

OREGON COMMENTATOR

Volume I Number 13

Eugene, Oregon

Tuesday May 15, 1984

Hart emphasizes generation gap in Eugene stop

By Richard E. Burr
Editor

The weather broke with trends of the recent past as the sun shone on the Saturday appearance in Eugene of Gary Hart, the Democratic presidential nomination seeker whose candidacy purports to be a break with the past.

Adjusting his speech for a city apparently concerned about the environment and education, Hart said as president he would seek new legislation in each area to restore budget cuts and to surpass achievements of past legislation. Such legislation is part of his plan to provide new leadership for the nation, he said.

"I hope the people of Eugene and the people of Oregon understand that this is not just another national election. The people of the nation will decide in 1984 between our future and our past. We will decide whether we will go forward in the 1980s and capture our future or continue to let this country slip backward into our past."

Hart said at a news conference that his bid for the nomination against many established power bases in the party is reminiscent of John Kennedy's 1960s campaign, which also was a struggle "between the new generation of leadership and the past generation."

He told the estimated crowd of 3,000 during his speech that it could help him in the battle to "capture the future."

"You in this state have the power to change the course of American history. I hope you will say: 'We are tired of the old politics. We are tired of the old political arrangements. We are tired of the politics of special interest.'"

It appears Oregonians will oblige the Colorado senator, who was stretching his lead over Democratic presidential front-runner Walter Mondale in recent public opinion surveys. Mondale organizers have said a Mondale victory today would require "one of the biggest turnarounds in Oregon history."

Hart is seeking a big turnaround of his own: putting together a string of victories in the remaining primaries to defeat Mondale at the convention and then defeat President Ronald Reagan in the fall election. During the speech, he concentrated on his possible future opponent instead of the man he first must defeat.

"Ronald Reagan has a very nice ranch down in California, and he goes there, and he can ride his horse, and he can chop wood. Now, I don't think we ought to give him four more years to ride roughshod over the environmental laws of this country and to chop up the environmental safeguards back in Washington. I say let's send him back to his ranch for good next fall."

Hart advocated new legislation to impose taxes on hazardous substances and toxic materials to clean up America's 17,500 toxic waste dumps "once and for all." The plan and legislation to restore salmon fishing rivers in the state are part of a program in which the current generation leaves a better environment than it inherited for the future generations, he said.



Democratic presidential candidate Gary Hart stopped in Eugene Saturday to spread his "new ideas."

"And most of all, we must not let this president have four more years to sell off this nation's environment to the highest bidder."

Hart also criticized Reagan's commitment to education, saying he would restore all education funding cuts and sponsor new legislation that would exceed the commitment education received during the 1960s,

making it "the number one domestic priority of the 1980s."

"If Ronald Reagan thinks education is too expensive wait until he finds out how much ignorance costs," he said.

Some people in the crowd after the speech said the speech had reaffirmed their confidence in Hart, while others were

not as impressed.

But for some in the crowd, the desire to see Hart in person was more cosmetic than political.

"I want to see if he's as cute in person," said a woman who looked to be in her 50s. "An honest voter," quipped a man looking to be in his 20s.

Founded October 24, 1983

2

Tuesday May 15, 1984
Volume I Number 13

Oregon Commentator is published biweekly on Mondays by Oregon Commentator Publishing Co., Inc., an Oregon non-profit corporation at the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oregon. Oregon Commentator is an independent publication not affiliated with the University, its school of journalism, or any student organization or other publication.

Dane S. Claussen, Chmn. & Publisher
Robert M. Aigner, Advertising Director
Janelle R. Hartman, Production Manager
Douglas F. Green, Contributing Editor

Richard E. Burr, Editor & President
Robert W. Davis, Senior Assoc. Editor
Thomas W. Mann, Associate Editor
Tamara L.C. Riggs, Associate Editor

McCarthyism 'appears' on campus, nationally

By Richard E. Burr
Editor

We may live in the 1980s and not the 1950s, as ASUO Student Events Coordinator Bill Snyder has profoundly pointed out, but McCarthyism lives on in new forms.

The case of Ed Meese's delayed Senate confirmation hearing for U.S. attorney general is an example of lingering McCarthyism. Meese is suspected of accepting loans in exchange for appointments in the Reagan administration.

Although Meese on the surface appears to have exchanged appointments for money, nobody seems able to prove a direct *quid pro quo*. In fact, the Reagan adviser has made personal sacrifices to stay in public office; he is not a wealthy man and does not have the comfortable financial position, as some senior corporate types in the administration do, to engage in influence peddling.

But as the accusations unravel for lack of provable illegality, they are replaced by the McCarthyist argument that there is a "perception" that the accusations are true, therefore Meese's performance as attorney general would be impaired.

As Tom Bethell, *The American Spectator's* Washington correspondent, points out, "Substitute the word 'accusation' every time you hear the word 'perception' in the media, and you will readily see that we now live in an age of vilification by 'perception.' Can you imagine how the liberals would have reacted if Joe McCarthy had said, 'whether or not my charges are true, there is a perception that they are, and so the performance of State Department officials has been significantly impaired.'"

Omissions

I recently read the article in the *Commentator* on animal research and was puzzled by the omissions and irritated with the errors in this report. I am writing to clarify the methods and purpose of my own research.

First, the description of the monkey and kitten work fails to point out that surgical anesthesia is induced before any operations are performed. The monkey work, in particular, is conducted with standard human surgical procedures (including paralysis) to insure the safety and well-being of the animals. This includes such post-operative procedures as regular analgesic medication (pain killers), antibiotics, vitamins, and padded temperature-controlled incubators.

Second, the monkeys are not "...used in drug tests..." Our laboratory is not concerned with drug testing of any sort. We are interested in discovering the normal physiological responses of brain cells to visual stimuli and how these responses may be altered in the condition of amblyopia. The etiology and symptoms of amblyopia are nearly identical for monkeys and humans. This disorder affects 3-4 percent of the human population, causing personal suffering, visits to the hospital or doctor, lost job time, etc. Our research suggests how and why the brain responds to the abnormal visual input in amblyopia and may someday provide clues which will lead to improved sight in amblopes.

Richard T. Marrocco
Associate Professor
Institute of Neuroscience

Bethell adds that although the media's use of vocabulary such as "perception" instead of "accusation" is mostly unconscious like everyday language, the purpose of the slowly shifting language is to "erode definition, blur meanings, and above all to advocate its program (neo-socialism) in the guise of responding pragmatically to one alleged crisis after another."

This form of McCarthyism has reared its ugly head on campus as well, but in a slightly different form. On campus, "appearance of conflict of interest" has replaced "perception" as the new moral buzzword.

The most recent example occurred when some student government officials tittered about a possible conflict of interest in my elections spending limit case before the ASUO Constitution Court. Then-court Chairman Alan Contreras had contributed an article to the *Commentator* and was listed without his permission on the publication's Board of Contributors, and so it was privately alleged that there was an "appearance" of conflict of interest by him serving on a case involving the *Commentator* editor.

However, Contreras responded with a written statement that said, in effect, just because there "appears" to be a conflict does not mean an actual conflict exists. he pointed out the political origin of the accusation:

"...I found it entertaining and mildly disquieting that for all the whispering in corners and general scuttling about on the part of those who were 'concerned' about my satanic liaison with the *Commentator*, no one seemed to care that I had contributed three items to two issues of "Off the Record," that well-known paragon of all that is goodness and light, and incidentally the

house organ of the ASUO Executive office, which controls its content.

"...Why did no one challenge my hearing of the case on the ground that I work for "Off the Record," a news magazine totally controlled by the ASUO President's office, which presented the other side of the spending limits case? Because the people who felt like bitching happen to like "Off the Record"'s philosophical viewpoint, I shouldn't wonder."

Contreras' problem was that he cast the tie-breaking vote in a 3-2 court decision to remove election spending limits, which some may interpret as a conservative decision. Although Contreras is a liberal Democrat, he cast a "politically incorrect" vote against a leftist student government. The only way the ASUO Executive could right the wrong was to try to discredit the dissident so his vote would be purged.

Another campus example is the fuss raised over EMU Board Chairman Dan Cohen receiving the \$5,000 Bill Bowerman scholarship while he was a member of the scholarship committee. Although there is an "appearance" of conflict of interest, Cohen excused himself from the committee when it decided the Bowerman scholarship, thus eliminating any conflict.

But that was not good enough for some noble moralists. "Accepting that scholarship and being on that committee was wrong," Lori Lieberman, chairwoman of the student committee on committees, told the *Emerald*. "We view it as being ethically and morally wrong."

Emerald Editor Debbie Howlett also put in her two cents' worth when she unsuccessfully called for a recall of Cohen, in part because of the scholarship incident: "Whether anything can be

made of the selection, or the process, is beside the point. Clearly, Cohen should have done the honorable thing and stepped down from the committee, or stayed on the committee and refused the scholarship."

Interpretation: Whether there is substance to the accusation is meaningless. As Bethell would say, "Joe McCarthy, you should be with us in this hour!"

Incidentally, for those who are keeping score, Cohen is a political moderate.

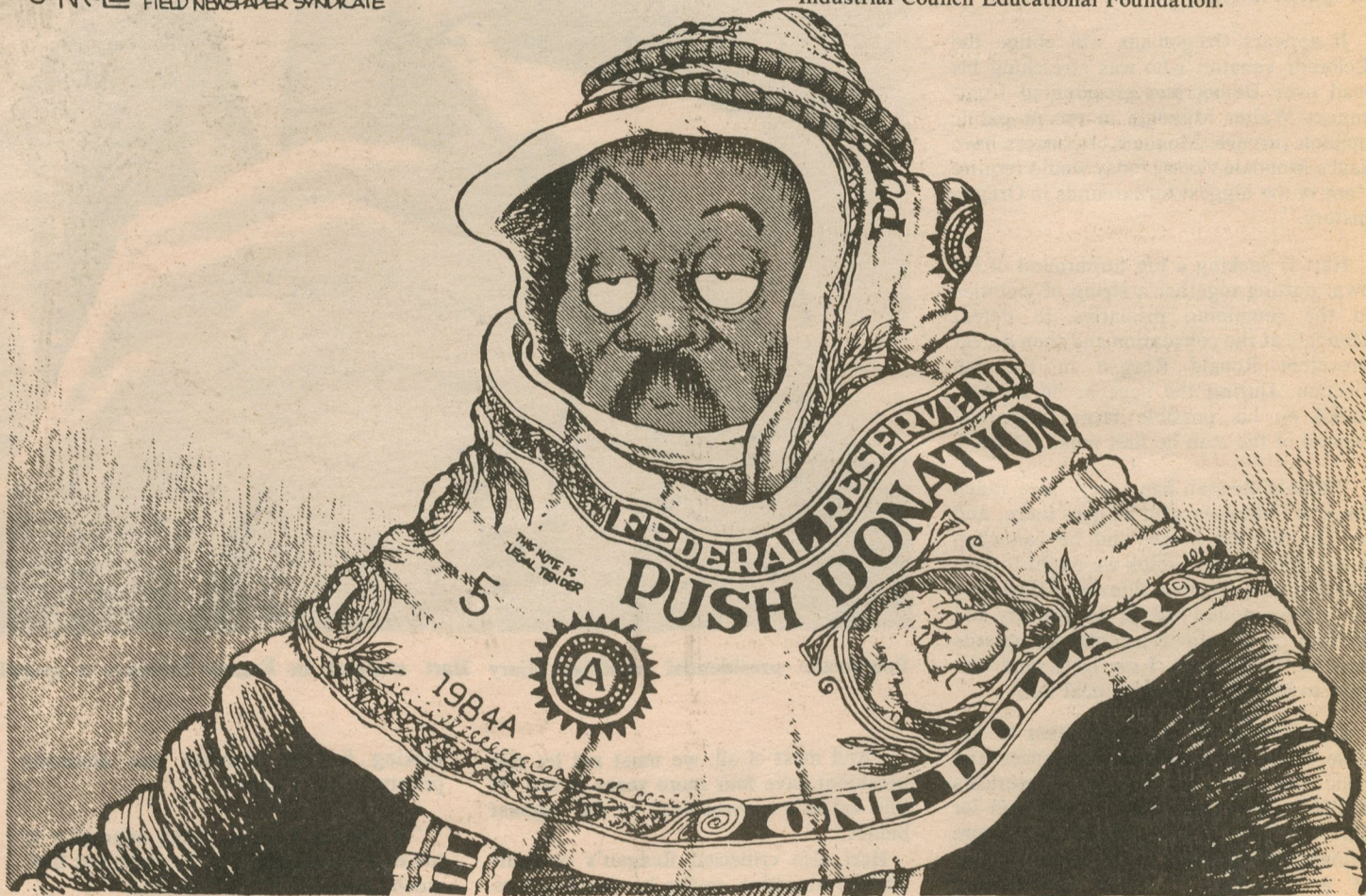
But the "New Morality" clique on campus will be severely tested in the coming weeks when a hiring committee selects applicants for positions in the Julie Davis ASUO administration. Lieberman especially will be put on the spot because her boyfriend, Incidental Fee Committee member Marc Spence, is applying for ASUO executive vice president while being a member of the hiring committee.

Now, do not get me wrong—Spence is going to do the honorable thing, just like Cohen, and excuse himself when the executive vice president is chosen and help decide the rest of the positions. The question is, is Lieberman going to accuse her "Pooh," a liberal Democrat, of being "ethically and morally wrong"?

In this local and national contest to see whose public soul looks least pure, the moralists have disregarded time-honored sayings such as "don't judge a book by its cover" and "Appearances can be deceiving." These sayings may sound corny, but they warn people against acting and judging rashly. This rash intolerance from some student leaders smacks of the ugly McCarthy era and could have us all fearing the "perceptions" lurking under every bed.

GORRELL 1984 THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
FIELD NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

Cartoon reprinted courtesy of the United States Industrial Council Educational Foundation.



Jesse of Arabia

North-South divide marks century of wealth

By Douglas F. Green
Contributing Editor

The 20th century has been an age of sharp contrast. Never before has man been so creative, productive and well-off while simultaneously being so deprived and poor.

Even with the stagnant economies of the 1970s and early 1980s, our age is almost a gilded age of material wealth when compared to virtually any period in the past. People eat more, better, live longer, work less and

enjoy a huge number of services.

However, at the same time, a huge section of the world's population is ill-fed, poorly educated and live in a state, at best, no better than their ancestors' and more often slightly worse.

When one looks at a map of the planet, one can almost draw a distinct border between wealth and poverty by dividing the nations of the "industrial North" from those of the "non-industrial South"—the Mexican-american border, the Mediterranean Sea, the southern frontier of the Soviet

Union, Japan and then briefly south around the nation continent of Australia and the islands of New Zealand.

The differences between the "North" and the "South" are striking. The industrialized nations are less populated, but many times wealthier. Literacy is universal, childhood education mandatory, life expectancy above or close to 70 and birth rates low. They enjoy greater health, nutrition and are generally immunized against many diseases. They are not merely industrial but urban.

At the same time, they are either food self-sufficient or are capable of generating the cash needed to buy food from abroad. While poverty does persist, it is often distant from the majority of citizens. Abject or outright poverty is limited to less than 2 percent, and most poverty is "relative," i.e., income lower relative to the level thought necessary to maintain an average style of living.

The situation in the "South" is far different. While only 3 percent of Americans are involved in agriculture (excluding processing and shipping) employment, agriculture in the Third World is

dominant.

But high employment in agriculture does not procure high output of food per person. According to conservative estimates, 40 percent of the world's population is attempting to survive at "absolute poverty" levels, meaning that food intake at best is one-sixth of what the average American or European eats.

The inevitable question is how the world evolved into two camps of economic development. How in the course of only two centuries of industrial development has such a large portion of the world failed to keep up with technological and material progress?

The "South" or "Third World" is diverse and complex. There are 141 developing nations spread throughout Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, the Indian sub-continent, east and lower Asia, and the islands of the southern Pacific.

While the common denominator is poverty and underdevelopment, some are better off than others. India with its massive economy has an equally sizable population resulting in a per capita income of less than \$200, while Singapore enjoys an income

of \$2,800 per person. Economic poverty sometimes hides physical abundance.

Upon independence, the new leadership promised to deliver growth and development. Having been trained in the West where the ideas of John Maynard Keynes were dominant and the lessons of the Depression still fresh, the early attempts at modernization generally focused in on heavy governmental stimulation of the economy and the accumulation of capital.

Though some growth occurred, there was widespread disappointment with conventional capital-intensive development approaches by the early 1970s. Most in the developing world were still far behind, and some were even going backward.

In response, economists have searched for new approaches and answers. There has been a revival in free-market and open-trading thinking. On the other pole, radical or neo-Marxist theory (dependency theory) also has gained more lustre. A middle position has also emerged among the so-called "structuralists."

The structuralists attempt to take a fresh look at development economics under the assumption that neither traditional market analysis nor Marxian socio-economic theory work in the Third World. Instead they insist that developing nations are internally splintered.

Modern and efficient sectors co-exist with traditional agrarian sectors with neither influencing or affecting the other; this is called dualism. To these analysts, policies must address the fact that developing states are not merely poor but structurally different.

The neo-Marxist, dependency theory proponents, in contrast to the structuralists, see Third-World poverty in the same light as radicals see poverty in the West: a function of capitalistic exploitation. Just as the surplus value of labor is carted off by the bourgeoisie, the nations of the North or the "center" cart off the productive surplus and the resource wealth of the South. To perpetuate this condition, primary products from the developing states are kept at low prices, while developing states keep capital and capital-produced goods at high prices. When all else fails, these theorists insist that members of the North will use force and subversion.

In contrast, the neo-free-market theorists insist instead that the Third World is poor in spite of not because of, the marketplace. They maintain that if nations reduce business taxes, encourage foreign investment and refrain from price and currency fixing, the power of the market can bring even poor nations prosperity.

The free-market advocates reject the radical theory claiming that it represents the attempt to adopt a labor theory of the 19th century to the world of the 20th century. They hold national governments as primarily responsible for the lack of progress.

In the next article, Green will examine these three views and how the world divided North and South.

John & Sandy's
The Breakfast Place
with great lunches too
1249 Alder

Monday & Wednesday A.M. Special
Small Cinamon Roll with purchase of Omelete

Good Through the month of May
open from 7am to 4:30pm



TONIE NATHAN

For County Commissioner

- Efficient
- Creative
- Dedicated

SPECIAL NOTE:

Tonie did not buy a page in the voter's pamphlet because she had not decided to campaign until after the deadline.

Voter's Pamphlet Material

OCCUPATION; Mobile home sales agent and freelance writer, lecturer.

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND; Businesswoman—owner/manager of three successful small businesses—a decorating shop, an insurance agency, and a music promotion and publishing company; Public relations consultant; Regular columnist and reporter; Author and lecturer; TV and radio producer/writer/host.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND; Lane Community College; University of Oregon, BA in journalism and 21 hours post-graduate studies.

PRIOR GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIENCE; Lane County Community Relations Assistant; Appointed Delegate-at-large to National Women's Conference, 1977; Vice-chair, Neighbors for Voluntary Action (NOVA). Precinctwoman. Testified before Oregon state legislature and many public hearings.

Why We Need Tonie Nathan

Did you know that thousands of people have moved out of Lane County in the last few months?

The migration out of Lane County is the ninth highest in the nation! Abandoned houses and empty stores testify to the county's anti-business, no-growth image. The incumbent has led the no-growth movement and he personally stopped a high-tech, clean industry from locating in Eugene. We lost 1000 potential jobs.

Tonie Nathan will put together a program reinvigorating the community. She will remove the county roadblocks to development, expansion and entrepreneurship without sacrificing the environmental protection Oregonians love. WE DO NOT HAVE TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF LIFE TO ECONOMIC GROWTH! Both livability and economic progress are possible if Tonie Nathan is your county commissioner.

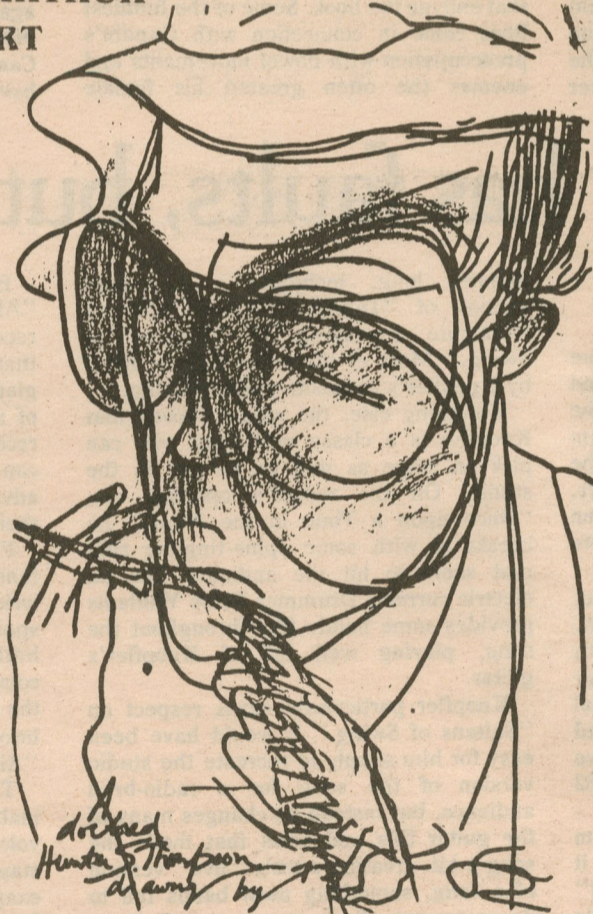
DON'T LET EUGENE RUST

Vote for Tonie Nathan

For a Shiny, Bright, New Future.

Paid for by the Committee to elect Tonie Nathan for County Commissioner, Jeff Motsinger, Chairman
P.O. Box 10152, Eugene, OR 97440 344-0038

THE KING OF GONZO RETURNS
HUNTER S. (Raoul Duke)
FEAR and LOATHING in **THOMPSON**
MacARTHUR COURT



MAY 24, 1984
8:00 p.m.

MacArthur Court
University of Oregon
Campus

PRESENTED BY THE EMU CULTURAL FORUM

General Admission
Tickets are on sale
at: EMU Main Desk,
Everybody's Records
and Tapes (Eugene,
Portland, Corvallis,
Bend), Earth River Records.
\$3.00 U of O Students
\$4.00 General Public

Movie critic defiles sanitized image of Gandhi

By Richard E. Burr
Editor

When false gods are concocted for public consumption and worship to further political ends, their facades should be torn away immediately. Richard Grenier did so when he exposed the "pious fraud" of the film *Gandhi* in the March 1983 *Commentary*, a Jewish neoconservative monthly, and he has reprinted his expose in *The GANDHI Nobody Knows*.

Grenier, film critic for *Commentary* and a former movie script-writer, packs the 118-page book with wit, humor and facts that blaspheme and defile the saintly, sanitized movie version of Indian hero Mahatma Gandhi and show the contradictory nature of the devout Hindu.

There are three themes that the Academy Award-winning movie leads audiences to believe were supported by Gandhi's actions and words: anti-racism, anti-colonialism and nonviolence. In setting the record straight, Grenier proves that Gandhi often supported the opposite.

The film opens with a young Gandhi in South Africa, fighting against Indians having to carry identifying papers and being thrown out of the first-class section of a train.

But the audience needs to remember that Gandhi at the time was a high-caste Hindu who had no regard for lower castes until 30 years later, when he renounced the caste system, Grenier says. The movie suspiciously never mentions the caste system, in which some lower castes cannot use a village well, must live outside the village to avoid "polluting" others and cannot marry into other castes, he writes. Carrying identifying papers is trivial compared to the discrimination suffered by low-caste Hindus, Grenier points out.

"To present the Gandhi of 1893, a conventional caste Hindu, fresh from caste-ridden India where a Paraiyan could pollute at sixty-four feet, as the champion of interracial equalitarianism is one of the most brazen hypocrisies I have ever

encountered in a serious movie," he writes.

The theme of anti-colonialism is not worn well by the historical Gandhi either. The Indian idol supported the British until he was 50, when he started to think about "home rule," Grenier says.

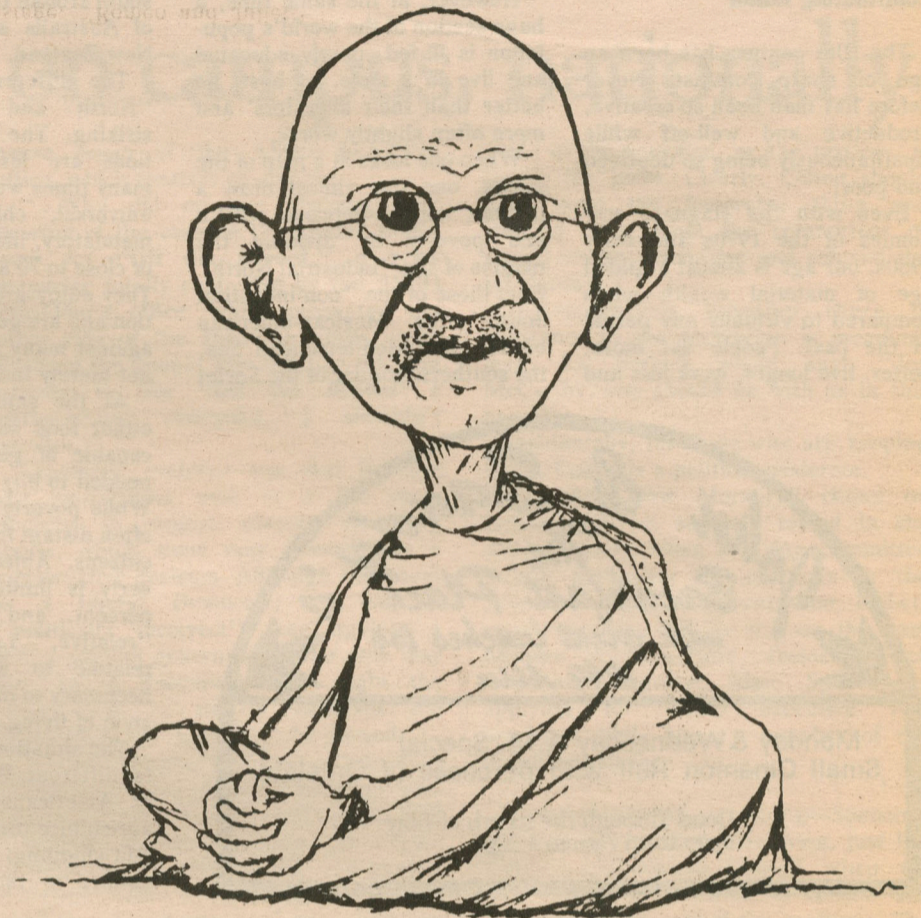
But a film scene that makes the biggest case against colonialism is one that depicts the Amritsar massacre of 1919, in which 379 people died after a British unit fired into an unarmed crowd. Although a terrible incident, Grenier notes that the British mistake paled in comparison to the estimated one to four million people killed during the riots that followed the British departure from India.

Considering that Gandhi is linked with the preaching of nonviolence, the riots are important because Gandhi said he preferred a fratricidal "bloodbath" to the British, Grenier says. In fact, the Indian mentor conceded many times that in dire circumstances "war may have to be resorted to as a necessary evil."

But such facts do not promote the popular myth of a purely pacifistic Gandhi, an image the current Indian government hopes the viewing audience will associate with it. The Indian government openly admits financing one-third of the film from state funds, and *Gandhi* is a "paid political advertisement for the government of India," Grenier writes.

Some may think that Grenier is too picky and does not appreciate the spirit of the film. But he says although he does not mind works such as William Shakespeare's "histories," which are filled with errors and inventions, he objects to historically illiterate works as *Gandhi*, in which events are to be interpreted as substantially true and as bearing directly on courses of action currently open to society.

As Grenier skillfully dissects the movie, he makes cutting and humorous remarks that enliven the book. Some of the funniest lines come in connection with Gandhi's preoccupation with bowel movements and enemas (he often greeted his female



Mahatma Gandhi

followers with, "Have you had a good bowel movement this morning, sisters?").

For example, Grenier reveals a peculiarly altruistic Gandhi while revealing his dislike of Candice Bergen's portrayal of an American photojournalist: "And to those he really loved he gave enemas—but again, alas, not to Margaret Bouke-White. Which is too bad, really. For admiring Candice Bergen's work as I do, I would have been most interested in seeing how

she would have experience this beatitude. The scene might have lived in film history."

The GANDHI Nobody Knows is an excellent book that gives readers who saw the film *Gandhi* an understanding of the historical Gandhi while showing how a liberal and sympathetic film industry can be used to twist facts to further a political agenda.

'Alchemy' has faults, but shows golden touch

By Chuck Thompson
Contributor

A live album is not exactly what one would expect from a succinct studio band such as Dire Straits, especially since the band has not released a full-length album of new material in two years. During the past few years, Mark Knopfler, leader, heart and soul of the band, has been busy with projects separate from Dire Straits.

Knopfler, however, isn't about to let the public forget about his own band. Last year, Dire Straits came out with "Twisting by the Pool," an extended play album that departed from the usual Straits' style, and now they have released "Alchemy," a two-record set of live music recorded during a summer 1983 performance.

Surely, Knopfler realizes the live album is an easy way to make a fast buck, but it would be unfair to write off "Alchemy" as a mere rehash of old songs for the sole purpose of generating a profit. Although the listener doesn't get to hear anything startlingly new from the band, "Alchemy" transcends the limits of the typical live album that has become an almost obligatory task for any successful rock and roll band these days.

Many songs on "Alchemy" have been restructured and lengthened, allowing the band to stretch out for some really fun jams. Four songs are more than 10

minutes long, including a 15-minute version of "Tunnel of Love" and an 11-minute reworking of "Sultans of Swing." Most of the extra time is filled by Knopfler's exquisite guitar playing.

If nothing else, the album proves that Knopfler is a classy performer who can pick on stage as well as he can in the studio. On the record's opening cut, "Once upon a Time in the West," he breaks in with some spine-tingling riffs that seem to hit the audience like an electric current. Drummer Terry Williams provides some handy fills throughout the song, playing well off of Knopfler's guitar.

Knopfler particularly earns respect on "Sultans of Swing." It would have been easy for him simply to recreate the studio version of the song for a radio-bred audience, but instead he changes many of the guitar fills and solos that made the song a hit, creating a truly "live" version of a song, something most bands fail to do on concert albums.

Another distinguishing feature of "Alchemy" is the band of top-rate musicians who surround singer/guitarist Knopfler. Alan Clark plays keyboards throughout the album with sensitivity and style, excelling especially on "Telegraph Road." Drummer Williams also turns in a stalwart performance on the up-tempo jams. He likes to use a lot of fills, giving the often-serious Dire Straits a boisterous fun sound.

Even with all these attributes, "Alchemy" is by no means a perfect record. Unfortunately, the same problems that malign most concert albums appear glaringly on "Alchemy": the difficulties of annoying crowd noises and imperfect recording capabilities. While some bands can use these elements to their advantage, Dire Straits cannot because of their studio-bred style.

For example, "Romeo and Juliet" is a tender poignant song, full of cutting lyrics and guitar playing. The crowd spoils the mood of the piece, however, by hollering and clapping throughout, completely insensitive to the feeling of the song.

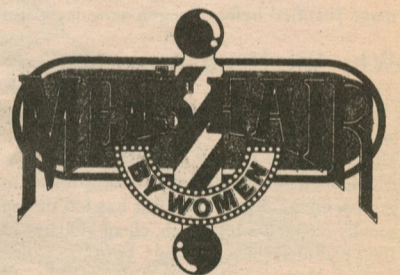
into a string of unintelligible garble on "Alchemy."

The real distraction, though, is his inability to transmit the ironic tone of voice he produces in the studio onto the stage. "Romeo and Juliet" is a perfect example. When Knopfler sang, "And all I do is miss you, and the way we used to be. All I do is keep the beat, and bad company" (the original version ("Making Movies"), his voice pierced the listener like a despondent cry. Such is not the case on this and other songs on "Alchemy," as he often delivers his vocals with too little emphasis.

What "Alchemy" fundamentally does is create a forum for some extensive guitar playing by Knopfler, in his familiar lilting style. It is an interesting album,

packed with musical virtuosity and imagination, but nothing dissimilar to past Knopfler achievements.

"Alchemy" should be a sure addition to the shelves of any consummate Dire Straits fan, and the extended versions of some songs are certain to become fixtures on late-night, rock-and-roll radio programs.



Located In Quackenbush's

160 East Broadway
Eugene, Oregon 97401
Telephone: (503) 342-1224