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West Bank: 'land without compassion'



Eugeneans Madronna Holden and Ken Collins, with daughter Rysa, spent 11 months on the occupied West Bank. [Photo by Bob Davis]

By Richard E. Burr
Editor

The West Bank may never change, but the contradictions and violence of the Israeli-occupied area populated with Palestinians changed the political views and strained the marriage of a Eugene couple who lived there 11 months.

"It's really a land without compassion," says Ken Collins, who cared for daughter Rysa, 1½, and wrote three months for the Palestine Press Service while wife Madronna Holden taught at Bir Zeit University.

The family moved to the West Bank town of Ramallah in September 1982 after Holden, a former University anthropology and ethnic studies assistant professor, was hired to teach an interdisciplinary course about the history of ideas. The couple is in the process of getting a divorce, which was caused partially by the West Bank experience and by other factors.

The couple say they arrived in the town 25 miles northwest of Jerusalem being pro-Israel. Holden had done Ph.D. work at the New School for Social Research, a progressive Jewish institution in New York, and viewed Israel as an ideal society.

But life among the Palestinians altered her view.

"As my students started disappearing and I would get stopped at check points, I began to change," says Holden, 37.

She cites examples such as unreasonable laws requiring people always to carry identification and reports of Israeli soldiers firing into demonstration crowds as some of the existing conditions. The Palestinians also are denied representation in government, Holden says.

"There is no excuse for not giving people civil rights in their own land. If you don't, you will have problems."

Holden says a de facto curfew has existed since a six-month curfew after the Six-Day War of 1967 ended. "It's like a ghost town at night," she says.

The eviction of Palestinians from their land for Israeli settlements also changed Holden's mind. "You can't be liberal after

taking land."

The Israelis say they need the area, consisting mainly of hills, for defense, says Collins, 33. But they really want control of the area's natural resources, especially water, which is pumped back to Israel to meet 45 percent of the country's agricultural needs, he says.

The Israelis also exploit cheap Palestinian labor of \$6 per day to keep the economy alive, Collins says. Israel had about 190 percent inflation last year.

Although the Israeli treatment of Westerners did not compare with that of the Palestinians, they did harass the outsiders if they thought the Westerners were pro-Palestinian, the couple say.

Holden says the Israelis tried to deport her six times and threatened to imprison her once when she refused to sign an anti-Palestine Liberation Organization petition. The signature was required in order to receive a teaching license, she says.

Holden says she and other professors did not sign the petition because they viewed themselves as neutral observers.

But the couple do view the PLO more favorably now. Collins says 92 percent of the West Bank favor the PLO and see it as a "moderating, civilizing force."

The PLO is associated often with car bombings that murder civilians, but these often are the work of people spurned by, but who claim to be part of, the PLO, Holden says. The West Bank Palestinians do not approve of such conduct, she says.

But they do take pride in the bombings of military weapons installations, Holden says.

The reason Yassar Arafat, the leader of the PLO, is liked on the West Bank is because of his "incredible history of success," she says.

Arafat has established local councils, so the people feel they are being represented, Holden says. He also has gone to the United Nations and made the group "look as legitimate as a nation," she says.

Despite the non-violent accomplishments, the Palestinians still see violence as the way to self-determination.

Continued on Page 3

Campus education for self-employment improving

By Dane S. Claussen
Publisher

Entrepreneurship, the art and science of risk and management of business, is a major movement nationwide. John Naisbitt, in his bestseller *Megatrends*, cited entrepreneurship as a part of trends toward self-determination and flexible business environments. *Venture*, a magazine for entrepreneurs, is now in its sixth year, and more than 200 courses in the field are offered at colleges nationwide.

What may be an unintentional secret of sorts because of the former lack of interest in entrepreneurship is that a University professor is a pioneer in the field and that this state's large number of small and family businesses make it fertile ground for Horatio Algiers.

Norman R. Smith, associate professor of marketing, says a major emphasis on entrepreneurship is a permanent part of the American business scheme because

"now businesses can become obsolete so quickly."

"Entrepreneurship," notable innovation within larger corporations, "isn't very effective," he adds.

Smith, who has a doctorate in entrepreneurship from Michigan State University and has taught an entrepreneurship course at the University almost every year since 1964, says entrepreneurship is thus "very important" in addition to being "fun."

In fact, he says he believes it has been entrepreneurial drive, not natural resources, that has made the United States the economic power it is. Brazil has almost as many natural resources as this country yet has a relatively underdeveloped economy, Smith points out.

The estimate that 20 percent of University business graduates find themselves in entrepreneurial situations is "conservative" and a number that will continue growing, he says, adding that the "motivation to manage" among college students has increased dramatically during the last

15 years.

More than 50 students attended the first meeting of a new student Entrepreneurship Association last fall, Smith says.

Nationwide, self-employment increased 25 percent between 1972 and 1979 after two decades of decline, and the number of incorporations in 1983 was 63 percent higher than during 1975.

James Reinmuth, dean of the college of business, says there are many reasons for a heightened interest in entrepreneurship. Technological change, to which large corporations often have a difficult time adjusting, is a key reason. People also are more interested than ever before in independence, both in for whom and how they work, and in where they live, he says.

Other reasons are financial: tax law have been changed to discourage capital gains loss, and there is a "lot of money out there chasing ideas," Reinmuth says. There is so much venture capital available, he says, that good ideas have little trouble getting money, and some "turkey ideas" are

getting support.

Available venture capital jumped from \$39 million in 1977 to \$5.8 billion in 1981.

Despite business schools' interest in entrepreneurship, Smith implies that it can be "taught" only to a limited degree. Although students in his undergraduate and graduate courses do some reading, the keys to his courses are interviews of practicing entrepreneurs and the development of feasibility studies for firms that approach the college of business.

In conducting the interviews and developing the feasibility studies, which Reinmuth says students do in other classes as well, students are able to realize whether they want and are able to become entrepreneurs, Smith says.

On whether students accurately assess their desire and ability to become entrepreneurs, Smith offers a hesitant, "I think so." He does note, however, that college entrepreneurship courses usually have

Continued on Page 6

West Bank experience alters couple

Continued from Page 1

There is an attitude there that eventually there will have to be armed struggle," Holden says.

The attitude is reflected by the students at Bir Zeit University, which is funded by Arab nations and Palestinian sources. They read much of Frederick Engels and Karl Marx in their spare time so they know what to do when they get their own country, Holden says.

There is a "romantic ideal that Marx and Engels portray" that draws students to their writings, Collins says. The writers reflect a "We shall overcome" ideal, he says.

Despite the revolutionary tastes, the 2,000 students also like Adam Smith, says Holden, who was one of 55 foreign faculty among the 200 faculty. The students like capitalism and technology, she says.

But the students have a love/hate attitude toward the United States because of its arms sales to Israel, Holden says.

Students do not read many American

authors and there are few American authors among their readings, despite the presence of several American professors, she also says. The reason may be that American professors have been abroad for several years and tend to look elsewhere for the classics, Holden says.

The students are sophisticated, the result of using most of their time in jail to read, she says. It is not unusual to see students discussing the writings of Plato into the night, Collins says.

"I've never seen students so highly motivated," Holden says.

Besides the students, the couple say there were many children in the town. They attribute the large amount to an old saying heard around the West Bank: "One for the Revolution," meaning one child might die for the Revolution.

The nonchalant acceptance of violence disturbs Holden, a pacifist who now is more opposed to the use of violence.

Another disturbing thing is the paranoia that pervades both sides, Holden says. She

recalls a mysterious poison scare afflicting about 2,000 people early last spring. The residents thought the Israelis were somehow responsible.

The Palestinians' "intense level of paranoia" is reinforced by an old saying: "If you don't teach your children who the enemy is, they'll forget the land," Holden says.

But the Israelis are just as paranoid, Collins says. There are daily reminders of the Holocaust on television and in museums that reinforce a fear of Arabs, he says.

Anything critical of the Israelis is considered anti-Semitic, Holden says. "The most dangerous thing is Israel has lost a sense of who their friends are," she says.

There is a skepticism of people who do not choose sides, Collins says. "You found yourself in a constant dialogue of defense and offense."

The couple think the paranoia might subside if Israeli settlers integrated with the Palestinians. Some of the first declara-

tions of the Zionists spoke of forming a binational state with the Arabs, Holden says. But the original declarations have been subverted, she says.

Yet the opposition to co-existence contradicts the fact that the Palestinians and Jews share a lot of history, Holden says. In fact, if one clothed Israelis and Palestinians in the same dress, one could not tell them apart, she says.

Contradictions also exist among the Palestinians, Holden says. They strive for democracy, but they have a history of elitism; they have a love for the land, yet they show disdain for it by littering, she says.

"I want very much to go back because there are so many questions to ask and things to find out," Holden says.

Although the Palestinians and Israelis need economic cooperation, not exploitation, there are "few hopes for the future," Collins says.

Asks Holden, "How do you unknot the things that have been going on for generations?"

Shuttle to help in solving problems

By Thomas Mann
Contributor

Space—the final yet helpful frontier, or so suggests visiting astronomy Associate Professor William Suggs, who is optimistic that it will be the answer to some of today's problems.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space shuttle has the most potential for helping people, says Suggs, who works at a local planetarium.

NASA hopes to launch a shuttle in 1986 with a high-powered telescope, giving scientists a first-hand view of the entire universe. Having eliminated the distortion that the Earth's atmosphere creates, the telescope will have a relatively unobstructed view that will allow scientists to see farther into space.

Besides benefitting the scientific community in particular, the shuttle flights should benefit the entire population.

The shuttle could help in the construc-

tion of a solar panel in space, which would be exposed continually to sunlight, Suggs says. The panel would transmit energy through microwaves back to ground-level collecting stations.

Despite the working conditions, such a panel could be built in space because zero gravity would allow the structure to be extremely flimsy, Suggs says.

The shuttle also could help to dispose of the about 4,500 pieces of "space junk" the United States and the Soviet Union have orbiting the Earth, he says. Dead satellites could be repaired in space or transported back to Earth to be salvaged.

After such sanitation efforts, just three properly positioned communication satellites could satisfy all the communication needs of the world, Suggs says. The shuttle allows satellites to be placed precisely in the designated orbits, he says.

The increasing use of shuttles would mean the inevitable production of more such spacecraft, Suggs says. Private

investors such as Rockwell International want to buy used shuttles for various private ventures, he says.

The shuttle also opens the way for the building of space labs or stations, Suggs says.

Space labs currently are constructed on the ground and are launched into space with hopes that they will reach the designated orbit. The Soviet Union is in the process of doing so, Suggs says.

The shuttles, however, would be able to do most of the work in space, cutting down on costs and time, he says.

Suggs hopes space is populated in such structures because of the many advantages it offers.

The greatest advantages of populating space are zero gravity and constant sunlight, Suggs says. The crystals used in microchips would grow better in space. The failure rate of growing crystals on Earth is 90 percent compared to a failure rate of less than 10 percent in space, he says.

Constant sunlight exposure would enable a space lab to be entirely self-sufficient in growing food, Suggs says. "(Vegetables) might look a little funny due to the lack of gravity," he says, but the faster growth rate more than compensates for the unusual appearance.

After a space lab is operational, a further step in space development may be to "exploit" the moon and perhaps Mars for mineral deposits. Mars is believed to have large deposits of iron, and other moons might be worth investigating for other minerals, he says.

The only problem with the prolonged space endurance is the psychological aspect, Suggs says.

An Apollo astronaut looked back at Earth from his orbit around the moon during a mission and realized that he and the other two astronauts were isolated from mankind. It "blows your mind," Suggs says.

Until the barrier is overcome, space ventures may be hindered.

Poll indicates Oregonians don't fit pro-abortion myths

By Richard E. Burr
Editor

Oregonians favor changing laws that allow abortions through the ninth month of pregnancy under all circumstances, according to the recently released results of a poll measuring state abortion attitudes.

The U.S. Supreme Court decisions in 1973 of *Doe v. Bolton* and *Roe v. Wade* legalized such lack of restrictions, according to the survey by Bardsley & Haslach, Inc. of Portland, which was commissioned by the Right to Life/Oregon Political Action Committee.

The independent research firm said 67 percent of 802 adults surveyed by telephone favored changing the circumstances under which abortions are allowed, 27 percent were opposed and 6 percent were undecided.

"This finding carries even more weight when we consider the strong terms in which the question was couched," the reported noted. "The alternatives employed—favor/oppose—are harsher than other such as—agree/disagree—that might have been used. As a general rule, strong alternatives cause respondents to congregate in the safe 'middle ground.'

Thus, harsh alternatives are a measure of conviction."

Bardsley & Hachler, Inc. also said 65 percent of those polled opposed unrestricted abortion. Forty-seven percent think abortions should be legal under only certain circumstances, 18 percent think it should be outlawed completely and 32 percent think it should be legal under all circumstances.

Joe Hegarty, vice president of the state's Right to Life chapter and a University graduate student, says such poll results will help to correct the perception that Right to Life has little support.

"The opposition's polls give the impression that we don't have any support at all, and that we're a small minority, he says.

The organization's political action committee commissioned the poll, which has a margin of error of 3.5 percentage points, because most abortion polls are conducted nationwide, with Oregon's share of the usual 1,300 respondents being about three people, Hegarty says.

Nationwide polls also do not cover a wide range of opinion options, which the state survey does, he says.

An example is a question asking in which three-month phase of pregnancy should abortions be disallowed. Although 60 percent favored allowing abortions through the first trimester, just 14 percent and 4 percent of those polled thought abortions should be allowed during the second and third trimesters, respectively.

The survey said the result reveals "a serious contradiction in the pro-abortion reasoning. Although 32 percent believe that abortion should be legal under all circumstances, only 4 percent believe that abortion should be permitted in the third trimester."

The poll also noted that 18- to 29-year-olds polled, usually considered the most likely abortion proponents, showed the strongest "opposition to abortion (potential pro-life support)." Sixty-seven percent of that age group would ban or restrict abortions under some circumstances, followed by 64 percent of those respondents aged 60 or more.

Another myth—"poor women eliminate unwanted offspring"—was disputed, according to the survey. The average income of those preferring to legalize abortions in

all cases was \$24,245, compared to \$19,167 earned by respondents preferring to prohibit abortion in all cases.

In another money-related result, the poll "revealed strong opposition to public funding for abortion except where the mother is in danger," the polling firm reported. Under such circumstances, 66 percent said tax dollars should not be used and 31 percent thought the money should be used.

"Within the state, the Legislature should sit up and take notice because Oregon pays a lot more for abortions than some other states," Hegarty says.

The result also may have consequences for the upcoming debate about the Equal Rights Amendment, which is likely to mandate federal funding of abortions, because not funding abortions for those lacking enough money could be considered discrimination against women as a "suspect class," he says.

The poll results will encourage people opposing abortion that they are not an insignificant minority, Hegarty says.

Those who want the comprehensive version of the poll may send \$5 to Oregon Right to Life, 6444 SW Capitol Highway, Portland, OR 97201.

EDITORIALS OREGON COMMENTATOR

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

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Preserve sign; resist faddism

With the recent effort to change the wording of the University's statement of purpose that greets people entering the EMU lobby, ASUO President Mary Hotchkiss has solidified her place in University history as the "interior decorator" president.

One may remember that Hotchkiss highlighted her ascension to power last spring with the innovative removal of partitions from EMU Suite 4. With fond memories of that much-publicized window dressing, she is straining in the waning months of her administration to strike another blow for student activism.

The two statements in question, which have graced the EMU since its original construction, say the University is a "guardian of the noble in man's aspiration for the humane society" and a "leader in the quest of the good life for all men."

Despite Hotchkiss' claim that she has heard "lots and lots" of complaints, some students—mostly women—have signed a petition criticizing her efforts and are writing protest letters to the *Emerald*. University Archivist Keith Richard said "a number of outraged faculty" have called him, saying the move is censorship and lacks an understanding of our language's history.

The proposed change, indeed, conflicts with the University's principle of being "reverent before its heritage of principle and institution," which also is in the statement of purpose. Changing this piece of significant campus history would be like "sanitizing" the Gettysburg Address.

The statements were not considered sexist when they were written. By submitting to this proposed form of linguistic faddism, University President Paul Olum and the EMU governing bodies are opening a can of worms.

One problem is what shall replace the statement of purpose. Richard said he gave the University president's office 50 to 60 replacement quotations, all of which were rejected by Hotchkiss, who is being given an unusual amount of influence in the decision-making process.

Several alternatives have been suggested, including having Olum draft his own statement of purpose. The president is unsure about doing so, as well he should be. Olum would set a precedent of allowing each university administration to put their own guiding light on the wall under the premise of updating the language.

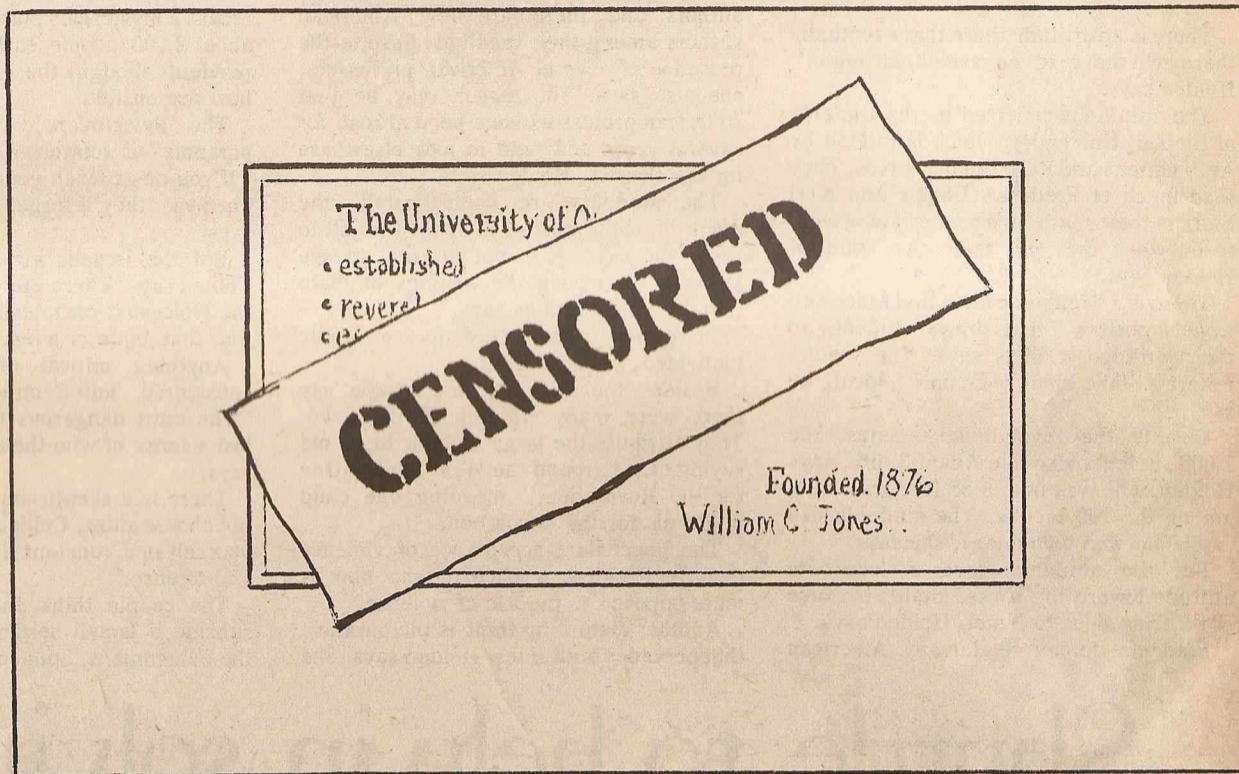
The University president should not feel obligated to succumb to this trendier-than-thou attitude. What seems reasonable in the short run is not practical in the long run.

The episode needlessly has wasted the time of the archivist (who had been searching for replacement quotations since last spring), the EMU governing bodies and Olum. The money to change the statement could be spent on a more worthwhile project.

The episode also makes one wonder if Hotchkiss has nothing better to do. She seems to be straining to do something noteworthy during the last gasps of her administration.

Hopefully, the protests about the episode will make Hotchkiss reassess her snobbish misconception that she is in touch with the students. There is more to taking the public's pulse than consulting with and mobilizing friends. (Which reminds us: What happened to all those student polls Hotchkiss promised to take to keep in touch with student attitudes?)

The statement of purpose tells people of the noble purposes of the University while reminding them how far the country has advanced in its attitudes. The efforts of Hotchkiss, a captive child of the times, reminds one that the fight against historical illiteracy is a never-ending battle.



Underdog failure

The ASUO Executive office should have learned a lesson from the failure of its Underdog bus service in the dog-eat-dog free enterprise system.

The student government chartered buses to give students an alternative way home for Christmas break during the Greyhound bus strike. Although the student government did not have to put down deposits on the buses, it suffered an \$86 deficit, which is being covered by two organizations that ASUO Vice President Kevin Kouns, in a burst of evasiveness, declined to identify.

The lack of demand for the government-sponsored buses proves that the Eugene transportation market adequately can compensate for reduced Greyhound service; the students just needed to adjust to the inconvenience of finding other means.

Student government again is straying too far from its primary duties in attempting to undermine the bargaining position of Greyhound management to the advantage of the striking union. What other industries will the self-appointed representatives of the Workers and Peasants of the University of Oregon decide to start to show their solidarity with other laborers?

ASUO President Mary Hotchkiss and company, in yet another arbitrary interpretation, decided the students should support the union without, at least, a poll.

Then there is the question of using part of their incidental fee allocation for such purposes.

The fee is exacted from students by the University with the force of the state's collecting powers behind it. The University was started by the state and continues to be funded by the generosity of the Oregon people. The administration can posture all it wants, but the ASUO has used the state's powers indirectly to take a stand on an issue that has no direct bearing on the students' education at the University.

This point aside, the ASUO would repeat the fiasco despite its successful effort in adding another notch in the loss column for government-sponsored industries. Youthful idealism knows no bounds.

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Symbolic logic

There was a difference between last week's Waldo Lake Wilderness rally and most Eugene progressive-type political marches—this one was for a somewhat reasonable cause. But the people who participated were no different, and as a result, there were plenty of trite, meaningless, pseudo-hipster symbolic acts during the march. We suppose that if one were caught up in the thrill of the mass proletariat whine the symbolism would mean something, but it was lost on everyone else.

Leading the rally were several bagpipe players, as well as a man dressed in a top hat, coat-tails and tennis shoes. Following them were several hundred people chanting "We want Waldo."

This is reminiscent of the last major march on campus, when people protesting the "injustice" of nuclear arms marched down 13th Avenue to the EMU. Leading that march were two people dressed as MX missiles. The missiles, apparently oblivious to the grave purpose of the event, hopped down the street. Cute.

One might question the value of marching past government buildings on a Saturday or protesting nuclear arms in Eugene, which is about as far from Washington as one can get, but what we want to know is why some people here equate political action with self-conscious "symbolic" acts.

The symbolic logic of the Eugene protest—the gimmicks and the hoopla that are present at every march here—don't do much to disguise the fact that the rallies are simply media events that mean little or nothing. Symbolic logic brings us such self-serving trash as die-ins and yellow-ribbon burning.

The troubling thing is that worthy causes such as the Waldo Wilderness become obscured by petty symbols, and complex political issues become shrouded by a "hipster" logic that denies any real thought about the issue. Protecting Waldo Lake becomes bagpipe playing, and "preventing nuclear holocaust" becomes hopping MX missiles.

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LETTERS

Manipulating Orwell

I am impressed with the ability of Michael Rust, your assistant editor, to manipulate the words and writings of George Orwell, a well-known and dedicated socialist, to further your conservative crusade. By detailing some of Orwell's criticisms of the Left, you seem to imply that he had abandoned his radical beliefs for the "truth" of conservative politics. Far from it. Indeed, what made Orwell a dedicated socialist was his ability to be critical of that which was most important to him, the building of a socialist world society.

History will show you, if you care to investigate it, that some of the greatest radicals of our time were great precisely because they realized that no ideology is above criticism. People like Scott Nearing, Eugene Debs, Emma Goldman, Max Eastman and many others realized that only through a careful analysis of socialism in practice and in theory could the Left learn from its mistakes and build upon its successes. Only in this way, they believed, could significant progress be made in breaking the stranglehold that monopoly capitalism has upon the world's poor and oppressed.

George Orwell's critical look at the Left was one of his virtues. He knew that if his dream of socialism was ever to be attained it would only come about through careful planning and an openness to learn from mistakes. Such a rational approach to living and understanding is the foundation of any social experiment that hopes to offer an alternative to yesterday's feudalism and today's capitalism, which have succeeded in giving birth to the most destructive wars in recorded history. This is why Orwell remained a socialist from the time he visited Barcelona, Spain, in 1936 to the time he died of tuberculosis in 1950.

Costas Christ
P.O. Box 3036
Eugene

Assistant Editor's Note: In his understandable haste to praise my skills, Mr. Christ seems to have paid little attention to what I actually said. Several points can be made:

1) I never made any attempt to claim the ghost of Orwell for any "crusade." In fact, I quoted Norman Podhoretz to the effect that Orwell wrote so much about so many topics that it is possible to find "plausible evidence...for each of the contending interpretations of where he stood." I also make it quite clear that Orwell considered himself a socialist until he died. (On the other hand, I could point out here that at the time of his death, Orwell was pondering enrolling his adopted son Richard in Westminster, the type of school he had once described as "festering centers of snobbery." "They have abandoned their top hats, I learn," he said.)

2) Before Mr. Christ gets too deeply involved with goose-honking rhetoric about "monopoly capitalism" and its "stranglehold," he might look back at Orwell's letters and journalism during the 1940s when he began to reflect more and more upon the inability of socialism to coincide with intellectual liberty.

3) While Mr. Christ's ecumenical zeal is most admirable, I fear that in his excitement he has favored us with a rather bizarre grouping of some of "the greatest radicals of our time." Both Eugene Debs and Emma Goldman were undeniably both admirable in their own way; however, if Debs ever made "a careful analysis of socialism in practice," I am unaware of it (his biographers believe he never even worked his way through *Das Kapital*) while Goldman's early-century anarchism seems a bit archaic today. Max Eastman ended up writing for both *Reader's Digest* and *National Review*; he might not be the best example for Christ to use. However, I would recommend William L. O'Neill's biography of Eastman, *The Last Romantic*, for an account of how left-wing intellectual intolerance helped drive Eastman away from the Left. Scott Nearing may have been a friend of Pete Seeger, and I understand that he wrote a pretty good book about maple syrup, but I have to say that I don't really rank him alongside Orwe

Wake up Hotchkiss!

An open letter to Mary Hotchkiss:

Ms. Hotchkiss, do you really think that the late William C. Jones wrote the EMU sign to discriminate against women? Without first consulting the U of O students, you have taken it upon yourself to have the 33-year-old EMU sign changed or replaced. Are you really representing the feelings of all the University students, as you promised you would do when you ran for president? Did it possibly occur to you that some of us might like the sign? Show a little maturity; accept and appreciate the past. If that seems too difficult, it will be amusing to watch you also seek a non-sexist Declaration of Independence. Perhaps you, Ms. Hotchkiss, should concentrate your energetic liberal efforts on the future and stop trying to bring back the 1960s.

James T. Terranova
English/liberal arts

Banning seat belts?

Seat belts should be banned. Why? Because they encourage accidents since people view auto crashes as survivable.

The logic behind this suggestion sounds crazy, doesn't it? However, that's the same logic (if you can call it that) that the disarmament movement employs against civil defense for Americans.

The Soviet Union spends billions each year on stockpiling essentials for survival in case of emergency—like nuclear war. Those who oppose us doing the same for our citizens claim the Soviet effort is in vain. Well, the Soviet scientific community and the Soviet dictatorship have a different opinion, and though their actions often draw criticism of barbarity, I've never heard anyone ever accuse them of stupidity.

And how do the Soviets feel about our lack of protection? Probably very good

since they know the imbalance would ensure high casualties (both from war and then starvation) for Americans but relatively less for their population. By the way, since Lenin, the Soviet government has killed millions of its own people, and I doubt the loss of 10 to 15 percent of the Russian population would be of much consequence for the government if military victory was ensured.

Those who say we should unilaterally disarm and oppose civil defense, favor policies that encourage nuclear war—whatever their intentions might be.

Brian Trager
85099 Tudor St.
Pleasant Hill

Does life ever begin?

Miss Lieberman's article in defense of abortion on demand (12-5-83) quoted abortion activist Garrett Hardin and used his worn-out propaganda and analogies to rationalize the practice of killing infants still in the womb. I only wish Miss Lieberman would have shared Hardin's view of when life begins so as to offer insight into his belief system.

In the November 1974 issue of *Psychology Today*, Hardin stated, "The Right-to-lifers claims life begins at conception. But when does life really begin? The true answer is simple: Never. Life ends, often, but it never begins."

Hardin's support of abortion certainly doesn't contradict this statement. However, couldn't such logic, if you can call it that, be employed to justify the destruction of any class of people? If life doesn't

really begin and legal protection is only afforded on a subjective basis as to what's convenient at the time, then does the guarantee of human rights in our society really mean anything?

I would encourage people to examine the value systems of leaders in the pro-abortion movement and consider the consequences of adopting their views.

Lori Parkman
881 N. 26th St.
Springfield

SPEW

With the cheers of Eugene still ringing in his ears, the Prairie Populist takes a surprisingly unegalitarian turn in the direction of Tampa, Florida:

"An overflow crowd gathered in an Iowa City church to see George McGovern was left waiting at the altar when the Democratic presidential candidate canceled the appearance to attend the Super Bowl...McGovern campaign worker Judy Wilson had the unenviable task of calling the Unitarian Universalist Church to explain why the former South Dakota senator would not keep his 11 a.m. Sunday engagement....The call came shortly before 10 a.m., when the church already held a standing-room-only crowd, said congregation member Rita Pauley.... 'The first thing she (Wilson) said was that they were halfway between Des Moines and Iowa City and that they would be late,' Pauley said. 'Then there was a long pause and she said some of (McGovern's) staff members were coming to tell me why McGovern wasn't going to be here....' With 250 people waiting, coffee brewing and cookies baked, Pauley said she asked Wilson why McGovern had to cancel... 'She finally told me somewhat reluctantly that he had gotten

tickets from the owner of the Redskins, and he was on his way to the Super Bowl,' Pauley said.... 'The point to make is if the Super Bowl mentality governs this country, I think we're in a lot of trouble,' said church member Cordell Svengalis."

—Register-Guard, 1-24

The *Emerald*, the objective paper on campus, offers a front-page example of "trickle-down" journalism—in which if enough words and mixed metaphors are thrown together into one paragraph, some sort of message is eventually bound to trickle down to the reader:

"Pres. Ronald Reagan's trickle-down theory may not be moving a lot of money down the great social chain, but messages don't seem to have any trouble trickling down—even if the messages turn out to be incorrect."

—1-17

"Off the Record," the voice of the Workers and Peasants of the University of Oregon, celebrates Hun militancy:

"Why are German students so much more active than American students?... you don't have too much of a choice in a place where being called apolitical is a

personal insult."

—1-84

From the same source (1-84), further evidence of Teutonic efficiency:

"The flyers' subjects range from local issues to international ones, often skillfully connecting the two: 'McDonald's boycott—yes or no? Stand up against American cultural and economical imperialism!...Flyers usually begin with a seemingly minor local issue, then put things into international contexts and finally sum up with several 'we demand' items. These range from a change in local conditions to world revolution, with the logical final demand usually the impeachment of University President Teiss."

The Spartacist League, the international Trotskyite halfway house for the brain-damaged, starts off the new year on the right note:

"Four years ago, most of the left (including many who fraudulently claimed to be Trotskyists) joined the imperialist chorus against the Soviet invasion of 'poor little Afghanistan.' At the height of Jimmy Carter's anti-Soviet 'human rights' hysteria we demanded: 'Extend social gains of the October Revolution to

Afghan peoples!' Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, even though undertaken for defensive purposes, has meant land for peasants, education for youth, a chance for women to emerge from the centuries-old oppression and enforced exclusion from social life symbolized by the veil. Decidedly, as we wrote four years ago, 'the liberation of the Afghan masses has begun.'"

—Workers Vanguard, 1-6

Also from the *Workers Vanguard* comes proof that one of its staff writers, if he/she should ever tire of being a Spart, probably could find gainful employment somewhere in the basement of the EMU:

"The new NATO missiles in West Europe, the Marines in Lebanon, the rape of the tiny black West Indian island of Grenada, these are not the whims of one man, Ronald Reagan, but the destructive frenzy of a dying capitalistic world order....The only thing preventing U.S. imperialism from carrying out its mad first-strike plans is fear of the Soviet second strike. The peoples of the world should be very thankful for those SS18s and SS20s..."

Entrepreneurship a growing trend

Continued from Page 1

been started as a result of student demand as well as because of a grant from an individual or firm.

But Smith, who published books such as *The Entrepreneur and His Firm: The Relationship Between Type of Man and Type of Company* as early as 1967, isn't tentative about what it takes to become a successful entrepreneur.

"They have to give up other things," Smith says, referring to the result of the long hours entrepreneurs often work. "It also takes an exceptional person in terms of energy... Not everyone is willing to pay the cost."

Entrepreneurs also are encouraged by acceptable social climates, which for them are in the West, New England and parts of the South, and states with favorable tax laws, he says.

Although there are stories such as that of Apple founder Steven Jobs, a millionaire in his 20s, Smith isn't surprised that few students become entrepreneurs while still in college.

Students obtain realistic experience in his and other courses without actually starting their own businesses, he says, adding that entrepreneurs need a business background most students don't have.

When one becomes an entrepreneur, it is not necessarily an ace in the hole for future success, Smith says. Only one of 150 manufacturing entrepreneurs he interviewed while at Michigan State had been student entrepreneurs, he says.

Finally, students don't have the time to put into being entrepreneurs, Smith says. Besides, he says, being a student is much like being an entrepreneur anyway because students must organize and utilize time and resources, plan ahead, prioritize tasks, take risks and make investments of sorts.

Reinmuth not only says internships have taken the place of entrepreneurship for students, but that students' entrepreneurial activities frequently show initiative but little business knowledge or skill to future employers.

Given student interest in entrepreneurship and a rapidly changing business environment, Smith says he hopes there soon will be more than two courses in the field offered here. Although Reinmuth is fully committed to entrepreneurship education, it essentially an interdisciplinary business field, a fact that makes it difficult to mesh into a departmentalized curriculum. Smith's classes are in the marketing department.

That wouldn't seem to concern Reinmuth, though, because he says the entire curriculum of the business college is being modified so that all business graduates can deal with rapidly changing business, which includes many entrepreneurial op-

portunities. In fact, Reinmuth is so intent on all business graduates being versatile and "broad-based" that he says many more courses on entrepreneurship alone are not necessary.

"We will deal less with the preparation of people for lien or staff positions in big companies," Reinmuth told the *Daily Journal of Commerce* of Portland last August. "The school is gearing up to produce entrepreneurs and jacks-of-all-trades. We're tooling people to handle change, rather than fit a slot."

Among the methods of accomplishing these goals are visiting executive programs, Smith's Entrepreneurship Association, a more case-oriented approach in many courses and the integration of microcomputers into business education, Reinmuth says.

The visiting executive program is important because students can ask entrepreneurs about what they do, and how and why they do it, he says. "Students don't really understand the whole issue of risk and reward very well" because one needs to have experience it to know it, Reinmuth says.

The case-orientation of classes, on the other hand, allows students to recognize innovation and be able to seize upon entrepreneurial opportunities, he says.

In addition, Smith says he is looking forward to a "minor" program in business starting next fall, a program he says will attract students from other disciplines into entrepreneurship and related classes for their own and business students' benefit.

Some students the business minor program will attract are in journalism, in which financial reporting and media management are becoming more popular and free-lance writing always has been a dream of many.

Everette Dennis, journalism school dean, points out that while few journalists start their own publications or broadcasting stations, there is a great deal of entrepreneurship in the field. In addition to those journalists who launch newspapers and magazines, many set up independent reporting bureaus, consulting firms and specialized advertising and public relations agencies.

Salem-based political correspondent Russell Sadler is "a one-man cottage industry," Dennis says.

"The communications industry right now is alive for all kinds of start-up ventures," he says. But, Dennis says, that's not necessarily because stereotypically creative journalists have a propensity for entrepreneurship. In fact, he says, print journalists in particular aren't risk-takers and don't have the "requisite financial background."

Other reasons for innovative activity in journalism are more plausible, Dennis

says. For one, people generally are deciding it is unsatisfying to work for a small organization for a long period of time while not being an owner, he says. A large percentage of the nation's newspapers and radio stations are small businesses.

Second, more venture capital, particularly for magazines, is available today because the potential "profitability can be quite high," especially for publicly held corporations, Dennis says. There are many new magazine firms such as Aster Publications in Springfield, publisher of three monthly magazines for the pharmaceutical industry, and journalism senior Steve Laing has received good response to his research for a possible new national magazine for river guides.

Laing, who hopes to publish a first edition of his magazine in late spring, says he realized that his idea for a new magazine was feasible in Magazine Editing, a class in which all students are required to propose and study the feasibility of a new magazine.

Laing, 25, says his own and others' enthusiasm for the magazine renewed his enthusiasm about his coursework, and he is graduating in March.

On possible entrepreneurship by other students, he says, "I think a lot of students have the capability, but they're not willing to take on the responsibility." Most students are not competent, confident and "extremely responsible," and thus probably would fail to demonstrate necessary professionalism and enthusiasm to potential venture capitalists.

Third, journalists are recognizing that "business isn't evil," an idea causing more writers and editors to become more "prejorative" and to think less about media economics as "unsavory," Dennis says. Coupled with this, business news and trends have become more important, and the business press has become a good example of entrepreneurship in journalism, he says.

The idea that nothing is more important than government in the news is fading, Dennis says.

He admits, however, that the communications industry generally is backward in terms of training its managers and leaders. Media managers still move up within an organization or obtain experience at a larger organization before starting their own, all without the benefit of management traineeships or internships, Dennis says.

Despite entrepreneurial opportunities, Dennis guesses that more than 90 percent of journalists work for someone else, and he notes that even free-lance writers must please an editor.

Thus, Dennis says although he wouldn't discourage graduates from seeking entrepreneurial opportunities, much satisfaction can come from being a manager of many

people in a large organization, as an end or for experience to start a new venture.

And Dennis points to newspaper circulation departments, in which there is a "poor talent pool," as a brighter area for entrepreneur-minded media managers.

Given the structure of media organizations and current practices of the industry, Dennis says it is unlikely more schools will offer accredited course sequences in media management, although there has been an increase in such courses. At the University, Dennis says Daily and Community Newspaper Management and parts of other courses satisfactorily introduce media as businesses and that a joint journalism-business program "is on the books." Again considering the industry and existing courses, he says there is "no great-felt need" for a class on entrepreneurship in journalism only.

The academic departments are not alone in interest in the entrepreneurship revolution.

Larry Smith, director of the University's Career Planning and Placement Service, says he has identified an interdisciplinary group of courses lumped together as coursework in "Supervision" for students already interested in being an employer or manager, not simply an employee. Courses include several each in finance, accounting, political science, sociology, management, psychology, and rhetoric and communication.

Training the Service provides in applying for jobs and being interviewed also have the "flipside" of allowing students as potential employers to know what other employers look for.

Smith says even now, however, few students become entrepreneurs immediately following graduation, although many people plan to start their own businesses after obtaining experience and building up capital. Ingredients for entrepreneurship include an idea that's been thoroughly researched, sufficient capital, and motivation and confidence, needs few fresh college graduates can satisfy.

But Smith did say, "I believe the University of Oregon is recognizing the need to work more with small businesses." Included in this recognition, he says, are not only helping small businesses but encouraging and helping them to hire more University University graduates. Identifying which small businesses can offer good jobs to college graduates and overcoming the fact their staffing needs may not coincide with graduation times are problems, but Smith says "it's probably a mistake to look at big corporations too much for jobs for college graduates."

One selling point of recent college graduates for small businesses Smith easily points out is that "they don't have to unlearn bad habits" acquired at other firms.

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Cranston: freeze solves all problems

By Douglas F. Green
Contributing Editor

It is difficult to imagine any two individuals as opposed to each other in economic philosophy than Senator Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and President Ronald Reagan (R-Calif.). Despite sharing the similarities of being white males from the nation's most populated, and increasingly most powerful and influential, state, their strongly clashing views mirror the political division of a state that has produced Jerry Brown and Richard Nixon.

While Reagan has built a strong and successful national following based on "peace through strength" and a dismantling of New Dealism, Cranston's dark-horse candidacy is attempting to build an antithetical coalition based on peace through a "nuclear freeze" and a resurrection of Franklin Roosevelt's Depression-time recovery.

For Cranston, peace—specifically nuclear peace—is the centerpiece if not the "raison d'être" for the presidential bid.

Unlike Roosevelt, who in the

end found recovery only in arming for war, Cranston sees no recovery of any kind in the presence of such armament. As Cranston said in his Feb. 2 announcement of candidacy, "...there can be no cure for unemployment, decreasing productivity, the diminishing opportunity for individual Americans to enhance their well-being, if we continue to pour a mounting portion of our national resources, our money, our technological skills, the energies of our people and government into a race to build arms."

It is this central message that Cranston preaches—no part of

policy." (which is everybody's favorite euphemism for saving old "basic industries" such as steel, tools and autos)

A Depression-style Reconstruction Finance Corporation would give concessional (below market rate loans) aid to the plants of the so-called "rust bowl" while providing seed money for development of labor-intensive, instead of capital-intensive, technologies.

While the nation retools, "transitional" employment will be created through a massive public works project to repair "the infrastructure" (highways, sewers).

First in a series

his campaign can be divorced from his single-minded determination to "...stop the arms race."

The Cranston economic program, which would have to be coordinated with a freeze, disarmament talks and substantial defense spending cuts, is quite a conventional and almost stereotypical mix of the old New Deal and the new-wave "industrial

In addition, the Federal Reserve Board, the country's central bank, is to become an agency of Congress and the White House, which means that interest rates, money supply growth and the value of the dollar would be set by the same people who produce the budget and its deficit.

Ironically, even though Cranston's program generally is not concerned with any of the nasty and brutish effects of the deficit, the senator apparently has caught the Potomac City budget-blasting craze in decrying "mammoth deficits" while being vague on its solution.

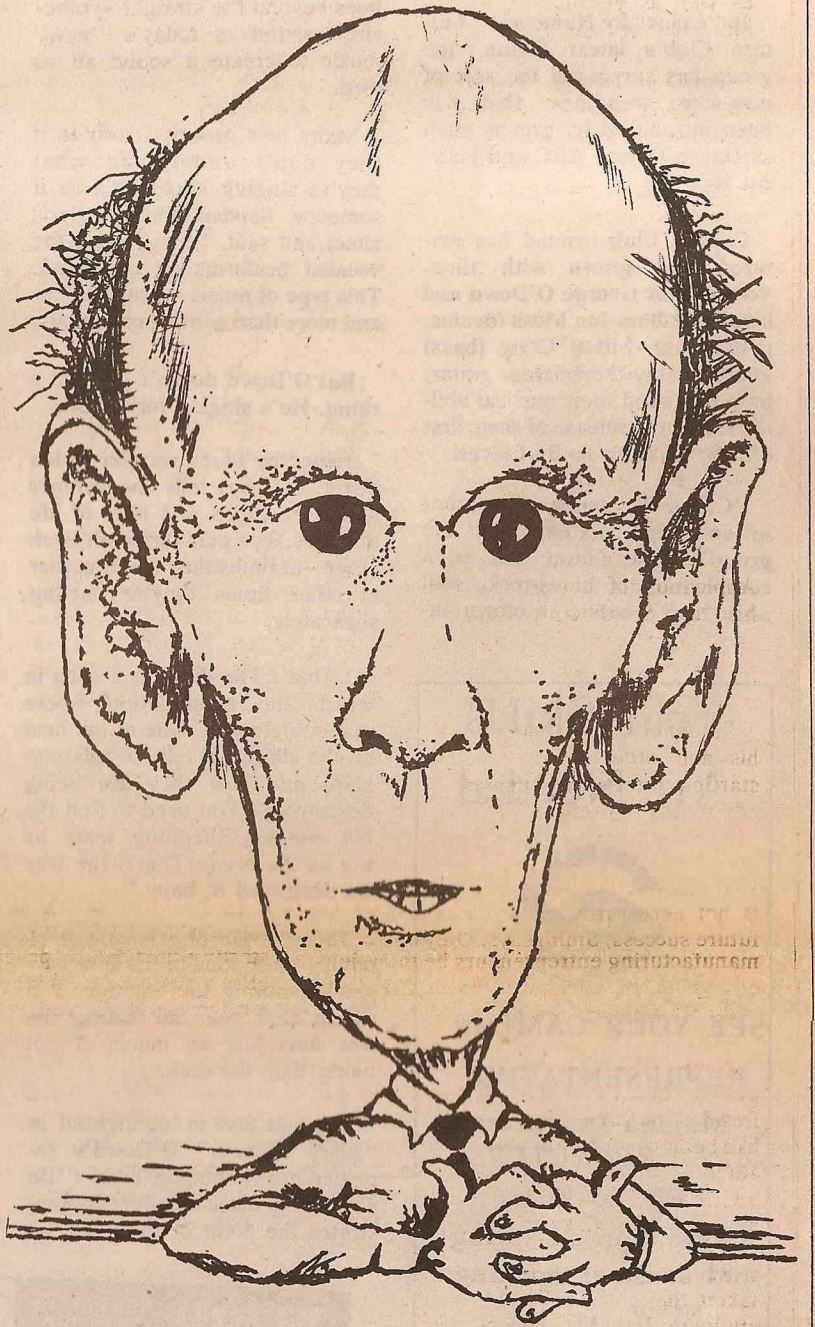
Taken at face value, the program sounds like a very American version of Francois Mitterand's French socialism. Mitterand planned to revive France's aging industrial structure while also investing heavily in a high-technology future. To avoid conflicts about monetary policy and control, he nationalized the banks.

The experience of the French approach has soured its supporters. The ailing industries require ever-increasing funds, even for Band-Aid solutions, while money has run short for high-technology investment. Coordinated monetary controls have led to both inflation and, lately, austerity. Mitterand's expanded bureaucracy has not controlled rising unemployment as the effects of the other policies mount.

Cranston's approach is different in many respects: he would not nationalize industries, though one can expect higher taxes and more regulation; and though he would not take over the banks, increased Congressional-White house control over the Federal Reserve essentially would have the same effects.

Although many fellow Democrats are attempting to distance themselves from the tradition of reviving the New Deal during every generation (the Fair Deal, New Frontier and the Great Society), Cranston seems quite content to take the basic approach of his party during the

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Alan Cranston

past 50 years.

However, like every presidential candidate, Cranston is somewhat foggy about why deficits are particularly bad or how they can be fixed.

Cranston says he would cancel the MX missile program at a savings of \$35 billion, but he supports the B-1 bomber, with an estimated price tag of \$30 billion. Cranston says he would cut military spending in other areas but does not specify where.

The structural deficit—the part of the deficit that is rising quickly because of an aging and retiring workforce and increasingly costly health care—is not discussed.

To Cranston, the road to solving the deficit, and all the economy's essential problems, is in full employment. He calculates that if unemployment were at 5 percent instead of 10 percent, additional tax revenues would reduce the debt by \$150 billion or 75 percent.

But this calculation is somewhat suspect. In 1983 as unemployment declined from a peak of 10.8 percent to 8.4 percent, the deficit climbed from less than \$120 billion to more than \$190 billion.

But economic measurement is not Cranston's bag. It is only with the dismantlement of the military machine that he thinks the nation will find a long-term cure to economic problems. To Cranston, all the major ills are ultimately and intimately tied up with what he usually refrains from calling the "military-industrial complex."

In his own words, "...the demands of this insatiable monster cannot be measured in dollars and cents."

Yet, despite his determination to get a freeze, his actions are unclear. Says Robert Lindsay of *The New York Times*, "...with the exception of the MX missile program, Cranston seldom votes against the interests of California's defense industry."

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Culture Club surpasses new-wave trendiness

By Manny Hernandez
Contributor

In "Colour By Numbers," Culture Club's latest album, the group has surpassed the sort of new-wave trendiness that has been introduced by groups such as Duran Duran, ABC and Haircut 100.

Culture Club instead has matured and grown with time. Vocalist Boy George O'Dowd and band members Jon Moss (drums, percussion), Mikey Craig (bass) and Roy Hay (keyboards, guitar) have extended their musical abilities since the release of their first effort, "Kissing To Be Clever."

"Colour By Numbers" is richer in emotional content than the group's first album and is a combination of blues-rock, soul and "new" music. Motown in-

fluences work well with the upbeat synthetic-pop and O'Dowd's heart-rending lyrics. The goes beyond the straight synthesized sound of today's "new" music to create a sound all its own.

Many new groups sound as if they don't understand what they're singing about—it's as if someone handed them a lyric sheet and said, "Sing," and the vocalist performs on command. This type of music seems shallow and more than a little pretentious.

But O'Dowd doesn't pretend a thing. He's singing for his life.

Joined by blues vocalist Helen Terry, O'Dowd tells the listener about the highs and lows of life and love. The pair thrive off each other—at times they feel together at other times they're hurting separately.

"That's The Way" is a song in which the combination works exceedingly well. One of the best on the album, it tells of relationships and how they are being destroyed: "You used to find the old emotion/Shedding tears as big as the ocean/That's the way we destroyed it, baby."

The addition of a female voice on this track adds to the sorrow—she's doubling the emotion, and the listener gets the feeling she was hurt just as much, if not more, than the man.

The pair also is highlighted in "Black Money." O'Dowd's repeated questioning of Terry ("Do you deal in black money?") demonstrates the point of the song, as

O'Dowd says: "When you love someone/You got the money to burn." This typifies a prostitute-client-type relationship—a man can buy "love" by having money.

The struggle to find things is important in this album. In "Changing Every Day," O'Dowd discovers "something in my eyes—more than likely love. He also sings that "dreams are made of emotion."

"It's A Miracle," along with the two singles—"Church Of The Poison Mind" and "Karma Chameleon"—display good instrumentation and a bright horn section. The singles are the "hits" of the album, and rightly so—their fun, danceable style appeals widely to today's music market.

The four other cuts on the album could be released, but the market might not be so favorable.

"Mister Man" deals with a desire for acceptance. "Why do I live the way I do?—Ain't it obvious I'm a man like you?/Mister man full of love/Mister man full of hate." The hatred is actually prejudice brought about by lack of understanding.

"Miss Me Blind" indicates that O'Dowd wants "some fun in bed" and how he's better than the rest of the men." O'Dowd thinks the person he's singing to will miss him terribly, yet he's not sure how much is a facade: "I'm never really sure if you're just kissing to be clever."

The last song, "Victims," has a sort of church-like quality and is

more fully orchestrated than other cuts. When O'Dowd sings "feeling like a child on a dark/wishing there is some kind of heaven," he is searching for something beyond his dreams. "Victims we know so well" points out that each human being must go deeper than reality in order to

realize their dreams, or else they will be the victims known so well.

The music on "Colour By Numbers" is a tasteful, emotional and well-orchestrated package, which displays the kind of emotion and maturity a listener hopes for from serious musicians.

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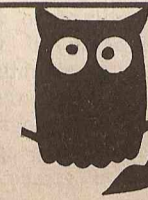
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