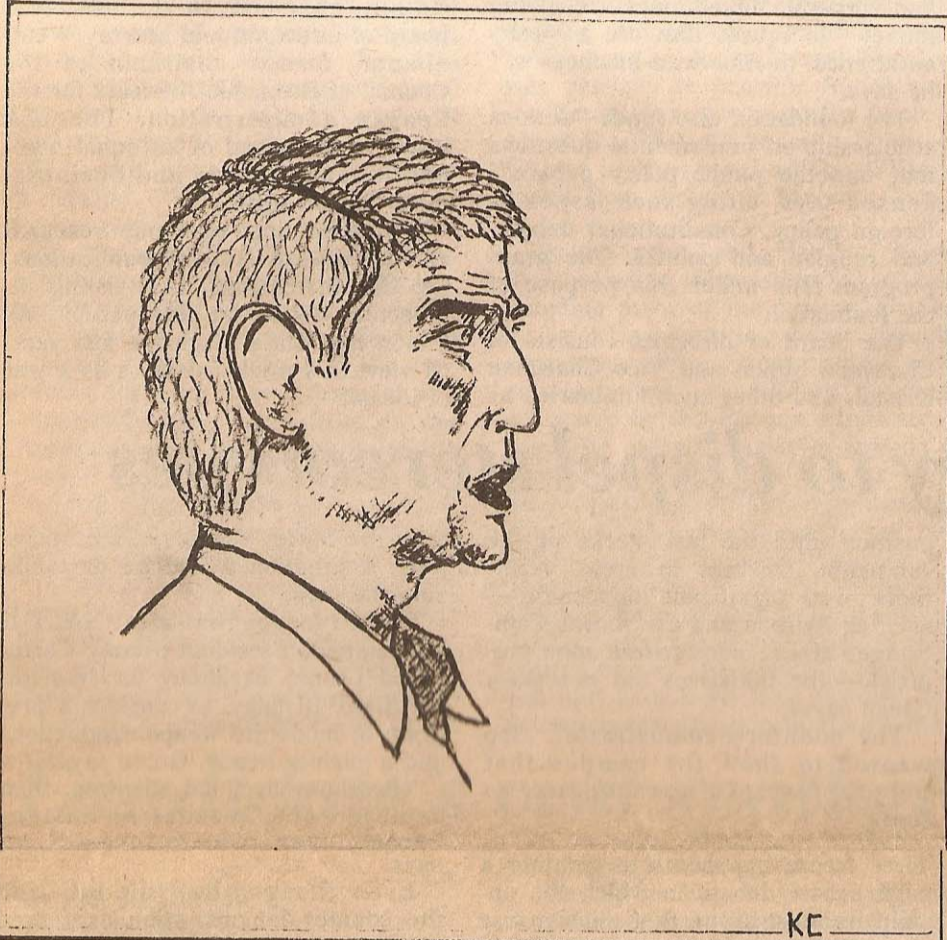


# OREGON COMMENTATOR

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Monday, November 21, 1983

## The anticipated confrontation



By Alan Contreras  
Contributor

Senator Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) has never lost a race for public office and is touted as almost unbeatable by most political observers. State Senator Margie Hendriksen (D-Eugene) has a history of entering tough races and surprising the experts by winning. Along with the race in the 5th Congressional District, where Republican Denny Smith is the incumbent, a possible Hendriksen-Hatfield contest is expected to be one of the most exciting in Oregon in 1984. While Hatfield announced his candidacy in late October for a fourth term, Hendriksen has not decided formally to enter the race, waiting, among other things, for the outcome of a poll being conducted on the possible match-up. Most observers expect her to run, and she has been gathering support since the end of the 1983 legislative session.

Hatfield has worn well in Oregon politics since he first sought election as a state representative from Marion County 33 years ago. He won that race, won again in a state senate contest and in subsequent races for secretary of state and governor of Oregon, an office he reached at age 36. He was elected to the Senate at 44 in 1966, re-elected despite a strong challenge from former Senator Wayne Morse in 1972 and easily re-elected against then-state Senator Vern Cook in 1978.

Hendriksen first was elected to the state House of Representatives in 1980, overcoming a Democratic primary field that included two former legislators and two other better-known candidates. She went on to win the general election against a Republican and a well-known, well-financed independent who had substantial media endorsements. In 1982, she abandoned her safe House seat to run against long-time incumbent, moderate Republican state Senator George Wingard, who generally was thought unbeatable. She won that race by a 52 percent to 48 percent margin, acquiring something of a reputation as a giant-killer.

Hendriksen realizes she will need more than reputation to unseat Hatfield and expects to campaign against Hatfield's record, which she calls "bad on education, employment, la-

bor and issues of special concern to women." Hendriksen acknowledges that Hatfield's long-time commitment to armament control may mean that "most of the one-issue peace people may vote for Hatfield," but insists "you can't have peace without social justice," citing Hatfield's votes to cut domestic spending and his "basic implementation of the Reagan budget priorities" as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Other factors may be the degree to which Hatfield is associated with President Ronald Reagan and the overall strength of Oregon's Democratic and Republican tickets. The president's popularity a year from now is hard to predict, but if Oregonians are supportive of Reagan, Hatfield could reap bonus votes despite his disagreement with the president on some issues. Likewise, Hendriksen could be assisted by a strong slate of Democratic candidates statewide. In the race for secretary of state, the Democratic nominee will be either state Senator Jim Gardner or state Representative Barbara Roberts, both of Portland. Gardner and Roberts are both generally considered to be stronger campaigners than the likely Republican nominee, state Representative Donna Zajonc of Salem. In the race for state treasurer, state Representative Bill Rutherford (R-McMinnville) has yet to attract a strong Democratic opponent, although House Speaker Grattan Kerans (D-Eugene) is considering entering the race.

One key variable in the expected race will be the degree to which the "peace people" will stick with Hatfield. The voting of this important group may depend in part on voter perceptions of the likelihood of continued Republican control of the Senate, with much of Hatfield's power resting on his appropriations chairmanship. The victory of moderate Republican Dan Evans over liberal Democrat Mike Lowry in Washington makes continued Republican control more likely. Evans won by about a 54 percent to 46 percent margin, winning even in some traditionally Democratic areas. Elsewhere in the nation, however, Republicans John Tower of Texas and Howard Baker of Tennessee are retiring, and Baker's seat, at least, may go to a Democrat — four-term Congressman Albert Gore, Jr., the son of a former senator. Additionally, Senator Jesse Helms is expected to have a difficult re-election attempt against North Carolina Governor James Hunt. Continued Republican control of the Senate is likely, but not certain.

*Contreras is a second-year University law student who is a former student intern for Hendriksen and has worked on her campaigns.*

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Virtue was rewarded as the Oregon Commentator received a financial grant from a distinguished New York-based foundation. Richard Burr gives the full story.

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Michael Rust explains why Andrew Greeley's latest collection of columns is a mixed bag, both in content and quality.

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Bob Dylan emerges from the Christian wilderness to make a comeback. Dan McMillan explains the successful album.

## Foundation gives Commentator grant

By Richard Burr  
Editor

The Institute for Educational Affairs, a New York-based foundation, has given the *Oregon Commentator* a \$6,000 grant for the 1983-84 school year.

"The *Commentator* demonstrated that the University of Oregon could use an alternative newspaper," says Ken Jensen, IEA director of grant programs. "The *Commentator* promised to give a forum to those student views that were different than the *Emerald*, the paper in place."

Funding such an alternative publication is part of an IEA effort to build an alternative to the media establishment, Jensen says. The foundation had funded 34 student newspapers since starting the grant program in 1980, and 24 of those have

been established within the last 15 months.

"I'm extremely pleased that the board of directors of IEA thought our publication was worthy of such a grant," says *Commentator* Publisher Dane Claussen.

The grant will help the newspaper achieve objectives that were being carried out in the first two editions of the *Commentator*, Claussen says, adding, "we have not been bought in any sense of the word" by the grant or other contributions.

"The grant is proof that we have a viable product and an obviously highly skilled staff," he says. "The grant also is, in a sense, rewarding our past efforts and encouraging our future efforts."

IEA was formed in 1978 by former Treasury Secretary William Simon and Irving Kristol, the so-called

"godfather" of neo-conservatism, to bridge the gap between business and academia.

One purpose of the foundation is to advise philanthropists on matters of giving, Jensen says. The founders and the current board of directors believe that many American businesses and corporate foundations are giving money "to causes that are basically antithetical to American businesses," he says.

The foundation also funds "serious scholarship on fundamental questions that underlie public policy debate," Jensen says, citing such issues as foreign policy, Constitutional debate, and religion and politics. The grant program falls under this purpose of the foundation.

The board of directors consists of Chairman Simon and Vice Chairman Kristol, and other such luminaries as

Michael Novak of the American Enterprise Institute; John Bunzel of the Hoover Institute at Stanford and one of President Ronald Reagan's appointees to the Civil Rights Commission; Walter Berns of AEI; Lewis Lehrman, who narrowly lost a gubernatorial race in New York in 1982; Robert Galbin, chairman of the Motorola board of directors; and Murray Weidbaum, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers for the Reagan administration. The IEA board is composed of an equal number of academicians and businessmen, Jensen says.

By sponsoring academic research and alternative student publications, the IEA increasingly is assisting intellectual debate at universities. As Simon told *Time* magazine last year, "I view this whole business as a war of ideas."

## Counter-demonstrators try to dispel stereotypes

By Richard Burr  
Editor

Another dimension was added to the peace circle and "die-in" demonstrations that kicked off and climaxed the Students for a Nuclear Free Future's and Faculty Arms Control Group's "week of education" Nov. 7-11 when each demonstration was met by a counter-demonstration.

Members of Coalition for Peace through Strength, which had people from College Republicans, Young Americans for Freedom and anyone who wished to join, chanted "peace through strength" and "freeze today, fry tomorrow" during the peace circle event and held up signs with those slogans during the die-in. The counter-demonstrators had about 10 people at each demonstration and were outnumbered by a 7-1 to an 11-1 ratio of demonstrators at the events.

The counter-demonstration was held to try to rouse the silent conservative sentiment on campus, says

Douglas Green, local chairman of College Republicans and an *Oregon Commentator* contributor.

"We find that generally conservatives are not the greatest candidates for demonstrations," Green says. "It's not in their nature."

"People on our side won't skip classes and are not really out to raise noise and get media attention," he adds.

The Coalition for Peace through Strength hoped that by showing that the freeze movement does not outnumber freeze opponents, more opponents will speak out, Green says. SNuFF said it had a core group of about 25 people, which is no larger than the College Republicans, he says.

Freeze proponents say they have overwhelming public support, citing several successful state freeze initiatives approved during the 1982 elections. Freeze initiatives were successful in states where there was no op-

position until the last weeks of the campaign, whereas in areas where there was significant opposition — such as Arizona and the recent Cambridge, Mass., nuclear-free zone proposal — the initiatives did not pass, Green says.

The counter-demonstrators also wanted to show the campus that freeze opponents also want peace, he says.

Freeze proponents want to try to force freeze opponents to get into a high school debate in which the opponents must argue that nuclear war is good, Green says.

"No one wants to be vaporized . . . , but we think there are other, better ways to assure peace," he says.

Nations with the most modern deterrent have had the greatest peace, Green says. "I think the books of history are balanced on our side."

A freeze agreement would lock the United States into a permanent inferiority that would increase with time because the U.S. weapons are older

than the Soviet Union's, Green says. Such a situation would be destabilizing, he says.

People forget that after SALT II was signed, President Jimmy Carter asked Leonid Brezhnev for immediate SALT III talks, to consider a program of moderate weapon reductions and a nuclear freeze, Green says.

"Brezhnev declined all three, then deployed new missiles in Eastern Europe, then turned dovish," he says.

Even though the "die-in" and the counter-demonstration expressed opinions, it "wasn't exactly an intellectual orgy," Green says. The setting and the attitudes of some die-in demonstrators were not conducive to an intelligent discussion of the issues, he says.

"I don't think these (die-ins) are that educational. They don't need to tell us that we will die when the bomb hits."

"Students treated it more as a spectacle. They were watching the side like one would watch a movie."

## SPEW

"... our editorial writers will spew forth 1960s rhetoric without thinking."

Dane Claussen, Publisher  
*Oregon Commentator*, 11-24

With typical grace and elegance, Students Opposed to Registration and the Draft offers an astute analysis of recent events:

"Grenada invasion piss you off? Well it sure made SORD and many other people mad as hell too. In fact, we felt urgent action was needed to let our politicians in Washington know we were disgusted by the latest U.S. act of military adventurism. . . . There are many opportunities for anyone to get involved . . . to combat Reagan's warped propaganda."

— "Off the Record"

Calm, scholarly analysis from Ms. Joan Acker, gentleperson and scholar:

"I think (these attitudes) ultimately relate to the problem of war and nuclear insanity, the insanity, the insanity of Reagan's foreign policy." — *Oregon Daily Emerald*, 11-2

Frightening news from the ever-informative editorial page of the *Oregon Daily Emerald*:

"Reagan is more suicidal than saviour, as are his henchmen who defeated the nuclear freeze resolution." — 11-2

Good old-fashioned Yankee ingenuity turns Professor Bayard McConaughery into a sourpuss:

"Now that the United States has evolved from an exploited British colony to the most wealthy and powerful nation on earth — chief beneficiary of the extraction of resources at rip-off prices from all over the world — cheap oil, cheap minerals, cheap cotton, cheap coffee and tea, cheap labor, cheap sugar — revolution or any change that might upset the applecart, has changed from the most glorious thing in history, when we did it, to the machination of the devil . . . ." — *ODE*, 10-15

One of the University's caring employees offers a succinct description of her own political philosophy:

"We can't give up our power to anybody as stupid as Ronald Reagan, that's for sure," said health care worker Jolene Simpson. — *ODE*, 10-17

One of the international fascist conspiracy's craftier plots is exposed in the letters page of the *Emerald* by one Leslie Hunter, a concerned citizen:

"Most young Americans have been socialized for violence as larvae on the football field so they can emerge, powerful and invincible butterflies of the battlefield." — 11-8

Young Mr. Christopher Green, a budding political scientist, plucks at our heartstrings:

"It is Friday. As I sit here in a stoned condition, I ponder the enigma of my future. What do the signs of Grenada and Lebanon lead me to believe? . . . You see, like a fool, I was stupid enough to register for the draft, thinking of course that the world was in a stable condition. . . ." — *ODE*, 11-8

A stumper posed by Mr. Gary Rempel in a letter to the *Emerald*:

"How does it strike your conscience to be a citizen of a country which economically and militarily supports fascist regimes which currently or in the near past have tortured or murdered tens of thousands of men, women, and children." — 10-28

A local intellectual journal offers proof that youthful idealism thrives, even in the Age of Reagan:

"Well, uh, I never got into any particular issues. I've always been pretty far left, though my parents used to tell me I used to be for Nixon in '72. I was only four. I used to be socialist, and I just started thinking about it and realizing it wasn't making it. The political philosophy that I had wasn't really all that relevant, the way things were. I decided to check out Communism and see if it had anything, and I was attracted to the RCP (Revolutionary Communist Party). I guess both because they (the RCYBs) are here, and immediately accessible and so forth, and because they don't support the Soviet Union." — *Big Talk*, Nov. 1983

## Hendriksen, Hatfield prepare for tough campaign

Continued from Page 1

Although the Democrats have a registration edge in Oregon, the voters notoriously are disinclined to vote the party ticket. Voter registration is about 50 percent Democrat, 36 percent Republican and a crucial 14 percent independent, including a substantial minority inclined to vote Libertarian. In practice, however, Democrat means different things in Coos Bay, south Eugene and rural Oregon. To win, Hendriksen will need to appeal to the blue collar "D," the upper-income environmentalist "D" and the populist farmer-rancher "D." Hatfield also must contend with a Republican electorate varying from the moderate, highly educated professional suburbs of Portland to the right-wing jingoism of much of the "outback." His consistent espousal of arms control and support for such measures as the Panama Canal Treaty undoubtedly played a part in his loss of three counties (Douglas, Harney and Wallowa) to a lackluster Democrat in 1978. Whether Hendriksen can reach the same seeds of dissatisfaction with Hatfield is problematic, because her positions on issues of defense spending and the use of U.S. military power abroad are likely to be similar.

Hatfield's voting record may prove

difficult to attack on certain issues traditionally important to the voters Hendriksen hopes to reach. He is well known and widely respected for his stand on arms control and world peace, and also has voted for such significant legislation as the Alaska Lands Bill and the creation of the Department of Education. He has voted against draft registration start-up funding and against a restrictive cap on food stamp expenditures. He also was partially responsible for obtaining funds for the recently named Mark O. Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport and the Willow Creek Dam project in Morrow County.

On the other hand, Hatfield chairs the committee responsible for recommending many of the cuts in domestic spending and increases, though somewhat reduced from original recommendations, in military funding advocated by the Reagan administration. The overall malaise of Oregon's economy also may hurt him, as may his consistent outspoken opposition to abortion has extended so far as his 1980 vote to table an amendment allowing the use of federal funds for abortion in the case of rape, incest or danger to the life of the mother. This stance by the incumbent certainly will hurt in a state that recently defeated an anti-abortion funding initia-

tive, and will enable Hendriksen to raise funds from local and national pro-abortion rights groups hoping to unseat one of their staunchest foes. As a legislator, Hendriksen has received consistently high ratings from labor and environmental groups, and also has been successful in efforts to have the state conduct a study of comparable worth, dealing with the degree to which the state pays different salaries to men and women who perform comparable work. These aspects of her record, along with her work on an innovative tax plan, have provided her with good visibility and will stand her in good stead in a race against Hatfield. Additionally, she is a well-organized and tireless campaigner, running against a senator who has not had a tough race in 12 years and may be unprepared to wage a full-scale campaign.

Hendriksen attracted some negative attention when as chairwoman of the Senate Labor Committee she outspokenly opposed a bill that would have allowed Coors beer to be sold in Oregon. Her opposition to the bill seemed mainly to stem from disagreement with the labor record and political activities of Joseph Coors, and some Hendriksen supporters fear that the stand may hurt her, just as Ted Kulongoski's support for a plant-closure restriction bill hurt him in the

1982 gubernatorial race.

Hendriksen is known for her full-speed-ahead campaign style, which contrasts to Hatfield's more measured technique. This difference will add to the interest of the expected race, especially if the candidates debate often. Hendriksen's style may help her overcome her disadvantage in name familiarity outside Lane County, just as it helped her two legislative races. But her vigorous campaigning may boomerang and may strike the electorate as being too pushy.

A recent editorial in the *Oregon Daily Emerald* called Hatfield a "quirky sort of guy, at least for a Republican." The voters of Oregon have their own history of quirkiness, electing Richard Neuberger U.S. Senator in 1954 on one issue — public power; throwing out four-term incumbent U.S. Senator Wayne Morse in 1968 in favor of a little-known state legislator from Portland named Bob Packwood; and tossing House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman in 1980, opting for Denny Smith, a conservative newspaper executive with no previous experience in public office. The independence and unpredictability of the Oregon electorate promises to ensure that the 1984 senatorial race is well-fought and interesting if Hendriksen runs.

## Candidate's visit spotlights views, petition efforts

By Eric A. Stillwell  
Associate Editor

David Bergland, the Libertarian presidential candidate, made his first Oregon campaign stop on Oct. 27-29. The three-day visit, which included stops in Roseburg, Eugene, and Portland, was planned to help promote the petition efforts of local Libertarians to re-establish the group as a minor political party in Oregon — a goal that would put Bergland on the ballot next November.

In the 1980 presidential election, the Libertarian Party, third largest in the nation, appeared on the ballot in all 50 states and became the first minor party to win ballot status by the petition method in Oregon. Under state law, the party lost ballot status in 1982 when their gubernatorial candidate failed to get 5 percent of the statewide vote. In order to regain ballot status in time for the 1984 general election, the party must gather the signatures of 50,745 registered voters. Similar efforts are taking place around the nation, and the Libertarians expect to regain ballot status in all 50 states. The party has permanent status in 16 states and has elected 30 candidates to office around the country. Two Libertarians serve in the Alaska state legislature, and in 1982 the party received five

million votes nationwide.

During his Eugene visit, Bergland, an attorney from Costa Mesa, Calif., spoke to a small group of reporters and supporters at the Oregon Electric Station. Asked what a Libertarian could do if elected president, Bergland responded that "there are many things a Libertarian president certainly could do immediately. One, for instance, would be to terminate draft registration, recognizing conscription for what it is, simple slavery, and making it a lot easier for the military-industrial establishment to collect the cannon fodder to send around to places like Lebanon and Central America and Grenada to get them killed.

"Another thing a Libertarian president could do," Bergland continued, "is this: The President has control over the budget process; the president could offer a budget that could considerably cut down the size of government. A courageous president who really meant it when he said 'let's cut government' would be able to effectively accomplish that, recognizing that Congress could still override him."

In 1980, Bergland says, the alternatives were cutting government, cutting taxes, getting the government out of citizens' lives and reducing the

risks of war. "Well, things haven't changed much. That's what Democrats and Republicans have been saying for decades. Regardless of what they say, whoever's in office, the government always gets larger, it gets more costly, it gets more intrusive, and the risk of war and the killing of young American men in a number of places around the world seems to continue."

During his question-and-answer session, Bergland emphasized the need for an American foreign policy that establishes peaceful international relationships. As president he would call for the immediate and permanent withdrawal of the United States from all entangling military alliances to eliminate the risk of new wars; he would withdraw all military personnel to the United States to protect Americans and their property here, with the total numbers of military personnel reduced as appropriate for that mission, while developing an adequate system of "defense" weapons to protect the United States against nuclear attack. He also would establish a "no first strike" policy and propose incremental reductions in U.S. nuclear arsenals as part of arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union. All of this, Bergland says, goes hand in hand with the establishment of a firm policy of free trade with all nations and the elimination

of protectionist trade barriers.

In domestic policy, Bergland supports the repeal of laws that discourage work, an end to the expansion of the money supply by the federal government and the establishment of a gold, silver or another commodity standard as a further protection against inflation. He also would seek the elimination of all subsidies to industry and agriculture and make major reductions in social and military spending as part of a plan to reduce the federal deficit and ultimately eliminate the federal income tax. As president, he would work for the elimination of the Social Security system with a conversion plan that would have beneficiaries receive payments from private annuities purchased with the proceeds of the sale of land and other assets of the federal government. Bergland notes that the federal government, in violation of the Constitution, owns one-third of all the land in the United States.

Bergland also supports educational tax credits and the right of individuals to keep and bear arms as a necessary means of self-protection.

During his campaign, Bergland hopes to build a constituency for liberty and believes "Americans are looking for the kind of alternative the Libertarian Party offers."

Stillwell is a registered Libertarian.

The Commentator can continue to publish news and views not found in other publications on campus with the help of your contribution!

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"When all are thinking alike, no one is thinking...very much."--Walter J. Lippman

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## Clear thinking on film's fallout

The *Day After* exploded through our homes last night, but hopefully everyone's reasoning powers are still intact.

The ABC-TV movie graphically displayed the simulated effects of a nuclear strike on Lawrence, Kansas. The movie scenes were gruesome, showing people being vaporized.

Media reviewers panned the \$7 million wonder, which cost three times as much as an ordinary TV film, and the network had difficulty selling 30-second advertisement spots because of the film's implicit advocacy for the nuclear freeze.

ABC's news department usually is the most restrained of the three networks, but the entertainment programming executives could not resist the opportunity to jump on the nuclear freeze bandwagon. The *Wall Street Journal* reported that ABC executives met with nuclear freeze leaders last May to "sound them out for suggestions on preparing audiences for *The Day After*."

Executives cut a reference to a "coordinated movement of Pershing II launchers," which has the ring of the Soviet's rhetoric campaign against installing the Pershing IIs. But the timing of the movie to coincide with the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in western Europe still exposed ABC's intentions, making the cut footage look more like a cover-up.

The veiled attempt at emotional persuasion is disturbing considering that the United States is dealing with a life-and-death issue that requires clear thinking.

The apparent rationale behind showing the gruesome scenes is that by getting audience members caught up in the heat of the moment and getting them to take leave of their senses, the audience can transcend calm rationality to reach emotional enlightenment.

Such "thinking" is flawed. It is analogous to a combat soldier seeing his buddy obliterated by enemy fire and then running for his life. While the death is horrifying and regrettable, the soldier must concentrate on the task at hand. Widespread panic would cause an unorderly retreat (in effect, a unilateral disarmament of the front line), causing more deaths than before.

Exposure to such violence tests the national will. Syndicated columnist George Will says if the carnage of the Battle of Gettysburg had been televised, the North and South would be separated today because the Union's will would not have survived such a media onslaught in order to keep the country together.

But the Vietnam War is not hypothetical, and it left scars, scars that still are being nursed. There is also a guilt complex about the U.S. development and use of the atomic bomb.

These events have affected the national will, which requires a clear view of where dangers lie and a faith that the nation is on the correct side. Americans must be protectors of their ideals and not architects of their retreat.

An intellectual fallout would be the worst result of the movie.



## Coordinator alienates visitors

This year's ASUO has been enamored of rhetoric supporting student involvement in University affairs and demanding an end to what they regard as apathy. However, as is so often the case with idealogues, they occasionally seem to have difficulty acting according to the logic of their rhetoric.

A case in point is the recent temper tantrum exhibited by an ASUO official at an EMU "open mike" forum concerning the possible establishment of a "peace studies" program at the University. Student Events Coordinator Bill Snyder was arguing in favor of such a program when a few onlookers interrupted him with jeers and heckling. The audience included a number of visiting high school students, many of whom were receiving their first exposure to the University.

Snyder, angered by the unfavorable response to his attempt to move the masses, asked how many of the high school students planned on attending the University. After several raised their hands, Snyder asked them to "Do me a favor: Don't come here," adding that the University needed "intelligent" students.

Immediately following this outburst, University student Mike Cross addressed the crowd, apologizing and telling them that not all students at the University had been sociology majors "for ten years," with the crowd apparently regarding this last line as an attack upon Snyder and campus radicals in general. Mr. Snyder reportedly was not amused.

The question of whether or not the University should develop yet another branch of bogus studies dedicated to promoting ideologies is, of course, one that certainly is open to debate. It is sad, therefore, that Snyder should choose to attempt to discourage young people from participating in the give and take of political dialogue. His comments about "intelligent" students also seem somewhat peculiar in light of the fact that at an earlier "open mike" Snyder had blasted University administration members with doubts about

the validity of some SEARCH courses as "elitist."

The whole sad episode can do nothing except reinforce the uneasiness of those who think that our "activist" student government is turning from high idealism to low comedy.

## Jagger stones liberal failures

After describing professional politicians as "the bane of the earth" in the current cover story about him in *Rolling Stone*, Mick Jagger goes on to say that "you can be in politics without being a professional politician. Certain people have certain qualities. Mrs. Thatcher, for instance, has guts, and all that, and she's pretty intelligent."

The lead singer of the Rolling Stones says he is "to the left" of Ronald Reagan, but also "sort of questions Sixties American liberalism now, in retrospect. I think liberals made a lot of mistakes in foreign policy, and some of the right-wing people have scored major successes."

Jagger thinks that Reagan has never had a foreign policy, but it's a problem the British Labor Party shares. "That dictator we (sic) supported in Nicaragua was definitely . . . I mean, anyone could tell that guy had to go. So if the Americans had wanted to be in control of that — which they were paying these people to be — they should have said, okay, your time is up, we're gonna put someone else in. A centrist government, a left-wing coalition, whatever. Same with the Shah of Iran. We were supposed to be in control of events in those countries — and we just never really, in actual fact, were."

The article says that Jagger is "amused, and perhaps a bit dismayed" by political sloganeering bands such as the Clash, "calling for unity with their working-class audience and then embarking on a big-bucks tour of stateside stadiums — 'playing Philadelphia's JFK Stadium in Clash T-shirts,' as he says."

"Yeah, you have to be very careful," Jagger says. "You dig pits that you fall into. You may have to eat your words for the rest of your life."

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## America missing 'real chance' to free Afghans

**Publisher's File**  
By Dane Claussen

Volumes have been written about "forgotten wars," including the Vietnam War, which we constantly are reminded of and which has become a common "experience" of sorts. It somehow now serves as a basis for some new conscience, even for those who don't remember it.

Equally, many books, theses, and speeches have been written about how the media create, exploit, cover up, and ignore the news because of journalists' political philosophies, and/or technological possibilities or limitations (i.e. "does it have art?").

There is one war, however, that both has been forgotten and ignored by the press for almost four years: the seemingly never-ending struggle between the Soviet Union and the mujaheddin Afghans in Afghanistan.

Series of columns could be written about how this one war alone is being ignored by the press, about "pack journalism" and other such ideas, both theoretical and real. I would, but most readers wouldn't care. What is going on in the battlegrounds and mountains of Afghanistan is far more important than what isn't happening in the nation's newsrooms, even to sensible journalists.

And whereas a group of well-informed persons of different political views could endlessly debate the wars in the Middle East and Central America (i.e. who is winning, who should win, who is actually involved, and who is who), Afghanistan is a clear-cut situation even TV's waned viewers could understand.

On Dec. 27, 1979, the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, propped up the puppet government, and systematically occupied cities, took over transportation and communications, and

Journalists' "official" story on the lack of coverage of the Afghanistan war is "the physical hardship of getting to strategically important areas . . . , the vast distances one must cover on foot, the time that takes and the fractured nature of the resistance."

These reasons, according to William Branigan of the *Washington Post-LA Times Syndicate*, mean that "a complete and conclusive overview of the situation in Afghanistan thus could not be obtained."

These are more excuses than reasons in light of coverage in Central America and Vietnam.

On a lighter note, what perhaps is most ironic is that journalists at least since World War II have used the word "Afghanism"

to mean "too much interest in foreign affairs," at the expense of local news.

William Safire, in his *On Language*, added that Murrey Marder of *The Washington Post* gives the reporter's view of the words meaning: "Writing about a place or a subject so offbeat that nobody knows if you're right or wrong." According to Merriam-Webster's *6,000 Words*, Afghanistan was chosen because it was so remote, where little of interest to Americans happened.

"Now, after the recent Soviet move across its borders, the country has become a cynosure. Says (former *New York Times* Executive Editor Turner) Catledge: 'You can't talk about "Afghanism" anymore.'"

How's that again?

started attempting to break down the resistance of the mujaheddin "rebels."

Today, the Soviet Union has 105,000 troops in a country the size of Texas. While sustaining casualties of between 8,000 and 19,000 (the mujaheddin claim 25,00 to 30,000), the Soviets have killed or wounded as many as 150,000 Afghans.

The use of chemical warfare is apparent, the bombing of unarmed villages in both Afghanistan and eastern Pakistan is well-documented and becoming more common, and the difference between the mujaheddin and Soviets' respective armies obvious.

The Soviets obviously, and fortunately for the lives of the Afghans and their country, are having problems.

The mujaheddin still control most of the country, the puppet govern-

ment of Babrak Karmal hasn't consolidated its power, Afghan draftees desert the communist government's armies, and Soviet soldiers apparently are ineffective because of alcoholism and low morale. Although these and other characteristics differ, Afghanistan seems to be the Soviets' Vietnam, a situation in which they refuse to withdraw and can't win.

These reasons, along with the unbreakable spirits of the mujaheddin and their upgraded arsenals, hardly can cause rejoicing, however.

The casualties and destruction, as noted, are horrible. In about a month, Soviet forces will have been in Afghanistan four years, longer than their war against the Germans during World War II, and the war shows no sign of ending.

United Nations-sponsored negotiations between the Karmal and Pakistani governments (the latter of

which has a sticky refugee problem on its hands) are going nowhere because they don't involve the mujaheddin. In addition, factional fighting between mujaheddin groups is hindering the battle against the Soviets.

All of this begs the question of what the United States is doing, if anything, for the mujaheddin. The obvious, and almost unbelievable, answer is "not much." Efforts are limited to humanitarian assistance for refugees and possibly the discreet financing and logistical work of arms purchases.

U.S. involvement abroad usually should be avoided, but if there is one situation where U.S. help is most needed for an identifiable purpose and absolutely innocent people, it is Afghanistan. The United States should avoid direct military involvement, but support many steps short of that, such as supplying tanks. Jimmy Carter's temporary and spotty embargoes and Olympics boycotts were so ineffective as to be almost humorous, and quietly financing arms purchases doesn't do it either.

This is not a situation in which the United States simply would be delaying the inevitable, as its actions in Iran and a dozen other countries did, but a real chance to free a people. It is scary to think that the United States is doing the least where it could be most effective with little domestic protest, while elsewhere, it helps retain a dictatorship or replace one dictatorship with another while U.S. citizens are divided.

For more information, read the recent series about the war in *The Oregonian* or *Washington Post*, and/or write Karen McKay, Executive Director, Committee For A Free Afghanistan, 1237 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Telephone (202) 546-7577.

## LETTERS

### *Killing real issue*

It has become exceedingly difficult to comprehend the intellectual origins of the "nuclear freeze" movement. It seems that, since what freeze advocates fear the most is war, they would also call for a halt in conventional weapon production as well. Conventional weaponry is quite capable of destroying most of the world's population in equally as horrible a manner as atomic fission or fusion.

How then could a man feel or be any safer if all nuclear weapons were scrapped, considering the fact that man still has the power through conventional weaponry such as nerve gas, howitzers, firebombs, chemical warfare, and so forth, to destroy most of humanity? The superpowers are not limited to present technology either, and undoubtedly in the future will develop new and even more terrible weapon systems, ones that will kill even more people and destroy more property. The nuclear freeze would do nothing to prevent such new technology from being considered in new weapons. Thus, the human race is at stake with or without nuclear weapons.

Perhaps nuclear freeze proponents should address the real issue, the killing of people in general, and not just one means of killing people. Nuclear weapons will undoubtedly become obsolete as some new and more efficient means of warfare comes along. In the future, then, the freeze will be viewed as a simplistic and stupid, shortsighted decision if enacted; a decision that had good intentions (peace), but attacked the symptom and not the illness. Man will always have disputes with his fellow man, and taking the weapon out of his hand will not solve the dispute. History has proven that he will wait and pick up another more deadlier weapon. Solve the dispute first in order to have lasting peace.

Brandon Shepard

### *ROTC should stay*

Consider the gay and lesbian members of the campus. I'm told they're oppressed and the target of discrimination because ROTC policy does not allow them to participate in the ROTC program.

I'm told I should be outraged at this violation of their civil rights. It

means gay men and lesbians are denied the opportunity of learning how to lead troops on the integrated nuclear, biological and chemical battlefield, as set forth in Army field manual FM 100-5 (Operations). It means they won't learn how to win the "hearts and minds" of their troops, let alone the civilians of some developing country. They'll be denied the pleasure of being a participant in some future American intervention which will protect some nameless "national security" interest. They'll be prevented from becoming a member of the ROTC color guard and won't get to march in the annual Veterans Day parade.

It just makes my heart bleed, for about all of five nanoseconds.

Personally, I think ROTC ought to be kept on campus. It keeps those in the program exposed to alternative anti-militarist viewpoints which they wouldn't receive if they were elsewhere. However this doesn't occur to campus critics. In a manner similar to past U.S. behavior toward Native Americans they believe the only good ROTC program is the one which doesn't exist.

Actually, there are several other,

far better reasons to criticize ROTC.

First it's evident that ROTC faculty selection procedures insure no candidate deemed not acceptable (loyal, dedicated, etc.) by the military will ever be an instructor in the ROTC program.

Second, ROTC faculty remain on the payroll of the military service they are in and hence are continuously subjected to the supervision of their military superior.

These and other issues are worthy of discussion. It's truly a pity they're being ignored. It seems the campus left has adopted the tactics of the right and that "the end justifies the means."

David Isenberg  
542 Blair Blvd., Eugene

*Oregon Commentator* accepts letters of any length, but concise letters of 250 words or less are more likely to be printed. Editors may edit the length of letters because of space considerations, but any grammatical or spelling errors will not be corrected. There is no assurance that all letters will be printed.

Address letters to *Oregon Commentator*, Box 11533, Eugene, OR 97440.

## Structural deficit complicates economic problems

By Douglas F. Green  
Contributor

Government deficits are nothing new in America, but they have never been as large and persistent as these are currently. This year, even with the increase in tax collections because of the strongest post-World War II recovery, the deficit will be close to an unprecedented \$200 billion, with a cumulative debt of nearly \$700 billion. These large and growing deficits threaten either to choke the recovery or renew inflation. More importantly, a growing part of the budget and its deficit are "structural" — automatic spending that Congress is obliged to meet, and over which Congress has little control. If the deficit is to be controlled, more than the usual marginal spending and tax adjustments will be needed.

"The recovery thus far has been fueled by a sharp increase in consumer demand. To be sustained it will have to see a rise in investment demand," says University Economics Professor Robert Smith. But that is where the problem may occur — when businesses invest, they will need to borrow from the same market that the government uses to finance its bulging deficits. Because government borrowing has first pick, government needs will crowd out business and private borrowers. Such a scenario would see a retarded rate of needed investment and modernization. This is what the business world is worried about, even though its condition is improving because of the recovery. It now seems to many that the same deficit that may have aided in stimulating the recovery may close down the recovery.

The deficit's tremendous growth has been shaped by a stagnant growth of revenue, while entitlement and defense programs have swelled. While government revenues automatically rose in the past as inflation bumped taxpayers into higher tax brackets (bracket creep), the sudden

inflation decrease during the last two years and a severe recession have kept revenue collections at 1981 levels. However, while revenues remained unchanged, expenditures continued to grow. Despite Reagan administration budget cutting, entitlements (such as Social Security, Medicaid, Medicare) and benefits (such as aid to dependent children, civil service pensions) have soared and are expected to continue growing for some time.

Defense is often singled out simplistically as the source of the budget deficit. Defense has grown from 24 percent of the budget in 1981 to 26 percent of the budget at present. However, while many say cutting the defense budget is a way out of deficits, any defense cutting would have to be limited to weapons procurement beyond that which is needed for simple maintenance. Much of the defense department's spending is on manpower and equipment maintenance — two areas that have been neglected during the last decade. Even in the unlikely event all new weapons spending were halted, the defense budget only would decline by 28.5 percent, reducing the deficit just 7.4 percent. Moreover, many of these weapons are now in the "pipeline" and are unlikely to be cancelled or delayed.

That leaves taxes and entitlements. Reagan came to office riding a strong national tax revolt wave — he promised a radical program of slashing taxes for both business and consumers to remove what he saw as an unfair burden on wage earners and to encourage industry to re-tool and re-invest. Acting swiftly after taking office, the president slashed taxes as promised. *Business Week* and the Office of Management and Budget estimate that these tax cuts saved taxpayers more than \$80 billion in 1983. As with defense cutting, elimination of the tax breaks still would leave huge deficits. Even if all tax cut revenue were restored, the deficit would be cut by a little more than 40 percent. Thus, substantial cuts in de-

fense along with cancellation of tax cuts still would leave a deficit as large as that of 1982 — a growing deficit of \$100 billion to \$120 billion. Some economists also suggest that such large production cuts in defense along with a substantial tax increase would stifle economic growth, which automatically would cause the deficit to grow even more.

This is why there is growing concern over the "structural" deficit. Back in the 1960s when continued economic growth seemed certain and ever-rising government revenue (via inflation bracket creep) seemed a reasonable prospect, the government embarked on an ambitious plan to build up income security through entitlements and benefits. In the early 1970s, Social Security benefits were increased 20 percent and then indexed to inflation. From 1971 to 1983, Social Security went from a comfortable surplus to a \$20 billion annual deficit. As inflation entered double digits, the inflation-indexed program's expenditures (indexing had been expanded to not only pensions — OASI, but also both hospital and disability insurance) climbed rapidly. To make matters worse, recurring recession throughout the decade meant fewer workers and lower revenues. In addition, the changing age patterns of the country's populace tended and continues to tend toward a growing retirement/recipient population for many years to come. Thus the growth of entitlements continues while its financing goes unattended. The "structural" or "built-in" deficit — a deficit with growth generated by the promises from a more prosperous past — perpetually could cripple economic growth by mechanically driving up the overall deficit each year.

Most economists believe that something must give. Smith says there are three possibilities. First, the recovery could generate demand for investment needed for long-term growth. In one case, the recovery may be strong enough to generate the savings needed to fuel both new

businesses borrowing and government debt. This, indeed, would be a painless, but an unlikely, scenario, according to many economic reports. Other, more feared courses of events are that either the money will not be available for business, which would "flatten the recovery," or the investment demand will not materialize, which would mean unsustained economic growth.

A critical problem is timing. The recovery started in late 1982, and it appears that election year 1984 will be the year that will see the possible "credit crunch (a clash between government and business borrowing needs)." That means acting on the deficit will be most needed at a time when there is normally a legislative freeze. This leaves only the Federal Reserve Board as the agency of decision, because Congress will be unwilling to raise either taxes or cut any spending. "Congress has put the monkey on the back of the Fed," Smith says.

A longer term danger is that the heat of the election campaign may force candidates to scurry for inflexible and unworkable positions. In both the high-charged worlds of entitlements and taxes, campaigns may produce lawmakers locked into uncompromising promises that further would increase Congress' already notorious avoidance of dealing with the long-term deficit crisis.

In the interim, the Federal Reserve Board is in the "hot seat." If and when business and government borrowing begins to compete in 1984, the ominous options of either accommodating demand by pumping more money into the system, which would be inflationary, or following a path of non-accommodation in which interest rates would rise and business demand for money effectively would be crowded out, either causing a renewed recession or, at best, continued stagnation, will be faced. Whatever happens, budget deficits are bound to be both present and problematic in the emerging economic order of the 1980s.

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# Chinese robes can't be shrugged off

By Dane S. Claussen  
Publisher

"Decoding Dragons: Status garments in the Ch'ing Dynasty," a special showing at the University Museum of Art, has most characteristics a good exhibit of its type should have.

The exhibit is beautiful, popular, educational, provoking of both thought and curiosity, and most fortunately, part of the Museum's own extensive Oriental art collections. If anyone ever thought clothing can't be art, he or she should see this exhibit. It's no mystery why this exhibit was "held over" extra weeks.

This is not to say that the exhibit does not have possible drawbacks, however. Too many of the robes are arranged too close together, and possibly a little too far from the viewers for them to appreciate fully and observe each intricately crafted robe. Many independent viewers would prefer more description at each exhibit area, rather than seeking one of

the guides (although they are quite knowledgeable and readily available) or buying the \$25 guidebook about the collections.

These characteristics, which would be drawbacks of other exhibits, apparently enhance the view of this exhibit.

Because the robes all are displayed in the same way and nearby each other, the viewer can envision groups of late 19th century Chinese officials standing and talking in an outer courtyard of an imperial palace.

The arrangement also makes clear that although the robes appear to have the same structure and only vary in design/pattern, it is the designs that are crucial. This is in stark contrast to 19th century Western society, where status levels more clearly were shown by the difference between a three-piece suit with gold pocketwatch, and a pair of overalls; thus the title, "Decoding Dragons," when one considers the complexity and regulation of the patterns. (The designs couldn't be called anything but complex; they are complicated,

and instant recognition of various ranks, statuses, and time periods requires careful memorization.

The lack of information provided at each exhibit area also is important. It almost requires the viewer to study each costume and think, much like a modern sculpture exhibit does, rather than simply soak up sometimes lengthy and tedious exhibit descriptions. The thought hits the viewer that gross display of status in the Ch'ing Dynasty through similar garments of different patterns limited individuality by both excluding other types of garments and making the person's status more important than the individual who held the status.

The void of information not provided by a guide or guidebook also should prompt many viewers to find out other information of interest about the Ch'ing Dynasty. In doing so, the average viewer should, and will, be pleasantly surprised to discover he/she was able to decode the dragons without assistance.

"The basic unit of the Chinese society was the family rather than the individual," confirms *The Rise of*

*Modern China* (2nd. ed.) by Immanuel C.Y. Hsu. "Chinese society was highly stratified," he wrote later before launching into a lengthy explanation.

Ideals in Chinese society, besides the "paradigms of the Confucian state — order, stability, and harmony" (as the exhibit notes), included public service, self-regulation, and later, "devoted obeisance to the monarch's wishes," says *The Fall of Imperial China* by Frederic Wakeman, Jr.

In short, "Decoding Dragons" is an obviously beautiful but deceptively simple-looking exhibit that may even prompt visitors to think about Western dress and also see the rest of the Museum's Oriental collections. It is highly recommended.

The exhibit will continue at the Museum of Art through Dec. 18. Hours are noon to 5 p.m., Wednesday through Sunday, and admission is, of course, free.

*Claussen is a member of the University of Oregon Museum of Art Advisory Committee.*

# Priest publishes perspectives on politics issues

A Piece of My Mind...On Just About Everything  
Andrew Greeley  
Doubleday/\$13.95

By Michael Rust  
Assistant Editor

For a man trained to be a parish priest in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, Father Andrew Greeley certainly has had an unusual sort of career. He is still a priest in the Archdiocese, but he also has carved out careers as a sociologist, Director and Senior Researcher of the National Opinion Research Center, once-a-week religious newspaper columnist, three-times-a-week secular newspaper columnist, and novelist.

It's worth noting that he's managed to become controversial in each of the above listed undertakings. Fellow sociologists have questioned some of his research and his novels caused a tumult within the Catholic Church not only because these included sex scenes, but also because of the depictions of financial unsaviness in the church hierarchy. His theological opinions have drawn fire from conservative orthodox-minded Catholics, while his contemptuous attitude toward much of the political posturing of

some modern Catholic clerics has caused him to be criticized by "progressive"-minded Catholics as well.

Not that it seems to bother Father Andy much. In fact, after reading this collection of his newspaper columns (the latest book in a line reaching back 20 some years on a variety of subjects), one gets the idea that Greeley thrives not so much on ideas, but on the fact that ideas are capable of annoying a great many people.

Probably the least surprising thing about Father Greeley is his Irish ancestry. (The Irish in America are one of his favorite topics.) In a way, he seems to take a kind of pride in acting the part of the cliché Irish brawler. "I am indeed perverse, contentious, difficult, unpredictable, combative, opinionated, pugnacious, angry and outrageous...when I am wearing my columnist's hat."

This pugnaciousness has led him to battle with a number of people, including the late Cardinal Cody of Chicago, his former boss. His penchant for mixing it up with the bishops plus his liberal stand on birth control, the role of women in the church and various other theological issues makes him an opponent of doctrinally orthodox elements within the church, as well as a not-infrequent critic of Pope

John Paul II. On the other hand, he throws in some jabs at such institutions as *Commonweal* and *The Christian Century*, which, he believes, have demoralized clergy of all faiths by making them think that "their specific religious role is no longer important and that they must become either bargain-basement therapists or social action activists in order to be relevant..."

In politics, Father Greeley is a self-described "Irish Catholic Democrat from Chicago." While generally supporting the Democrats, he has a healthy distaste for the New Politics reforms that have clogged the party since the 1972 McGovern campaign. He is also skeptical about some recent trends of the Catholic bishops. After observing a meeting of superiors of religious orders pass a host of resolutions dealing with military spending, El Salvador, gun control and the like, he suggested a new Law of Catholic Institutions: "The more relevant the rhetoric, the more irrelevant the institution." Religious leaders pandering to faddish political stands are "blind and the leaders of the blind, a disgrace to the traditions they caricature." Similarly, in discussing the unilateralist tendencies among the Catholic hierarchy in regard to nuclear weapons, he maintains that they are "irresponsible in the strict sense of the word. Knowing that they will not be taken seriously, they are under no obligation to take into account the consequences of their proposals being adopted."

After all the theological disputes and political arguments, it comes as a surprise to find that Greeley thinks that many priests hate him because he alone has dared to say the unsayable: "Sunday homilies by Catholic priests are lousy." This heroic dissent has earned him the opprobrium of such heavies as Bishop Peter Garrity of Newark, who cancelled Greeley's column in a front-page editorial in the *Newark Advocate*.

"The church tries to destroy its priests and the worst enemies a priest has are his fellow priests," Greeley writes. His insistence on clinging to this embattled posture whenever he writes about the church coats his religious writing with an over-personalized, self-defensive, often self-pitying veneer. He is better when writing about politics and general culture, where he is more relaxed and his wit takes on a less terroristic tinge. At times, he can be quite refreshing, as when he describes how interest among the nation's "deep thinkers and high-level worriers" has shifted away from the young: "Part of the change can be attributed to the fact that the sixties generation—the most narcissistic, self-centered, self-pitying age cohort the nation has ever known—is now no longer young. Its members are over thirty and almost by definition that means that those under thirty are no good."

Or one can listen to him on the aesthetics of religion: "...Catholics are no longer into the making of images and...many of our new churches are almost as devoid of imagery as are strict fundamentalist Protestant churches. Just when the world rediscovered the importance of religious imagination, we Catholics decided it was unimportant and have turned our attention instead to revolution, Marxism and radical feminism....Another manifestation of Greeley's (First) Law: When Catholics forget something, other people remember it."

The good padre isn't necessarily a great thinker, but he is quite capable of observing astutely and intelligently; he isn't a great writer, but he is capable of turning a clever phrase more than once in the space of a single column. Greeley's chief problem is the way in which he lets his brooding about the injustices that supposedly have been directed against him crawl in and out of his observations. Greeley is most honest and astute when he isn't talking about himself.

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## Trumpet virtuoso revives jazz tunes

By Dan McMillan  
Leisure Editor

Wynton Marsalis  
"Think of One"  
Columbia Records

Wynton Marsalis, at 21, is being called everything from the new Miles Davis to the saviour of jazz. While these compliments are undoubtedly sincere, they tend to obscure the fact that Marsalis is a prodigiously talented trumpet player, which is all that matters. With the release of his self-titled debut album, which earned him first place in *Downbeat* Jazz Artist of the Year critics' poll, and the simultaneous release of "Think of One" and a classical album, Marsalis has emerged as the biggest jazz talent in many years.

"Think of One," the new album, lacks the verve of the first. There isn't the feeling of discovering a new talent and thinking that somehow you were the first. Although the first album rewards the listener immediate-

ly, "Think of One" has a subtler effect that gets better with each play.

One point in favor of the new album is Marsalis' development as a band leader. All jazz greats, besides being gifted instrumentalists, were known for the bands they led. Marsalis' debut album was an all-star affair with Herbie Hancock, Ron Carter and Tony Williams contributing on various tracks. On "Think of One," Marsalis assembles his own band that includes older brother Branford on saxophone, Kenny Kirkland on piano, Jeffrey Watts on drums and Phil Bowler on bass. The amazing thing is they play with a remarkable kinetic cohesiveness even though they have been together for only one album. Brother Branford is more than just a sentimental choice; he alternately echoes and improvises from Wynton's themes and always makes the right moves.

The title track, originally done by Thelonious Monk, is rearranged in the spirit of the Monk original. Monk's

technique of stating a theme and repeating variations that sound simple, but are in fact complex, is used to great effect by Marsalis; he repeats variations on the themes and then breaks into some dazzling improvisation, only to return to the theme and variation motif.

Critics have charged Marsalis with being unable to play ballads, which is ironic considering his high clear tone. Both sides contain a ballad; side one with "My Ideal" and side two with "Melancholia," a Duke Ellington tune. The pacing may be a bit somber, but the playing is undeniably elegant. There is a sweet quality to the music that is tempered by Marsalis' strong playing. Branford Marsalis adds strong sax work to both songs with the romantically evocative moan of a tenor sax. These ballads are not revolutionary, but they are exquisitely beautiful.

Far and away, though, the best song of the album is "Knozz Moe King." Marsalis begins by bolting

away from the rest of the band with Kirkland in hot pursuit. After Marsalis and Kirkland play cat and mouse for awhile, Branford Marsalis breaks clean with a line of improvisation that slows the tempo and allows the listener to rest. And then it is off again, with Marsalis and Kirkland neck and neck. On first listening, "Knozz Moe King" sounds disconnected and incoherent, but subsequent scrutiny uncovers a definite concept behind the song. Marsalis appears to be trying to see how far a song can be stretched without breaking, and this adds a tension to the music that is missing in the rest of the album.

Throughout "Think of One," Marsalis shows a healthy respect for jazz's history and previous forms without drifting into nostalgia. Perhaps what Marsalis does best, besides play the trumpet, is create music that is familiar enough to be comforting and at the same time fresh enough to be his own.

## Dylan regains stride with 'Infidels'

By Dan McMillan

Bob Dylan  
"Infidels"

Columbia Records

Bob Dylan is one of those rare artists who has left an indelible mark on American culture and music. He was the spokesman for a generation, profoundly influential on all musicians who followed him, and, most importantly, is still capable of making great music. "Infidels," his latest album, is a dramatic comeback made after a series of disappointing albums.

The first thing that hits the listener is the sound of the music. It's a style that fits Dylan perfectly, and then one realizes why: it isn't just a style that fits Dylan, it's his style. Mark Knopfler, who produced "Infidels," and is leader of Dire Straits, has said

he always was influenced by the sound of "Highway 61 Revisited" and "Blonde on Blonde" period of Dylan. In a sense, Dylan has come home via a 1980s practitioner of his musical style. Also, Dylan's best work has always been done with top-notch musicians and the band he and Knopfler have assembled is exemplary. Besides Knopfler on guitar, there is Mick Taylor (ex-Rolling Stone) on guitar, Alan Clark of Dire Straits on keyboards and the world's most in demand rhythm section, and probably the best, Robbie Shakespeare and Sly Dunbar on bass and drums, respectively. Dylan, as is expected, plays guitar, keyboards and harmonica.

As for the question that is on everyone's mind: no, this is not a religious album. There are religious ref-

erences, but it is not a "born again" theme album. What saves Dylan is that he keeps the religious ideas on a personal, non-dogmatic level. Dylan is obviously a deeply religious man, and it wouldn't be fair to expect him to ignore that aspect of his art to please those who seem to have an almost pathological fear of religion.

Perhaps the most welcome element of this album is Dylan's optimism. Instead of the bitter polemics that characterized his "Christian" albums, "Infidels" shows a more charitable "Christian" attitude towards mankind. This is evidenced in the song "Jokerman" in which Dylan, instead of taking potshots at human frailties, acknowledges human weakness as inescapable. The "Jokerman," instead of being a buffoon, is an "everyman," someone we can all

understand because he is in all of us. "Man of Peace" is the album's only overtly religious track. The "man of peace" is a deceiver who leads all men to their downfall by flatter and false appearance. But the religious imagery is pertinent to all people, not just the religious, for the deceiver could be anyone from Satan to the dirty politician who "can ride down Niagara Falls in the barrels of your skull."

"Infidels" won't make anyone forget "Highway 61 Revisited" or "Blonde on Blonde," but it is an encouraging sign that Dylan's talents are still intact. The snarling voice, one of rock's greatest, and the brilliant lyrics, easily rock's greatest, are proof positive that Dylan will always be one of music's most charismatic and challenging figures.

## Threat of violence, bitterness mark Stones' album

By Dan McMillan

The Rolling Stones  
"Undercover"

Rolling Stones Records

"Undercover," the new Rolling Stones album, follows just like clockwork, two and a half years after "Tattoo You." And like the predictability of a lunar eclipse, one feels safe in assuming that "Undercover" will be massively successful. Of course, the Stones occupy a unique position in rock music; they are rock's only guaranteed commodity.

The mood and emotional content of "Undercover" are a long way from the straight-ahead rock and romantic soul of "Tattoo You." Optimism and hope seem to have been replaced by frustration and despair. "Undercover" resembles "Exile on Main Street" in the bitterness of its songs and its threat of violence. Lurking beneath the surface of this album are brutal feelings. It makes one wonder what Mick Jagger and Keith Richards have been going through; as Richard said in a *Rolling Stone* interview, "It's ('Undercover') a gory album."

"Undercover of the Night," the album's single, is a brilliantly succinct piece of socio-political commentary.

The music is foreboding and menacing, and Jagger's vocals have a cutting intensity. While the lyrics are political — they touch on everything from Central America to G.I.s in West Germany — the problems are seen from a personal perspective. Jagger and Richards are not trying to offer solutions, but show how these problems affect people.

With "She Was Hot," powered by Richards' and Ron Wood's guitars, Jagger sings the Stones' most erotic song ever. "She Was Hot" isn't mushy romantic, it is dangerously sexy and passionate at the same time. One gets the feeling, as is the case with all the Stone's great songs, that one's personal desires are being addressed. The choruses, each describing a different encounter with a girl who was "hot," could drive a eunuch to commit suicide.

Where "She Was Hot" portrays sex as dangerously exhilarating, "Tie You Up (Pain of Love)" paints a picture of sex as vicious and degrading: "Pay for it/Bust your ass/Lie for it/Forget your past/Why so divine/The pain of love." And just when one is ready to forget about it, Richard and Wood come along with an incurably romantic look at love, "Wanna' Hold

You": "You may think it's funny/That I ain't got no money/But if you stick by me/I'll give you love for free."

Side two of "Undercover" is a let-down. The energy of side one never is equalled.

"Too Much Blood" is interesting because it is so bizarre. A rather tense and strained mood is destroyed by Jagger's monologues about a murder in Paris, a guy who cuts off his girlfriend's head and eats her, and a discussion of "The Texas Chainsaw Massacre." It's hard to decide whether this song is supposed to be serious or funny.

The last three songs of side two are good, but don't come close to equalling the majesty of side one's first four songs.

"Too Tough" and "All the Way Down" are typically fast Stones songs; bluesy guitars, raucous lyrics, sneering vocals and an impeccable rhythm section. Which is great, except these songs are second nature to the Stones. Also, how did that Def Leppard guitar solo sneak onto "Too Tough"?

The last cut, "It Must Be Hell," easily could have been an embarrassment. Jagger, from his jet-setting

millionaire's perspective, never has sounded very convincing when singing about other people's problems; he always comes off a bit patronizing. "It Must Be Hell," which is a song for all the down-trodden of the world, actually manages to be sensitive and perceptive.

When looking at the whole package, one is left with an enigma. Richard is consistently marvelous; no one in the world plays rhythm guitar so well. Ron Wood, with his sloppy dirty playing is the perfect complement to Richard. Charlie Watts, drummer, and Bill Wyman, bassist, are universally recognized as one of the world's best rhythm sections.

It all comes down to Jagger. If he feels up, there is no rock vocalist who can touch him; when he is feeling sloppy, his voice is still characteristic enough to carry a song. But when he is feeling bad, he becomes a wretched parody of himself.

Luckily Jagger summons enough passion to never drop below sloppy, and when he feels like it, as on the first three songs, "Undercover" becomes an album of deep insight and musical magnificence — a magnificence that is compromised by the mediocrity of side two.