday.

Citing updated figures that claimed the lives lost during World War II totalled 54.8 million, Offen had to repeat the figure an extra couple of times to his audience Monday because of confused questions. That triggered Offen to speak of the lack of understanding of the war and the Holocaust in particular. The aftermath of the six million Jewish deaths at the hands of the Nazis is part of that misunderstanding.

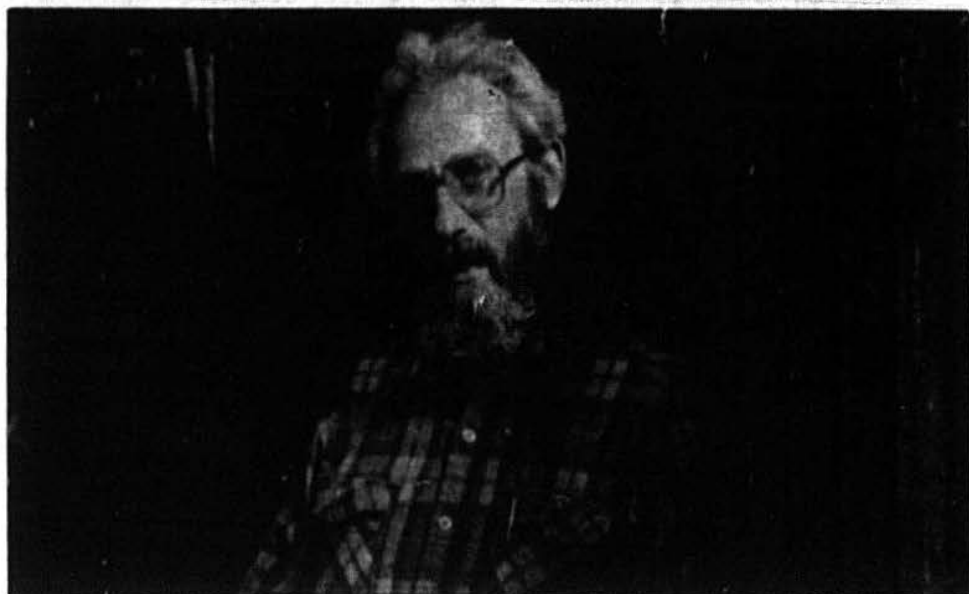


Photo by Matt Andrus

Bernard Offen, a survivor of the Nazi prison camp at Auschwitz, spoke at the LaSells Stewart Center Monday night about the Holocaust and the present threat of nuclear destruction.

"People were surprised at the extent of the horror and there was a swell of sympathy for us Jews, and that did not last long," Offen explained.



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Affirmative Action presents sexual harassment film

By ANGIE MASON
of the Barometer

Sexual harassment by professors of female students was addressed Tuesday at the Women's Center in a film and panel discussion as part of "Sexual Harassment Awareness Week."

The film, "You are the Game," which depicts two examples of sexual harassment in college, has been shown to department heads, deans, faculty, classified staff and students.

In the panel discussion that followed the showing, Billie Wright Dzeich, co-author of "The Lecherous Professor," emphasized the power element of sexual harassment.

"It is basically power (the professor) over the student," she said.

Ann Truax, from the Women's Center at the University of Minnesota, agreed with Dzeich and said the status of women in today's culture is deeply imbedded and difficult to shake.

"Men have the primary power in our culture; women wind up taking the responsibility for male behavior," she said. "Saying no (to sexual harassment) goes against the cultural norm."

D'anne Cambell, dean of Women's Affairs at Indiana University, discussed confrontation with the male professors as a common difficulty in dealing with sexual harassment.

"When a grown adult with three degrees tries to say he didn't know what he was doing, you have an obvious problem," she said. Other points addressed were male justification of harassment and the problem of how men view women.

"Male professors are used to using verbal arguments for justifying their work," Dzeich said. "They are very skilled speakers and know how to control the contents of the discussion."

"The men can't see women as colleagues and professionals," Truax said. "In most instances they've only related to women as daughters or mothers, so it's a new experience."

Stephanie Sanford, assistant to the director at the OSU Affir-

mative Action Office, defined sexual harassment as occurring "whenever the behavior from the male involved creates a hostile and offensive environment."

Sanford said Affirmative Action was sponsoring the week in an attempt to educate students and employees about the research done on sexual harassment and legal rights of the victim. She said her office was also leading two-hour workshops on sexual harassment for OSU employees.

According to research done by Dzeich and Linda Weiner, sexual harassment appears in varying degrees all over the country. In a random sample done at Arizona State University, 2,300 students reported they had been sexually harassed. At the University of California at Berkeley, a 1979 study indicated that 20 percent of those surveyed experienced unwanted touches, propositions and sexual remarks from professors.

In terms of the legal issue, Sanford explained the different types of harassments and how to file complaints about them.

Pearl Gray, director of Affirmative Action at OSU, said the office had tried to get the word out in the form of lectures, meetings and printed guidelines.

"We are showing the film simply to take a pro-active approach to educating people about sexual harassment," she said. "We want to emphasize that it is illegal, prohibitive behavior, and that our office is the place to come to file a complaint."

International Night celebrates tradition

By R.J. TAYNTON
of the Barometer

committee, and they will be announcing the various acts during the program.

special to share with the audience. The Indonesian Student

the Student Activities Center in MU East. The cost is \$3 for students and \$1 for the general public.

International Night celebrates tradition

By R.J. TAYNTON
of the Barometer

The International Student Organization (ISO) will be sharing some of the songs and dances of its various cultures with OSU and the Corvallis community during its annual "International Night" Sunday, May 11 at 4 p.m. in the LaSells Stewart Center.

Students from 14 countries will be participating this year. Some of the countries' representatives, such as the Korean Student Association, will be performing more than one song and dance.

"International Night is a chance for the community of Corvallis to be exposed to international cultures and traditional entertainment that only comes once a year," said Imad Nassereddin, chairman of the International Night committee.

According to Nassereddin, there are eight members on the

committee, and they will be announcing the various acts during the program.

"The announcers will be presenting each act because some of the songs and dances have special meanings, and they want to share them with the audience," he said.

"There are four major events sponsored by the ISO every year: the International Food Fair, India Night, Africa Day and International Night," said Young Kyu Ryu, ISO president. "International Night is our biggest event, though."

Bisi Amoo, a council member, will start off the program by singing a welcoming song in Nigerian, her native language.

The dances scheduled to be performed range from a Korean Mask dance to a Socorro native dance from the Dominican Republic called the "Merengue."

According to Nassereddin, each country has something

special to share with the audience.

The Indonesian Student Association has three acts planned. An opening choir will sing a song about Indonesians in battle that tells them never to surrender. The two other acts are modern dances from that country.

Not all the performances will be songs and dances, however. The Chinese Student Association will give a demonstration with spears, which the ancient Chinese used on horseback.

"We encourage everyone to attend," said Muhammed Janjua, ISO treasurer. "Last year was very good, approximately 800 people showed up.

"Any profits will go to aid other ISO events," he added. "But we need to emphasize the need for ticket sales. We don't want to have to stop sharing bits of our cultures with the community."

Tickets are on sale at the Memorial Union Box Office and

the Student Activities Center in MU East. The cost is \$3 for students and \$4 for the general public.

Correction

The foreign alumni computer listing program reported on in Monday's Daily Barometer is being sponsored by the departments of International Education and International Agriculture and the Office of University Relations. The Barometer regrets any inconvenience caused by the error.

THE WORK

Local Jews get hate mail

By ANDREW BUTZ
of the Barometer

The memory of the Holocaust, on Tuesday's observance of Yom Hashoah, became all too vivid for seven Corvallis families.

On this day of Jewish Holocaust remembrance, an anonymous yellow envelope, bearing a Salem postmark and carrying a blatantly anti-Semitic message, arrived in the mailbox of each of these families.

The message is a single sheet, consisting of an illustration of a spider possessing stereotypically Jewish facial features, on top of the world. The long legs of the spider are struggling to surround the globe. Beneath the illustration is the single word, "Problem." The letters have apparently been cut out of some publication.

Below this is an old photograph, evidently taken in the incineration building of a Nazi concentration camp during the Holocaust. Depicted is an emaciated body lying on a table, about to be pushed through the open doors of the furnace. Standing alongside the victim with his hand on the steel door is a calm guard. Beneath the photograph is the word, "Solution," in similar style as the first caption.

This is the fifth such Corvallis-area mailing in recent years, causing tempers to flare and general embarrassment within the community. Most recently, a series of three obscene mailings were received last fall by about 10 families. For some of the latest recipients, it is not a new experience.

"Bigotry is something we must be vigilant against," said Paul Koppertman, associate professor of history. He received the latest mailing as well as last fall's and said, "I think it is ironic that this mailing would have taken place during

Holocaust week as it is the event signifying the evils of bigotry"

According to Steve Sher, instructor of English and first-time subject of hate mail, all of Tuesday's recipients have recently had their names appear in local newspapers. "They are Jewish-sounding names," Sher said. He suggested that their names may be the basis for their subject to this hate mail, which is nearly impossible to trace. He said that two of the recipients aren't active in the Jewish community.

Anyone who can provide a lead is encouraged to do so," Koppertman said. He said the Corvallis Police Department is aware of the mailings.

Sher feels the mailings came as a result of his involvement with Holocaust Remembrance Week. He is also an adviser for Hillel, the OSU Jewish student union. "It's been an emotional week," said Sher, who housed the week's keynote speaker, Bernie Offen. Offen is a survivor of the Auschwitz concentration camp.

Referring to the perpetrators of this mail, Sher said, "They're picking up what was left off 40 years ago. Some people haven't progressed beyond that."

Sher feels that the community is basically against the hate mail. "Most people are sympathetic and don't want this happening in the Corvallis community.... Anytime you can muster enough support and sympathy in the community you will further isolate those who do it," he said. "The letters are offensive, but they have mobilized people." He feels that more OSU students need to be informed about what has been going on.

"It's like isolating a cancer," said Sher. "It might be in remission for a while, or we might find a cure.... Remission may be the best we can hope for."

International Night highlights other cultures

By TODD LeMAY
of the Barometer

Welcome America—sit back, watch and learn was the message delivered by Nigerian student Bisi Amoo in the opening performance of International Night.

Students representing 14 countries danced, sang and performed for an enthusiastic audience of about 700 Sunday night.

International Night is one of the International Students Organization's biggest events of the term, according to ISO secretary Kyari Bukar, graduate student in nuclear engineering. He estimates the cost to ISO at about \$1,500.

Amoo began the program with a welcoming song. Dressed in a colorful ashoke, a four-piece gown worn for formal occasions in her homeland, Amoo lit up the stage with her large, warm smile.

Amoo explained after her performance the importance of her outfit. She said it was very traditional and would not have been complete without the head tie and coral beads she wore.

International Night featured entertainment from all corners of the world. Performances included a mask dance from Korea, folk songs from South America and classical music from Taiwan. Also from Taiwan was a demonstration of spear martial arts.

Modern influences were mixed with traditional music and costumes in some performances, including "Love to Indonesia," a song and dance performed by the Indonesian students.

"It's very popular today," said William Winata, sophomore in pre-electrical engineering. Winata was responsible for choreographing the intricate dance. "We have been practicing for twice a week for about a month," he said.

The Indonesian dancers wore traditional skirts, called sarong on the men and batik on the women. The men dressed in what looked like dinner jackets on the upper halves of their bodies, while the women wore tube tops and gold necklaces and wore plumes in their hair.

During intermission the international audience filed out into the lobby, dressed in colorful clothing and formal wear from all over the world. The crowd chatted in many tongues as they enjoyed the refreshments.

"After half of it has been done I'll call it successful," Bukar said as the crowd filed back into the auditorium for the second half of the show.

"We take the break-even point of view," Bukar said. "If we make any money it represents what the ISO can do."



Photo by Gregg I. Newton

Halida, part of the Indonesian folk song and dance troupe, entertains an estimated 700 people at International Night at LaSells Stewart Center Sunday evening. The annual event, sponsored by the International Student Organization, featured song and dance performances representing over 15 cultures.

Native Americans honor elders with pow-wow

By ANGLIE MASON
of the Barometer

This Saturday, May 17, the OSU Native American Longhouse and Corvallis-area Indians will be hosting their ninth annual pow-wow with this year's theme being "In Honor of Our Elders."

The longhouse, located next to Moreland Hall, is the Native American Cultural Center (though non-Native Americans are also welcome). Elaine St. Martin, art student and secretary at the longhouse, said the center provides drop-in support for Native American students while continuing to help educate the OSU and Corvallis community about Native American culture. She described some of the activities the longhouse is involved with.

"We sponsor films on Indians, have potlucks, teach classes on Indian beading crafts and do some outreach for Indians having problems," St. Martin said.

The main event of the year, though, is the pow-wow. St. Martin and Walkinshik-Man-Alonge, a Corvallis community member, defined the pow-wow and described some of the history and events surrounding the event.

"It's sort of like Thanksgiving," Walkinshik said.

"A pow-wow is a social event, a gathering of many tribes," St. Martin said. "We come together to pass on the culture and give thanks for different harvests."

"Pow-wows usually start up in the spring and go all summer," she added.

St. Martin said there would be salmon, some elk and definitely fry bread.

"Dancing will start at 7 p.m. and include traditional dance, fancy dancing and non-traditional dance," she said.

Fancy dancing is a form of dance which originated in the 1800s by people not able to dance in the Circle of Life, which was strictly for chiefs and warriors.

Walkinshik-Man-Alonge said he could remember a time when pow-wows were few and far between, when the U.S. government attempt-

ed to eradicate Indian customs. During this period (up until 1950), much of the Indian culture and heritage was lost or put away.

"The de-Indianization programs of the '20s and '30s tried to phase out Indian beliefs and culture," Walkinshik said.

"Indian children were taken from the reservations and put into boarding schools," he said. "I was taken out of my Oklahoma reservation and put into a boarding school in Northern Washington. You either died or turned white."

Walkinshik was later taken to a California orphanage when the government decided to turn the Indian boarding school into an internment camp for Japanese-Americans during World War II.

The two said one reason for the misunderstanding of Native Americans is a failure by the U.S. government to recognize different types of Indian religions as well as their different religious and governing beliefs.

"Don't compare us to the U.S. form of church and government," Walkinshik said. "Our traditions are entirely different."

"Our tribal laws vary and there are many taboos," he said. "We might have to ask an elder about whether or not we could comment on something."

Walkinshik also said there are different types of Indians.

"The basic factions are the traditional Indians, who live on reservations and practice the old ways, and progressive Indians, who have left the reservation or been forced off and have attended government (Bureau of Indian Affairs) schools," Walkinshik explained.

"But I don't like the term 'progressive' because most Indians are traditional at heart but just don't have anywhere to go back to," he said. Walkinshik and St. Martin explained the reaction of OSU students to the Longhouse.

"Some students come and peak in; they're scared," St. Martin said.

The longhouse is an excellent opportunity to learn first hand about Indians," Walkinshik said. "We're just like other people; we smile, we have

ghostbusters, we drive cars," he said.

"Indians are part of America's history," he explained. "We want people to come to the pow-wow and appreciate Indian culture."

Finally Walkinshik promised, "And we won't fit you for an arrow T-shirt."

The year's Native American Pow-wow will be held in the longhouse and Memorial Union Ballroom. From 11 a.m. on in the longhouse there will be crafts tables, a slide show on rock painting and petroglyphs and a film "Broken Rainbow" will be shown. This film is about one tribe's struggle to keep its land and reservation. Dinner will be served from 4-5:30 in the MU Ballroom with dancing commencing about 7 p.m. Admission is free.

ISO holds re-vote

A runoff election will take place Thursday, May 22, for the position of International Students Organization president.

The re-vote is necessary because no candidate achieved a majority of the votes cast in the original ballot. The two candidates who received the highest vote totals in the first election, Yaqi Zhao and Mohammed Shabbir, will be on the runoff ballot.

All international students may vote Thursday from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Memorial Union Business Office.

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Powwow wows crowd

The Native American Indian Powwow, held in the MU Ballroom Saturday night, was a whooping success. The more than 200 people who attended the event were entertained by beating drums, chants, and historic dancing.

The circle has religious meaning for many Indian tribes, according to Marty Good-Bear (above), a Mandan Indian from North Dakota who performed a hoop dance at the annual event.

All the dancing was a little too much for Chief DePoe, (far right) who took time out to rest his feet.

Al and the Muclucs (right) was one of three drum groups that played throughout the evening.



Photos by Kelly James

Fight against apartheid begins at home

Viewed in the context of the growing list of crimes of the South African government against the people of Southern Africa, last week's raids on Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe come as no surprise. The South African government has again shown that it will do whatever is necessary to protect racism at home and the vestiges of white imperialism on the continent.

In a fundamental way, decades of struggle in South Africa have brought little visible change. A politically oppressed and economically exploited minority still employs the only means at hand — boycotts, strikes and violence — against an opponent supported by some of the most powerful political and economic forces on earth. The Reagan administration's expression of "outrage" at the raids and the continuing lip service to notions of "peaceful reform" from American business notwithstanding, the struggle in South Africa remains as much a battle between economic exploitation and economic justice, as between black and white.

It is easy to condemn apartheid as racist, which it certainly is. It is more difficult, however, to trace the connections between that hated system and the business interests — in Cape Town, Johannesburg, London or New York — which both support the system and depend on it for survival. It may be difficult to recognize that this "other apartheid" that the administration and business seek to protect is also racism.

It is enforced, not with clubs and rubber bullets, but with investment portfolios and stock purchases. The battlefield is not the shantytown, but the corporate board room and the country club.

It is a system not founded in irrational prejudices, but is a cool, calculated effort to turn a profit on South Africa's cheap labor and plentiful natural resources. As long as the gradual elimination of pass laws and other sanctions against blacks does not upset the economic apple cart, so be it.

Ronald Reagan's vision of a peaceful transition to a capitalist utopia in which blacks would have access to health care, education and be free to live and work where they choose as long as they have the money to make the system work, may not be the vision shared by the majority of South Africans. It is no more likely that such a transition would be peaceful than it is that thousands of black entrepreneurs would spring up in its wake to seize the reins of industry.

It is possible in fact that the only workable solutions to the problems — racial, political and economic — of South Africa will have to come from the South Africans themselves. It is equally possible that those solutions will not fit the capitalist model provided by the United States. That fact is certainly not lost on a president who could express "outrage" over the actions of the South African government while endorsing continued economic support in the interest of "constructive



engagement" and "peaceful" reform. Recent evidence suggests that the time for peaceful change may have long since past in South Africa. However, by simultaneously attacking apartheid from without and within the damage could be minimized, and that effort must begin where the problem is — here.

Toward that end TransAfrica, an anti-apartheid group in Washington D.C., has called for a national boycott of the Shell Oil Company. Though there are many deserving candidates, Shell was selected for its role in supplying the fuel needed by South Africa's security forces, for its huge holdings in South Africa and for its treatment of South African workers. The company

deserves a well-earned black eye on all counts.

In addition to boycotting Shell products, TransAfrica is asking Shell credit card holders to cut their cards in half and mail them to TransAfrica, 545 Eighth St. S.E., Washington D.C. 20003. The cards will be delivered to the president of Shell in protest of the company's support of the apartheid system.

It is hoped that such a boycott would send a clear message to corporate America that if the people of the United States are not yet willing to be part of the solution, they are at least ready to stop being part of the problem. (DP)

China exchange easily available

By TROY WITTREN
of the Barometer

We read about it in the papers and see it on the tube. China, with a quarter of the world's population, is being changed from a land of farm fields into the most advanced of technological playgrounds in the world.

Now, OSU undergraduates have three opportunities to go to China and learn all about what China was in the past, what it is now, and what it plans to be in the future, according to Jack Van de Water, director of international education.

"Students have an excellent opportunity to get introduced to the most important country in the world," Van de Water said.

This coming year will be the third year Oregon has sent students from all areas of study to Beijing to study at the Beijing Foreign Language Institute. In addition, beginning this year, teacher education majors will be sent to study at Beijing Teachers College.

A third exchange program will be initiated in January in the Fujian province, Oregon's Chinese sister-state. In an agreement between Oregon governor Victor Atiyeh and Fujian governor Hu Ping, 10 students from each host state will be given free room and board and a \$400 monthly stipend. Students must pay only transportation costs and tuition of their home universities.

Oregon students for the Fujian exchange will be chosen from the students who will be studying in Beijing this fall. They will leave Beijing December 1 and head for Shanghai. From there they will go to Fuzhou, capitol of the Fujian province.

Participants in this program do not need to be well versed in the Chinese language, for instruction will all be conducted in English, or bilingually, with Chinese and English combined. Chinese students who come to Oregon on exchange, however, will be instructed only in English. Van de Water said if students knew the language well enough, they could study whatever they wanted to in China.

"We want students from every part of the university to participate," Van de Water said.

As it is, the subjects students in the Beijing-Fujian province program will study include Chinese history, culture, politics and economics. Students from all disciplines with at least a sophomore standing, a 2.5 GPA and a desire to study in China are eligible for the program. Twenty hours of credit will be awarded for each 15-week semester.

Students from all schools in the Oregon State System of Higher Education have been selected for these exchange programs. About 21 students have been chosen for the Beijing program, 14 for the teacher education program, and 10 students will soon be chosen for the Fujian province program.

OSU students in the Beijing program this fall include Frank Dressler, history major; Pamela Lum, international business-finance; Arthur Miller, geography science; Frank Stratton, political science and Jerome Wells, liberal studies.

'I don't know why God has chosen me'

Life in Nicaragua imposes indigenous hardships

By DIANNE HART
for the Barometer

"One favor," she said, "please do not tell my story until I have returned to Nicaragua."

Although Leticia (not her real name) had addressed several Spanish classes at OSU and had been interviewed by a Daily Barometer reporter, she told no one why or how she had left Nicaragua. I agreed in February 1986 to keep that promise; now, in July, I am finally able to talk about Leticia.

For me it all started when I met Leticia, her mother, brother, and sister in Nicaragua in 1983. The next year I began an oral history of them that I have continued working on every summer.

But for them, the story started years before in poverty, with 14-hour workdays at age six, with being chased out of shanty homes with their possessions on their backs. They fought to overthrow the Somoza dictatorship and lost a brother in the battle. Though the struggle had great personal costs for all of them and continues to demand much, they willingly make sacrifices.

Leticia, a hairdresser, is an important member of the family. By having finished the ninth grade, she has the most education of the family with the exception of her university-educated husband. She is small, quick to cry, and stunningly beautiful. To the family, she is the one in whom they all confide; she worries about them and advises them. At 38 and the oldest of the children, she has assumed the dominant role. She struggles with that responsibility, which is evident in her overall sadness.

"I know that my sister and brother feel that I am their second mother. My mother will be able to die peacefully because she knows she has me. I cannot make decisions about my life—to live here or elsewhere—because my life doesn't belong to me but to my family."

Even so, Leticia and her four-year-old daughter left Nicaragua in November, 1985, leaving behind not only her mother, brother and sister but also three teenage daughters and her husband. She had never before been outside Nicaragua and had only vague knowledge of the location of the cities and countries that lay ahead of her. She said the problem was not Nicaragua: "I am convinced that the revolution is for us, for the poor, for those of us who were always marginalized."

Then what was the problem? In a way, Nicaragua was the problem. Danger from the contras to the family and friends is omnipresent; it strains relationships like no other stress can. Every day Leticia heard of a horror unimagined the day before. And Leticia visibly suffers more than others; she says, "I am one of those people who is always worrying about what is happening to others." She remembers as a child watching one of Somoza's guards hit an old man with his rifle butt; she stood on the street corner screaming at the guard, telling him that the old man was

drunk. But the beating continued and Leticia ran to her house, crying over her inability to help.

Today, no orphaned child or abandoned mother goes unhelped by Leticia. She volunteers for AMNLAE (the national women's association), she goes to two weekly meetings of her Christian base-community, and one night a week, she stands watch over her neighborhood. But the responsibilities, exacerbated by marital problems, had become too great.

Her husband and daughters took her to the Nicaragua/Honduras border where she joined eight other Nicaraguans, all with Mexican visas but with no intention of staying in Mexico. They rode in a van, mostly in silence, through Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico. They missed, by a few minutes, a military confrontation in El Salvador. At night, they stayed in small hotels or slept in the van.

"I am convinced that the revolution is for us, for the poor, for those of us who were always marginalized."

When they reached the U.S./Mexican border, they waited until 5 a.m. to begin their illegal entry into the United States. Carrying a small suitcase brought from Nicaragua, Leticia and her daughter climbed over a wall and walked through heavy rain, mud and standing water for one and a half hours until they reached an abandoned house. Later they made the three hour trip to Los Angeles in two cars, the men in the trunks and the women and children lying down in the back.

Then the confusion began. A cousin living in the United States had invited Leticia but thought she was emigrating; he had no intention of paying for a mere visit. As for her child, Leticia had asked someone to ask another person about the advisability of taking her daughter along but had interpreted the response—"No hay ningun problema"—to mean there was no charge. As a result of these misunderstandings, Leticia was presented with a bill for \$1,500. She had no money and no way of earning any—a major problem for an honorable and religious woman.

When she visited Corvallis in February, she said, "I think it was a bad decision (to leave Nicaragua) but it is done. I have analyzed all this and I think that God always has his plans; a leaf on a tree does not move except by his will. So I think that my visit to Corvallis and the talks I have had with the students, I have done what I should have done. It is good that has come from this trip."

And the \$1,500 debt? I managed to stretch my college training in Catholic theology to convince her that she need not pay it.

I bought Leticia and her daughter tickets to Miami where they could easily drop unnoticed into a world of illegal aliens and

where, we hoped, she could find employment and earn plane fare back to Nicaragua. She had friends from her village there, nevertheless, Miami was difficult. Although everyone spoke Spanish, she said they spoke too fast and all the time. They were always agitated, in a hurry and running to catch a bus.

The Miami experience strengthened Leticia's resolve to return to Nicaragua. She said that people in Miami do not have what is important in life. She now accepted the responsibilities from which she had fled. "I am convinced, now more than ever, that I have an obligation to my family, my people, my neighborhood, to everyone who needs me. I don't know why God has chosen me for this. I know that there are people who live peacefully without problems—fine for them but God must know (why he has chosen me)."

She got a job at the house of a "senora" and called me from there when the woman had gone to New York. Next she worked with a "senor" whom she accompanied to the docks, greeting incoming tourist ships from Latin American countries and selling perfume, clothes, and souvenirs in her struggle to make enough money for the return ticket.

She heard news from Nicaragua—a niece had been killed by the contras; that death caused the niece's aunt to die of a heart attack, and Leticia's husband had found another woman.

In June 1986, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to give \$100 million to the contras. That meant war in Nicaragua would continue. When I heard Daniel Ortega, Nicaragua's president, say on television that he was considering preventing the return of Nicaraguans who were out of the country, I called Leticia, afraid that her "bad decision" would lead to permanent exile. Much to my relief, she had saved enough money and already had tickets for the next week. Eight months after leaving Nicaragua, she was finally on her way back. Unfortunately, so was U.S. military aid to the contras.

(Hart is an instructor in the Department of Foreign Languages.)

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Customs of Native Americans struck early settlers as strange

By TROY WITTREN
of the Barometer

Early white settlers of the Willamette Valley could not understand why Native Americans were burning up the valley from what is now Portland to Roseburg, according to Dave Brauner of the OSU anthropology department.

Brauner, whose talk marked the beginning of this week's Oregon Heritage Festival lecture series, said Indians were in Oregon 11,500 years ago. Until whites moved into the area in the 1800's, no significant changes took place in the Native Americans' economy.

Brauner said the whites misunderstood many of these economic practices and often considered them barbaric.

One such practice was the annual burning of the Willamette Valley. Settlers thought the Indians were trying to burn them out, Brauner said. Although the reason for the Indians' behavior is still not known, some have speculated that the Indians were trying to kill and roast all the local grasshoppers or were attempting to chase deer to the forests where they could be more easily hunted.

Most likely, Brauner said, Indians burned the valley to wipe out all plant life competing with tarweed or the camas plant, which was a food source and a commodity. He said a traveler in the early 1800's noted that the Willamette Valley was charred when he first passed through it, but on his return trip it was one of the lushest valleys he had ever seen.

"When we get to the Willamette Valley, we are entering a totally different environment, a totally different world. One that doesn't exist today. The Willamette Valley now is more wooded than it ever was . . . large expanses of tracts had no forest cover at all. An occasional oak grove, an occasional small grove of Douglas fir trees, but for the most part the Valley was covered by an open grassland," Brauner said.

"The Willamette Valley may have been one of the most

heavily populated areas anywhere in the Pacific Northwest, and possibly the entire west coast," he said.

Brauner said that few Native Americans lived on the Oregon coast. The famous Northwest coastal peoples, noted for their fishing and whaling abilities, lived farther north and were rarely found in Oregon.

Indians who came to the Oregon coast collected mollusks from the tidal pools found in the rocks of coastal estuaries, where fresh water and salt water mixed. Sea lions were clubbed from the shore, and provided much food when they were available, Brauner said.

Most of the year, coastal Indians were in river canyons in coastal mountains, Brauner said. There they hunted elk, their major meat supply. Unlike most of the classic Northwest coastal Indians, who thought evil spirits lived in the forest, those in Oregon did not fear the forests.

Salmon was the primary natural resource for coastal Indians, as well as for the "riverine people" of eastern Oregon. Excess salmon that were caught were used as a commodity for trade.

Traps were erected in the rivers and salmon were caught by the men as long as the women could keep up at the processing end. There was no conscious effort to let some of the salmon through so some could spawn and return the following year. When there were too many fish for the women to process, the men would quit fishing and help process.

In the Columbia and Snake river basins, "salmon chiefs" were assigned to oversee the building of fish traps. Brauner said that according to their religious beliefs, the fish bones were returned to the water. Supposedly, they would make

their way back to the ocean, where a divine being dwelled. Depending on how well the fish had been treated by the Indians, more fish would be sent to them the following year.

Brauner said that the Native Americans in the uplands ate a diet consisting of 80 percent plants when measured by volume. They would move higher and higher during the spring, following the different ripening periods of roots at different elevations.

"We talk about these people as hunters. Well, that's only because anthropologists talked to men back around the turn of the century. They didn't talk to women who were out gathering," Brauner said. In the late summer they would return to the river for the salmon run.

The upland peoples did hunt. Brauner noted that the small arrowheads that we find around Oregon were able to bring down big game. Many arrows would be shot into the game, primarily deer, and Indians would track the animal until it went down.

Waterfowl were caught in nets and not shot by arrows as is commonly thought, Brauner said. Indians would see where the fowl would flock up at night. They would set nets up so that when fowl were gathered, some people could jump up and frighten them so they would fly into the nets and be caught. Underwater nets were used to catch diving birds.

In 1730, before the Indians had contact with whites, horses were introduced to the lower Snake river, Brauner said.

"The horse gave Native Americans in the interior part of Oregon something they never had before—called rapid transit system. They could go long distances in very short periods of time."

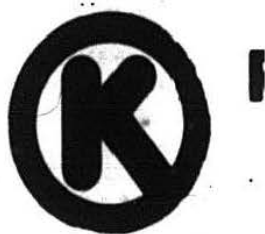
With horses, villages combined to form urban areas of up to 400 people. Before this, people

had to live near the land that they worked.

The whites introduced many new commodities to the Indians, and then taught the Indians how to trap furs to exchange for them.

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The Hit Party Scene

Griggs sets ambitious Affirmative Action agenda

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

Chock full of ideas, plans and potential programs, Larry Griggs is launching into his year as acting director of Affirmative Action.

Griggs, who last year served as acting director of OSU's Equal Opportunity Program where he has worked for nearly a decade, moved into Affirmative Action last week when director Pearl Gray departed for a fellowship awarded her at the University of Virginia.

Griggs says Affirmative Action has an "outstanding staff" which is busily helping him adjust in the new position.

His position, he says, is unique precisely because it is an acting one, limiting him in some ways but enabling him to take risks in others. Affirmative Action is charged with monitoring hiring and recruitment of both students and faculty for fairness toward minorities and women.

In addition, the office makes suggestions and recommends programs to combat racism and discrimination.

Griggs says the program maintains "a clear view of the university and what is going on in hiring and promotion" all over campus.

"I think Pearl has done a good job," he says. "She has really tried to do a lot of things in the affirmative action area. But whenever anyone new comes, you can always find areas of improvement."

He says minority students, faculty and women in some fields are extremely underrepresented at OSU.

"I think it will be very easy for this office to improve over the next year, because the figures are so low you can't go much lower," Griggs says. "I think OSU needs more minority faculty and more women in positions where there are few."

"I've received indications that President (John) Byrne is very supportive of affirmative action," he adds. A year from now, he says, those assumptions will be proven or disproven by actions.

Invitations have already been sent out to potential members of a Board of Visitors for Affirmative Action, Griggs says, which will make recommendations and serve as an advisory board to the President. Approximately 25-30 members, representing Afro-Americans, American Indians, Hispanics and Asian Americans, will contribute to every area of affirmative action, from student

recruitment to faculty affairs.

Griggs says he expects the board will help OSU be effective in recruiting more minority students. Nationwide, the pool of potential minority students is on the rise, but numerous studies have shown that actual numbers of minority students have decreased significantly in the last few years.

In addition to the board, Griggs says, committees are being formed to work in specific policy areas.

His first task, Griggs says, is to compile affirmative action records from every college and department on campus for the past fiscal year.

This should be completed by September or October, he says, at which time the office will present the information to schools and colleges to help them analyze the effectiveness of their programs and, where needed, develop more effective ones.

Efforts and results must be compared together, Griggs says, because in some areas a small pool of targeted applicants is available. The questions, he says, are: "How hard did they try? Did they offer a job to a minority staff and that person turned it down?"

Saying "it's important to have minority faculty in the classroom," Griggs is also working on increasing such involvement on at least a short-term basis before longer-range goals can be met.

He says he plans "to encourage President Byrne to create a pool of money" which schools and colleges can use to bring in minority faculty and women where they are underrepresented.

A second plan, he says, is to develop more effective recruiting programs for graduate students, possibly by creating a position in the dean's office of the graduate school to assist with minority student recruitment.

A third plan is to conduct a thorough review of the status of women and minorities at OSU, quantifying data regarding salaries, promotions and tenure.

"You need to find out where you are before you can make recommendations, so that's one of the first things I want to do," Griggs says.

He says he doesn't want to alienate anyone, but does want to "aggressively encourage (departments) to make some changes or continue the progress in affirmative action."

Currently, he says, discontent is evident in the handful of minori-

ty faculty at OSU.

"You can see it in a variety of ways. You can see it when people plan to leave. Many of the minority faculty are trying to leave, are applying for positions outside the university," Griggs says.

But qualifying his remark, he notes that "Many were trying to leave, but now are waiting to see if the President is committed through some type of action. I think developing the Board of Visitors and other committees is a start."

Griggs said that minority faculty met with President Byrne last spring and presented him with a list of recommendations which Byrne is currently reviewing.

Those recommendations included: improving minority student recruitment; assessing the fairness of promotion and tenure for minority faculty already at OSU; recruiting more minority faculty; increasing support services to minority students; and assisting minority faculty in career development.

Recruiting additional minority faculty and students is an important part of long-range planning, Griggs maintains.

"I'm not saying it's going to be easy, but it is important," he says.

"I think you'll find in the near future the minority population will increase to a third of the population. In addition, a quarter of all students will be minority. The population is changing," he assesses.

"If OSU is designed to serve Oregon and the nation, you have to look at changing these things as well."

As the economy becomes increasingly geared toward high-technology industry, those needs become ever greater, Griggs says.

"If you don't educate people to fill those jobs, industry is going to die," he says, noting that education is also necessary to create more jobs.

With high levels of minority unemployment nationally, Griggs says, "It is insane not to recruit minority students and offer them support services."

Griggs says he wants the Affirmative Action office to be open to the public with questions or complaints.

"We'd like to have people feel comfortable coming to the office if there was a complaint about discrimination or mistreatment," he says. "I don't know how they view the office, but I want to encourage them to come."

Bornstein, Slater set for interviews

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

In an unprecedented move for the Byrne administration, two candidates for the position of vice-president for university relations are being brought back to campus for second interviews.

Ronald C. Bornstein, professor of communications and vice president of public relations for the university system in Wisconsin, will return to campus the weekend of Aug. 15-16, President John Byrne said, and William T. Slater, dean of the School of Fine Arts for Eastern Washington University in Cheney, will return approximately two weeks later.

Byrne said the two were the only candidates being considered for the position at this time, "unless they both turn us down."

In similar searches, Byrne acknowledged, he has brought only one candidate back to OSU for a second interview. The purpose of the second interview, Byrne said, is to allow the candidates to bring their families along to see if the families are also "attuned to Corvallis."

The position of vice-president for university relations is responsible for internal and external university communications and publications.

The other two finalists were Robert Phillips, professor of journalism and acting vice-president for university relations, and Jack Hamilton, of the public affairs department for the du Pont Co. in Wilmington, Del.

According to Byrne, funds to hire Sandra Spanier were offered to three departments—English, journalism and the College of Business—if they wanted to use them to provide Mrs. Spanier with a professorial position.

"This is an issue facing more and more spouses," Byrne said. "There have been cases where we've had to eliminate persons with spouses because jobs couldn't be found for them.

"The money we provided was for a person, not to create a position," he said. "I do not feel there is any deviation from existing policies. Existing policy says where there is an opening, there will be a search. This position was being created for this individual only, and to go through a search process is not reasonable."

Byrne strongly maintained that the action was not unprecedented.

"If it did (deviate from policy)," he said, "we have violated those policies for a great many years."

He said, "I have no argument with those faculty members who are upset about it," saying there is room for open debate and it is an issue the Faculty Senate should address.

Willard Potts, chairman of the department of English, said he had jumped at Byrne's offer.

"Having another faculty member is an advantage any department would jump at," he said. "Especially at the College of Liberal Arts—faculty there have heavy teaching loads, much heavier than at other areas of the university." Spanier's position is fixed-term, with a nine-month, \$25,000 contract that will be reviewed at the end of the school year.

Potts' quick action, however, has angered several in the department and on campus. Three faculty members: Rich Daniels,

associate professor of English, Don McIlvenna, associate professor of history, and William Appleman Williams, professor emeritus of history, all criticized the university's handling of the matter, both at the administration end and in the department of English, in interviews conducted by the *Salem Statesman-Journal*. In the July 26 article, McIlvenna compared the job offer to a "Chicago-style let's-put-all-our-relatives-to-work-for-the-water-department kind of thing."

Some others in the English department also say they believe the department's intricate hiring process was wrongfully ignored. While in principle the entire department is involved in decisions regarding the hiring of new faculty members, only six met with Spanier when she was here for initial meetings with the department. While few questioned her credentials—a book she authored has been printed by a major publishing company—concern was raised over the method of the appointment.

"She'll be a good teacher," said Peter Copek, associate professor of English and director of the Center for the Humanities, who provided this statement: "The process used left something to be desired. Even if you're willing to grant the special nature of this appointment and a need to waive the established full proceedings for making regular professorial rank appointments to the department in such special cases, at minimum there should have been some discussion, some chance for the regular members of the department to meet with the chairman to advise and consent before a final decision. This was not done."

Other faculty echoed such opinions, including Elizabeth Campbell, assistant professor of English.

"The process was short-circuited," she said. "The job market for English professors right now is tight, and there are lots now who teach American literature." American literature is Sandra Spanier's field of study.

Bob Wess, associate professor of English, agreed that the field of American literature is "the one area where we never dreamed of adding anyone." He said the hiring "added to an overstocked staff in an obviously unorthodox way."

Wess said the Department hires on two levels—professorial and instructor—and said if Mrs. Spanier had been hired for the latter, it would have garnered no complaints.

Wess said he didn't believe that regular policies should be circumvented except for "bonafide superstars."

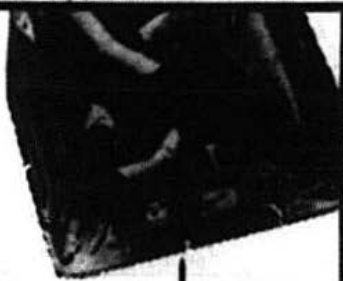
David Robinson, however, associate professor of English and head Americanist, defended the hiring, saying "I welcome any new faculty members that we have. We have a very high teaching load and can use all the help we can get."

"I think the policy was a bad move by whoever authorized it," said Ted Leeson, instructor of English. "This sends the wrong kind of message—that academic merit doesn't count. People feel like they've had one put over on them," he said, adding that there could be some antagonism toward Sandra Spanier herself as a result of the appointment.

Wess disagreed, saying that many would welcome the opportunity for close ties to the administration.

Robert Frank, acting dean of the College of Liberal Arts, stands firmly behind Mrs. Spanier's hiring, saying it is a realistic approach to two problems: that of attracting quality people to OSU, and of providing for dual-career couples.

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OSU conducts Yemen program

By the OSU Dept. of Information

OSU has just completed its first year of directing an English language institute in Sana'a, Yemen, where as many as 100 Yemeni students a term prepare for studies at universities in the United States.

Four OSU instructors from Corvallis and seven new OSU instructors from elsewhere operate the Yemen-America Language Institute, financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The students, nominated by their government and AID officials, are candidates for a variety of government-sponsored development projects and need a working knowledge of English to learn from college faculty in the United States.

A few, for example, come to OSU, which directs several agricultural development projects in Yemen, including a village-based poultry industry, water usage systems and agricultural technology improvements.

After becoming fluent in English at the institute in Sana'a, the Yemeni students travel to American universities like OSU to pursue undergraduate and advanced degrees, then return to their native country to work in universities and government ministries.

Many of the Yemeni students now working alongside OSU faculty in Yemen received their English language training at the institute.

Once enrolled in the institute, students with varying degrees of exposure to English spend 25 hours a week for up to seven terms learning English, said Michael C. Witbeck, who administers the Sana'a program from OSU's campus.


"It is ideal," Witbeck said, "because the students there are very attentive, highly motivated and very appreciative of the opportunity to learn English. When they pass the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language), they know they will be coming to the United States."

OSU was chosen to direct the institute in Yemen after a competitive bidding process when AID decided to affiliate with a university for its previously independent operation, which it had

operated for seven years, Witbeck said.

Karl Drobic, an OSU instructor, oversees the institute in Sana'a with the assistance of Deborah Marino, also an OSU instructor.

The institute is three floors of classrooms; learning laboratories, including video, reading and listening rooms; and a special lab for computer-assisted language instruction. Lessons are taught on seven levels, for those with very little English language understanding to those who merely need to refine skills and study habits to succeed in the homework, projects and tests they will encounter at American universities.



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Byrne says affirmative action will become high-level priority

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

A decade and a half of affirmative action has been "without apparent success" in recruiting minorities and additional women to OSU, according to President John Byrne, who last month announced a renewed affirmative action drive across campus for the next year.

Saying he'll focus on "things that cost least" first, Byrne said he developed a number of ideas and plans last year with affirmative action director Pearl Gray, aiming new approaches at old problems. Gray is currently on a year-long fellowship at the University of Virginia, replaced by Larry Griggs as acting director.

Affirmative action programs were first developed at the federal level, with the goal of ensuring that adequate efforts were made to recruit underrepresented population groups in employment and educational programs.

A five-page list developed for OSU includes eight goals and numerous objectives within each, ranging from improving OSU's image and environment to increasing minority populations and women in tenure-track positions. No priorities have yet been set. But Byrne says he wants affirmative action to become a "high-priority; a cross-cutting priority," throughout OSU.

His goal, he says, is to "enhance and improve" the environment for minorities and to "attract and improve roles" for women at OSU. Additionally, he maintained, such successes would improve the university for all its students.

"Educational value is greater with a diverse group than with a monocultural group," he noted. He said he had not considered recruiting minorities as a way to ward off declining enrollments, but acknowledged that it "might help." By the year 2000, 42 percent of the U.S. population is expected to comprise various minorities, he said.

OSU statistics show that minority representation among professorial faculty consists of eight blacks, 10 Hispanics, two American Indians and 34 Asian Americans, among a total faculty of 1,362. Those percentages, respectively, are: .6 percent black; .7 percent Hispanic; .1 percent American Indian and 2 percent Asian American.

Numbers of academic staff and graduate students are slightly higher: total student population includes .9 percent blacks, 1 percent Hispanics, .3 percent American Indians and 5 percent Asian Americans.

Minority recruitment efforts, however, have had little success in the past, Byrne said.

"I don't regard them (successes) as being very many," Byrne said. "Perhaps our awareness is improved over what it was 10 years ago, but I'm not willing to go much beyond that."

Targeted for additional recruitment are Afro-Americans, Native Americans and Hispanics, Byrne said, noting that Asian Americans are included as a minority although their numbers are not underrepresented.

He said he was considering developing special recruitment teams targeted at minority students. While no commitment has yet been made, "We'll probably just go ahead and do it," he said.

The need for minority faculty was brought home to him, Byrne said, when he was presented with a list of minority faculty at OSU. "It was on one page of paper with lots of space in between,"

he said. "Now we're actively doing something. It's a big step."

Some plans are already being implemented, notably the addition of a Board of Visitors to OSU, consisting of representatives across the state who will recommend to OSU steps it should take in regards to affirmative action.

The Board's first visit to campus is scheduled for Oct. 18, and will involve dinner, a reception, and an all-day seminar which Byrne said will focus on educating members about the environment, problems and needs of OSU and Corvallis.

Also in place are four presidential committees. The first is aimed at awareness and will develop a theme and major events for the year. A second will explore the feasibility of an office for minority affairs. The third will identify community, high-school and middle-school educational outreach programs, and a fourth is working at instituting graduate internship programs with statewide businesses.

"Perhaps our awareness is improved over what it was 10 years ago, but I'm not willing to go much beyond that."

The only money thus far committed is half the salary for a visiting drama professor next year, Byrne said. But he said the president's office has reserves available for additional needs.

Byrne said he and Gray had identified all minority faculty on campus and held meetings with the respective groups. This too, he said, helped educate him as to some of the problems.

Byrne said Asian Americans were not originally included in such meetings because they were not numerically underrepresented. "But we made a mistake," he added, saying that because Asian Americans regarded themselves as a minority meetings were also scheduled with them.

All minority groups, Byrne said, contained significant differences as well as similarities. He said that Hopis and Navahos, for example, differed in culture and needs, as third generation Asian Americans differed from recent immigrant Vietnamese.

But, he acknowledged, "Certainly people who are representatives of underrepresented populations have some common problems, simply by being underrepresented."

Last spring, Educational Opportunities Program staff presented a half-day awareness seminar for presidential level administrators, he said, "demonstrating very graphically problems some of the minority students, staff and faculty face on campus and in Corvallis."

Combined with statistics and minority faculty meetings, this brought home to him the problems, Byrne said.

"We're trying to become more aware and find things to do that will in small ways change the environment that these groups face," he said.

Byrne said OSU could not count its affirmative action efforts as successful until the presence of minorities on campus was no longer unusual. He said a visiting black jazz saxophonist last spring should not have stood out as unusual.

"We can't say we're getting close until we can say it's not unusual," he said.

Byrne calls for campus commitment to minorities

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

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Byrne said Asian Americans were not originally included in such meetings because they were not numerically under-

represented. "But we made a mistake," he added, saying that because Asian Americans regarded themselves as a minority meetings were also scheduled with them.

All minority groups, Byrne said, contained significant differences as well as similarities. He said that Hopis and Navahos, for example, differed in culture and needs, as third generation Asian Americans differed from recent immigrant Vietnamese.

But, he acknowledged, "Certainly people who are representatives of underrepresented populations have some common problems, simply by being underrepresented."

Last spring, Educational Opportunities Program staff presented a half-day awareness seminar for presidential level administrators, he said, "demonstrating very graphically problems some of the minority students, staff and faculty face on campus and in Corvallis."

Combined with statistics and minority faculty meetings, this brought home to him the problems, Byrne said.

"We're trying to become more aware and find things to do that will in small ways change the environment that these groups face," he said.

Byrne said OSU could not count its affirmative action efforts as successful until the presence of minorities on campus was no longer unusual. He said a visiting black jazz saxophonist last spring should not have stood out as unusual.

"We can't say we're getting close until we can say it's not unusual," he said.

P. E. basket clearing due

Deadline is approaching for clearing all P.E. baskets and lockers in the Langton Hall locker rooms. All personal items must be removed and all clothing and equipment must be turned in to the equipment room by 5 p.m. Friday, Aug. 15.

Students who fail to clear baskets, clothing, towels and equipment by that date will be charged a fine, and personal items will be disposed of by facility staff, according to the College of Health and Physical Education.

Because of the renovation of the Women's Building, larger than usual numbers of students have used the Langton facilities this summer, the College said. All items must be removed by the deadline to avoid charges and loss of personal belongings.

International alliance pleads for peace

By TWILA JACOBSEN
for the Barometer

A call by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to halt all nuclear testing, first launched in 1984, will continue as part of the program adopted at WILPF's 23rd Triennial Congress held at the end of last month in Zeist, Netherlands.

The League was spurred on in its campaign to halt testing by the unilateral year-long nuclear testing moratorium still in effect by the Soviet Union. A coalition of worldwide groups gathered nearly half a million signatures calling for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Last week's vote by the U.S. House of Representatives to impose a one-year moratorium on all but the smallest American underground nuclear tests has finally given the message to the Reagan Administration that real arms control negotiations are expected now.

Op-Ed

This campaign plus other activities are steps toward achieving a nuclear-weapons and hunger free 21st century. At the July, 1985 United Nations women's conference held in Nairobi, the "Forward-Looking Strategies for Women to the Year 2000" were designed to achieve equality, development and peace and to function as tools for mobilization and action. A three-stage proposal for total nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 outlined by Mr. Gorbachev last January and not rejected outright by Mr. Reagan is also a necessary tool, for until the arms race is stopped, it will be virtually impossible to have any meaningful development which includes equality and peace.

At the Congress, 36 countries were represented by 300 participants, with a theme zeroing in on "The World Economic Crisis—Causes, Consequences and Cures." Twelve developing countries were represented at a special pre-congress seminar held to help the WILPF develop and adopt a program of direct benefit and relevance to Third World women. Workshops examined the theme in an effort to understand and make known the underlying

economic cause of conflict, racism, the arms race, poverty, exploitation, underdevelopment, foreign domination and war.

The international financial institutions, transnational corporations, and the arms race have caused and are perpetuating a continuation of underdevelopment, exploitation of resources, and oppression. The implementation by force—whether through economic and financial means or by police/military action—of certain types of technological and agricultural systems strongly affect the existing ecological, political and social conditions in much of the world today. At OSU we are "scientifically" studying and implementing development projects around the world. Without linking the issues brought forth by the U.N. Decade For Women—namely equality, development and peace—we are part of the perpetuation of a system which is leading to bigger and greater disasters along the lines of Libya and Bhopal.

The League's Constitution states that its ultimate goal is establishing "an international economic order founded on meeting the needs of all peoples and not on profit and privilege," a world without war and weapons, without hunger and misery, without exploitation and without discrimination on grounds of race, sex, religion, sexual preference or any other grounds. This has been the call of the League since 1924.

Today, the call for a new international economic order encompasses many of the same issues, embodying the underlying principles that all nations have equal rights and are interdependent, regardless of their store of exploited or unexploited resources.

The issue of distribution and allocation of resources, including natural resources, human resources, and capital, must be addressed if true economic development is to occur. In the words Dr. Aziza Seedat of the African National Congress used to address the Congress: "Economic development is a measure of liberation."

The fact that the League has been active since 1915 in formulating and calling for the inauguration of systems which would realize social, economic and political equality gives the League strength to continue to play an active role in the worldwide women's movement. Thousands of women have joined together to design strategies to reach equality, development and peace by the year 2000. Everyone can play a part in the achievement of these goals by joining in their call: Unite for Justice and Peace.

Jacobsen is an OSU graduate student in agricultural and resource economics. She serves as a U.S. Board Member of the WILPF, and attended and led a workshop at the tricentennial conference.

Griggs sets ambitious Affirmative Action agenda

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

Chock full of ideas, plans and potential programs, Larry Griggs has launched into a year as acting director of OSU's Office of Affirmative Action.

Griggs, who last year served as acting director of OSU's Equal Opportunity Program—where he has worked for nearly a decade, moved into Affirmative Action last month when director Pearl Gray departed for a fellowship awarded her at the University of Virginia.

Griggs says Affirmative Action has an "outstanding staff" who have helped him adjust in the new position.

His position, he says, is unique precisely because it is an acting one, limiting him in some ways but enabling him to take risks in others. Affirmative Action is charged with monitoring hiring and recruitment of both students and faculty for fairness toward minorities and women.

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Griggs says the program maintains "a clear view of the university and what is going on in hiring and promotion" all over campus.

"I think Pearl has done a good job," he said. "She has really tried to do a lot of things in the affirmative action area. But whenever anyone new comes, you can always find areas of improvement."

He says minority students, faculty and women in some fields are extremely underrepresented at OSU.

"I think it will be very easy for this office to improve over the next year, because the figures are so low you can't go much lower," Griggs said. "I think OSU needs more minority faculty and more women in positions where there are few."

"I've received indications that President (John) Byrne is very supportive of affirmative action," he adds. A year from now, he says, those assumptions will be proven or disproven by actions.

Invitations have already been sent out to potential members of a Board of Visitors for Affirmative Action, Griggs says, which will make recommendations and serve as an advisory board to the president. Approximately 25-30 members, representing Afro-Americans, American Indians, Hispanics and Asian Americans, will contribute to every area of affirmative action, from student recruitment to faculty affairs.

Griggs says he expects the board will help OSU be effective in recruiting more minority students. Nationwide, the pool of potential minority students is on the rise, but numerous studies have shown that actual numbers of minority students have decreased significantly in the last few years.

In addition to the board, Griggs says, committees are being formed to work in specific policy areas.

His first task, Griggs says, is to compile affirmative action records from every college and department on campus for the past fiscal year.

This should be completed by September or October, he says, at which time the office will present the information to schools and colleges to help them analyze the effectiveness of their programs and, where needed, develop more effective ones.

Efforts and results must be compared together, Griggs says, because in some areas a small pool of targeted applicants is available. The questions, he says, are: "How hard did they try? Did they offer a job to a minority staff and that person turned it down?"

Saying "it's important to have minority faculty in the classroom," Griggs is also working on increasing such involvement on at least a short-term basis before longer-range goals can be met.

He says he plans "to encourage President Byrne to create a pool of money" which schools and colleges can use to bring in minority faculty and women where they are underrepresented.

A second plan, he says, is to develop more effective recruiting programs for graduate students, possibly by creating a position in the dean's office of the graduate school to assist with minority student recruitment.

A third plan is to conduct a thorough review of the status of women and minorities at OSU, quantifying data regarding salaries, promotions and tenure.

"You need to find out where you are before you can make recommendations, so that's one of the first things I want to do," Griggs says.

He says he doesn't want to alienate anyone, but does want to "aggressively encourage (departments) to make some changes or continue the progress in affirmative action."

Currently, he says, discontent is evident in the handful of minority faculty at OSU.

"You can see it in a variety of ways. You can see it when people plan to leave. Many of the minority faculty are trying to leave, are applying for positions outside the university," Griggs said.

But qualifying his remark, he notes that "Many were trying to leave, but now are waiting to see if the president is committed through some type of action. I think developing the Board of Visitors and other committees is a start."

Griggs said that minority faculty met with President Byrne last spring and presented him with a list of recommendations Byrne has reviewed and for which he has developed a plan of action.

Faculty recommendations included: improving minority student recruitment; assessing the fairness of promotion and tenure for minority faculty already at OSU; recruiting more minority faculty; increasing support services to minority students; and assisting minority faculty in career development.

Recruiting additional minority faculty and students is an important part of long-range planning, Griggs maintains.

"I'm not saying it's going to be easy, but it is important," he said.

"I think you'll find in the near future the minority population will increase to a third of the population. In addition, a quarter of all students will be minority. The population is changing," he assesses.

"If OSU is designed to serve Oregon and the nation, you have to look at changing these things as well."

As the economy becomes increasingly geared toward high-technology industry, those needs become ever greater, Griggs says.

"If you don't educate people to fill those jobs, industry is going to die," he says, noting that education is also necessary to create more jobs.

With high levels of minority unemployment nationally, Griggs says, "It is insane not to recruit minority students and to offer them support services."

Also on next year's agenda, Griggs says, is a program to investigate and combat sexual harassment on campus.

Griggs says he wants the Affirmative Action office to be open to the public with questions or complaints.

"We'd like to have people feel comfortable coming to the office if there was a complaint about discrimination or mistreatment," he says. "I don't know how they view the office, but I want to encourage them to come."

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Council says 'yea' to King holiday

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

The "Open for Business" signs on city offices will be replaced by "Closed" next Jan. 19 as Corvallis joins the nation in recognizing the third Monday in January as a holiday in honor of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The Corvallis City Council voted 5-4 at its Monday meeting to recognize the holiday.

In other business, the council voted unanimously to delay action on the OSU Plan, a comprehensive planning agreement between OSU and the City of Corvallis, until after the summer when open hearings could involve a greater percentage of the OSU community. The agreement would set land development codes and standards for OSU within the City's land use plan. It would pave the way for 70 projects affecting the growth and development of OSU, eliminating the current need for individual hearings on every issue.

The Council also at the meeting rejected a plan to license cats. The King Holiday was won on a narrow split that followed long debate, much public testimony and two inconclusive committee hearings. The holiday was adopted by Congress and signed into law by President Reagan in 1965 after 17 years of deliberation and debate. It took effect for federal and many state and local workers for the first time this year.

The Council first dealt with the issue last year, keeping it from public debate while using it as a "bargaining chip" in union negotiations. Those negotiations resulted in a contract with city workers not to recognize the holiday.

But union representatives joined local citizens and represen-

tatives of several other area organizations, who pleaded before the administrative services committee and the full City Council for recognition of the day.

The administrative services committee had split in two meetings over the issue, resulting in a refusal to pass any recommendation to the Council. Its tentative recommendation suggested a long lunch hour in conjunction with local celebratory events.

Conducting its first hearing on the matter at its Monday evening meeting, the Council listened to testimony in favor of the holiday.

"I don't understand why testimony is even needed to designate a day already designated," said Linda Klinge, president of the Corvallis chapter of the National Organization for Women. Klinge said she represented 240 members who regarded the holiday as imperative.

"The holiday is one very symbolic way that this community can recognize the heroic acts of black people in this country," said Ann Ferguson, foreign study advisor in the OSU Office of International Education and past chairman of OSU's Martin Luther King Jr. committee.

"Let the Council not spend any more time quibbling about half-days or hot dogs. Let's just say 'let's recognize it'—and be proud of it."

Chairman Charles Vars Jr., serving as acting mayor for Alan Berg in Monday's meeting, retreated from his earlier position favoring a long lunch hour.

"In our imperfect world, less than a full holiday will signal less than what we all support," Vars said. Vars' tie-breaking vote was decisive.

Councilor Tony Incavo said the evening's news had carried reports that the white supremacist "Aryan nations" had declared the Northwest their new homeland. Incavo argued there is "no better way to tell (the Aryan nations) they are wrong" than to adopt the King holiday.

Councilor David Bucy, OSU director of planning and institutional research, and Ed Donnally also spoke in support of a holiday.

Councilors Helen Ellis, Kris Megy, Bill Soulier and Kathryn Brandis voted against the measure. Ellis suggested that recognition would lead to more and more holidays "for this person and for that person," while Soulier maintained that cemeteries are full of those who died fighting for the same goals as King.

OSU-ward Councilor Tom Koehler maintained his stand as the council's most ardent and vocal supporter of the King Holiday.

"Martin Luther King dusted off the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution to keep those historical documents alive," Koehler said, adding that full holiday recognition is "the least we can do" to recognize King and what he meant for America.

The council's measure includes not only closure of all but 24-hour operations such as police, fire and wastewater treatment, but also declares the day a local "memorial celebration" to which an unspecified amount of city funds will be contributed.

NZ nuke policy explained

McCown found dead

Byrne says affirmative action will become high-level priority

By SALLY DUHAIME
of the Barometer

A decade and a half of affirmative action has been "without apparent success" in recruiting minorities and additional women to OSU, according to President John Byrne, who last month announced a renewed affirmative action drive across campus for the next year.

Saying he'll focus on "things that cost least" first, Byrne said he developed a number of ideas and plans last year with affirmative action director Pearl Gray, aiming new approaches at old problems. Gray is currently on a year-long fellowship at the University of Virginia, replaced by Larry Griggs as acting director.

Affirmative action programs were first developed at the federal level, with the goal of ensuring that adequate efforts were made to recruit underrepresented population groups in employment and educational programs.

A five-page list developed for OSU includes eight goals and numerous objectives within each, ranging from improving OSU's image and environment to increasing minority populations and women in tenure-track positions. No priorities have yet been set. But Byrne says he wants affirmative action to become a "high-priority; a cross-cutting priority," throughout OSU.

His goal, he says, is to "enhance and improve" the environment for minorities and to "attract and improve roles" for women at OSU. Additionally, he maintained, such successes would improve the university for all its students.

"Educational value is greater with a diverse group than with a monocultural group," he noted. He said he had not considered recruiting minorities as a way to ward off declining enrollments, but acknowledged that it "might help." By the year 2000, 42 percent of the U.S. population is expected to comprise various minorities, he said.

OSU statistics show that minority representation among professorial faculty consists of eight blacks, 10 Hispanics, two American Indians and 34 Asian Americans, among a total faculty of 1,382. Those percentages, respectively, are: .6 percent black; .7 percent Hispanic; .1 percent American Indian and 2 percent Asian American.

Numbers of academic staff and graduate students are slightly higher: total student population includes .9 percent blacks, 1 percent Hispanics, .3 percent American Indians and 5 percent Asian Americans.

Minority recruitment efforts, however, have had little success in the past, Byrne said.

"I don't regard them (successes) as being very many," Byrne said. "Perhaps our awareness is improved over what it was 10 years ago, but I'm not willing to go much beyond that."

Targeted for additional recruitment are Afro-Americans, Native Americans and Hispanics, Byrne said, noting that Asian Americans are included as a minority although their numbers are not underrepresented.

He said he was considering developing special recruitment teams targeted at minority students. While no commitment has yet been made, "We'll probably just go ahead and do it," he said.

The need for minority faculty was brought home to him, Byrne said, when he was presented with a list of minority faculty at OSU. "It was on one page of paper with lots of space in between,"

he said. "Now we're actively doing something. It's a big step."

Some plans are already being implemented, notably the addition of a Board of Visitors to OSU, consisting of representatives across the state who will recommend to OSU steps it should take in regards to affirmative action.

The Board's first visit to campus is scheduled for Oct. 18, and will involve dinner, a reception, and an all-day seminar which Byrne said will focus on educating members about the environment, problems and needs of OSU and Corvallis.

Also in place are four presidential committees. The first is aimed at awareness and will develop a theme and major events for the year. A second will explore the feasibility of an office for minority affairs. The third will identify community, high-school and middle-school educational outreach programs, and a fourth is working at instituting graduate internship programs with statewide businesses.

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The only money thus far committed is half the salary for a visiting drama professor next year, Byrne said. But he said the president's office has reserves available for additional needs.

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A second plan, he says, is to develop more effective recruiting programs for graduate students, possibly by creating a position in the dean's office of the graduate school to assist with minority student recruitment.

A third plan is to conduct a thorough review of the status of women and minorities at OSU, quantifying data regarding salaries, promotions and tenure.

"You need to find out where you are before you can make recommendations, so that's one of the first things I want to do," Griggs says.

He says he doesn't want to alienate anyone, but does want to "aggressively encourage (departments) to make some changes or continue the progress in affirmative action."

Currently, he says, discontent is evident in the handful of minority faculty at OSU.

"You can see it in a variety of ways. You can see it when people plan to leave. Many of the minority faculty are trying to leave, are applying for positions outside the university," Griggs said.

But qualifying his remark, he notes that "Many were trying to leave, but now are waiting to see if the president is committed through some type of action. I think developing the Board of Visitors and other committees is a start."

Griggs said that minority faculty met with President Byrne last spring and presented him with a list of recommendations Byrne has reviewed and for which he has developed a plan of action.

Faculty recommendations included: improving minority student recruitment; assessing the fairness of promotion and tenure for minority faculty already at OSU; recruiting more minority faculty; increasing support services to minority students; and assisting minority faculty in career development.

Recruiting additional minority faculty and students is an important part of long-range planning, Griggs maintains.

"I'm not saying it's going to be easy, but it is important," he said.

"I think you'll find in the near future the minority population will increase to a third of the population. In addition, a quarter of all students will be minority. The population is changing," he assesses.

"If OSU is designed to serve Oregon and the nation, you have to look at changing these things as well."

As the economy becomes increasingly geared toward high-technology industry, those needs become ever greater, Griggs says.

"If you don't educate people to fill those jobs, industry is going to die," he says, noting that education is also necessary to create more jobs.

With high levels of minority unemployment nationally, Griggs says, "It is insane not to recruit minority students and to offer them support services."

Also on next year's agenda, Griggs says, is a program to investigate and combat sexual harassment on campus.

Griggs says he wants the Affirmative Action office to be open to the public with questions or complaints.

"We'd like to have people feel comfortable coming to the office if there was a complaint about discrimination or mistreatment," he says. "I don't know how they view the office, but I want to encourage them to come."

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Growth seen in foreign language studies

By MARIE BRICHER
of the Barometer

Do you have problems reading menus at fancy restaurants? Must you read every caption during foreign films? Have you ever thrown up your arms in exasperation and exclaimed, "It's all Greek to me?"

If you answer yes to any of these questions, you haven't visited OSU's foreign languages department recently.

OSU has a healthy and growing foreign languages department, according to its chairperson, Sara Malueg, professor of French.

The department offers classes in seven languages, Malueg said. Full major and

minor programs are available for French, German and Spanish, and courses cover a full range of language, literature and culture, Malueg said.

Classes are also offered in Russian. This year, third year Russian will be offered. Malueg said a popular program is the Russian Certificate Program, which includes classes in Russian language, culture, politics and economy.

Japanese and Chinese language courses are also offered. Students may take three years of either language, and courses in Japanese culture are available.

Additionally, next year will see the addition of first-year Italian to the department.

Offered through the Division

of Continuing Education is a course in New Testament Greek. Malueg said Latin was offered through their department, but not enough students showed interest.

Malueg noted that the foreign languages program has changed its emphasis in the last few years. Malueg completed a study on enrollment figures in the foreign languages program and discovered that the traditional languages, including French, German and Spanish, have been losing enrollment while programs in Japanese, Chinese and Russian have been growing.

Because demand for foreign languages is difficult to predict, the foreign language department employs a base faculty and hires other faculty as needed, through an emergency fund in the College of Liberal Arts. Those faculty members not part of the base program are hired after registration is completed for the term.

Malueg mentioned that even with the language programs that are losing enrollment, the foreign languages department is doing relatively better than either the College of Liberal Arts or the university as a whole.

Malueg attributes some of the growth in Russian and Japanese programs to the addition of courses on those countries' cultures. Malueg said the class on Japanese culture attracted 36 students.

Decreasing enrollment in French and German follows a national trend of diminished interest in those languages. Malueg said she doesn't expect that trend to continue, although she believes the relative proportion of students in those

classes will continue to decrease as more and more students begin to study the Oriental and Russian languages.

Malueg said several reasons exist for increased interest in foreign languages. First, many business majors are beginning to become interested in foreign languages and cultures. With increased student interest in international business, Malueg said, being able to speak a foreign language is a real asset.

"In Oregon especially," Malueg said, "you can't pick up a newspaper without hearing about Japanese companies or Japanese trade. Our economy is very dependent on the world's economy. People are starting to plan ahead. They think a foreign language may help get a job or help with business ties."

Another reason for growing interest in foreign languages is student interest in traveling. Most study abroad programs encourage at least two years of language before attending a foreign university.

Malueg also mentioned a proposed requirement of two years of a foreign language for graduating Oregon college students, scheduled to begin in 1991. Malueg said this requirement would probably require a large increase in staff, since everyone in the university would need foreign language courses.

This requirement would also serve to increase the interest in foreign languages in high schools as students try to prepare themselves for their college courses.

The increased interest in foreign languages in high schools in turn encourages college students majoring in

secondary education to get a minor in a foreign language.

Assuring oneself of a job is not the only reason for learning a language, though. Malueg claims learning a language can be beneficial for any student.

"Learning another language, you learn more about your own. If you never knew grammar, you would learn. Often we find ourselves teaching English grammar in our foreign language courses," Malueg said.

Another reason learning a foreign language can be valuable is because it helps people express themselves better. Malueg said learning another language helps people understand that "everyone expresses themselves differently." She said this can be very beneficial for beginning to question why our culture does things a certain way.

Learning another language "begins to give you a framework to make comparisons with other cultures," Malueg said. "It makes you think about life as a whole."

Understanding of other people's cultures is also aided by the culture and literature classes taught through the department. Malueg said she believes their value lies in broadening students' understanding of the world.

"Foreign languages is a humanities discipline," Malueg said. "It deals with humans—with their means of expression, communication, and creativity."

Malueg believes studying a different language and culture "helps you see how people work and why. It helps fit you into life better than just learning a skill."

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New head may not stay

International offices reorganize

By SALLY DURABNE
of the Barometer

Although he speaks no foreign languages aside from

"dabbling in" Spanish, former assistant dean of the College of Oceanography Victor T. Neal stepped this July into the newly created position of assistant vice-president for international programs.

The position is charged with overseeing all international programs at OSU, and will help

"centralize administration and establish guidelines for all university work abroad," according to the position description.

Neal was selected for the position by acting vice-president of academic affairs and provost Bill Wilkins, after approval from President John Byrne.

But although his selection is a permanent rather than acting appointment, Neal has said he may leave the position in January. He has applied for a Fulbright research fellowship, which he said would entail leaving OSU for six months.

"It's a little too early to shadowbox," he said, adding that he would not know until September or October if he was awarded the Fulbright.

Neal's appointment, which came nearly three months after the position deadline, ended a long and confusing selection process begun last spring with an on-campus search for candidates. The search committee charged with reviewing applications and making recommendations disagreed with Wilkins over screening criteria and the number of candidates to be interviewed. Wilkins conducted the interview process and hiring alone, which the committee agreed was within his rights.

Both Neal and Wilkins have said they would deal with Neal's departure if and when the time came. Wilkins will

depart from the vice-presidency in mid-September when Graham Spanier takes over as permanent vice-president.

As assistant vice-president for international programs, Neal will oversee international education programs directed by Jack Van de Water, international agriculture programs directed by Ed Price, and all other international programs on or off campus. The position will provide "someone in the central administration through whom such matters can be coordinated and overseen," according to Wilkins.

"If you want information on international programs, no one person can tell you everything you want to know," Neal said.

Neal said his vacated position as assistant dean of oceanography will not be filled. His first tasks in the new position, he has said, will be to conduct an inventory of all international programs at OSU and to develop policies regarding agreements with other countries and foreign student admissions.

"It's been kind of scattered," he said. "There has been no coherent policy in the way we've operated in the past."

He said he plans to meet with deans of colleges and heads of departments to obtain information on their international involvement as well as their interests and hopes.

Neal has concentrated on research during his academic career, and said his specialties focus on polar and Southern ocean areas, as well as South America.

Much of his time has been spent in Mexico and Chile, he said, along with Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru. He said he has traveled to Chile every year since 1972, most recently to work on research related to El Niño.

He said that while Chile has "been having problems for years," he believes the media has overplayed recent political unrest.

"I don't see any reason that we shouldn't continue to work with our friends in Chile," Neal said. "They're human beings like anyone else."

He said his work in Chile was primarily with university people, whose research was funded but not controlled by the government.

Neal also said he wants to broaden the scope of OSU's international involvement.

"I think Oregon needs to open out even more to Pacific Rim countries from its geographic position," he said. "We really need to know more about other nations and cultures and have more interaction with them."

His new office is located on the sixth floor of the administration building. Starting salary for the position, according to Wilkins, is \$50,400 a year.

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Visitors welcomed to Islamic Center

By TIM PRESSED
of the Barometer

Visitors to the Salman Alfarid Islamic Center Saturday were immediately struck by what was missing: the statues, symbols and trappings associated with religion in Western culture.

"The mosque anywhere you go is very, very simple," said Bashir Army, who served as mosque tour guide. "We don't have statues and we don't have pictures because God in Islam is beyond our imagination."

For some visitors, the open house held at the mosque from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday was the first opportunity to learn about the Islamic religion from those who practice it.

Touring groups were first asked to remove their shoes -- Moslems wear no footwear in their holy areas -- and then ushered into the mosque's men's prayer room, a large open carpeted area with parallel cords stretched across the floor at roughly five-foot intervals.

Army explained that the mosque's congregation, about 100 people, is required to pray five times each day but must pray in the mosque only on Friday.

He said the men form lines facing Mecca, using the floor cords as guides, when they pray. And, he said, they do not face to the east as is commonly believed, but rather to the north.

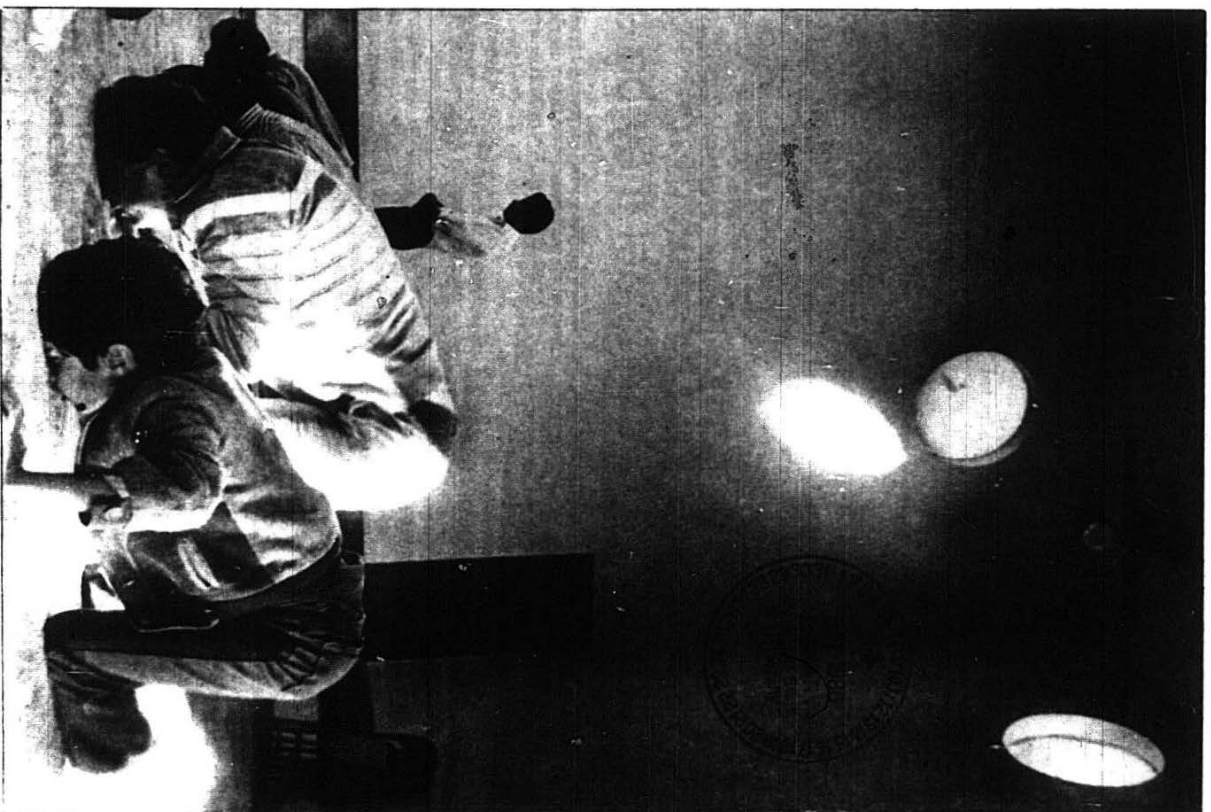
"We always face in the shortest direction to Mecca," Army said. Army then guided groups through the women's prayer room, recreation room and athletic room. He explained that Moslems wash before they pray and thus have washrooms near their prayer rooms.

(See ISLAMIC CENTER, page 5)



Photos by Steve Marzani

Workers at the Salman Alfarid Islamic Center (above right) kneel toward Mecca, the holy Islamic city, in prayer. Exhalim Ahsalali (above) washes before entering the prayer room of the mosque. The Mosque Library (right) has many books and maps, all in Arabic.



ISO gets set for new year of cultural programming

By RAY OVERFIELD
of the Barometer

Despite last year's budget problems, the International Students Organization (ISO) starts afresh this year with double the budget and renewed optimism.

Mohammed Shabbir, a 23-year-old sophomore in pre-computer engineering from Bangladesh and ISO president, says ISO's main purpose "...is to foster cultural understanding between international students and other students here among the university community."

ISO "is basically a cultural organization," and as such he says, "it represents foreign students at OSU through cultural and educational activities."

Some of the cultural and educational events scheduled this year are the International Food Fair, an offering of cuisine from many different countries, and International Night.

"We are also arranging a cultural exhibit in the new ballroom. We display artifacts, posters, handicrafts, and have slide shows that are representative of ISO member coun-

tries," Shabbir added.

"ISO represents all foreign students on this campus," Shabbir said. They amount to 1,400 foreign students from over 95 different countries.

"ISO is an umbrella organization for all foreign student organizations that exist at OSU," he elaborated.

"Last year we had to cut down other organizations' activities. We could not help them because of our budget," Shabbir said.

This year, however, ISO begins with an \$8,000 budget—\$4,000 more than last year's funding.

ISO's money comes from the Associated Students of OSU (ASOSU) through the educational activities budget. Other groups similarly funded include: Drama Productions, GALA, Campus Day Care and Veteran Referral Center.

ISO has been awarded for 1986-87 approximately the same amount of money as Drama Productions. According to speech communications professor C.V. Bennett, of the drama department, those students who benefit directly from drama's approved budget amount to about 300 to 500 students, not including those in

the audience.

Last year, ISO's budget problems caused them to request \$1,222 from the ASOSU contingency fund.

According to the ASOSU Senate handbook Section Six, Article D, "The Student Fees Committee shall annually budget for a contingency fund in order to meet emergencies and provide for under-realization of income."

Chris Voight, ASOSU Vice President, commenting on ISO's budget problems, says, "...[ISO's budget problems] exist for a couple of different reasons. You hate to admit it

but there's kind of a cultural gap. It's not one's fault. They're not real familiar with the procedure to fulfill their budget requirements. It's our fault and their fault. Maybe we should guide them through the process more carefully."

Mike Gorman, ASOSU treasurer concurs:

"Due to miscommunication, ISO ran into some budgeting problems last year. In their budget they projected a profit for the food fair but it failed to materialize. It was a lot of fun but they didn't make the sums of money they expected."

Voight said this year "we're going to announce to the EDAC (Educational Activities Committee) to spend more time and more attention with ISO to eliminate the miscommunication."

This year, things will be different, Shabbir maintains.

"ISO is really happy this year with the amount of the budget. It's a positive sign on the part of the university. This year ISO will try to do those activities which they were forced to eliminate from last year's agenda due to the budget restraint."

What can OSU expect to see from ISO this year? Says Shabbir, "ISO will help the Department of Parks and Recreation in planning and implementation of their open house special designed for foreign students of OSU. It will be held at the Benton County Library October 30th."

Also in the works is a continuation of the speaker series as well as the International Food Fair and International Night.

Shabbir said he encourages any foreign student to come to ISO to seek help with any problem he or she may have.

"ISO officers will respond to those problems. If we can offer any kind of help we will extend that help," Shabbir said.

Shabbir looks to ISO's year ahead with anticipation.

"I can consider ISO to be one of the most active international student organizations on any campus in this country."

"The university is very helpful and initiative. The students here are really interested in activities and, I must add, there are some groups in the community, the International Education Office and Crossroads International, for example, that encourage student involvement at OSU."

Anyone interested may contact the International Students Organization through the Student Activities Center in M.U. East or by calling 754-2101.

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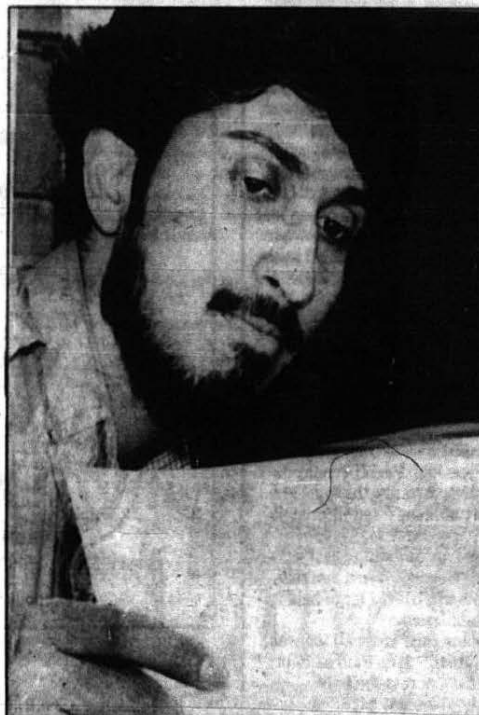
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ISO President Mohammed Shabbir

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Nicaraguan minister makes a plea for patience

By **TIM PRESO**
of the **Barometer**

Nicaraguan Minister Norman Bent made a plea for patience with the Nicaraguan government in a speech Monday at the First Presbyterian Church.

Bent, a half Miskito Indian, half Creole Protestant minister of the Moravian Church in Nicaragua, told about 60 people in the church that Nicaragua's problems were the result of long-term colonial rule.

"Nicaragua is a small country known for its natural beauty and its friendly people," he said. "A country which has experienced the last 400 years of European imperialism under colonial forces. One can only describe that history by nightmares, by suffering and by death."

He said Nicaragua's eastern half was under

Spanish control until 1891 and its western half was under British control until 1894. Bent attributed many of the problems the Indians of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast had experienced with the new Nicaraguan government to prejudices running back to that colonial rule.

"The mistake that is the worst of the government's mistakes is in trying to bring about the end of a colonial nightmare," Bent said.

He said the Indians desired federalist autonomy within the Nicaraguan Sandinista government, but repressive government policies had forced many of them to flee the country. He said, however, that since December 1983, the government had changed its policies with respect to the Indians and more humane programs were put into effect.

"If the peoples of the Atlantic coast could be given the education to feel equal to the rest of

Nicaragua, then our country could become very strong," Bent said.

He said the Nicaraguan government was working toward a viable democracy, but such a change would take time to complete. And, he said, the Nicaraguan people desire a peaceful democracy.

Bent described the visit of several Canadians to his church in Nicaragua. He said one Canadian woman asked several children of his area what message they would like her to take back to Canada and what message they would like to give to the United States.

"They said 'please tell President Reagan to forgive us for the sins we have committed,'" Bent said. "'Stop the war, let us live in peace, send us paper and pencils to go to school.' Those are striking words, I think."

He said American fears about Nicaragua endangering the Western Hemisphere were best dealt with in a speech by a United States senator who said Nicaragua, a country of 3 million people, could pose no threat to the United States.

"I deeply appreciate those prophetic words," Bent said. "But even when the words of the senator are so prophetic, it is important that those words be turned into reality."

Bent compared the Nicaraguan situation to the situation of the United States at the time of the American Revolution. He said both countries were seeking a course different from those previously forced upon them.

"You were looking for something," he said. "You wanted to be yourselves. After 400 years of nothing, now we're looking for something, too."

Minority Board of Visitors tries to improve OSU

By **TIM PRESO**
of the **Barometer**

Minority representatives from around the state this weekend made initial efforts to improve OSU's environment for minority students, faculty and staff in the first meeting of the Board of Visitors for Minority Affairs.

"We created this minority affairs board to give us some help in terms of a perspective from outside OSU in order to improve the minority environment," said OSU President John Byrne, who established the board after meetings with state minority representatives in Portland during the spring.

The 25-member board includes representatives of Oregon's African, Asian, Hispanic and Native American populations. It met first at Byrne's house for an introductory dinner Friday night, then attended seminars that included reports from each of the university's vice presidents at the LaSells Stewart Center Saturday, said Pearl Gray, director of OSU Affirmative Action.

"It is a major step forward," Gray said. "It represents a con-

cern that the institution needs to give daily thought, time and money to the minority students and faculty at OSU."

Byrne said the board had only general goals, those of improving OSU's environment for minorities and of helping to recruit minority students, faculty and staff.

He said the OSU student body included only about 1,000 minority students, and added that equally disparate proportions exist in the university's faculty and staff.

"We know that we're very much underrepresented," Byrne said. "It's very obvious that we need to make some improvements. We haven't been focused enough on results."

Results, Gray said, are what the university expects from the board. She targeted minority student recruitment, financial aid distribution to minority students, graduation of minority student athletes and recruitment of minority faculty and staff as some of the primary concerns of the board.

"This will be outstanding," Gray said. "It is also historic. I believe it is the first board of visitors on minority issues for a public institution in the state of Oregon."

Gray said problems with the minority environment at OSU included both administrative and psychological roadblocks to the advancement of minorities.

"Minority students are often asked inappropriate questions," she said. "It is another facet of the situation to link disadvantage with minority status. The two are not the same."

She said part of the OSU problem was that faculty on recruiting boards and in the university did not consider it a personal responsibility to bring minority students and faculty to OSU.

The activities of the board last weekend were focused on introduction to the university and its environment, Byrne said. The various ethnic groups of the board will meet again preceding a second meeting of the entire board in December. Byrne said the board will exist as long as it is needed at the university.

"It's our intention that this will be an ongoing thing," he said. "It's set up to last forever."

"Clearly, the atmosphere and the progress of the people on this campus are moving in the right directions," Gray said. "This is simply an impetus to move faster."

New VP takes office

CLA, minority recruitment top Slater's agenda

By CARISA CEGAVSKE
of the Barometer

William Slater, newly appointed vice president for university relations, moved in and started getting down to business Monday.

Slater said he has no specific plans as yet; he spent most of the day Monday reading and writing memos and gathering concerns and suggestions from faculty members.

But what Slater does have is a host of ideas for creating a strong, positive image of OSU in the minds of the public. On the top of Slater's list: promoting the College of Liberal Arts and other lesser-known aspects of OSU; expanding information activities to include broader radio and television coverage; aiding in recruitment of minorities; and encouraging alumni support.

A number of efforts have been made to assess OSU's image, Slater said.

"I would say the image is generally a good one, but limited," he said.

OSU is seen largely as a "hard science" institution, excelling in agriculture, engineering and sciences. Many people do not think OSU has a strong College of Liberal Arts—an incorrect assumption, Slater said.

"There's Plato sitting on the library shelf right next to animal husbandry," he said.

One way to emphasize the CLA is to spotlight outstanding faculty. Slater cited as an example Rachele McCabe, a world-class pianist and assistant professor of music at OSU. Slater also suggested the formation of a student string quartet who would perform throughout the state.



Photo by Matt Andrus

As the new vice president of university relations, William Slater has the job of projecting a positive image of Oregon State University on a local and national level.

OSU should let Oregon know, Slater said, "we can grow potatoes, but we can also play violins."

In addition to being involved in the publicity side of university relations, Slater will work extensively with alumni relations and with the university's fundraising organization, the OSU Foundation.

"I see myself as participating in change," Slater said. "The Foundation is very, very important, especially in an atmosphere where the state's economy is not as strong as it could be.... We're going to

have to rely on external sources of income to market and develop the product we've got."

In order to market itself, the university must provide reliable, positive information about what it has to offer.

"We can't go out and tell the public that OSU is right on the beautiful Pacific, because we're 50 miles from it," he said.

But what OSU can tell the public about is its strengths—including, Slater said, oceanography and engineering programs that rival those of Stanford University. OSU offers quality education,

research and service to Oregon, he said.

"I think OSU does have a good product," Slater said.

One way Slater believes OSU needs to market its product is through improving the attractiveness of its publications. Another is by expanding the Department of Information's ability to work with radio and television media.

Slater brings to OSU experience in broadcast media, as well as university experience dealing with alumni, government and public relations. Formerly dean of the

School of Fine Arts at Eastern Washington State University, Slater holds both a Master of Arts and a doctorate degree in communications from Stanford University.

His work with alumni, Slater said, has potential for increasing OSU's enrollment. Slater hopes to encourage alumni to "talk up their institution," as well as to be on the lookout for outstanding students.

"While quantity (of students) is important, our concern primarily is with quality," he said.

A part of OSU's recruiting efforts will focus on minority students, Slater said. President John Byrne recently publicized his plans to make affirmative action a top priority for his new administration.

Although the Affirmative Action Office reports directly to Byrne, Slater said the office of university relations will work closely with acting affirmative action director Larry Griggs.

"As vice president of university relations, I have no direct responsibility for recruiting (minorities)... As a minority, that is an obligation of mine," Slater said.

Minority students, like all students, simply want to attend a university at which they feel they are wanted, Slater said.

"I'm hoping my role here will be such that students will understand and realize the administration is very committed to progress," he said.

"I don't know yet what the problems are in recruiting minority students," Slater said. Most likely, he said, previous administrations simply didn't pay enough attention to low minority enrollment.

Slater said he has discussed minority recruitment at length with vice president for student services JoAnne Trow, and cited their agreement on the subject as just one indication of the ability of Byrne's new vice presidents to work together.

"Doctor Byrne has done an excellent job amassing an administrative team," Slater said.

"I think the youth and stamina (of Byrne's staff) will be of a fairly good advantage, because there is much to be done. It's going to require a lot of effort and a lot of stamina," he added.

UBSA strives for black awareness

By L. A. BIRCH
of the Barometer

Unity, support and sharing black culture are the goals of the United Black Student Association (UBSA).

Yolanda Dalton, UBSA president, said the unification process began two years ago, when the group's name was changed from the Black Student Union to the UBSA.

"We want to provide for the entire community culture and education that will bring about black awareness," she said.

The group's officers are very active members and are excited about upcoming events and their enthusiasm will help bring OSU's black students together, Dalton said.

"Our main job is to motivate the students and support (them) any way we can," she said. "For instance, one young man came to me and expressed an interest in debating, in public speaking. I said, 'Do you know we have a forensic team?' He said, 'No,' and I told him about it."

Dalton also said the UBSA has activities in the Lonnie B. Harris Black Cultural Center that lets students talk, share their experiences and learn more about themselves and black culture.

Terry Munson, Sergeant at Arms for the UBSA, talked about what the club was like when it was still the Black Student Union.

"During the 70s, the BSU was racially oriented," she said. "It was a reaction to the overtly racist (times). In the 80's, we're more socially oriented." But she added, "The concerns are still there"

Munson is using her skills as a journalism major by writing and editing the UBSA's monthly newsletter, "Rapture." It's open for submissions and will be distributed to members and around campus the last Monday of each month.

"There'll be student profiles of successful black students on campus, sports, we'll feature an issue about long distance relationships and how to understand the different slang on the east coast," Munson said.

UBSA's vice president Stephanie Pittman said that the club feels alienated from ASOSU and that some campus groups weren't actively recruiting black students for membership.

"There are 15,000 students at OSU and less than one percent of them are black," she said. "We want to be part of the university. We don't want to be separated."

Pittman said the UBSA will get students more involved in campus life and the Corvallis community.

Monique Munson, UBSA's Activities Coordinator, spoke about the many upcoming events. The group has planned an annual Thanksgiving dinner, dances, rapping contests and a visit from Portland's first black theater (The Sojourner Truth Group).

"Our first dance was a big success, the icebreaker," she said. "There were more people than last year."

UBSA meetings are held Wednesdays in the Black Cultural Center on Monroe across from Weniger Hall. Membership is open to all students and the \$3.00 fee is good for "Rapture," raffle drawings and discounts at all UBSA functions.

Chinese movies shown Sun.

"An Orchestra Band of Farmers," winner of the 1985 National Award (the Chinese equivalent of the Oscar) will be just one movie presented in China Movie Month this month.

The movies will be presented every Sunday night from 7-10 p.m. in the LaSells Stewart Center. China Movie Month is sponsored by the Chinese Student and Scholar Association, in an effort to promote an understanding of Chinese culture, people and China's evolving modernization.

Both documentary films and fictional works will be shown, and most have English subtitles. All are free.

Currently, the Chinese Student and Scholar Association has 130 student members from the People's Republic of China.

Fiction movies to be presented during China

Movie Month include "Spring in Fall," "Idler and Swan," "Floating Bottle," and the award-winning "An Orchestra Band of Farmers." Other movies include "Beauty of China," "Traveling Yangtze River," "Wonder of Chinese Garden," "Song of Chinese Revolution" and a documentary, "China's Pioneer: Sun, Zhongshan."

Cuba visit topic

"Cuba Today," a lecture and slide presentation, will be held today at 7:30 p.m.

Todd Sullivan will discuss his 1986 tour of Cuba at Westminster House, 101 NW 23rd St. Sullivan's presentation is co-sponsored by the OSU Experimental College and the Central America Task Force.



Photo by Debbie Weathers

Amman As-slim, an American Muslim, spoke on the topic of women in Islamic society Thursday in the MU Ballroom.

Marketplace registration open

Artists and craftsmen interested in selling their wares before the Christmas rush can sign up now for space in the 6th annual Holiday Marketplace. Center will take a 20 percent sales commission from members and a 25 percent commission from non-members.

The marketplace is at the Craft Center located on the ground floor of Memorial Union East. For more information, contact Barbara Gaet at the Craft

Cultural interpretation, not Koran, binds women

By L.A. BIRCH
of the Barometer

Muslim women are bound by culture, not by the Koran, according to Amman As-slim.

As-slim, an American Muslim, spoke Thursday in the Memorial Union Ballroom of Islam's view of women. Her presentation was sponsored in part by the Islamic Cultural Center.

"Women had to struggle for equality in the United States. We fought and won our right to vote. The right to hold position came a little later. Today, we're still fighting," As-slim said.

In contrast, she said, the Koran stated 1,400 years ago that women are equal and in no way inferior to men.

Like Dr. Nawal El-Saadawi, a well-known Egyptian feminist who addressed the same issue at OSU three weeks ago, As-slim said she feels the cultural interpretation of Islam often overlooked the rights of women stated in the Koran.

There are many passages to remind the Muslim that women are equal and that a woman was responsible for bringing each Muslim into the world.

As-slim brought up an example of how she was without those rights in this country.

"Twelve years ago I applied for a job, a promotion...It came down to me and one other person. I ended up not getting the job and when I went to ask (my employer) why, he said 'He's a man; he has a family to support.' I was divorced, a woman, with two children to support."

Women suffered greatly in societies lacking Islamic teachings, As-slim said. In particular, female babies were discriminated against.

"Arabic, before Islam, used to bury the (female) child. Alive," she said.

Education is a recently recaptured right in this country, she said.

"In the Koran, the prophet said to 'seek knowledge even unto the ends of the earth.' As-slim said.

"He gave no distinction between men and

women."

Another misconception people have is that Islamic marriages are arranged by families without consent of their children, As-slim said.

"Marriage is very, very sacred in Islam," she said. "The families are concerned with the happiness of the couple."

The families have the couple meet together several times before they are married and help them discuss their future, As-slim said.

"They hash out so many things. They get down to details, ask questions you would not think of asking in America. This may be why the divorce rate among Muslims is so low," she said.

Polygamy is a debate-provoking subject among many cultures. As-slim said that Islam neither imposes nor encourages polygamy, and, in fact, makes it all but impossible through rules and restrictions. She defended its practicality during times of war, and pointed out that there are more females on this planet than males.

"Shortly after I became a Muslim I went to a man's house who was also a Muslim. I met his wife. I went to the grocery store the next day and saw the (same) man with his wife and she looked different. But I thought I just didn't remember," she said. "A couple days later at a big dinner party there he is with four different wives, three of whom I'd met."

As-slim said she considered wearing the traditional Muslim dress a right and not a sacrifice, because women are seen as people and not as sex objects. She likened the wearing of the hijab to a Flip Wilson quote—"What you see is what you get."

Then she mentioned a Wilson quote in regards to the way Western women dress: "If you've got it, flaunt it."

The way women dress today makes for envy; instead of working toward sisterhood, women are acting like displays in a "meat market," As-slim said.

She warned women to be careful in their search for liberation, that it means a freedom to choose, not "sameness" with men.

Change comes slowly for Middle Eastern Women

By BARBARA HIGHTFIELD
of the Barometer

Change doesn't occur like a streak of lightning but draws from traditional cultures and values to create new ones, according to anthropologist and author, Elizabeth Fernea.

Ferneas has produced five films dealing with life in the Middle East and she presented one of them, "The Price of Change: Women and the Family in the Middle East," Friday morning at Snell Forum.

Ferneas spoke to a smaller group in the afternoon session. An Oregon native, she prefaced her speech, "New Heroines in Modern Arabic Literature," by happily announcing she had met three Jefferson High School classmates during the course of the day. Fernea attended school in

Portland, including Reed College.

Ferneas is president of the Middle East Studies Association (MESA). She is the author and editor of numerous books including "Guests of the Sheikh," "Streets of Marra Kech," "Middle Eastern Muslim Women Speak," "Women and the Family in the Middle East," and "The Arab World Today."

Though not of Arabic descent, Fernea spent many years in the Middle East where she followed the social-cultural role of an Arab woman.

In the past five years, a few novels have been translated from Arabic to English and these, according to Fernea, create a new avenue for Americans to learn about the Middle East.

The novels are ethnographic, said Fernea. That is, they not only tell a story about a geographical location, but are art forms that

reflect society outside the text.

Though much can be learned from the translated novels, one must be careful, the author warned. She cited ethnocentrism as one problem. "Cultures tend to see the world in their own image," Fernea said. The other concern, she said, is that "every novel must be assessed in relationship to other novels written in the country at the time."

She demonstrated the importance of this perspective by telling of countries where the major available translated American literature are books such as "Zane Grey" stories. "We must ask if the novels are representative of the country's literature," she said.

Ferneas summarized five Arabic novels which have been translated to English in recent years and described the heroines as a means to better

understand the culture.

"Most are active women who struggle to achieve goals and who struggle against men who abuse her. The stories express catastrophic economical, political and social changes," Fernea said.

One of the novels discussed was "Women at Point Zero" by Nawal Al-Sadawi, who recently visited the OSU campus. The novel, translated in 1963, tells of a woman sentenced to death for the murder of a pimp but who goes to death with pride because she is no longer afraid of men. The heroine states, "A successful prostitute is better than a misled saint."

"There is a vigorous outpour of criticisms of these writings, mostly political," Fernea said. "Critics accuse the novelists of copying Westerners."

Chinese delegation to visit OSU

By **GARNEY MARSHALL**
of the Barometer

A group of seven Chinese delegates will visit the OSU forestry department Nov. 23.

The delegates arrived in Washington D.C. Nov. 15, where they're being hosted by Mr. Steve Kohl, head of Fish and Wildlife in the Department of Interior in Washington. Kohl will be the delegates' host throughout their stay in the United States.

All the delegates in the group coming to the U.S. are associated with the forestry industry.

The main goal of the delegates while in Washington is to officially sign a conservation protocol with the United States.

The delegates are Li Shigang, Department of Silver Mines and Management; Chen Liu Guangyun, Vice-Minister of Forests in Beijing; Qin Jianhua, Department Director of Forest Policy and Protection; Chen Guangwu, Director of Forest Stations; Liu Jianghen, Department Director of Da Hing Ganlin Forestry Management Bureau; Liu Ahentian, Associate Professor at Beijing Forestry University; and Yuan Haiying, translator.

After leaving Washington the group will travel to Idaho and then to Oregon.

"This year's visit from China is in response to a visit two years ago by a group from Oregon," said Perry Brown, Director of International Forestry at OSU. The group of Oregonians visited with Chinese forestry officials and toured their forest lands.

Through their visit, the Chinese delegates hope to gain better forestry and milling trade relations with the United States.

The Chinese also hope to gain new ideas and technology from Oregon's forestry business. "The delegates will be looking for new and better ways to re-forest their land and develop forest products," said Brown.

"Because Oregon has the top forestry program in the United States," noted Brown, "the Chinese are very interested in visiting us and learning from our techniques."

The group will arrive at OSU on the 24th. Here, they'll visit the nursery and the forestry department. They'll talk with Brown about the university's ideas for reforesting land and about OSU's new developments in forestry.

The next couple of days will be spent travelling throughout western Oregon visiting mill sites, nurseries, and harvesting sites.

Included in their stop in Oregon are mills in Lebanon, Sweet Home, Brownsville and Millersburg. They'll also visit Champion International Nursery in Lebanon and Willamette Industries logging operations outside of Sweet Home.

No student funds to be used?

SFC gives go ahead to South Africa program, Encore concert

By **GARNEY MARSHALL**
of the **Barometer**

A \$3,000 loan was approved by the Student Fees Committee Monday night for the South African Crisis program, which will be held at OSU the first week of December.

The committee approved the loan to the ASOSU International Affairs Task Force, which is sponsoring the program, from the \$175,000 contingency fund.

"We approved this loan because we feel that this is a valuable program," said Bob Mumford, chairperson for the Student Fees Committee. "We approved a loan, instead of giving them money, so that they would be able to carry out the program in case no other money could be obtained. We hope that this way they'll look for other programs to donate money to their cause."

Before the loan is officially given to the task force, it must be

approved by the ASOSU Senate.

The task force, under the directorship of Brian Gould, is sponsoring the four-day South African Crisis program. During the four days representatives, reporters, and advisors will give their perspectives on the current situation in South Africa. Also scheduled to speak is Mr. William Jacobsen, Jr. of the U.S. State Department, who will speak on the evolution of current U.S. policy toward South Africa.

The fees committee also recommended \$10,000 to Encore so that the MU promotions group can pursue a George Benson concert at OSU next May for Mom's Weekend.

"What this is," said Mumford, "is so that if Encore does incur a loss (with the concert), we will back them up (up to \$10,000). If they did incur a loss they would have to come back to student fees for funds to cover the losses and it would still have to be voted

on by the Student Fees Committee and then be approved by two-thirds of the Student Senate."

The main difference this time, noted Mumford, is that this sum allotted is for all concerts sponsored by Encore this year, rather than each individual show, as was the case in the past.

OSU is still liable, however, for any loss incurred by any concert regardless of how the fees committee and student government decide to make up the loss.

The last item the committee covered was the approval of \$54.50 per student for summer term fees. The breakdown of that total is \$38.50 for the incidental fees—which is for recreation sports, educational activities, and the Memorial Union. The remainder goes for the Student Health Center.

The next Student Fees Committee meeting is tentatively scheduled for Dec. 3 at 5:30 in the Memorial Union.

Chinese foresters visit OSU forestry school

By GARNEY MARSHALL
of the Barometer

A non-stop rainstorm welcomed seven Chinese forestry delegates to OSU yesterday morning.

The group arrived in Oregon in response to a visit two years ago by a group of four forestry delegates from Oregon.

The delegates' main goal while in Oregon is to develop new ideas in reforestation, milling, seeding and grazing. The Chinese hope to learn from research taking place at OSU.

The Chinese scientists spoke no English and provided their own translator during their visit to OSU.

The delegates' first stop was an orientation, conducted by Perry Brown, professor of forestry at OSU, and John Davis of Willamette Industries in Albany, which discussed their entire visit in Oregon including what they were going to accomplish on campus.

The group then visited the Forest Research Laboratory where they looked at research being done in forest product development, quality control

in lumber mills and wood preservation research.

After lunch the group headed for the Forest Science Laboratory. Here they discussed the various research projects, including biological, technical and reforestation research being done at the laboratory.

Steve Radosovich, professor in forest science, introduced the Chinese scientists to the laboratory where researchers are examining interactions between young trees. Radosovich demonstrated for the Chinese some of the tools used to determine the regeneration process of very young trees.

"We have one of the most active labs in the department," he said. "What we did today was basically show the delegates the tools and equipment we use to establish mechanisms for these interactions."

Steve Strauss, also a professor in forest science, focused on the research being done in his lab.

"We have a pretty young lab (one year old), so everything is really new," Strauss told his



Photo by Steve Witkowski

Li Harbin, graduate student in forestry science and a native of China, talks about tree seedling research with Director of Forestry International Programs Perry Brown and Chinese delegates Liu Jingheng, Yuan Haiying and Liu Guangyun Monday afternoon at McDonald Forest.

audience. Strauss conducts genetic research on trees.

Strauss then explained the procedure they use to extract the DNA from the trees and how they use this to determine which trees will grow the fastest and adapt most easily to their environment.

Strauss' main goal in the laboratory is to "try to unders-

tand and study genetic variability of DNA in trees and use this to predict the fastest growing trees."

After leaving the Forest Science Laboratory the group headed to McDonald Forest, where they were greeted by some unexpected sunshine.

There, Valerie Hipkin, a doctoral student in forest

science, spoke with the delegates about research being done on physiological stress on tree seedlings.

The delegates finished their tour of OSU with Steve Sharrow, a professor of rangeland resources, who took them on a tour of plots at Peavy arboretum. They also looked at experiments being done with

grazing and reforestation.

The delegates will spend the rest of their time in Oregon, before returning to China after

Thanksgiving, touring various lumber mills and reforestations throughout the state.

Their first stop upon leaving OSU was a lumber mill in Millersburg.

ISO and ASOSU task force at odds over S. African program

By TODD LEMAY
of the Barometer

"South Africa: Both Sides, Right or Wrong"; that's what the ASOSU International Affairs Task Force says it has on its agenda for next week.

The representatives of the International Student Organization don't see it the same way.

A four-part program, called "The South African Crisis," is scheduled for December 1st through the 4th. The program was put together by the director of the International Affairs Task Force, Bryan Gould, sophomore in liberal studies.

Speaking at the program will be the vice-consul of the South African Consulate-General, and the senior advisor to the U.S. State Department, who will be speaking on the evolution of and current U.S. policy toward South Africa.

ISO has shown its disapproval of the invitation for Chris Liebenberg, the South African vice-consul, in the form of letters to the task force from ISO Senator Bisi Amoo, senior in home economics and economics, and Gustavo Ordonez, ISO vice-president.



Bryan Gould
Photo by Steve Matlock

sity campuses in the country have...taken some steps in making a statement to the world of their abhorrence of the apartheid system in South Africa, the IATF is extending a diplomatic hand by entertaining the South African envoy."

Amoo and Kyari Bukar, a graduate student in nuclear engineering, said that ISO was told it would not be permitted to distribute information at the program.

"He (Gould) said that we cannot distribute literature at the speech," said Amoo. "He doesn't want him (Liebenberg) to get intimidated."

Gould said he was not ready to comment on the complaint.

"We are presenting a program representing all sides of the issue," said Gould. "Each speaker will be putting on his own presentation."

Bukar said that both sides would not be represented equally unless Liebenberg were debated.

Gould said that the South African government will not debate on the issue of apartheid.

The program will be held in Milam Auditorium at 7 p.m. on all four nights.

A film smuggled out of South Africa will be shown Monday, Dec. 1, the first night of the program. The 30-minute film will be part of a presentation by syndicated columnist Cody Shearer and reporter Jason Adkins, who are both from News America and who both spent the past summer in South Africa.

Solly Simelane, representative of the African National Congress, will speak on the history of the ANC on Tuesday night.

Wednesday Liebenberg will speak on the behalf of the South African government.

William L. Jacobsen Jr. will round out the series with an explanation of U.S. policy regarding South Africa.

Amoo and Bukar said that the ISO will not cause any trouble while the South African representative is here. But they do want people to know that ISO does not condone his presence on this campus.

Method of funding for BBC allows for

Crisis in South Africa described by ANC official

By TIM PRESSO
of the Barometer

Andrew Masondo, a member of the African National Congress (ANC), likened the South African government to Nazi Germany in a speech in Millam Auditorium Tuesday night.

Andrew Masondo, an ANC member for 33 years, spoke to about 50 people in the second in a series of four speeches on "The South African Crisis" sponsored by the National Affairs Task Force. Masondo spent 13 years imprisoned on Robben Island, including two weeks in a cell with Nelson Mandela.

Masondo compared the wall being constructed around the black homeland of Soweto in South Africa to the walled-in Jewish ghettos of pre-World War II Germany.

He said there are several similarities between Nazi Germany and the South African government.

"Hitler believed some people were inferior by virtue of their racial origin," Masondo said. "The South African regime believes this also."

Masondo also compared Hitler's belief in a German master race to the white South African Afrikaners' belief that they rule that country by divine decree.

The South African regime faces three crises, Masondo said.

"Firstly, the crisis is one of governability of that country," Masondo said. "The second is a crisis of death. That country is a country that has too much death. While I'm talking now I'm sure tomorrow we will have the report of so many people being killed."

The third crisis is a crisis in education, Masondo said. He said the fundamental principles of education had been violated in South Africa, particularly in universities, which lacked diversity because of separation of blacks and whites.

The South African regime divides the South African people when the crisis is centered on an effort to unite the people, Masondo said.

"The most important thing is how do we solve that crisis," he said. "The tragedy of that situation is that many people think that system only

oppresses the black people. No, it doesn't. It also oppresses the white and unfortunately the white doesn't know it is oppressed. That makes it worse."

Masondo outlined the ANC's history, from 1912, when it was formed with the goal of uniting the African tribes into one African nation, until April 1, 1960, when it was banned by the regime after ANC members protested the killing of demonstrators who criticized the regime's requirement that blacks carry passes to travel in the country.

"It was banned for being non-violent," he said. "It was banned for saying, 'Why are you doing these things?'"

Now, Masondo said, the Congress, operating from Zambia, stands in opposition to a system in which blacks, who make up 80 percent of South Africa's population, are forced to live on homelands that account for the poorest 13 percent of the country's land mass.

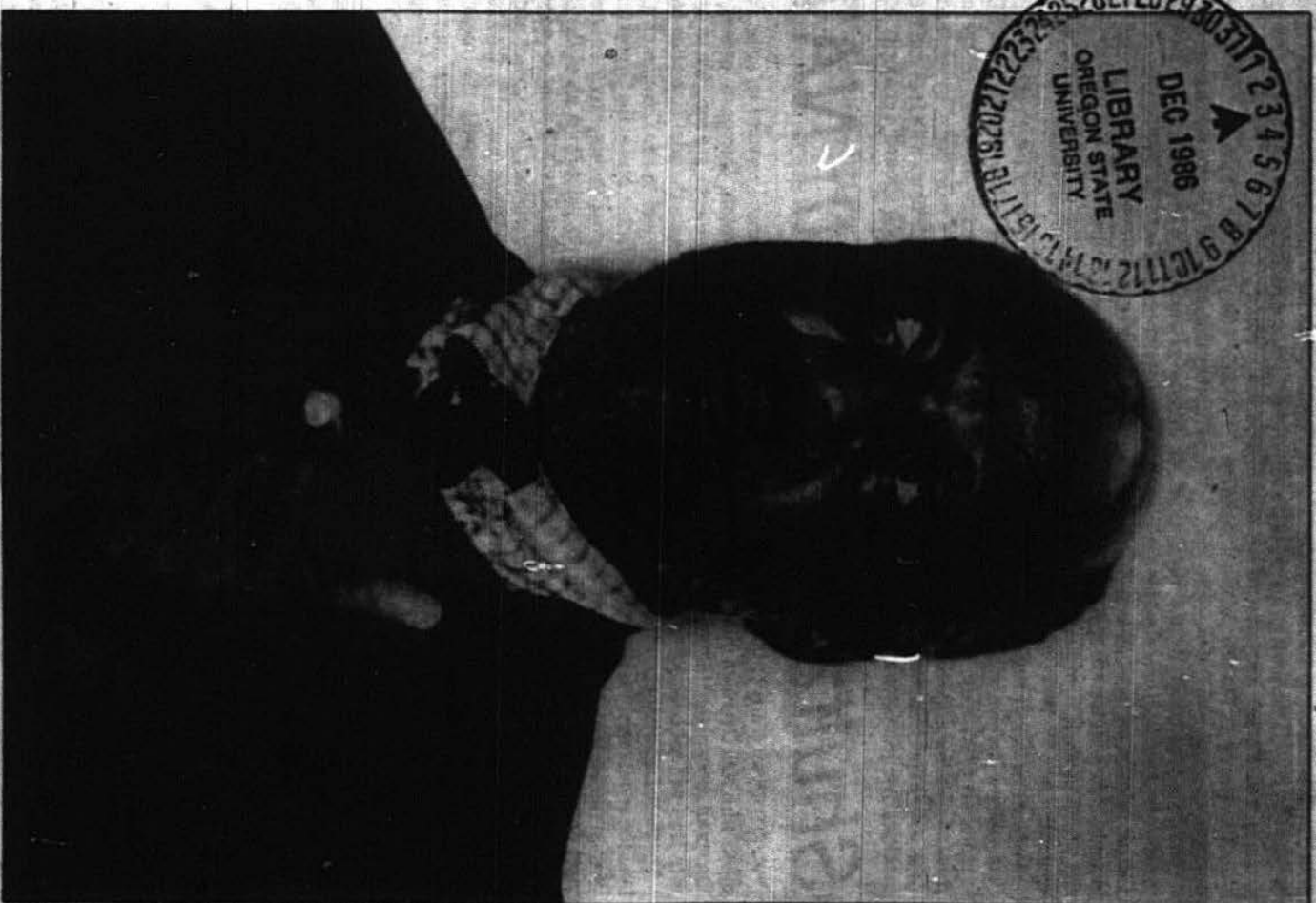
"When the South African representative comes in here (South African Vice-Consul Chris Liebenberg, who will speak at 7 p.m. on Dec. 3 in Millam Auditorium), he shall tell you about the homelands where the African people can follow their own traditions," Masondo said. "He means that 80 percent of the people shall have their homelands in 13 percent of the land, and that 13 percent is not very good land."

He said that for two-thirds of its life, the ANC advocated non-violent reform, but is now under criticism for changing its policies.

"Now people are tired," Masondo said. "We were banned as the ANC. The world expects us to sit down when our children are being killed and say, 'Stop it. Please, stop it.'"

Masondo said the South African government responds to criticism of its policies with claims that blacks there are better off than in neighboring countries.

"When the representative of South Africa comes here he will say they are doing things for natives so they are better than they are in Zambia," he said. "Why should they do things for us? We don't want things done for us. We want to be involved in the doing of things."



African National Congress representative Solly Simelane explains the history and purposes of the ANC Tuesday night in Millam Hall.

Photo by Heather Scanlon

Protests greet South African vice consul

By TIM PRESO
of the Barometer

Angry protestors drowned out much of a South African vice consul's speech Wednesday night, prompting him to call the Corvallis reception "the worst of my life."

About 120 people came to Milam Auditorium to hear the speech by Vice Consul Chris Liebenberg of the South African Consulate General Information Office in Beverly Hills, Calif. It was the third speech in a series called "The South African Crisis," sponsored by the ASOSU International Affairs Task Force.

About 20 protestors carrying signs proclaiming "We Need No Bigots Here" and "Don't Justify the Unjust" stood in the chill air outside the auditorium before the speech, chanting slogans against South Africa's apartheid system of racial separation.

Campus Security responded to the protest with about six helmeted building patrolmen who were recruited to sit in during the speech but made no effort to stop protestors.



Andrew Masonde, ANC representative, makes a point during Liebenberg's speech.

The protestors carried their signs into the auditorium when the speech began, prompting Liebenberg to thank the audience for "the warm welcome and all the nice signs."

Liebenberg's voice was often drowned out by the shouts of members of the audience during the presentation, forcing him to stop on several occasions and causing task force director Brian Gould to ask people to hold their comments until the question-and-answer period.

Liebenberg said he did not come to OSU to defend apartheid but rather to tell of South Africa's reforms.

"My country is going through a very difficult time, but do try to understand how unique and difficult the situation is," he said.

He said the South African government desired no outside intervention in its affairs and defended his country as "a stronghold of stability in a sea of economic and political instability."

"South Africa is an independent, anti-communist, pro-West country," Liebenberg said. "It is our basic policy that there be no intervention from outside in our affairs. We are not telling you what to do with the Indian reservations in your country, why should you tell us what to do in our country?"

He pointed out what he called a double standard in the way certain American groups react to the South African situation. He said Americans made no protest to the killing of whites by blacks in countries such as Zimbabwe but only protested poor treatment of blacks by whites.

South Africa's role as "the economic engine of the continent" was lauded by Liebenberg, and he claimed the current government considered apartheid to be an outdated system that must be reformed.

He said, however, that the situation of blacks in South Africa was not a united one.

"The black people in our country don't make up a homogeneous nation," he said. He said the blacks were split into 10 separate nations and 17 separate ethnic groups and cited those differences as a reason for the slowness of reforms.

Liebenberg said preservation of the current South African government was crucial to the United States' interests in the region.

"A communist South Africa would mean Soviet control of every major shipping lane to

Western Europe," he said.

During the question-and-answer period, Liebenberg was asked repeatedly to comment on the apartheid system.

"We realized a long time ago that apartheid is not working," he said. "Now that we are trying to change it, you won't give us a chance. Why are you all so negative? Now that we are trying to reform, why aren't you helping us?"

During the questioning, Liebenberg speculated that blacks might be involved in the South African government by 1989, but offered only criticism of imprisoned black leader Nelson Mandela.

"He is a terrorist," he said. "He is a criminal and he was elected by the American media as a black leader."

Liebenberg was asked often about reported state killings of black children, but refused to comment directly on any of the reports.

"There are definitely things happening in my country that I can't justify," he said.



Photo by Debbie Weathers



Photos by Debbie Weathers

About 20 people picketed outside Milam Auditorium Wednesday night to protest the visit of South African Vice-Consul Chris Liebenberg (top).