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Alienated SPA may dampen Davis' victory



Julie Davis: "I'm not significantly different from the SPA." [Photo by Robert Davis]

By Richard E. Burr
Editor

Law student Julie Davis convincingly won the ASUO presidency last week, but in the process she may have alienated the Students for a Progressive Agenda party she defeated, the current administration with which Davis says she differs little.

Davis defeated SPA candidate Barbara McCarthy and vice-presidential running mate Bill Hallmark 1,609-1,081, with the 59.8 percent to 40.2 percent victory being the widest margin of victory for a challenger over the candidate of the incumbent administration in at least five years.

McCarthy and Davis ran on almost identical liberal platforms, but Davis apparently picked up the votes of students who supported moderate and conservative candidates during the primary. She is perceived as being less radical than McCarthy.

Despite the similar viewpoints and Davis' contention that she will maintain the SPA's structure of the ASUO Executive office and probably hire some SPA people, the campaign has left a bitter taste in the mouth of SPA, one which it may find difficult to swallow.

The SPA is going to "let things slide for a week" before deciding what kind of a role it would like to play in the Davis administration, Hallmark says.

"We were pretty upset about the literature at Westmoreland (housing complex) saying that we were taking advantage of" Davis' successes as chairwoman of the Incidental Fee Committee, he says. McCarthy and Hallmark accused Davis during the campaign of taking advantage of SPA's successes this year.

"We do feel an attachment to the programs we started this year, and we don't want to see them fall apart," Hallmark says. But SPA will wait to see what Davis does because "she's an unknown quantity," he says.

"At times she's very supportive, at times she's not," Hallmark says.

"She catered very strongly to Lisa Nuss, and Lisa Nuss is very different from us in her views," he says. Nuss was a presidential candidate who said she is as liberal as anybody, but she thought student government should focus on campus issues instead of SPA's focus on national and international issues.

Although Davis says she will set up the president's office like ASUO President Mary Hotchkiss, Davis has a different personality than Hotchkiss, Hallmark says. Whom Davis hires also will make a difference, he says.

But the president-elect says the tensions probably will subside.

"People react very differently under stress, and I think in the long run everything will be O.K.," Davis says.

There is a "distinct" possibility that members of the current SPA administration will be hired if they apply, she says, adding that her administration "will be a broad coalition of people from different walks on campus."

Immediate priorities after taking office will include getting the fall lobbying effort planned and working this summer on voter registration. Voter registration will be part of her program to establish early contact with the dormitories to improve communication with the president's office. By contacting the dorms early in the fall, the administration will allow residents to become familiar and involved with student government, Davis says. The dorms, with their high percentage of freshmen and sophomores, have a "tremendous amount of energy that hasn't been tapped," she says.

Although SPA lost the presidency, its candidates for Incidental Fee Committee and the EMU Board were elected.

The election of Adam Apalategui, Mary Kay Menard, Ryne Jackson and Bob Mead to the seven-member IFC is very important because SPA supports ASUO programs, especially advocacy groups, he says. Advocacy groups include Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group and the Survival Center.

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University official defends animal research

By Thomas W. Mann
Associate Editor

What is cruel and unusual treatment of animals for an "animal rights" group is legitimate and necessary to help humans, University researchers say.

Animal research at the University is being criticized by Jan Golic of the Mobilization For Animals, an international organization dedicated to ending animal suffering. The group protests animal research, trapping and even using animals for food.

Golic says the experiments' ends do not justify their means and never will. At the University, animals are regularly used as subjects for tests involving drugs and

physical alteration, and she says it is wrong.

"Cruelty to people is viewed as a crime, and the perpetrators of such cruelty are judged as criminals. Cruelty to animals is generally ignored or viewed as good business," Golic says, reading from an MFA booklet.

An example of the research currently being done at the University is an experiment involving kittens. The kittens are surgically altered to test the effects of a drug that stimulates the brain.

The kittens are bred at the research labs and raised in the dark for the first five weeks of their lives so that their vision does not develop. They are removed from the dark at four weeks of age and have a piece of threaded rod drilled into their skulls.

This produces an opening to the brain. A screw-top is put on so that the experimenter can literally screw the lid of the kitten's head to inject the drug directly into the brain. Next, the kitten has one of its eyes sutured shut to produce monocular vision.

The kittens are then placed on a stand and encouraged to jump off onto a platform to test the vision process and the progress of the drug involved. Half of the platform is striped, and half the platform is uniform.

One side of the platform has a trap door that is sometimes open and sometimes closed. The kitten must use its monocular vision to see the open trap door as it normally would with binocular vision. "If a kitten jumped to that side, it fell through to the floor," the grant proposal for the

research project reads. "Unfortunately, some of the kittens like to live dangerously."

Another experiment involves monkeys. Electrodes are surgically implanted in their heads, and their skulls are drilled to produce the same type of holes as the kittens have in order to introduce drugs directly into the brain. The animals are then paralyzed, and artificial pupils are put into place. The animals are then used in drug tests similar to those the kittens undergo.

Golic and her group are trying to stop experiments like this. She says the animal research is unnecessary, and says the issue is "taken for granted like slavery was."

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Campus research appalls animal activists

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She explains that an issue was made of slavery, and the result was freedom.

Golic hopes that with systematic passive activism her group can make an issue of animal abuse and gain freedom for the animals. "Our goal is to help animals. This is an issue of discrimination."

But Greg Stickrod, laboratory animals director for the University science departments, says he "holds human life above all else" and says the University research is legitimate and necessary.

"Animal research is extremely important," Stickrod says. Over the years, animal experiments have been instrumental in the discovery of insulin, which has been essential to the lives of diabetics, and the discovery of smallpox and rabies vaccines, he says. Without animal research, these drugs would not have been discovered.

Scientists also would not have found the cause of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and Factor 8, which is the missing component of hemophilic blood, without animal research, Stickrod says.

He explained that the research involving kittens is being done to test the effects of drugs on "plasticity" levels of the brain at different stages of development in humans. Plasticity means the ability to generate new cell connections in the brain.

The research shows that the older people get, the less active is their plasticity. This research will enable doctors to artificially produce plasticity in the brain with drugs to repair damage that may have occurred before the depletion of plasticity. They also hope to suspend the plasticity so that they can stop a disease from developing.

The research project with monkeys also involves plasticity. The work being done at this moment is searching for the way to repair brain cells that cause amblyopia, which which causes lazy eye.

Stickrod's job is basic care of animals. He is responsible for ensuring that they are in good health, that they have adequate living conditions and that the research is being done without abuse to the animals. Stickrod also advises researchers on anesthesia, pain killers, antibiotics and other therapeutic drugs.

"It's important for me to know that the animals are cared for," he says. "It's also important for me to know that the research is absolutely necessary."

"They are being terribly misled," says Stickrod, who adds that he tries to tell the other side of the story to the concerned phonecallers.

"The lies are so amazing that it would have taken five of us with a case of beer to even think of," he says, referring to an article entitled "Any dunce can cut up live animals" that was in *New Women* magazine.

But Golic says, "It's not a question of blowing facts out of proportion. It's a

the facts about the work done with animals and have no scientific background to support their statements.

Golic admits that she does not have a science background; however, she says she is always trying to learn more about the subject.

Golic's group is attempting to work passively through the system to attain its goals. "We do not support aggressive activism."

"Knowledge can never be achieved by force. It can only be achieved by understanding," Golic says.

Stickrod says scientists are partially to blame for some of the misconceptions about animal testing.

"Scientists have to come out of their shell," he says. "People say that they want to know, and we need to tell them."

But Stickrod says that there are reasons for not talking about research.

"A truly ethical scientist will not publish until he has a high degree of confidence in his work" and that one of the reasons many studies are not publicized, he says.

Whatever the reasons may be, Golic says she believes the experiments are immoral and inhumane. The science community should make better use of alternatives and spend more money to develop alternatives, she says.

One alternative is to use the animal tissues instead of the whole animal. Golic advocates the use of computers in research to take the burden off the animals.

Stickrod agrees about using alternatives, but such options are limited at the moment.

"If we could do it we would," Stickrod says. "They're using computers as much as they can."

"If there were a black box that could give you the answers, we would not have an animal on this campus," he says.

'The lies are so amazing that it would have taken five of us with a case of beer to even think of' them.

Stickrod admitted that there have been a couple of times when he has interrupted research to have the researchers review their work.

Although he would "absolutely not" use his cats for the experiments, Stickrod said if it were a human life or his cat, his cat would go.

Part of the way the MFA is publicizing its concerns is with tables staffed by group members who explain the issues and "rights" of animals.

Stickrod regularly receives phone calls from people whom the MFA contacts.

matter of getting the facts out there."

Not every animal rights group agrees with the passive tactics of MFA.

"There's a lot of activism going on that is not passive," Stickrod says. He cited an incident involving a mink farm in England, where an animal rights activist broke into the farm and released the animals. The freed minks were hunted down by farmers and hit by cars when they tried to cross the road.

"It's obscene," Stickrod says.

He says he is confronted regularly by people who have been misled, do not know

SPEW

Novelist Alice Walker heroically attempts to open a dialogue with some unmoved trees by going to the root of the problem, but she gets the brush-off:

"Some years ago a friend and I decided to go into the countryside to listen to what the Earth was saying. Because countryside is almost always privately owned, we went to a national forest many miles from the city. By the time we had walked a hundred years, I felt I need go no further, and laid myself down where I was, across the path in a grove of trees. For several hours I lay there, and other people entering the forest had to walk around me. I hardly noticed them, so intense was my dialogue with the trees.

"As I was lying there, really, across their feet, I felt or 'heard' with my feelings, the distinct request from them that I had to remove myself. But these are not feet, I thought, peering at them, but roots. Roots do not tell you to go away. It was then that I looked up and around me into the 'faces.' These 'faces' were all middle-aged to old conifers, and they were all suffering from some kind of disease, the most obvious

sign of which was a light green fungus, resembling moss and lichen, that nearly covered them, giving them—in spite of the bright spring sunlight—an eerie, fantastical aspect. Beneath this greenish envelopment, the limbs of the trees, the 'arms' were bent in a profusion of deformity. Indeed, the trees reminded me of nothing so much as badly rheumatoid elderly people, as I began to realize how difficult it would be for their limbs to move freely in the breeze. Clearly these were sick people, or trees—irritable, angry, and growing old in pain. And they did not want me lying on their gnarled and no doubt aching feet." Ms., 1/84

Sydney Lumet, director of the Rosenberg movie *Daniel*, makes his pitch from out in left field for the couple that embraced the Soviet Union with open (nuclear) arms:

"Lumet said he knew practically nothing about the Rosenberg case at the time and still doesn't. 'My feelings are very simple. Whatever they did—if they did anything—my government that I love did worse. Far worse. They conspired to punish two

radicals in a way that shattered the left wing in America. It was a watershed moment.... We are the only country in the world that is without a left wing. It's not normal.'"

The San Francisco Chronicle, 10/4/83

Oregon Daily Emerald Editor Debbie Howlett, with streetwise prose, joins the Bill Snyder school for pointing out the obvious while exposing the EMU wall sign for what it really is:

"It's paint on a wall. It is. It is. It's very pretty graffiti, yes; but graffiti nonetheless."

Bantering around EMU Suite 4, 4/26

Howlett, in a rare "SPEW" encore, applies the "Family Feud" theory of political analysis to the *Emerald's* and *Commentator's* ballot measures:

"The reason so many students voted no on funding both papers is that they are tired of the in-fighting between the newspapers."

Emerald, 4/27

Humans are not the only ones who spew. A computer tries its best to establish a liberal "never-never land where men are women and women are persons" (*Dartmouth Review*):

"It wasn't the \$328.45 bill he got from the Eugene Clinic that surprised Paul Harvey so much. It's what he was billed for: two X-rays of the tibia/fibula, a post-operative visit by a physician, hospital care, and a bunch of lab work—including a Pap smear.

"...They were testing a new computer program at Science Dynamics Corp. in Torrence, Calif., which does our billing," said Lydia Alkire, the clinic's communications director. "They accidentally generated these tests into actual statements—and mailed them..."

"If you get an erroneous bill, just ignore it, and it should go away," Lydia said. "The computer is also supposed to send out letters of apology."

"Paul's satisfied. But, he said, 'I'd still like to know how my Pap test came out.'"

Register-Guard, 4/23

Analysis...

Democratic Socialists hoping to revive Left

By Douglas F. Green
Contributing Editor

Imagine yourself as a full-fledged socialist living in New York, yearning for a major leftist breakthrough in American politics during the 1980s, when Ronald Reagan is in the White House and most polls point to another four years of Republican rule. Add a degree recently earned at Oberlin College in "government" and membership in the Democratic Socialists of America, and you have Jeremy Karparkin.

While the American Left is large and like the Right cannot be quantified by membership in specific organizations, all three formal socialist political parties are miniscule. In Karparkin's own estimate, "...even if you put together all three socialist parties (Social Democrats, 1,000 members; Socialist Party, less than 1,000; and Democratic Socialists, about 8,000) we would still be tiny...it would be peanuts." Despite this lack of membership, the socialists seem to hold together on the basis that they have a hidden broad-based support on the issues.

The state of the socialist Left in America seems to be more a reflection of the socialist experience in America than a result of any recent political shifts. Of all the major industrial market economies, the United States alone has no formal and politically significant labor or social democratic party.

Whereas in Britain and in Germany, a Labor and a Social Democratic Party emerged, respectively, in response to the emergence of working-class political power and reform, there have been only two significant, though short-lived, third party efforts—the agrarian-based Populists and later the more urban, middle-class Progressives—in America

since the Industrial Revolution.

Formal socialist tickets hit their peak when Eugene Debs captured 6 percent of the vote in 1912. However, with the Depression and Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, which not only changed American politics but transformed the Democratic Party, the label "liberal" in America has become what "social democrat" has become in Europe. Indeed, between the New Deal, Fair Deal, New Frontier and Great Society, nearly all of the early platform of the Socialist Party has been adopted.

All that remains of the socialist left is small, divided and largely ignored. Against these odds, the socialists continue their struggle. Ultimately, according to Karparkin, the DSA would like to see "a major transformation, greater community control over politics, more shop floor power in industry, a phase-out of capitalism democratically, greater and extensive public health and day care and nationalized oil." Karparkin sees the rival Social Democrats USA as a "mirror of AFL-CIO Keynesianism and on the level of Eurosocialists 20 years ago."

In terms of foreign affairs and views of other economic and political systems, the Soviet Union is seen as "lacking any moral claim to be socialist" and is "basically totalitarian, not a model for democratic socialism," he says. However, while both the U.S. government and Social Democrats agree on this, the Democratic Socialists are more dovish toward the Soviet Union. While Social Democrats are frequently quite "conservative" on defense, Democratic Socialists favor "detente, communication with Soviet protest movements...(and) do not see the Soviets as the global boogymen," Karparkin says. They also tend to favor "liberation," but "non-to-

talitarian" movements in the Third World.

However, the imposing burden and dilemma for the Democratic Socialists seems ultimately to be with the classic inability of third parties to become established. In most cases, as with the old Socialist Party of the early 20th century, platforms and positions are often adopted later by one or both of the political parties, which in turn moderate the rhetoric and call the ideas their own.

Karparkin, who is as pragmatic as he is idealistic, recognizes this, but sees some new opportunities.

"An electoral strategy—a broad coalition of gays, environmentalists, ethnic groups, etc.—only through a coalition of constituencies on the Left can a socialist movement truly arise," says Karparkin, adding that "at present that can only happen within the Democratic Party."

Indeed, to some respect the Democratic Socialists seem to be trying to create this coalition through some rather centrist positions: support Israel (but support a Palestinian homeland, too), oppose unilateral disarmament and thoroughly denounce "totalitarian left-wing groups like RCYB (Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade) and other Maoists."

To a great extent, talking to Karparkin was a pleasure. Well-versed, logical and coherent, he backed his ideology in a way that puts many University leftists, with their "I'm-beautiful, you're-beautiful" didactics, to shame.

Nevertheless, Karparkin's vagueness on specific economic programs and his lack of clarity on how exactly or who precisely would emerge with which economic powers in a socialist America and his abandonment of the French socialist government were telling.

In today's cosmopolitan economy where foreign competition is almost as important as domestic trade, modern

socialists, as is the case with the French, face major dilemmas.

Socialism finds its roots (it predates Marx) with the various "leveler" movements of the 17th century (even Oliver Cromwell found reason to speak against them). It grew to maturity and then to power in industrialized Europe, where class lines were sharp and poverty of working classes often distinct. But today, even in the socialist heartland of Europe, it is more often the socialist governments than the "creative gales of capitalism" that are not only displacing workers and reshaping industries (as well as introducing new ones) with automation, robotics and the microchip, but are making the "classic proletarian"—the brawny worker in blue overalls—more a historical memory and a contemporary anachronism than the focus of a rising class and political order.

Indeed, what remains of the French working class is now revolting against its own government. While Karparkin accuses the French socialists of being Keynesians, it is French President Francois Mitterand who in many respects is building post-war Gaullist socialism.

More importantly, the socialists seem to face an even greater task in America. Karparkin alluded to a coalition in part based on appeals to the center. This seems promising, but in the past it is usually the same center that swallows the fringe, not the fringe that leads the center.

For now, the Democratic Socialists will try to build their movement through the "progressive" elements of the Democratic Party. Gary Hart and Walter Mondale should be forewarned, however.

"Hart and Mondale will have to move left," Karparkin says. "The Democratic Socialists have no illusions about (them) and will oppose them the day they get elected."

Commentary...

Dear Al: 'America needs its villains alive'

By David Isenberg

Editor's Note: With the recent release of Alexander Haig's new book that reveals what happened in the Reagan administration from his perspective, we thought it appropriate to print this article that was submitted too late for publication last fall. Mr. Haig has made quite an impression on some people in person, and Mr. Isenberg seems to be no exception. Mr. Isenberg is former head of the University Veterans Association.

It would have made a marvelous headline. I can picture it in my mind: "Four Vietnam vets killed by Al Haig's security squad at Veterans Day Parade." But I'm getting ahead of myself.

It began on an average Oregon fall day, overcast and rainy. This was the 32nd annual Veterans Day parade in Albany, Oregon, which is billed as the largest and best publicized in the nation. This year, for the first time, the parade organizers had managed to persuade Vietnam vets to participate. So some of us came up from Eugene to march in the Vietnam Veterans of Oregon Memorial Fund contingent. A few of us were

particularly eager to go as we knew this year's Grand Marshal was that infamous Commander of the First Engineers, former White House Chief of Staff and Secretary of State, Al Haig. We thought that if the gods were with us we might get close enough to ask him a question or two, the sort of questions Nam vets ask each other like, "Were you there during Tet?" and "Were you in I Corps?"

Al, being a god-fearing American, had waived the lecture fee for the speech he gave to the Linn County Veterans Award Banquet the night before the parade. He praised President Ronald Reagan's Central American policies in general and the Grenadan invasion in particular, saying it was "overdue in the context of sending a message to Fidel Castro and insisting that he butt out of Central America." I assume that he didn't mind the United States butting in. In lieu of his fee, he received a plaque, a red blazer that went with his honorary membership in the Albany Woodpeckers, a local civic group, a T-shirt emblazoned with an American flag and a free motel room. Never let it be said that we don't treat our guests right out in Oregon.

Anyway, there we were, more than 50 Vietnam vets with wives and children.

Some wore full dress uniforms but most wore civies or a pastiche of military and civilian garb. Some explained they had burned or thrown away their uniforms after they had gotten out.

We marched along the highway and through the center of town. Jets streaked overhead and a helicopter hovered overhead, which made some mutter, "Here come the Hueys. Spooky can't be far behind." Spooky was what the Marines called the C-47s that carried .726mm. guns, which could pour out 300 rounds per second.

We had an enthusiastic reception. The people cheered and clapped nonstop and yet one didn't know for certain what they were applauding. Was it us as survivors of Vietnam? Or were they assuaging guilt feelings over having ignored Vietnam vets for more than fifteen years? Or maybe they just wanted to cheer because we were once part of a military establishment that has come out of what George Will calls "America's self-inflicted paralyzing Vietnam syndrome" with a so-called win in Grenada, and they wanted to let us know they thought it was great and wanted to see more of the same.

Anyway, as we passed the reviewing

stand we looked for the Grand Marshal but didn't spot him. So after our contingent broke up, four of us went back to do some reconnaissance and see if we could find him. We were all well-trained, and it took only a few minutes. There he was, sitting down in the front row of a roped-off section, with a cigarette dangling between his lips and a bored expression on his face, occasionally clapping as a high school cheerleader or twirler passed by.

We stood there across the street watching him. We all had questions we wanted to ask him but it was obvious we'd never have the chance since there were police and private security all around.

The parade started to break up and the announcer said the general would be going over to the courthouse to conduct a memorial service. He didn't say for whom but then there never is a lack of victims. One thing about noble causes, they're labor intensive.

We left to grab something to eat at an American Legion post. We turned into an alley and almost stumbled into them. There was a private security guard, a

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Putting China in perspective

With the attention being given to President Ronald Reagan's trip to China and the Chinese leadership's discovery of capitalism, we would like to urge caution to the excitable ones who overindulge in the they're-just-like-us-too syndrome that sometimes plagues American foreign policy.

Since Deng Xiaoping ascended to power in 1978 and Jimmy Carter normalized relations with China in 1979, China has appeared to be more Western-oriented. Xiaoping's modernization program and the establishment of some special free-market economic zones reinforced the idea that capitalism will become synonymous with the land of 1 billion people.

The media images of Chinese leaders visiting the United States also helped the perception. Xiaoping donned a ten-gallon hat. Premier Zhao Ziyang wore a Western coat and tie instead of official Chinese garb. Perhaps all the modern Mao man needed was a good tailor to make the capitalist conversion.

Despite wishful thinking, China probably will not become a capitalistic haven. The bureaucracy believes it can plan and control the economy in the best interests of the people. The special economic zones provide some economic growth, but growth that needs to be managed. Just as liberals believe in capitalism with exceptions, so do the Chinese.

Another factor is the Communist Party's stability. Xiaoping will be 80 this year, and it is uncertain how his successors will do against the Mao faction after his death.

One also must remember that in Chinese politics, today's washed-up party official can become tomorrow's party leader. Xiaoping and other current officials were considered politically dead after the Cultural Revolution, but they adjusted to the ebb and flow of Chinese politics.

In addition, the Chinese leadership is seeking to enjoy the economic benefits of capitalism while ruthlessly suppressing the masses' desire for increased personal freedom, desires ironically that have been stimulated by Beijing's increased openness to the West. One need only remember the short-lived Wall of Democracy to get an idea of the leadership's true regard for personal freedom.

With the fascination about China's dabbling in capitalism comes the notion that the United States should abandon Taiwan for China. One need only consider the similarities of the two countries with the United States to correct this image.

China does not have a democracy that allows much political freedom. It is toying with capitalistic experiments. China votes against the United States more than 70 percent of the time in the United Nations. China protests when the United States considers improving Taiwan's conventional forces while it negotiates with America to gain a nuclear capability.

Taiwan is more capitalistic than China. Taiwan allows more political freedom and privileges than China. Taiwan has been a faithful ally that has endured the United States' continuing and expanding dialogue with the mainland, but with some grumbling.

One can argue that Taiwan should drop the fiction of being the Republic of China. However, whether it is the Republic of China or Taiwan, it cannot be denied that their prosperity and relative political freedom outdistances the mainland.

Some people say America should drop Taiwan for China to ensure the mainland's opposition to the Soviet Union, which it borders. But the Chinese are not going to be on anyone's side when it comes to the superpowers' rivalry. We should not burden ourselves with grandiose expectations about a possible alliance between China and the United States.

However, the United States should continue to seek improved relations with China without blinders. Diplomacy is always a two-way street. It is neither necessary nor even prudent or pragmatic to sell out a faithful ally.

Reagan has reestablished the image of America as a dependable ally, except in the case of Lebanon, and he should not leave knife twisting in the back of Taiwan as Carter did to Iran.

The United States has a moral commitment to Taiwan, as well as a pragmatic commitment, that should be maintained while America attempts to improve relations with China.

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Voice of the Remnant

"Ballot measure 5, whether to fund the Oregon Commentator, was the only measure that didn't receive voter approval."—Oregon Daily Emerald

"As the word **masses** is commonly used, it suggests agglomerations of poor and unprivileged people, labouring people, proletarians, and it means nothing like that; it means simply the majority. The mass-man is one who has neither the force of intellect to apprehend the principles issuing in what we know as the humane life, nor the force of character to adhere to those principles steadily and strictly as laws of conduct; and because such people make up the great, the overwhelming majority of mankind, they are called collectively **the masses**. The line of differentiation between the masses and the Remnant is set invariably by quality, not by circumstance. The Remnant are those who by force of intellect are able to apprehend these principles, and by force of character are able, at least measurably, to cleave to them; the masses are those who are unable to do either.

"...(Plato) applies Isaiah's own word **remnant** to the worthier portion of Athenian society; 'there is but a very small **remnant**,' he says, of those who possess a saving force of intellect and force of character—too small, precisely as in Judaea, to be of any avail against the ignorant and vicious preponderance of the masses.

"...Even admitting in the teeth of history that hope of the human race may not be quite exclusively centred in the Remnant, one must perceive that they have social value enough to entitle them to some measure of prophetic encouragement and consolation, and that our civilization allows them none whatsoever.

"...So long as the masses are taking up the tabernacle of Moloch and Chium, their images, and following the star of their god Buncombe, they will have no lack of prophets to point the way that leadeth to the More Abundant Life; and hence a few of those who feel the

prophetic afflatus might do better to apply themselves to serving the Remnant.

—Albert Jay Nock, "Isaiah's Job," 1937

Ken Kromer

Ken Kromer, a University student and photo editor of the **Oregon Daily Emerald**, died a week ago in a tragic poisoning while rafting down the Owyhee River in remote southeastern Oregon.

Ken had a unique manner. He had an easy smile and was rarely entirely serious. I got to know him in a photography class at the journalism school. He was working on a term-long documentary of a swimming program for the handicapped at the local YMCA; I was photographing the people of Valsey, Oregon, whose company-owned town was being burned to the ground because the mill there was closing.

What impressed me about Ken was that he cared about the people he photographed and cared enough to want to pass on his concern to other people through his pictures. He cared enough to put his entire energies into capturing on film the exact essence of the struggles and triumphs of the handicapped. It was evident in his photographs and in the way he spoke of the people in them.

But what impressed me most was his concern about the people I was photographing. He worried about what they would do when they lost their jobs, and where they would find new jobs after they were evicted from their homes. Ken pestered me about getting the finished photo essay published so that others could understand the plight of those people. He cared about them not because of the photographs they produced, but because they are people who needed to be cared for. Photography was only the means for understanding their lives and passing that on to others. It was an extension of Ken's own concern, and that is why people miss him.

—Robert Davis

Robert W. Davis, Photo Editor; John C. Gorman, Graphics Editor; Advertising staff: Mike Easton; Board of Contributors: Kenmar V. Bual, R. Hance Haney, Chris Healy, Thomas Prowell, Kathleen Y. "Kathi" Rinks, Stuart Samuelson, Eric Stillwell, Chuck Thompson, Mike Wardlow and Rob Young.

The **Commentator** welcomes letters from readers. Letters should be typed and preferably no longer than 250 words. All letters must be signed and include a telephone number or address for verification.

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Publisher's File...

It is relatively easy to be considered good

By Dane S. Claussen
Publisher

And now, for something completely different, an encouraging word from the Church of Claussentology.

It became my philosophy some time ago that you don't have to be very good at something to be considered very good or even excellent. You only must be just better than most others. That is, almost everyone looks at other people, accomplishments and skills in a relative manner, not as compared to absolute standards. For example, many professors grade on a curve rather than by absolute percentage standards. Businessmen often compare their products with all the other products on the market rather than ideal standards of quality.

Think about the pursuits of people in your life. Everyone undoubtedly knows a hacky-sacker, cyclist, beer-chugger, dancer, budding mathematician, accountant or historian who is "better" than others in their endeavors but who you or someone else recognizes is not as good as he or she could be.

If you don't know anybody who fits that description, you either don't know too many people or have been snookered by the B.S. Factor, the art of faking it in America, that pervades relativism but has a more difficult time with absolute standards.

Closely related to this is my philosophy that almost anyone can accomplish what a large number of other people have accomplished. I grimace when I hear a 15-year-old say that she doesn't think she can pass a driving exam.

Think about the people, several of whom you may know, who didn't start college or dropped out simply because they lacked self-confidence or self-discipline. My first reaction is that so many other people, some of whom are not that bright, get through that it is not difficult to graduate from college.

With grade inflation the way it is, not to mention the existence of Mickey Mouse courses, it's not that difficult to graduate with a decent grade point average. People generally push their way through college in spite of obstacles they have voluntarily placed in front of themselves rather than because of those set there by someone else.

And then there are lawyers. As *The Official Lawyer's Handbook*, all of which is true in concept according to Fred Leeson, *Oregonian* court reporter and law school graduate, says, "The Bar Exam—Thousands of morons have passed it—so can you."

It adds, "Passing the bar does not require extraordinary intelligence. If you doubt this, stroll down to the nearest courthouse and check out the first lawyer you meet."

I need not mention certain University professors who have demonstrated that you don't have to be a genius to pick up a Ph.D. You simply must have certain well-developed skills that get you by in academia (such as taking out GSLs), and a love or tolerance for a subject in quantities Piled Higher and Deeper.

The net result of these two cynically optimistic philosophies came to the fore during a recent conversation with a friend regarding one's position relative to other people. I basically concluded that

while comparing an endeavor against an absolute is stimulating, occasionally necessary and always humbling, being relatively better is all that's necessary.

Life can be viewed as a set of hurdles; the more hurdles you jump, the closer you are to your goal(s). Some others will trip on a hurdle or several, whether in front of you or behind you; many will give up after a few and others will trip, fall and never get up.

For example, remember for your self-confidence and employment prospects that in Oregon, at least 25 percent still don't graduate from high school. You've crossed that hurdle, and the more years of college, let alone degrees, you complete, the more hurdles crossed; in saying this, I recognize that there is an optimal amount of formalized education according to profession, position and personal characteristics.

Anyway, during the conversation with my friend, I noted an acquaintance nearing graduation, almost with a double-major, whose immediate plans are nothing more than travelling and working in a restaurant, but not as a manager. Whereas I don't think that is a particularly useful way to utilize a college education, I say, "different strokes for different folks" and figure he is deciding to cross a few low hurdles, at least in the short run.

My friend was shocked that some college graduates don't have higher aspirations and felt a short burst of confidence in his own future although he had just done poorly on an exam; my friend plans to cross more hurdles.

Perhaps it is only because my friend was so concerned about his performance

on an exam, but I feel compelled to say something here about keeping things in perspective, again basing it on pragmatic realism rather than idealistic absolutes.

For example, consider that one exam doesn't make that much difference, so why get so uptight about it? Particularly if your performance is relatively consistent, and especially if it is consistently good or consistently bad. How you do on one exam is not going to determine whether you get into graduate school or land a good first job, let alone determine the rest of your life.

Also remember that many employers will not care about your grades, and how well people who are not going to graduate school or into teaching do is usually only significant in terms of your own feelings about the absolute 4.0 and relative lower GPAs.

Finally, one thing I learned was that graduate schools don't care about the last two terms of your senior year if you are continuing directly to grad school. If you apply early enough, such as for Harvard MBA school, they're not even going to see your grades for any of your senior year; they request only certification of graduation unless you somehow are admitted very conditionally.

If you are taking some time off between undergraduate and graduate programs, the longer you stay out the more important your work and the less important your graduate experience, becomes.

The bottom line is that you should do at least as well as you need to and not more than you can; doing otherwise is good for a few headaches.

LETTERS

Patently absurd

When I began to read your editorial in the April 16 issue entitled "Peace Movement Failure" I was chagrined but not surprised. I have come to expect such gross distortions of important issues from the *Commentator*.

However, when I read that "Wherever the 'freeze' or various other 'initiatives' have been brought up in the presence of active, organized opposition, they have been defeated, as in Arizona and Cambridge, Mass...." I was startled. The implication of this statement is that the nuclear Freeze proposal and the initiative election in Cambridge, Mass., are closely related.

Indeed, this is hardly the case. The proposal defeated last year in Cambridge was to establish the city as a "nuclear free zone." This issue has little to do with the Freeze movement. In fact, many of the Freeze activists in Cambridge opposed the measure. Many of us in the Freeze movement consider the nuclear free zone concept to be at best a red-herring and at worst a sure program for defeat.

While this opinion is not shared by all Freeze activists, linking the two issues illustrates a fundamental lack of understanding about the nature of the peace movement in the United States.

Further, to suggest that the Freeze movement in the United States has failed is patently absurd. While I would be the first to agree that the Freeze movement has not yet gained all its objectives, I

think it is clear that substantial gains have been achieved. In 1982, the House of Representatives defeated a Freeze resolution. Within a year following the 1982 congressional elections, a solid Freeze resolution passed the House by an overwhelming margin. Three years ago, few Americans had heard of the nuclear Freeze. After an incredible grass-roots effort, the Freeze now appears to be the number one issue in the current presidential race.

Not only do all three Democratic candidates support the freeze, but they are arguing heatedly among themselves over who is most firmly committed to the idea. In the televised debates I've watched, the Freeze was the most extensively discussed topic.

In short, far from representing an idea quickly fading into the background, the Freeze has asserted itself center-stage as one of the most important issues in American politics.

The editorial's conclusion that those who support the Freeze are somehow opposed to nuclear deterrence again illustrates a fundamental lack of understanding of the issues involved. Far from threatening deterrence, the nuclear Freeze proposal represents the best chance we have to maintain it.

The freeze campaign is well aware that given present conditions, a stable deterrence is our best hope for peace. It is Reagan's incredible build-up of new nuclear weapons and his extension of the arms race into space, which is the real threat to the balance of deterrence.

The nuclear freeze proposal would

prevent these and similar Soviet advances. It would maintain the current relative U.S.-Soviet deterrence balance, and the American people support it. Far from being divorced from the mainstream of the electorate, as your editorial claims, the Freeze movement is the mainstream. Polls have repeatedly shown that as many as 80 percent of the American people support the Freeze.

The Freeze movement is gearing up to make the Freeze one of the primary issues in the elections. The Freeze movement is alive and well, distorted editorials and wishful thinking on the editorial pages of the *Commentator* notwithstanding. Indeed, the editors' need to write such editorials is in itself an indication of the concern they have for the nuclear Freeze movement and an indication of that movement's continued viability.

Tom Lynch
GTF English
406 PLC

Don't feel bad

It's known that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Thus, to commemorate Dane Claussen's ingenuity—displayed in the 4/23 *Commentator*—I have devised the following brief quiz for those who dabble in "historical illiteracy." (I used the Big Brother Book of Lists, but not any columns by George

Will.)

1. Which of the following athletes was NOT the subject of an FBI dossier?

- A. Joe Namath
- B. Muhammed Ali
- C. Joe Louis
- D. Lance Rentzel
- E. Jim Brown

2. Which method did the CIA not use to try to assassinate Fidel Castro?

- A. Poisoned cigar
- B. Exploding seashell
- C. Contaminated diving suit
- D. Doctored ballpoint pen
- E. Doctored shaving cream

3. Which former CIA agent does NOT have a syndicated newspaper column?

- A. William F. Buckley, Jr.
- B. Cord Meyer
- C. William Colby
- D. Lewis Lapham
- E. Tom Braden

4. The narcotics agent who busted Billie Holiday later:

- A. masterminded the CIA's mind control experiments
- B. tested LSD on the Bay of Pigs mercenaries
- C. provided marijuana for the Nixon White House
- D. injected Lee Harvey Oswald with truth serum
- E. busted Richard Pryor

Answers: 1. E 2. E 3. C 4. A. Get them wrong? Don't feel bad. Four out of five College Republicans also flunked.

David Isenberg
Graduate, International Studies

Lorber sells out; 'Heat' album lacks intensity

By Chuch Thompson
Contributor

Whenever an established jazz artist attempts to appeal to a mass audience by recording a more "commercial" sounding album, cries of "sell-out!" are usually heard emanating from cliques of "serious" musicians and critics.

Recent years have seen a number of respected jazz musicians (such as Herbie Hancock, Stanley Clark and George Duke) enter into the pop/funk spectrum in search of the financial rewards that supposedly can be reaped by recording pop music. With his latest release, "In the Heat of the Night," Jeff Lorber has thrown his musical hat into the pop ring. Lorber, who has dabbled on the perimeters of the pop/funk scene on his last two albums, unfortunately suffers the same fate that plagues other albums recorded by jazz stars turned rockers: while the musicianship is mostly excellent, the songs seem to lack real heart, partially because the artists don't seem to take the music very seriously.

Although the sound of the new album is unarguably commercial, Lorber still attempts to ride both sides of the jazz/pop fence, recording about half the songs with vocal tracks and leaving the rest as instrumentals. Unfortunately, none of the four singers on the album

deliver very memorable performances. The vocal cuts, presumably the ones recorded to draw in the large dance audience, are sluggish in tempo and come complete with insipid words and melodies.

Lyrical, "In the Heat of the Night" is about half as deep as anything Rick Springfield ever has recorded. "Don't say yes, oh no, that girl is into touch and go." Not exactly moving stuff.

Then again, the point of dance music never has been the lyrical message; it's been the beat. "In the Heat of the Night" falls short again on this count. Most noticeably bad is drummer John Robinson, who plods along through the album as if he were playing while on quaaludes. A drum machine replaces Robinson on the album's title cut, and the listener is hard pressed to notice any difference.

Bassist Nathan East turns in a credible performance on the song, but it makes no difference; "In the Heat of the Night" was released as a single on the black charts and it last there for approximately four minutes and 14 seconds, which is about how long it takes to play the song through one time.

Relief for some Lorber fans may be found on a few of the instrumental tracks, in which Lorber, as always, displays his incredible talent on the keyboards. "Rock

II" and "Waterfall" are good songs in the classic Lorber style, but both are hampered again by a sluggish rhythm section and also by the absence of Kenny Gorelick, former sax wunderkind of the Jeff Lorber Fusion. Gorelick has gone solo recently with a pair of impressive albums, and his departure has weakened Lorber's music.

Apparently, Lorber thought that Kenny G. was irreplaceable because only briefly on one song do saxophones appear on "In the Heat of the Night." Consequently, almost all of the solo work on the album is performed by Lorber, and even as good as he is, it does get tiresome to hear the same musical themes repeated, spaced apart only by another keyboard flurry, as in "Seventh Heaven." On many songs, one keeps waiting for Gorelick to break in with one of his trademarked solos, only to be disappointed by another synthesizer run or an uninspired rhythm break.

Lack of imagination is another flaw in Lorber's foray into the commercial world of music. On side two, "Blast Off" marks the low point of Lorber's artistic career. Lorber sets a new high in lows on the integrity scale as he embarrasses himself with a blatant rip-off of Hancock's "Rockit." The catchy rhythm machine hook that Hancock used is carbon-copied on "Blast Off" and the rest of the song follows suit, causing one to wonder if

Lorber might have a more promising career ahead of him as a thief.

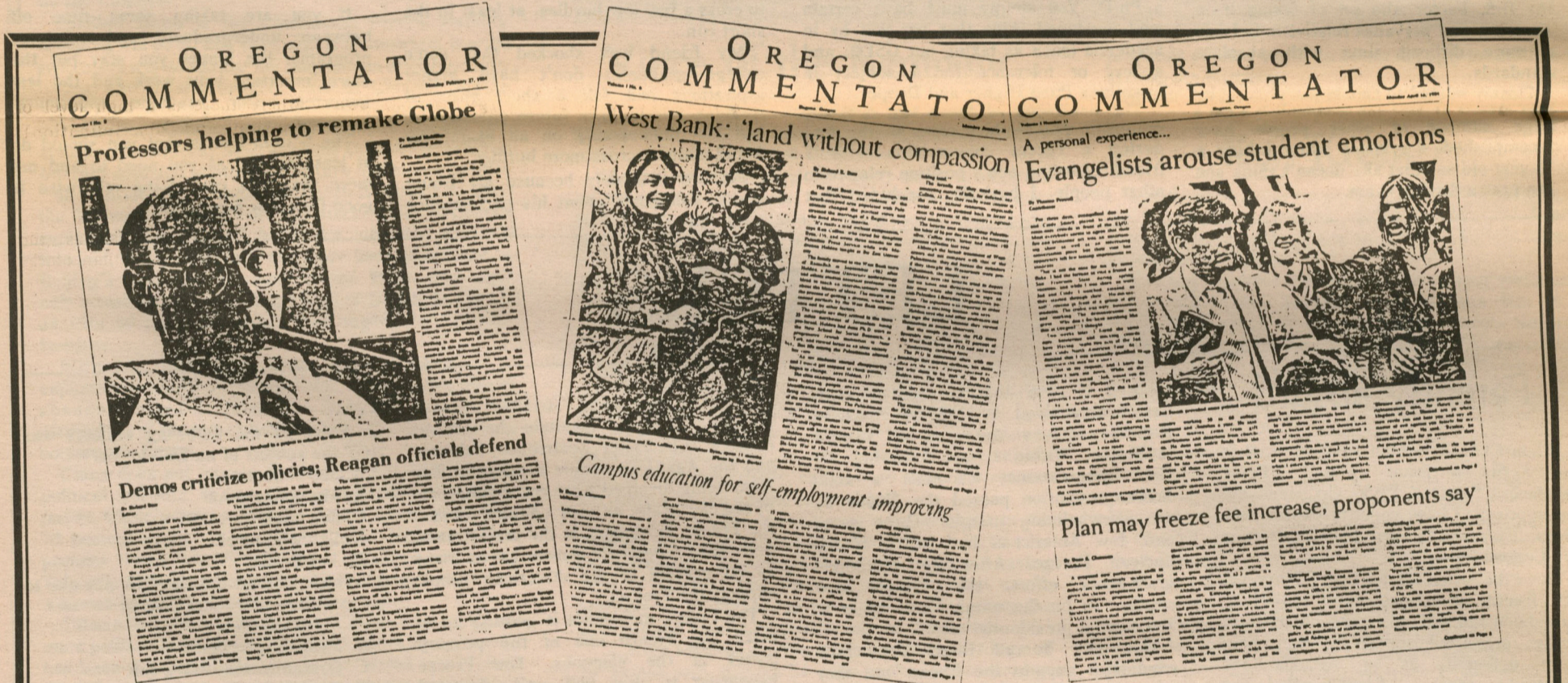
"Double Bad" is another droll undertaking that sounds as if it was written in about five minutes. Like all of the songs on this album, "Double Bad" is masterfully recorded, but it is that pasteurized sound that makes it down-right dull.

Ultimately, "In the Heat of the Night" suffers because of the impeccable, state-of-the-art production that went into it. Mechanically, it's a fine album, but on this vinyl there is no emotion, no soul.

Listening to it is frustrating because there are no peaks and valleys; the same level of intensity is sustained throughout the album, and like all of the songs on it, there is no climax, a necessity for an excellent album.

The songs on the album just seem to fade in and out, leaving one to reminisce about the good old days of the Jeff Lorber Fusion, when Dennis Bradford and Danny Wilson were kicking up a storm on drums and bass, and when Lorber was writing songs with real melodies.

As a long-time fan of Lorber, it saddens me to hope that he will find his familiar niche, because if he produces another "sell-out" like "In the Heat of the Night," he probably won't get many more chances.



Thank you!

The Commentator thanks all the people who voted for the Commentator's funding ballot measure.

The votes were appreciated.

Is government or prejudice causing minorities' wage plight?

By Douglas F. Green
Contributing Editor

John F. Kennedy once said America is "a nation of immigrants." The people of the United States are truly a polygot group, gathered from all races and all nations. Yet the great paradox of American life, indeed a source of much sorrow, is that the experience of some ethnic and racial groups seems to have been less great than others.

The reasons that blacks and some other ethnic minorities earn less than others have ranged from classic sociological theories that maintain the capitalists' need for a "reserve army of labor" to neo-conservative analysis that paints the government as the ultimate culprit of wage and opportunity disparity.

On the surface, the statistics and theories are contradictory and hazy. Blacks earn about 75 percent as much on average as whites. Black women leading single parent homes are even further behind. Are these statistics proof of discrimination and racism in the economy or are they symptoms of sociological or employment and wage factors? If the statistics are controlled for such variables as education and location, do the disparities diminish, grow or remain unchanged? Finally, can anything coherent or useful be said about huge and diverse groups such as minority Americans?

According to conventional sociological theory and many radical theorists, blacks and other minority groups serve as vast labor pools that can be easily hired and fired, paid low wages, and serve by their generally low employment (high unemployment) levels to keep all wages low, even for non-ethnics. Black and Hispanic Americans, while they may have access to public facilities in the post-Jim Crow era, are still segregated in both residence and in the labor market.

As Irving Zeitlin in his analysis of "Ethnic Minorities in America" puts it, "...the term underclass is an apt description of the socioeconomic condition of the majority of black Americans." They are systemically herded into a "secondary labor market"—sort of a twilight zone of the economy where jobs are, in a phrase, "nasty, brutish and

short," not to mention ill-paid.

Menial work, few "respectable" prospects and a culture of poverty limit horizons and socialize blacks into the neoplantation of the ghetto. Invariably and almost inevitably, this perspective begets its solution—if the jobs are the problem and the market place is the creator and the ultimate benefactor of these conditions, an activist government is the solution. "To change (these) circumstances, a deliberate and concentrated reorganization of the inner-city economies will be necessary," Zeitlin concludes.

While this theory is often the most popular, especially on college campuses, there are competing theories, some espoused by minority members. To many economists, racial prejudice is a market anomaly more than a working part of a competitive economy. They point out, for example, that it would be illogical for a lower-paid, yet equally productive group of laborers to suffer low employment simultaneously with low wages. Instead there is an incentive to use the least expensive inputs, including labor, in the productive process.

Moreover, many question classic sociological analysis on the grounds that it is impossible to make informed opinions about large and diverse populations like black Americans. Some also point out that despite deliberate government action, conditions for some minorities have actually declined and indeed are farther away from true independence and self-sufficiency than ever.

Prominent among this counter school are distinguished black economists Thomas Sowell and Walter E. Williams. To these theorists, government is more the cause of black and Hispanic poverty than are markets. Tracing their argument back to slavery, they point out that government protected by law the right to own a slave and enforced this law at the considerable expense of mostly non-slave holders (95 percent of the Southern whites).

Later, in the Jim Crow era, they point out that it was again a powerful and pervasive government that segregated blacks from whites. "Even in the United States, in the South, during the Jim Crow period, you must remember that the Jim Crow era was the era of Jim Crow laws...." laws specifically

designed to "keep blacks 'in their place,'" Sowell told the *California Review*, a conservative publication at the University of California at San Diego. He points out that "...since 1971 (when affirmative action became more formalized with quotas) disadvantaged blacks have fallen behind comparable whites while more well-off blacks have moved up compared to whites."

To Sowell, government squelches black opportunity and substitutes costly and unproductive programs in its place.

His thesis is that affirmative action has not helped what Jesse Jackson calls the "locked out" minorities, whose standards of living actually have declined in the affirmative action years, while a small minority of well-educated blacks gain from "earmarked benefits." In Sowell's mind, a small elite of fortunate blacks have made poverty an industry and use government programs to bolster their leadership over the poor black majority who gain little in return.

He rejects racism as a cause for present wage disparity and insists instead on government barriers, poor public education and other factors such as the relative youth of Black America as the culprits. Sowell points out that West Indian blacks are slightly ahead of whites in wages as proof that education and culture are more important than pigment, and that when black income groups are controlled for educational, age and location factors, blacks and whites are nearly equal (with black professional couples ahead of comparable white couples).

On a similar note, Williams finds that union legislation and power, restrictive licensure laws for private enterprise (on a small scale) in many large black cities and various other government-imposed economic barriers have made conditions for blacks worse. Unions are often discriminatory, according to Williams, especially in the hard-hat staple of construction.

In addition, many small minority businesses setting up shop in America's large cities face huge tax burdens and sometimes prohibitive fees just to obtain an operating license. In the past, small businesses operating in ethnic areas have often served as the catalysts for economic progress for America's poor minorities (such as the Irish, Jews and Poles), providing crucial "first jobs" for youth and increasing the ability of a



Thomas Sowell

community to generate its own businesses.

"What blacks need is the freedom to compete in the market as other minorities (do)," Williams says.

For Page Hughes of the Black Student Union, whatever theory is correct, she has personally never encountered racism in employment. "Being black and female has always helped me," she says.

LaRita Spencer, also of the BSU, remarked that affirmative action is a mixed bag—strict racial quotas could create and also restrict opportunity.

Both said racism persists, though many whites will often try to "overcompensate" to demonstrate non-racist feelings. To them, the black middle class will probably continue to grow.

They stressed the importance of getting experience in the job market and having a positive attitude. Both think that many factors that go into work and wages depend on individuals and their backgrounds. For Hughes, who grew up in largely white Portland, self-segregation can be limiting.

In Sowell's most recent book, *The Economics and Politics of Race*, he notes that often persecuted minorities (in regions

where there is a high level of tension and discrimination), even when they are denied political power, succeed economically so long as they are granted the freedom to compete in the market. Just as the Chinese make more than blacks and Hispanics in America, the Chinese also make more than blacks in black-run and -dominated Jamaica, as well as outpace Hispanics in Latin America.

Sowell thinks blacks can emerge as an economically endowed minority if given the opportunity. To him, the government's actions always have kept the majority of blacks from competing in the market. In his judgment and from the facts he has gathered on black professionals and businessmen in the past and present, he is confident that Black America will be able to achieve the same success other minority groups have.

Whichever theory one chooses, one thing remains certain. After years of talk, millions of dollars and empty promises, life for many black Americans is not living up to national standards. One hundred twenty years after emancipation, it's time for economic emancipation.

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SPA loses presidency but gains new power

Continued from Page 1

The election of Darris Rowell and Bill Odegaard is also helpful because the two share SPA's philosophy, Hallmark says. Odegaard was endorsed by SPA last year.

"One of SPA's pushes is to get active students in student government positions," Hallmark says.

The election of Davis and the SPA EMU Board candidates also means the EMU wall sign, which is alleged to be sexist, probably will be erased. Hotchkiss advo-

cated removing the sign earlier this year, but the board voted against removing it.

Davis also supports removing the sign, and she will have three appointments to the board fall term. The wall sign is an issue the board should decide, Davis says, adding she hopes the board will address the issue again and resolve it.

"I'm not going to make it the burning issue of this summer," she says.

This summer, Davis also will decide what to do with the United States Student Association, a national student lobbying

group that the students voted to give \$3,989.

The Hotchkiss administration placed the funding measure on the ballot, which Davis criticized because she thinks the students were not adequately educated on the issue. The move sets a dangerous precedent, she adds, allowing the possibility that an off-campus group such as a right-to-life group could be placed on the ballot by a sympathetic ASUO president and possibly win.

Davis says she supports USSA, but is

undecided about how to handle the USSA's conference this summer in Eugene.

The result of the elections is that the SPA has lost the powerful tool of the presidency, which has helped advance and publicize the party's goals and philosophies. But its agenda apparently will be continued in the presidency, although administered in a different style, and advocated in other student governing bodies, in which SPA has increased its representation and thus its power.

Haig

Continued from Page 3

man in a white trenchcoat and Haig, who was getting into a car. Russ (I've changed the names to protect the innocent) turned to Haig and said, "Hey Al, how's it going there?" The general, contrary to previous occasions, was not in control. He stared at Russ, looking puzzled all the while. Finally he said, "Fine, thank you. How are you doing?"

Russ replied, in his own unique style of sarcasm, "Oh just great, Al. It really makes my day to see you here."

By this time we had assumed a classic patrol formation. Jeff was on point, Larry

on the right flank, Russ on the left, and I brought up the rear.

It was at this point, frozen in time like a single frame from a filmstrip, that we all noticed the man in the white trenchcoat. He was reaching inside his coat. We knew he wasn't reaching for a Medal of Honor to award us on the spot.

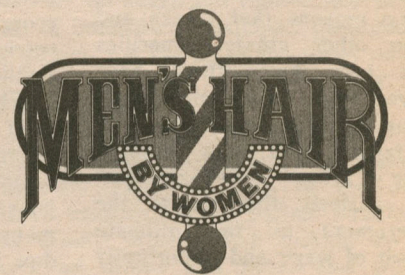
Our mothers hadn't raised any fools. We had learned the hard way that discretion is the better part of valor and immediately melted into the urban undergrowth and retired from the theatre of operations.

Later, having regrouped at the Legion Post, we conducted an informal debriefing. We believe the unfriendly

weaponry was probably 9mm., possibly an Uzi. We wondered from where the man in the trenchcoat originated. As far as we knew, former Secretaries of State don't rate government protection. Perhaps he was from United Technologies to protect a former investment. Or maybe he came from MGM studio since Haig is now on their board of directors. We know that Hollywood has no scruples.

However, we concluded that if we had been something like one of those fabled Libyan hit squads we periodically hear about, there would most definitely be one less former Secretary of State alive today.

Think about it, Al, and act accordingly. America needs its villains alive.



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