# Minorities in the Barometer, 1983

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Foreign student enrollment up

By BELINDA HARRIS of the Barometer

Countries represented by foreign students have hit record proportions at OSU this year, according to information released by the OSU Department of International Education.

Foreign students from ninety-three different countries now attend OSU. Foreign student enrollment numbered 1,002 at the beginning of the 1982-83 school year, a decrease of 12 students from the previous school year.

It is estimated, however, that about 40 more foreign students are enrolled for winter term, according to the international education department.

Marvin Durham, foreign student advisor for international education, said most of OSU’s foreign students come from Asian countries. And, when those countries’ economies begin to sag, fewer students attend U.S colleges, especially OSU.

Foreign students will attend a college where they “can get by most economically, but can still get a good education,” Durham added.

Countries with a high representation of students at OSU include the Near and Middle Eastern countries, Africa and Latin America.

Nationwide, OSU ranks 70th in enrollment of foreign students. On a state level, the University of Oregon’s has about 25 more foreign students enrolled than OSU, according to Durham.
King’s birthday celebrated

By KAREN COOPER of the Barometer

Martin Luther King, Jr.’s birthday will begin Thursday with a film titled “King: From Montgomery to Memphis,” according to Betty Griffin, director of field programs in the School of Education and a member of the committee that organized the celebration.

The film will be shown in Milam Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. and admission is free.

According to Griffin, the activity will be highlighted with an hour long performance by Herbert Cawthorne at 7:30 p.m. Friday in the OSU Foundation Center.

Tickets for the performance are available at the Memorial Union Ticket Office. Student tickets sell for $3.50 while non-student tickets sell for $5.

Cawthorne, a Portland State University history teacher and Portland School Board member, will read some of King’s speeches.

“This oral presentation uses King’s own words to provide a glimpse of his struggle,” Griffin said, adding that one of the speeches to be performed is titled “I’ve Been to the Mountaintop.”

“This speech is significant because it was his (King’s) last public address before his assassination,” Griffin said.

“He (Cawthorne) is a highly motivating and highly energetic performer,” she added. “If you close your eyes, you will swear you are hearing Martin Luther King Jr. on the stage.”

According to Griffin, Cawthorne began using oral history programs in his classes to motivate his students.

The best way to do this was to energize the words, putting spirit and life into them, Griffin said. Then, she added, the students would understand what the words meant from the feeling behind them.

“Bringing the spirit and depth of Martin Luther King, Jr. alive through performance is the highest honor we can give this great leader,” Cawthorne said.

“When people leave the theater, they will feel as though they have touched a portion of King’s greatness, and he will have a special meaning to them from then on,” he added.

Proceeds from the ticket sales will go to the Lonnie Harris scholarship fund.

Positions open for officers

The International Student Organization is looking for a new vice president and secretary.

Applications for the positions are available at the Student Activities Center in the Memorial Union East and will be accepted until Jan. 14.

Election results will be announced by Jan. 20.

The two officers’ terms will begin immediately following the announcement and will terminate on July 1, 1983.

More information regarding the election is available at the Student Activities Center.
Walk-on Mott learning Miller's system

By BILL READER of the Barometer


OSU coach Ralph Miller took a long walk down the Beaver bench, pointed a finger at Andy Mott and sent the freshman guard into the pressure-packed game.

Mott, a walk-on from Portland's Grant High School, had played a total of eight minutes in the Beavers' nine previous games.

"I was real nervous when I first went in," Mott admitted. "I just tried to tell myself it was just like a high school game. I had to do something to calm down."

The Beavers eventually lost the game, 42-41 in double-overtime, but Mott played well, according to Miller.

"Andy's always played well when he has played," the Beaver coach said after the loss. "I thought he played very well tonight."

Mott saw action in both games last weekend, as OSU split with Stanford and California. His playing time could increase as the Beavers attempt to win a fourth straight Pac-10 title.

"We're trying to get him better prepared," Miller said. "Because we've had so many injuries, I had to use him on the scout team. The last couple of weeks we've been trying to get him more work so he can learn our system of game execution. He didn't have a chance to work on that on the scout team."

A three-sport athlete at Grant, Mott came to OSU on a football scholarship.

Mott was recruited to play football by Washington, Washington State, Oregon and Hawaii, but none of the schools would allow Mott to try his hand at roundball during the winter.

The 6-2, 185-pounder was ready to enroll at Northern Idaho to play both football and basketball, when Joe Avezzano offered Mott a football scholarship and a chance to play basketball.

"I was on my way to (Northern Idaho) Junior College when coach Avezzano offered me a scholarship," Mott remembered. "I figured, why should I go to a junior college when I could go to a Pac-10 school?"

But this summer Mott nearly decided that OSU might not be the place for him, after all.

"I was disappointed with football," said Mott, who returned to his Portland home. "Coach Avezzano talked to my mother and talked me into coming back."

Mott spent the fall practicing but not playing football for the Beavers, who finished the year 1-8-1. He was one of 15 freshmen footballers redshirted by Avezzano.

Then Mott traded in his cleats for sneakers and joined the Beaver basketball team.

Life on the basketball court this winter has been a learning experience for Mott.

"When I first got here, my defense was bad," Mott said. "But I'm getting better. There have been a lot of people helping out." The freshman has learned his lessons well, according to Miller.

"He's made very good progress, I think," Miller commented after a recent OSU workout. "His practices are consistent — he's not up and down."

Mott's playing time still won't qualify him as a seasoned veteran, but he has made the most of it, Miller said.

"Each time he has played, he has done well," Miller said. "The job he has done under the circumstances has been very, very good."

At the conclusion of basketball season, Mott will ready himself for spring football practice, and he admitted he will probably have to choose one sport over the other.

But for now, the freshman is busy carving a niche on the Beaver basketball squad and isn't ready to say which sport he will eventually select.

But whether it's on the Parker Stadium turf or the Gill Coliseum floor, Andy Mott is a name Beaver fans will likely hear plenty of in the next four years.

Swimmers take on Huskies Saturday

The OSU Women's Swim Team travel to Washington today to face the University of Puget Sound at 7:30 p.m.

Friday, the Beavers compete against Simon Fraser at 7 p.m. "I've seen them before, but I don't think they're a powerful team," said Beaver head coach Ralph Maxwell. Huskies, who have ruled Northwest swimming for the past eight years, that the Beavers should worry about.

The Huskies dealt OSU its first loss of the season last year, 79-32, and are predicted to win again, when they face the Beavers on Saturday.

"There will be no pressure," Maxwell said. "It will give us a chance to show quality swimmers."
Harris known as a special friend to OSU community

By SHELLY MATTHYS

When Lonnie B. Harris died in July, 1980, he had been a friend and counselor to many people in the OSU community for 11 years.

In 1969, at a time when there were fewer minorities on campus than today, Harris became the director of the Educational Opportunities Program, first known as the Minority and Special Services Program.

According to Miriam Orzech, present director of the EOP, "The EOP was established in 1969 to allow into the university a certain percentage of students who had traditionally been cut out of higher education opportunities.

When the program was designed "to do something about helping students who have never been able to get into the university for a variety of reasons, financial, economic, cultural, political, and help them succeed at the university," Orzech said.

"A program was needed not just to let them (minority students) into the university, because that would have constituted a revolving door - they would've gone right out the other end," she said. "But to help them overcome all the problems everyone expected them to have and they in fact did have academically, socially, financially."

Lonnie Harris was subsequently appointed director of the EOP.

"He was one of three or four black faculty members at OSU in 1969. I can only think of one other.

"Oregon State traditionally didn't have any minority students," Orzech said. "It was not viewed as a hospitable place for minority students.

"There had not been black students on the basketball teams which may seem a little strange in 1963, but in 1969 that created quite a stir," she said.

"If a black student, and there were a few, dated a white student, deans were being called, it was a very conservative and reactionary kind of atmosphere that these students came into," Orzech said.

"And, Lonnie Harris was the director of the program and at the hub of all of these conversations, activities and policy decisions and all the rest of that," she said.

Orzech said that Harris was instrumental in establishing the credibility of the EOP in the black community in Portland "which after all was at the time the major source of minority students for the university."

Harris was born in Hemphill, Texas in 1927, but he lived in Portland most of his life, graduated from Jefferson High School, and attended Portland State University and OSU.

During his junior and senior years of high school, he received All-State recognition in baseball. He was voted into the Portland Softball Hall of Fame.

Orzech credited Harris with establishing the EOP on solid footing and said "students liked him very much, he related very well to all students in the program, and this is a multicultural program."

Harris established Kappa Alpha Psi, which is a black social service fraternity, and the Black Cultural Center at OSU, Orzech said.

The Black Cultural Center was established in 1975 and "Lonnie was the first advisor and very instrumental in getting the house," said Arnie Sowell, Black Student Union president.

"He (Harris) helped with a lot of firsts at OSU - the EOP, the Black Student Union, the Black Cultural Center, Kappa Alpha Psi," Sowell said.

Sowell said that when he arrived at OSU in 1978, "Lonnie Harris was the person to talk to," about what was happening at OSU and in the Corvallis community.

"A lot of people put a lot of trust and respect in the report Lonnie had with the students," Sowell said.
Womens’ rights in society slowly progressing

By TRACY LOEW of the Barometer

Knowledge of women's roles is being suppressed in the United States, according to Jeanne Dost, OSU Director of Women's Studies.

Dost evaluated the progress being made in women's rights Sunday, the topic of a speech she was scheduled to deliver that evening.

The title of the seminar, scheduled at 7 p.m. at Westminster House, 101 N.W. 23rd St., was "Women's Rights and OSU.

"All of our various institutions such as law, government, the church, and the economy are based on the implicit assumption that men are inherently better than women, and women are inherently inferior to men," said Dost. This sexism is reflected in our institutions, and how attitudes are changing.

According to Dost, there are currently 900 women serving in state legislatures, 73 percent of the candidates and 84 percent of the winners were pro-EQA. This shows how the state is changing in its attitude toward women, she said.

Dost said that she believes there is progress being made for women, referring to the suit being brought against the Oregon State Board of Higher Education by the Faculty Women for Equity, she said:

"We got a court date within three years, ordinarily it takes 10 years. This says something about progress being made.

"If we do get a court order, that implies that other states have to give equal recognition to women," she added.

Dost said that the institution which is changing the most is the church.

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Dost said that the institution which is changing the most is the church.

Information about women's roles in the church is being suppressed, according to Dost.

For 15,000 years, God was regarded as a woman," she said. "The church had to remember all the Pope John's to cover the fact that from 50-40 A.D. the Pope was a woman."

According to Dost, there is more information about women that the church does not want known, and that murders have been committed to cover it up.

"Most people don't know these facts, a book was written about the part of women in the church, but the church bought the copyright and refused to let it be published," Dost said.

According to Dost, OSU has the most successful women program in the nation, with 3,300 students, 20 faculty, and 40 courses.

"You may not think much about it, but you sit in a classroom every day studying men. Until you take a women's class, you don't learn about women's roles, and the parts they play in history," she said.

More students living off-campus

By KAREN WOODS of the Barometer

More college students are living off-campus this year than in the 1980-81 school year, according to an Oregon State Board of Higher Education report.

Group, 16.4 percent is comprised of students in residence halls or cooperatives, 13 percent in permanent housing for students with families, and 1.1 percent in other housing.

There are 229 fewer students living in
Revolutionary claims gains in El Salvador

San Salvador, El Salvador (Agence France-Presse) — A revolutionary group in El Salvador claimed that it had driven government forces from control of a key area in the country's central highlands.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of El Salvador (FSLN) said it had taken control of the town of Jacobina, located in the department of Morazan, on the outskirts of the capital city of San Salvador.

FSLN spokesman Octavio Ramon claimed that the group had attacked government forces, forcing them to retreat.

"We have managed to drive them out of Jacobina," Ramon said.

The government denied the FSLN's claims, saying it was ill-equipped to deal with the armed threat.

"We are working to protect our people," said government official Maria Coronel.

The FSLN has been fighting a civil war against the government since 1979, seeking to overthrow the elected government and establish a Leftist regime.

The conflict has been characterized by widespread violence and human rights abuses.

Human rights organizations have documented thousands of civilian deaths and disappearances.

The FSLN has been accused of human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings and torture.

The government has also been accused of human rights violations, including summary executions and disappearances.

Despite the ongoing conflict, the United States has continued to provide military aid to the government.

The FSLN has been unable to gain the upper hand against the government's military forces.

The U.S. government has been criticized for its support of the government, despite the ongoing human rights abuses.

The conflict has been a source of tension between the U.S. and the government of El Salvador.
Mosque formally opens

National Muslim student leader speaks

By CURTIS REMPEL of the Barometer

Corvallis’ Salman Al-Farax Islamic Center formally opened Saturday in ceremonies commemorating construction of the building.

Located at 610 N.W. Kings Blvd., the center serves as a place of worship and social center for several hundred foreign students who attend OSU, according to Sayyid Mohammed Syeed, president of the Muslim Students Association for the United States and Canada.

Syeed arrived from Los Angeles to speak at the opening ceremonies. Over 200 MSA chapters in this nation serving 3 million Moslems.

Syeed said the number of Moslem immigrants is increasing in the United States. The U.S. offers a freer environment for learning that many Moslem nations do not offer, he said he believes the Corvallis temple will teach students to be moral and support human rights so that when OSU students return to their countries they will aid modernization and development in ways that help others.

Syeed said Islam shares many common beliefs with Christianity. These include belief in Adam and Eve, Abraham, Moses and Jesus.

The difference is that Moslems think of Jesus as a prophet rather than as the Son of God and that Muhammad is the last prophet of God.

Many of the recent conflicts in the Middle East are the result of emerging nations' "birth pains," said Syeed, adding that he believes technological advances of the West will be used with the culture and traditions of Islam.

OSU President Robert MacVicar, who attended the opening, said he is glad to see foreign students take an active involvement in their faith and improvement of their nations. He added that OSU is helping in the development of several middle-eastern nations such the Yemen Arab Republic and Tunisia.
IDEA program taps cultural resources

By RICHARD BROWNING
of the Barometer

Their tongues curled from the corners of their mouths in concentration as the seventh and eighth graders of Alpine Elementary School traced a traditional Sri Lankan swan design onto a piece of white cloth.

Their guest teacher, Satyajit Widyaarante, 20, an OSU freshman in pre-civil engineering, moved from desk to desk helping the children with their artwork and fielding questions about his homeland of Sri Lanka.

What religion do they have? "Sixty-seven percent of the population are Buddhists," Satya (Sab-tiah) answered.

Satya will instruct children at Alpine school, located near Monroe, in the art of batik (waxing and dying of cloth) and the customs and culture of Sri Lanka. His teaching is part of the Intercultural Dimensions in Educational Activities (IDEA) project at OSU, which is in its first term of operation. Yesterday he made the first of his three three-hour visits to Alpine scheduled for this term.

He began his hour and one-half with the older children teaching them the traditional Sri Lankan greeting — later in the afternoon he taught third and fourth graders.

"Ayuubowan (Ah you bow one)," he said. "Can you say that?"

The class repeated the greeting, placing their hands, palms together, in front of their chest as Satya did. It means "may you live long," he explained.

"This (the IDEA program) is a great opportunity for me to introduce Sri Lanka to Americans," Satya had said earlier.

The program is designed to tap the intercultural resources of foreign students at OSU by arranging for them to teach such classes as art, cooking, language, music and social studies to kindergarten through 12th graders in the Willamette Valley.

After evaluating applications and screening students, Judy Suit, from the OSU Office of International Education and IDEA project coordinator, has more than a dozen foreign students available this term.

To be eligible for the program, foreign students must be proficient in English. Additionally, the program requires the foreign student to possess the skill and desire to clearly present some aspect of their native culture to school children.

Students who want to apply for a tuition waiver for their services must be full-time OSU students and maintain a 2.5 g.p.a. (3.0 for graduate students) while contributing 27 hours per term for one school year to the program. They must also show financial need. Most of the foreign students are volunteers, Suit said.

Local schools have expressed tremendous interest in the program, Suit said. She is pleased with the response.

"Mr. (Rob) Folker (principal at Alpine) told me they would change their entire schedule to accommodate this student," Suit said.

Folker was elated to have Satya at the school. "This is one of the best things they could do," Folker said, "to expose young kids to different cultures."

Many of the children have no idea what people from other cultures are like, he added. "They (the children) think everybody is just like them."

"You can tell them and tell them about (other cultures), but until they meet someone from that culture they really can't understand it," Folker said. The children do get some idea from television, he added, but that isn't always a good representation.

"How big is Siree Lanka," one of the children asked, mispronouncing the name of the country.

"Sri Lanka is a beautiful island country about the size of Virginia," Satya said with a smile, and "its culture is 2,500 years old," he added.

Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon, is an island republic in the Indian Ocean, 20 miles off the tip of India. It has an area of 25,332 sq. mi. and a population over 14 million.

Satya then displayed some intricate batik wall hangings and a batik shirt and dress.

"No two batiks with the same elephant and rider scene are alike," he said. "And I will prove it to you," he added.

Satya said he wants to teach more than batik and a few customs. "I want to teach the children that Sri Lankans are very friendly, open minded people."
Gallery features international works

By JEFF JUDEWEL

It is hoped the Civil Engineering Gallery of Art will bring civil engineering students a better understanding and appreciation of the humanities and arts, according to Frank D. Schummburg, chairman of the department of Civil Engineering.

President MacVicker was on hand to visit the opening of Civil Engineering Gallery of Art yesterday in Apperson Hall.

A woodblock print done by a famous Japanese artist and a hand-crafted silk and fabric doll were donated by the Daido Institute of Technology in Nagoya, Japan. This donation reveals the deepening of cultural understanding between Japan and the United States.

"Summer," by Eyvind Earle, a U.S. artist. Serigraphy is a form of silk screening which produces sharp detail and contrast.

"We're providing a more artistic atmosphere for students," said, "that later on when they establish their own practices, they can influence others in the field who haven't been enlightened in the arts."

Several works by a Tom Allen, a Corvallis watercolor artist, and a base relief sculpture, "Tahoe," by a second-year gallery student, also are on display.

A display from Senga of bronze jewelry, an ethnic sculpture, and a bust of a woman, "Eve," by a second-year student, also are on display.

"The gallery will help bridge the gap between the fine arts and the technical world," Schummburg said. "There were paintings and sculpture which students never before have been able to see, and they are always one to bridge the gap between the fine arts and engineering.

"We are providing a more artistic atmosphere for the students," Schummburg said, "so that later on when they establish their own practices, they can influence others in the field who haven't been enlightened in the arts."
Human beings missing from speech on Middle East

By DORICE TENTCHOFF

John Rothman, president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Alfred Lilienthal, the well-known Jewish American author, each presented a view of the crisis in the Middle East to OSU audiences within the past three weeks. A brief evaluation of their widely disparate perspectives is in order.

As reported in the Daily Barometer (Feb. 21), Dr. Lilienthal identified the core problem in the Middle East as the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination — a right denied them by the state of Israel. He sketched the hundred-year-old history of the Zionist movement which brought the Israeli state into being at a frightful cost to the Palestinians, and he stressed the moral and financial burden borne by the U.S. since 1947 in underwriting Zionism’s and Israel’s expansionist policies (currently amounting to seven million American tax dollars per day).

Dr. Lilienthal laid bare the relationship between Zionist monies and the votes cast by elected American officials; between U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East and the daily work of the U.S. media which consistently stack the cards in favor of Israel and Zionism to the detriment of the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular.

Rothman’s analysis consisted essentially of an outline of “levels of conflict” in the Middle East, the most encompassing not surprisingly being that between the United States and the U.S.S.R. While it may make for a neat notebook, what I found missing from his presentation was any image of real flesh and blood human beings acting with human purposes in mind.

The audience waited in vain for a commentary on last summer’s Israeli invasion of Lebanon, for some reference to the massacre of Palestinians in the refugee camps. None was forthcoming. Rothman mentioned no invasion, no bombing, no shelling, no destruction, no massacre, no maiming, no dying — no people. Instead we were told that the war in Lebanon was “many faceted” — that it involved Muslim versus Christian, Right versus Left, etc. The Israeli “Defense Force” was notably absent from the list of “facets.”

What did trouble Rothman, though, was that “anyone with a BB gun” could stand on the Golan Heights and take pot shots at the Kibbutzim below. Ergo, “Israel will never give up the Golan!”

As if anticipating a charge of moral bankruptcy, Rothman repeated several times that “politics is not moral.” Ah, yes. On this view, politics is dirty business best left to “experts” (like Rothman) who have developed a peculiar taste for immoral acts. But that’s not the end of it. In addition, Rothman felt compelled to say several times that “morality is relative.” Indeed!

One is left to wonder about many things. What does Rothman do with his immoral politics when he goes home at night? Is politics something one can take off and leave at the office at five o’clock? And are we to understand that there is a vantage point from which the Nazi extermination camps can be seen as moral? Was the slaughter of the Palestinians in Lebanon last summer moral to the Zionists and immoral only in the eyes of its victims?

To my knowledge, there has been no public repudiation of these astonishing claims by Hillel/OSU Jewish Student Union, which sponsored Rothman’s talk. Jacobo Timerman, the exiled Argentinian newspaper publisher, writing in anguish last summer in Tel Aviv, came to the conclusion that the moral capital of the Jewish people has been transferred to the Palestinians. The evidence multiplies daily. All the more important do the voices of Alfred Lilienthal, Jacobo Timerman, Noam Chomsky, and those few less familiar others become. To their enormous credit, Lilienthal and Chomsky have recently been excommunicated by the Supreme Rabbinical Court of America. Their “crime” was public opposition to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

(Tentchoff is an assistant professor in anthropology)

OSU STUDENTS

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Applications available at KBVR-TV
Israel security key to Mid East peace

By BRUCE COLVEN of the Barometer

Peace in the Middle East will come when the Arab nations are convinced of the impossibility of a military victory and when Israel can be assured of its own security, according to a pro-Israeli lobbyist.

Jonathan Kessler said Tuesday night that current United States policy toward Israel is hindering progress toward such a peace.

Kessler, a spokesman for the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), addressed a crowd of 80 listeners at Withycombe Auditorium.

"President Reagan's policies undercut America's vital interests in the Middle East," Kessler said. "Israel has been made the administration's scapegoat."

Kessler cited four reasons for the deterioration of U.S.-Israeli relations.

"A shift in emphasis of priorities of Middle East policy."

"(President) Reagan has shifted from a policy where prevention of Soviet dominance (in the Middle East) is the core to one where the Palestinian problem is the core."

"The make-up of high level U.S. foreign policy makers."

"There is no individual at the top level of the President's entourage who is sensitive to the position of Israel."

"A policy that emphasizes placating the Arabs.

The United States is "obsessed" with convincing the Arabs that the "U.S. will pass all Arab litmus tests."

"A policy that includes sanctions against Israel."

"The administration is hinting darkly that further sanctions lie ahead."

Kessler said the United States can bring peace to the Middle East if it "convinces the Arabs that there is no possibility for redressing their grievances on the battlefield."

He added, however, that the initiative must come from the Arabs themselves.

"The Palestinians go to the Russians and they go to the United States saying they want to settle on the West Bank and the Gaza (Strip)," he said. "If they want to settle there, they must go to the people who occupy the West Bank and Gaza.

"The PLO and the Syrians are the principal obstacles to peace," Kessler added. "The Palestinians need peace and any group that forbids the PLO from talking to Israel is oppressing the Palestinian people. Until now, the PLO has been Palestine's greatest oppressor."

According to Kessler, Israel must feel confident that a peace settlement will guarantee its national security.

"No peace will be imposed on Israel," unless Israel can be guaranteed defensible borders, an early system, and a withdrawal of Syrian and Palestinian troops out of Lebanon, he said.

In response to questions, Kessler said that Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June "served the cause of peace."

"The war in Lebanon was not a war in vain," he said. "A terrible price was paid, but it undercut the position of the staunchest opponents of peace in the Middle East," Kessler continued.

"One of the tangential benefits of Israel's operation in Lebanon was that the United States, without losing lives or investing millions of dollars in research and development, was able to see how its military equipment performed against the most sophisticated Soviet weapons," he added.
Administration's logic flawed in El Salvador issue

By IAN WALSH of the Baremore

While the Reagans flew to California to hobnob with royalty, an unnamed fellow traveler aboard Air Force One let it be known that a complete review of the administra- tion's policy concerning El Salvador had been ordered by the president. The senior official who leaked the information also offered that no part of the current policy was sacred, including the self-imposed limit of 55 advisors and their exclusion from combat zones.

Other members of the administration have also jumped on the El Salvador bandwagon. Caspar Weinberger, secretary of defense, appeared before Congress to announce that the administration was going to send $60 million worth of military supplies to the government of El Salvador, no matter what Congress might think about it.

George Shultz, secretary of state, declared before a senate committee that some of the Catholic clergy in Latin America are in league with the Soviets in their efforts to bring about a negotiated solution to the Salvadorian civil war.

The administration seems intent on conducting a policy offensive dedicated to a military solution to the troubles of El Salvador. That this move came just before the Pope departed for a tour of Central America, a tour in support of social justice and peace, seems to be a bit more than a coincidence. The administration probably figured to take media attention away from the Pope's message by insisting that no one should be able to "shoot their way into the government."

The administration's insistence on this point leads them to conclude that surrender by the rebels in El Salvador is the only option available. The history of El Salvador shows that the only method the government of El Salvador is willing to use to gain peace is to terrorize, imprison, torture, and kill its opponents.

The flaw in the administration's logic is in its quest for a military solution. The assumption that the revolution is inspired by the Soviets. It is quite true that the Soviets do support the revolution, though whether that support extends past words and into deeds is a matter that has not been proven. The administration does not understand that where there is social injustice, there will be people willing to challenge the status quo.

Rather than seeing a country with a small oligarchy being challenged by a broad spectrum of the people, the administration prefers to see Marxist-Leninist agitators stirring up basically happy peasants and tenant farmers. They seem to think that if a few of the leaders are killed off, the peasants will go back to subsistence farming and pleasantly watch the oligarchy amass more wealth.

The reality is that bombing El Salvador into a puddle of slag will not stop people from striving for social justice.

Sen. Henry Jackson has suggested that the real aim of the Soviets in supporting revolution in Nicaragua and El Salvador is the destabilization of Mexico and the rest of Central America. Given the huge gap between the very few wealthy and powerful people in these areas, and the vast and rapidly increasing numbers of poor, some sort of social realignment seems assured, with or without the support of the Soviets.

The Reagan administration ought to reconsider its policies toward Latin America. Seeing any social justice movement as a Soviet plot will only lead to violent confrontations, which we are bound to lose, either directly or through repercussions in the rest of the world. It would be refreshing if the administration could admit that its policies lead only to a dead end; $60 million could go a long way toward healing the wounds of El Salvador.
see how the other half lives."
not o'clock, "It's a great experience to
affiliates feel "It's a remarkable, to the
students who are participating in the
OSU's student interest in a New Zealand exchange. The
programs are available in Agriculture Hall Room 127 for
students in a range of majors. For more information, call
800-655-8000. After the program, the students are
interested in the "New Zealand" experience.
Before the program, the students will have a chance to
visit New Zealand and see the country's geography,
 including glaciers, mountains, and the
 --food and wine. They will also have the
 opportunity to experience the 
 culture and
 traditions of the country.

OSU has been participating in the "New Zealand" exchange
 program for over 20 years. During their stay, the students
 will have the
 opportunity to
 experience
 New Zealand's
culture,
 history, and


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OSU's academic exchange is different at OSU. According to
the exchange coordinator,
"OSU is based in the state of Oregon, and the OSU
partnership with New Zealand is different.
OSU is a state university, while New Zealand is a
college. We all work together to
exchange students. OSU students can mean a "C" grade in New
Zealand and a "B" grade at OSU.
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Awareness of foreign language, custom a necessity at OSU

By NANCY LEMAN

Many of us on campus have trouble handling names of foreigners. Not only are they often hard to pronounce and spell, but we sometimes unintentionally get them turned around.

Since Americans say and write names with the given name first, then the middle name, and finally the family name (unless we’re specifically told to write “last name first”); we automatically conclude that foreign names work the same way. The truth is that some do, but then again some don’t.

I believe that Americans should make the effort as a courtesy to our visitors to understand the nomenclature of their languages. We shouldn’t assume that foreigners will immediately adapt to our system; perhaps they will after they’ve been here for a while, but it must be a shock for them to be called by the “wrong” name when they’re just getting used to this country.

I learned this lesson the hard way. For many years, like other families in this community, we’ve entertained foreign students for short home stays after they’ve just arrived. Sometime ago, when we were rather new at this experience, a Yugoslavian chemical engineering graduate student named Jovanovich Goran stayed with us.

During the first week, while he was recovering from jet lag following his long trip from Belgrade, I thought his name Jovanovich translated to “John,” so all week I called him Jovanovich. But to my embarrassment I learned that Jovanovich was his family name, and that his friends called him Goran. Jovanovich Goran. Goran Jovanovich. It looked all right either way to me. I hadn’t meant to be rude or unduly formal, but now I wonder if Goran thought I was one or the other.

When I finally caught on, I switched to calling him Goran. To be safe, even though he was a young man and a student, I probably should have called him a respectful “Mr.

Jovanovich,” because foreigners are often more formal than we are and may be offended at our western American tendency to “first name” everybody.

A more recent example of the same sort is also very typical. A visiting professor of English from the People’s Republic of China, Feng Si-Gang, is on campus this year. When he first came to OSU, he kept getting letters, invitations, and notices sent by everyone from secretaries up to top administrators addressed to “Professor Si-Gang,” a familiarity he was cordial enough to overlook.

We need to remember that for our foreign guests, we are their hosts. People on this campus pride themselves on their international orientation; we need to be more aware of international customs in general, the language customs of our foreign visitors in particular.

(Nancy Leman is an instructor of English)

Editor positions open

Two editorial positions on the Daily Barometer are open to qualified persons. Applications for newswire and night editor are now available from Laura Barber.

The newswire editor is responsible for editing and layout of UPI newswire articles, the Barometer’s Newswire page. The night editor proofs all editorial and advertising copy appearing in the paper.

Credit and pay are available for both positions. More information is available from Barber, at 754-2231, and Phil McClain, at 754-3172.
Exchange Program contrasts cultures

By RICHARD BROWNING
of the Barometer

Professor-student relationships are often befuddling, tense, sometimes mysterious things — especially for visiting Australian students.

"(Here) you don't really know how to treat them (professors)," says Gus Playfair, a junior in business on exchange from Sydney, Australia. "(you don't know) whether to bow down before you talk to them or ask them out for a beer."

"In Australia you would ask them out for a drink," adds David Clifton-Smith, a senior in business from Sydney.

The more relaxed, friendly Australian student-professor association is just one of many differences between student life in Sydney and Corvallis expressed by four visiting Australians and two Americans who returned from Sydney in December. They have participated in a business student exchange with the New South Wales Institute of Technology in Sydney. There will be an informational meeting for those interested in the Australia program on April 7 at 7 p.m. in Memorial Union room 210.

The biggest change for Americans Ann Rand and Robert Waples, OSU seniors in business, was going from small-town life to the bustle of the big city.

The pace is faster there, Waples says, there's a lot more to do, but there is less tension.

"You don't have to worry about getting mugged coming home at night," Rand agrees. Every city has its bad areas, but overall Sydney seems to have less crime and violence than New York or other big cities, she added.

Playfair and the other Australians have had the reverse experience here. "The most refreshing thing I've found here," he says, "is the quieting down ... there's more time for school."

At the NSWIT most students are part-time students and full-time workers. Classes are usually three hours long and held one night a week. That, together with the big city gives a Sydney student a different sort of social life than in Corvallis.

"Here so much revolves around the school," says Clifton-Smith, "including your social life."

In Sydney, Waples says, students finish class and go their separate ways. Students there, by necessity, make many friends outside of NSWIT.

"You don't have frat parties," he said.

The Aussies have had only minor problems in adjusting to American life, many of which are caused by our American accents and our subsequent inability to understand Australian English.

Clifton-Smith says he has, at times, had to ask for a "beach" (beer) or a "straw" (straw) several times before getting what he's asked for. "Shedule" (schedule), "dynasty" (dynasty) and other words have made Americans stop and ask for a repeat, says Leonie Addisone, a junior in business from Sydney.

Americans can also get caught on an Aussie word like "bloke and miss the rest of the sentence," Playfair says.

Clifton-Smith reports that his personal beer supply is running low. In Australia when you "shout a beer," (buy a beer for someone) they're supposed to buy one for you before they leave. But many Americans, he says, accept the beer without bothering to "shout one back."

Americans, says Rand, are usually rather ignorant about Australia, in contrast with Australian knowledge of America. It was sometimes "unnerving," she says, "that they knew more about American politics than I did."

The women's rights issue is prevalent on the NSWIT campus as well as at OSU, says Rand. "They're pushing for it," she says.

But they haven't progressed as far as the U.S., says Playfair. Business has traditionally been a male-dominated fiel in Australia, he adds, but it is changing slowly as more women are attending college and becoming more career-oriented.

The group's consensus is that Americans spend more time discussing sports than politics.

"(Americans) are so organized in their approach to sport," says Clifton-Smith. "In Australia some people are in it and some aren't."

Addisone loved the enthusiasm that filled Gill Coliseum when she went to her first basketball match. But, she was disappointed that no one would go out for a beer after the Beavers lost the game.

"If you lose (in Australia)," says Addisone, "most say, 'oh, bad luck, let's go have a beer.'"

The Aussies attending OSU and the Americans who have attended NSWIT feel the change of environment will help them in their careers.

In a world of international business ties, participating in an exchange program "gives you the ability to adapt to and assimilate" a foreign culture, Clifton-Smith says, although in this case American culture is not that different from Australian.
Mexican fiesta served April 7

By VICKI LOONEY of the Barometer

Is dinner becoming a drag? Enchiladas, burritos, chimichangas, nachos and fried ice cream will be available to diners in search of zest at a Mexican Fiesta.

The feast will be begin at 5:30 April 7 at the International Restaurant in the Memorial Union East Forum, according to Tim Stiles, dining room manager for the event. Reservations can be made by calling 754-3693.

The Mexican Fiesta is the first of many dinners that will be produced by the OSU Hotel and Restaurant Management senior class during spring term.

Students in HRM 406 have spent the last term planning and preparing for the dinners, and now they are ready to serve the public — as a final test, according to Donna Beckwith, senior in HRM.

Assisting Stiles will be Denis Kerr, general manager and Becky Cretin, kitchen manager.

According to Stiles, students will put everything they’ve learned in the past four years into practice. They will act as waiters, waitresses, hosts, cashiers, cooks and dishwashers.

Several students in HRM 406, a two-term class worth 5 credits, said they feel the class is worthwhile.

"You see all the classes you’ve taken interrelate and come together," said Beckwith, who will be in charge for an Italian dinner scheduled for April 14.

"It’s the grand finale," Stiles said.

The class meets for one hour three times a week. On Thursdays the students work from 3:30 to 9 p.m. preparing, serving, and cleaning up after an international dinner. The students are evaluated on how well they delegate when they are managers, Beckwith said.

Students in HRM are required to accumulate at least 600 hours of work experience before graduation. According to Beckwith, that averages out to approximately two and a half hours per week.

Clodfelter’s, Thunderbird Lounge and Waverly Country Club are among establishments that have provided employment for students in the past, he added.

The students want to prepare themselves for careers in the hospitality business, and the international dinners provide a good opportunity for them to do this, according to participants.

"It’s a good experience and it’s as close to real life as we can make it here (at OSU)," Beckwith said.

"I’d say it’s 90 percent real to life, except it’s not ongoing," Kerr added.

"It’s more like opening a restaurant — starting from scratch," Stiles said.

Preparing for one dinner is more difficult than actually running a restaurant, because everything is centered on one meal. This means planners must know how many people will be served and exactly what is needed, he continued.

Guests will have the opportunity to fill out evaluation forms if they have suggestions about how to improve the international dinners.

In HRM 406, “you learn to appreciate all that goes into running a restaurant,” Stiles added.
Jauss, a cultural teacher

By JERRY GARCIA
of the Barometer

Do evil spirits take control of villages and frighten away a smiling sun?

If so, how can they be exorcised?

OSU students who would like to find out can do so if they are enrolled in one of Professor Werner Jauss' German courses this quarter.

Jauss joined the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures this term as part of an exchange program with the University of Stuttgart in West Germany, and he plans to add a little culture into his course lectures.

"I want to show our students here in Corvallis what old traditional customs Germany still has, so that they know it when they come to Germany," he said.

Jauss, who teaches second-year German and a preparatory class for future exchange students (to Germany), specializes in German folklore. He said he anticipates that his tales will find a receptive audience.

"When compared with Oregon students at the University of Stuttgart, I expect they will be interested," he said. "The (exchange) students at Stuttgart liked it and said they wanted to learn more about it (culture)."

One of the practices Jauss plans to discuss in class include the Fasnacht, a February parade where people dressed in multi-colored costumes march through villages. Villagers wear masks for the event, but it isn't a trick-or-treat affair, he said.

"The Fasnacht is derived from very old customs to push off those dark spirits from winter so that there will be a new spring again," Jauss explained. Participants walk the streets proclaiming a truth, and teasing the crowd of onlookers.

"It's one of the many customs still in use today," Jauss said, adding that he plans to use slides to illustrate his homeland traditions, to spark interest.

"I don't do it in a historical way," Jauss emphasized. "I try to tell them how it is nowadays in Germany, and this is the part that's motivating.

"Of course, together with this, I hope they learn a little bit more of the language," he added. "This is the interesting thing about language. The motivation is so very important."

Another tradition which Jauss is fond of is the Sternsingen, a reenactment of the Eastern kings' travel in search of Christ.

"Two weeks after Christmas, children go door to door singing songs, carrying a star (on a pole) and collecting money," Jauss said. "As we understand it historically, this is when the kings arrived (in Bethlehem)."

The 53-year-old professor's hobbies aren't limited just to traditions and folklore, however. An avid hiker, Jauss immediately went sightseeing upon his arrival. He visited the mountains near Bend, wearing German knickers and knee socks.

"Those are just the clothes I go hiking in," he said. "Hiking is a tradition in my family."

One of Jauss' favorite hiking spots is the well-known picturesque Black Forest in southwestern Germany. He plays the flute and piano, and is a member of the German Lederbranz choir. He is also director of a group of 80 vocalist called the "Gesaugverein Holzhausen."

Jauss lives in Hawley Hall, a lodge for university guests. He said he found his quarters to be in his liking, and he didn't even have any complaints about the oft-maligned dorm food.

"As a matter of fact, I ate too much at first," he laughed. "I'm much too curious and want to know how everything taste."

His favorite experience thus far?

"There is much more free contact here with students," he said. "In Germany there is more of a gap between professors and students. Here, students feel free to come in and talk to you when they are having problems and there is better contact between the students too."
African play a ‘cry for freedom!’

By SUSAN STRINGER of the Barometer

“For Better Not For Worse,” a drama about the injustices against the blacks of South Africa is “a way for the people of the world to share with us our cry for freedom,” according to its author.

“I want to try to parallel (in the play) what is going on in South Africa, what is lying ahead for the future of South Africa,” said Selaelo Maredi, exiled black South African playwright and actor.

Maredi and fellow exiled South African Meeketsi Bodibe will perform “For Better Not For Worse” tonight at 8 p.m. in the MU East Forum. The play provides many insights into the plight of the South African people and how they live under apartheid law, Maredi said.

“The theater is my contribution to the struggle for freedom in South Africa,” he said. “I want people to become aware we are fighting a very difficult political war.”

South Africa is becoming more paranoid and thus has become an aggressor (against blacks in that country) he said. He also stated that the present government, while trying to protect against insurgents, has itself turned to terrorism. “We cannot compete with a monstrous regime that spends millions of dollars on propaganda,” he added.

“They (the South African government) are provoking us to get justification for wiping us out, and there is no way that normal and sensible people cannot see what is happening,” he said.

If progressive people around the world would exert pressure on their government to break ties with South Africa, it would put a lot of pressure on the regime, he said.

“The main problem,” Maredi continued, “is that the people inside will eventually arise with as great a cry as the world has ever heard.”

Controversy surrounds the issue of American corporations and investments in South Africa and how they may support an apartheid society.

“U.S. involvement in South Africa with their investments and corporations strengthens the apartheid regime,” Maredi said. “People say that to withdraw U.S. support it would hurt the black people by raising unemployment. But if the South Africans knew that it would hurt the black people, they would let it happen.”

Maredi and Bodibe spoke to the Oregon State Legislature about South Africa and the situation within its borders Thursday. The discussion centered on a bill that would divest state funds invested in U.S. companies operating in South Africa.

Such a bill has already passed in Massachusetts, and the Michigan State Legislature approved a bill requiring public educational institutions to sell their South Africa-linked stocks, according to a newsletter by the American Committee on Africa.

“If I’m writing about cannot overthrow the South African regime, but it can ‘draw a line’ and inform the people of everything that is happening there,” Maredi said.

Selaelo Maredi, writer of the production “For Better or For Worse” (right), will perform the play with co-actor Meeketsi Bodibe.
Argentinian still confused about Falklands war

By RICHARD BROWNING of the Barometer

Editors note: this is the first in a two-feature story. Part two will appear in Tuesday's Barometer.

She's an intelligent woman, an analytical chemist. Her life is usually in very good order. But, for over two months last spring she was confused, shocked and frightened for her people, thousands of miles away.

Her country, Argentina, had gone to war to gain possession of the Falkland Islands. Her only links to the embattled homeland were weekly letters from her mother and sisters and news reports which were often conflicting and difficult to believe.

She is Cecilia Yappert, 36, from Santa Fe, Argentina. She holds the U.S. equivalent of a bachelor's degree in chemistry from La Universidad Nacional del Litoral in Santa Fe, and is currently an OSU graduate student doing research in analytical chemistry.

The war for the Falklands, which cost 606 Argentine and 255 British lives, has been over for nearly a year. For Cecilia the confusion still remains.

Her reflections about the war raise many questions. What were the true circumstances surrounding the surrender? Should the United States have officially supported Great Britain? What effect has the war had on a people who were made to look foolish and incompetent in the eyes of the rest of the world?

"I couldn't make a decision about the war because of the conflicting stories in the news," Cecilia remembered as she sipped coffee in a local cafe.

It was, and still is, hard for her to believe news from Argentina because its press is predominantly government controlled, "but I couldn't believe the news here (in the U.S.)," she said, "because it was obviously biased from the very beginning."

Cecilia said the world press tried to make everyone believe that the Argentine people were ignorant about the war. She cited at least one instance when her family in Santa Fe knew about an important development that the U.S. media said the Argentine people didn't know about.

"It was early in the morning on April 30; I was talking on the phone to my mother," Cecilia said. "My mother said, 'Haig is going to come out and support Britain today.' But, the U.S. news said the people in Argentina didn't know that this was going to happen — that they were ignorant about news of the war."

"My big concern was that if the United States declared official support for Britain, then Argentina would ask Russia for support," she said.

The more she heard about the war, the more confused she became.

Although she did not support the forceful invasion, she did emotionally support the people of Argentina.

"I had what began as friendly arguments about the war with my friends and colleagues," she said. But since it was her homeland involved, her people dying, she became emotionally involved in the arguments. Most of these concerned the Argentine right to control over the islands.

"It seemed that the news (media) was trying to make people here think that Argentina was trying to take the islands 150 years after it was decided they were England's," she said.

"That's not true at all. Since 1833 we have never stopped diplomatically fighting for the Malvinas (the Argentine name for the islands)," she said.

During British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's recent visit to the Islands, islanders were officially given British citizenship.

Cecilia feels it is wrong for Americans to compare the Falkland invasion with the hypothetical situation of Mexico trying to take back Arizona or New Mexico because "it was decided a long time ago that those lands belong to the United States," she said, "whereas the sovereignty of the Malvinas has been in doubt for decades."

She told her mother about the arguments and received a motherly warning:

"My mother said, 'Don't say anything, because you'll lose your friends and no one will be there to help and support you.'"
Corvallis Jews get Hitler cards

By MONICA COLE of the Barometer

"April 20, 1889. May it refresh your soul and give you inspiration. HEIL HITLER!"

Many Corvallis Jewish people recently received an anonymous "Happy Birthday Hitler" card in the mail, containing the above message.

The card was apparently sent in memory of Yom Hashoah, the Jewish mourning period of the World War II holocaust.

According to Orville Powell, director of Campus Security, this is one of the most serious discrimination acts in his experiences at OSU.

The "birthday" card was sent through the mail with a Corvallis postmark dated April 9. Addresses were computer-printed labels.

Approximately six OSU students and teachers, two teachers from Linn-Benton Community College, and several Albany and Salem residents, all of whom have some past or present relationship to OSU, received the card.

(See DISCRIMINATION, pg. 6)

Where there's smoke there's fire

Firefighter Rich Davis, examines a device used for baking soil sample, which filled the basement of Agriculture Hall with smoke Wednesday night.
“Sending this type of thing through the mail is illegal. Whoever is sending them is violating the anti-harassment law,” said Paul Kopperman, history professor and advisor of Hillel, a student Jewish organization at OSU. Minorities are continuously fighting the problem of discrimination, Kopperman said.

“I was devastated (upon receiving the card),” said Sherry Ostroff, president of Hillel. She said she remembers hearing many horrifying stories of the Holocaust when she was growing up.

“Instead of hearing (happy) ‘bed-time’ stories, my mother told me about her experiences of the Holocaust and concentration camps,” Ostroff said.

“It is very sad that this has happened,” she said. “The card would have brought back bad memories for someone who had actually experienced the Holocaust.”

“Someone who would send such a card is a rather sick individual who has no respect for human life, or for another an individual,” said Mimi Orzech, Director of Education Opportunity, and a card receiver.

“I do not abhor him, he abhors me,” Kopperman said. “I do not hope the person goes to prison, I hope he undergoes therapy.”

“Anti-Semitism, like all forms of bigotry, is a disease,” according to the Hillelians. “And like any form of disease, it cannot simply be shrugged off.”

Today is the last day of a Jewish cultural and Holocaust information display in the Memorial Union, across from the barber shop. Several “Happy Birthday Hitler” cards are on display.
Davis claims discrimination

A former OSU student is claiming racial discrimination is his lawsuit against a Campus Security investigator for false criminal charges in a sexual harassment case.

Lenny L. Davis has filed a suit in U.S. District Court claiming that William Harris, who is also a Benton County deputy sheriff, discriminated against him by inadequately and recklessly investigating the case.

Charges were filed against Davis after Campus Security had received a complaint from a Shelly Brannan, an OSU student, that she had been sexually harassed by Davis, according to a complaint filed in the court.

The complaint also lists the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, and Benton County as defendants because they did not adequately supervise Harris' work. It continues to say that Harris failed to interview two of Davis' corroborating witnesses before filing criminal charges with the district attorney.

Harris did not interview the witnesses until after asked to do so by Davis' lawyer. After interviewing the witnesses, Harris again questioned Brannan who then said she was lying about the assault and the charges were dropped, the complaint says.

Brannan was not available for comment.

Davis is asking for over $300,000 in damages from the defendants and $32,000 which was the value of his four-year football scholarship at OSU.

After the incident appeared in the Nov. 5, 1982 edition of the Barometer, Davis reported being harassed by other OSU students forcing him to leave OSU, according to Leola Jiles, Davis' aunt.

The harassment included notes left on Davis' dorm room door calling him a rapist and threats of other harassment accusations, Jiles said.
Luau features Hawaii

By SALLY WARNER
of the Barometer

The Hui O Hawaii club will present its 28th Annual Luau, "Remembering Hawaii," on April 23 in the Memorial Union Ballroom.

Two shows will be given, and doors will open for the dinner show at 5 p.m. This show will feature Hawaiian food such as kalua pork, haupia and poi, and Polynesian songs and dances performed by the Hawaii club members, for $8.50 per person.

The second show will feature the same performance and some refreshments. Doors open at 8 p.m. and cost will be $4 per person or two for $7.

Tickets for both shows are being sold Monday thru Friday, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. at the MU ticket office, on a first-come-first-served basis.

Elaine Cabael, public relations liaison for the luau, said the show will be similar to those put on in previous years.

OSU luau differ from those at schools such as Pacific University in Forest Grove and the University of Oregon.

"Their luau are more for tourists," Cabael said. "They put on the easier dances."

Preparation for the luau began months ahead of time, Cabael added.

"Planning for the next year's luau starts pretty much right after the other one gets done and goes on throughout the year with getting reservations with the airlines and things like that," she explained.

As with other schools, club members solicit the support of their parents.

"We write letters to the parents asking for help in gathering food and flowers," Cabael explained. "(Club) members are from all different islands, and so we have parents from each island put everything together and send it over to Oahu where it is shipped out."

Club members make the dinner and refreshments. Cabael said the club starts cooking the pork and fish on Friday night and begins the other refreshments Saturday morning.

Proceeds from the luau go toward three scholarships for Hui O Hawaii members. "The amount depends on how much we make on the luau," Cabael said. "Last year we had two $300 scholarships for Hawaiian students and one $100 scholarship for a club member from somewhere else."

Hui O Hawaii is a club for students interested in Hawaii and its culture. Various activities such as potlucks, skiing, and raft trips are held throughout the year.
Racism in Chicago's election: is media to blame

By DAVID EGUZUH
of the Barometer

The battle has been fought and won and a victor emerged. This sums up last week's bitter and fiercely fought battle for the mayoral race in Chicago, the nation's second largest city.

Harold Washington — against all odds — in his bid to become the first black mayor in Chicago's history, came out in high spirits after the polls closed. He had handed out a nerve-racking defeat to his Republican opponent Bernard Epton.

Epton, the millionaire Republican of Jewish descent, had injected racism into the race. Although he blamed the media for this, he did not realize that it was his campaign people that started it all.

Epton had spent an enormous amount of money for his campaign commercials, but he failed to realize that the PR consultants he hired to do his campaign buttons and banners had used racist infested slogans.

Can any of you analyze with me the meaning of the slogans in some of his commercials. One read, "EPTON NOW, BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE." Does this not signify that the white voters should vote Epton and stop Harold Washington, a black candidate, or else they'll suffer the consequences if Washington won?

In fact, the slogan was not only absurd but was also dirty and inflammatory. Although Epton's campaign manager later admitted the error, the damage had already been done.

The media reported what they saw and did not create any damaging issues against Epton.

A lot of things went wrong in Epton's campaign. Maybe without his knowledge, those in charge of his campaign employed people, all of whom were white, to go from house to house in Chicago's all-white neighborhoods to ask residents to vote for Epton because he is white.

Were they trying to put us back in the ugly days of the 60's, or does the hatred still exist?

In order for one to carry out a successful campaign, he or she must avoid injecting any racial undertones into the campaign, but that person must campaign vigorously on the issue vis-a-vis his opponent's record.

This is what Washington did. He argued that Epton did not have any experience qualifying him for the mayoral post and as such electing him to the post would be a political disaster.

Epton on the other hand, did do some remarkable things that need to be acknowledged. He hammered home Washington's tax evasion problems, and his 30-day jail sentence for the offense.

If we look back at the conduct of the voting, we should realize that Washington not only captured 97 percent of the black vote, but got a substantial number of Hispanic and an encouraging number of white Jewish votes.

This showed that Washington not only got these votes because racism was injected into the campaign, but because he did his homework very well.

He campaigned in the all-white and Jewish neighborhoods, but Epton did not campaign in the black neighborhoods. Is this not indicative of a racially infested mind?

Because the race issue was so overwhelming, there was no attempt to arrange a one on one debate for the two candidates to battle the issues at stake.

I must criticize the conduct of top officials of the Democratic party machine in Chicago for failing to rally round Washington in his quest for that honored job. They all backed off — and perhaps supported Epton.

It was just unbecoming of Alderman Edward Burke, chairman of the Chicago democratic machine to have admitted on "Take Two," a Cable News Network news program that he did not support Washington.

His appeals to mend fences with Washington should, however, be accepted for the purpose of party unity, but there should be some reservations to that.

As it was apparent that the race was lost, Epton in an effort to avoid conceding defeat before his numerous supporters, who had anticipated a victory speech from him, left them through the back door of his campaign headquarters and sped away in a waiting limousine, thereby putting them in disarray.

I cannot remember in recent history where a defeated candidate did not concede defeat after his opponent had been declared the winner by the board of elections commission.

What Epton thought was a fine and responsible thing to do was to avoid a luncheon party called by Mayor elect Washington for the purpose of unity in Chicago, and instead fly out to Florida for an undisclosed mission.

I do believe that it will take long for him to forget the shock he got from losing the racially injected election.

Washington, on the other hand, should keep his victory speech promise of keeping Chicago together and not apart.

The Chicago story will set precedence for some up-coming mayoral elections between black and white candidates, especially that of the city of Philadelphia, otherwise called the city of "brotherly love". I wish the campaign would reflect the city's nickname.

I must enjoy the Democratic national machine to ensure itself if they want to have an eye at the White House came 1994.

I must also give praise to the Democratic presidential front runners for campaigning for Washington. Walter Mondale should get the lions share of the praise for his courage in absorbing the boos from Epton's racially infested supporters as he walked the street with Washington on his way back from a church service.

Just the other day, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of Operation Push, "a black activist organization," nurtured the hope for a black presidential candidate for the 1984 presidential elections, should Washington have lost the election.

I do not agree with Jackson. Remember there are about eight million eligible black voters and that may not be enough to get back the black candidates expenses to the candidate should he fail to win the percentage as stipulated by the election law.

Even a guarantee that all the eligible black voters would vote in the election may not be obtained.

So Jesse, think it all over once more before gearing up your energy towards a black presidential candidate in the 1984 election.
Speaker claims rights of Palestinians violated

By VIC BACKEBERG of the Barometer

The Legitimate Rights of Palestinians was the topic of a discussion Tuesday by Edmund Hanauer, executive director for Search for Justice and Equality in Palestine.

Hanauer, who has spoken to many Jewish, Christian, civic, and human rights groups throughout the United States, focused on how Palestinian’s human rights have been violated in past and present times.

“Three groups of Palestinians are having their rights violated,” he said. “The 1.2 million that live on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which is ruled by Israelis, the 600,000 that live in Israel who are treated as second class citizens, and the 1.5 million in exile.”

This is a problem going back several decades to the early forties, when Palestinians were forced out of their territory by Israeli forces, he explained, adding that there is no apparent solution in the near future.

Hanauer said that people are misinformed on the situation in Israel.

“Without adequate background you’re going to wind up blaming the victim and assume that somehow the Palestinians are bothering everybody,” he said. “Including the Jordanians, the Lebonese, and certainly the Israelis.”

But in actuality, he added, it is the Palestinians who are the victims.

Hanauer cited examples of human rights violations against the Palestinians that include torture, massacres, and destruction of homes and buildings.

It is a problem that needs government attention from the U.S., he said.

“Palestine rights need the support from the U.S. government they have not received in the past,” Hanauer concluded. “We need U.S. pressure on Israel to resolve the problem.”
MacVicar assists Peru's education

By RICHARD BROWNING
of the Barometer

OSU President Robert MacVicar returned from his recent three-week trip to Peru convinced that the best way the United States can help developing countries is to help improve their educational institutions.

"You can't run a modern country without ... good education," he said, and the well-trained personnel to use that education.

For example, "(Peru) ought to be (agriculturally) self-sufficient," he said. "They have the land resources, the water resources, but they don't have the technical personnel ... to do it."

MacVicar said the Universidad Nacional Agraria (where he visited) — an institution similar to land grant universities in the United States — was inadequately supported for about 10 years during the 60's and 70's. Subsequently Peru, in 10 or 15 years, will not have the kind of technical personnel to run a major agricultural enterprise.

MacVicar went to study the university and develop a plan for the U.S. Agency on International Development. This plan, he said, cited "ways in which our government might assist that institution in serving more effectively the (Peruvian) people."

He said the plan recommends that there is nothing more important the U.S. government can do than to help this country than to rebuild the U.N.A.

If an affiliation with U.S. institutions is called for, MacVicar said, the plan recommends that it be a consortium. He feels OSU could fit into that consortium.

The complexity of Peruvian agriculture, a mixture of lowland and high mountain desert agriculture and forestry, with a well-developed fishing industry, would require several U.S. universities to meet Peruvian needs, according to MacVicar.

"No one institution, in my opinion, has all of the components that would make it desirable," MacVicar said. He listed Utah State, Montana State and the University of Arizona as other schools which might fit into a consortium.

The U.N.A., located in a suburb of Lima, Peru's capital city, is according to MacVicar a very important school in a very important Latin American country.

Peru has a very sophisticated agriculture and fisheries system, however, "they do have, buried within this country, a large ... native population which is still pursuing a relatively primitive agriculture," MacVicar said.

He said Peru's agriculture, operating at levels less than sufficient to feed its people, requires the country to import a substantial amount of food. This leads to an imbalance of payments.

According to OSU president Robert MacVicar, the best way to help developing countries is to help improve their educational institutions.

What developing countries like Peru need, MacVicar said, is help in shoring up their educational systems.

"There isn't anything that the U.S. can do that is more constructive and helpful in perpetuating a peaceful world, and in trying to develop a world society in which people are well fed," he said, "than providing for the educational development in agriculture and natural resources (in developing countries)."
Atashi corrects American Mideast misconceptions

The main belief of the Arabs are that the Druze are easily to be an Israeli Arab with brothers in the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization). "The fact that we are Druze, we do not have a problem with the Druze," he said. "The Arab community is not a part of the Arab world." He added, "It is not easy to be an Israeli Arab and to be a part of the Arab world." He said. "It is not easy to be an Israeli Arab and to be a part of the Arab world."

The lead photo of the article shows Zedan Atashi.

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Run-off

Bruce Anderson was the first choice for the position of Mayor of Liberal. Anderson, who held a political record, won the special election for the position of Mayor of Liberal. The results of the special election were as follows: Anderson, 21 votes; Johnson, 18 votes; and Green, 15 votes. The election was held on November 3.

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The article continues with more text about Atashi's views on the relationship between the two peoples and the purpose of a joint speech given by the American public. It also discusses Atashi's claim that the Druze are a democratic society and that the Israeli public believes that there is no government oppression of Arabs in Israel. It notes that Atashi is a former member of the Lebanese National Council and that he has faced criticism from some in the Arab community. The article concludes with a quote from Atashi: "The Druze are a democratic society and the Arab public believes that there is no government oppression of Arabs in Israel."
In 1948, when Israel became an independent nation, 60 percent of the Arabs were illiterate, according to Atashi. Now, because of a compulsory education law, there is 100 percent literacy.

“We cannot afford to live with educational and social gaps,” he said.

Still, some gaps exist because life as a minority is different from that of others. It induces feelings of inferiority in many of those who are in the minority, Atashi said.

While Arabs may participate in the predominantly Jewish Israeli government, they are barred from holding top-level national defense positions, he said.

While Atashi doesn’t like that he can understand it, in light of the recent Palestinian Arabs’ attacks on Israel, he said, adding that he supports the government because it is democratically elected.

Atashi said he believes Arab violence toward Israel will only bring suffering back to the Arab people, adding that he hopes other Arab leaders will see this.

“Israel is there to stay,” he said.

He said there will be no peace in the Middle East as long as there are Arab states committed to the destruction of Israel.

If Arabs want peace they will have to stop looking at the Middle East as monolithic with no room for people other than Arabs, he said.

Arab states such as Syria are standing in the way of the peace process if they will not cooperate with Israel on the withdrawal of forces from Lebanon, he said.

Atashi added that Israel is only 35 years old, and that is probably is similar to America on her 35th birthday.
Indians bring traditions to POW WOW

By WENDY LORCH of the Barometer

"My grandfather came back to the encampment and told me, 'Son, come with me.' He grabbed my hand and we went out into the center. There were two ceremonial teepees pitched together. I waited outside and he went in. Finally I was called in. One of the elders of the Horn Society (a religious organization) blessed me and painted my face with red earth paint. He told me, 'Son, you won't understand now... but you are now a teepee painter.'"

Glen Eaglespeaker, a Blood Indian from Alberta, Canada, remembers clearly the blessing that gave him the privilege of becoming a teepee painter at the age of 13.

Eaglespeaker, his wife, and a small group of Indians have come to Corvallis with two teepees and a series of traditions that will be presented this weekend at the Native American Pow Wow.

Indians from many other tribes will also share pieces of their cultures at the celebration.

The Pow Wow will open with the grand entry and then the flag song and prayer at 6 p.m. Friday. It will commence with Indian singing, drumming and dancing in costume running until midnight. Dances honoring the elders and giveaways honoring members of certain families will be featured.

Saturday morning at 10 a.m. a workshop on traditional salmon baking and filleting will be held. At 11 a.m., Eaglespeaker will discuss the traditional way to put up a teepee while one is being raised. Mrs. Eaglespeaker will talk about traditional Indian foods, including a meat drying process and berries and herbs.

Food for the dinner at 4:30 p.m. will be prepared from noon to 4 p.m. Anyone who wishes to help is welcome. At 6:30 the pow wow will start up with another grand entry, flag song and prayer. Special presentations and specialty dances, including a hoop dance by Tom Murphy of the OSU Psychology Department, will combine with activities similar to Friday's to make up a program that will last until midnight.

According to Eaglespeaker, the paint design for a teepee traditionally came to an Indian through a vision quest. The Indians "cleansed their bodies and eyes and became pure in thought in a sweat lodge," he said, then they fasted for four days, surviving only on water.

"They prayed, smoked their pipes of sweet grass and burned incense," Eaglespeaker said.

After four days, they often had visions. Parts of the visions came to life in the form of a paint design for a teepee.

This design was passed from a father to the son of his choice.

The Blood Indians are bringing two teepees with them; a 24-ft. high traditional teepee of Eaglespeaker's design, called the Rainbow or Big Stripe Teepee, and an 18-ft. high teepee to be given away at a raffle during the Pow Wow.

"It (the Pow Wow) is a gathering of people in which we celebrate being together," said Glenda Eaglespeaker from the OSU Career Planning and Placement Center, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eaglespeaker.

Universities across the United States have similar events sponsored by Indians who want to "share their cultural identity with other people," Miss Eaglespeaker said.

Skybird, secretary of the Native American Club, hopes the Pow Wow will do away with some of the prevalent stereotypes held today about what Indians are like.

Misconceptions about "the old ways" of doing things should also be cleared up, Miss Eaglespeaker said.

Everyone is welcome to attend the Pow Wow. And no drugs or alcohol will be permitted.

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ISO strives to fill ‘cultural void’

By RICHARD BROWNING of the Barometer

It’s often said that OSU is a “cultural void.”

Well, the International Student Organization is working to disprove that claim. The wide variety of individuals seen around campus are all representatives of unique cultures.

“The most important role (of ISO) is to introduce foreign cultures to OSU students and the Corvallis community,” says Ahmad Abdul-Wahhab, ISO president and junior in agriculture from Kuwait.

The organization’s second priority is to strengthen the ties between foreign students at OSU.

Last term the group organized International Week in conjunction with the Office of International Education. It was a week full of festivities, speeches, movies and other cultural presentations.

The consensus of the ISO is that American students enjoyed and expressed great interest in the cultures represented during the week’s activities.

On May 14, ISO will present International Night, an evening of unique entertainment featuring dances, songs, music and two traditional wedding ceremonies — one Malaysian and one Palestinian.

ISO is an “umbrella organization,” controlled by elected officers and an international council. The council is made up of representatives from almost all OSU foreign student groups, as well as from countries not represented by accredited groups.

The organization sponsors speakers, movies and other cultural events on campus and in the Corvallis community without taking any political stance.

All foreign students become members of ISO when they register at OSU.

The organization has done a good job “with the limited funds that they have,” said Osama Obeidi, council representative from the Friends of Palestine and senior in science from the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Often foreign student groups independently sponsor activities, but Obeidi said he believes they aren’t as successful without ISO sponsorship.

Foreign cultures are “getting the chance to show their point of view, their culture, clearly through the ISO,” he says. The ISO name associated with an event is a sign that there are more than just two or three countries involved, Obeidi says.

It shows that the representatives of the ISO council debated and voted approval for an activity that they feel is worthwhile, he adds.

According to Abdul-Wahhab, a large percentage of active ISO participants are from Middle Eastern countries. He says there are a number of reasons why students from other foreign countries may not be participating in ISO.

Some foreign students may not think ISO is important, he says, adding that they may not have the time or they may not realize that ISO is for everyone.

Also, he says, it’s easier to work with people from your own culture, in the independent foreign student groups, than it is to get involved with ISO.

The chance to learn to work with people from other cultures, Abdul-Wahhab says, is a very good reason for foreign students to become active in ISO.

He says the Kuwaiti Student Organization he helped organize at the University of Washington did very good work “because we thought alike.” However, he believes the variety of cultures represented on the ISO council can lead to more creative decisions and contribute to students’ communication skills.

“ISO has done a lot for me,” says Claudia Valencia, ISO representative from the Latin American Student Organization. She says she has a better understanding of people from different cultures than other students, and the cooperation of foreign students in ISO shows that people from around the world — people with different ways of self-expression, of living — can get along.

“It’s an ‘excellent experience,’” she says, “because the world is going in a direction where international relations are very important.”
'American Pictures' expose racism

By VIC BACKEBERG of the Barometer

Racism and poverty will be the main themes of a multimedia presentation Sunday entitled "American Pictures." The presentation will take place at 6 p.m. in Engineering Hall of the LaSells Stewart Center.

"American Pictures" is a three-and-a-half hour narrated slide presentation of a young man's journey across America. The young man, Jacob Holdt, is a Denmark native who spent five years filming the poverty and racism he saw in this country.

"It (the presentation) gives a point of view from someone outside our society on problems of racism," said Richard Daniels, coordinator of the presentation.

The slide show, which is also in book form, is well known in Europe and is becoming familiar in the states, Daniels said.

It depicts urban and rural poverty as well as racism that occurs in the South. Holdt actually lived in poverty-stricken areas to observe the problem first-hand, and at times during the project his life was in danger.

Daniels said he was pleased to get the presentation on campus for students to see.

"We hope students will come and see it," he said. "Educationally, it's a good thing for OSU because racism is a national problem that needs attention."

The presentation is sponsored by the Humanities Development Program, the English Department, the Dean of Undergraduate Studies, the Democratic Socialists of America and the Department of Anthropology.
Canadian films to show on campus

Justice Department labels 'political propaganda'

By SAM BISHOP of the Barometer

Three Canadian films which have been labeled by the Justice Department as “political propaganda” will be shown on campus May 12 and 19, sponsored by the ASOSU Environmental Center.

The Justice Department ruled last January that the films, including a documentary on nuclear war which won an Academy Award, must be accompanied by a disclaimer which informs the audience that the federal government does not approve of their content.

The names of all persons or organizations who have requested the films must also be reported to the department.

“If You Love This Planet,” which won an Academy Award for Best Documentary, will be shown May 12 at 7 p.m. in Wilkinson Auditorium, and will be followed by a panel discussion by OSU faculty and members of the community.

“Acid from Heaven” and “Acid Rain: Requiem or Recovery” will be shown May 19 at 7 p.m. in Memorial Union room 206, and also will be followed by a panel discussion.

The actions of the Justice Department are being carried out under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, said Ron Manuto, associate professor of speech communication and member of the panel which will discuss the film “If You Love This Planet.”

This law defines propaganda and the legal methods the government can use to control it. It was originally passed with the intent of curtailing an influx of propaganda from Nazi Germany, Manuto said.

“The difficulty is that it is very, very broad,” he said. “Under this law, Uncle Tom’s Cabin could never have been written, and the entire civil rights movement could never have begun.

“It’s a little discouraging for the Justice Department to take this kind of action in an area where it seems that we need more, not less information,” he said.

Manuto also said he believed the application of this law was an insult to Americans. “To take that kind of attitude about the American people is also discouraging.”

Manuto said his panel will consider four areas of concern. These include looking at the rationale behind the breadth of the Foreign Agent Registration Act, the constitutionality of the law in the context of the First Amendment, the possibility that the Reagan administration is abusing “its power to go after individuals with which it disagrees,” and the question of whether the film really is propaganda.

Milton Valentine, speech communication professor and member of the panel reviewing the films on acid rain, said he will be looking to see if the films represent the available information.

“The danger with propaganda is that you give it dignity when it doesn’t deserve it,” Valentine said.
Poverty and racism exposed

By KELLY WHITTY of the Barometer

(Edited note: the first half of this story ran in Wednesday's edition of the Daily Barometer. Due to space limitations the second half was held until today.)

“American Pictures,” a two-part narrative slide presentation done by Danish Jacob Holdt during the 1970s, traces the history of blacks in America beginning with their importation from Africa.

The presentation traces Holdt’s travel throughout the United States, and records his impressions of the American racism, poverty, and oppression.

The focal point of the presentation was the condition of American blacks.

During his travels, Holdt spoke to Charles Smith, the only living former slave left in the mid-1970s.

Smith was 134 when he told Holdt of his journey to America 122 years earlier.

“The (African) people got on the boat to see the sugar trees (supposedly on board),” Smith said. “The boat started moving” and sailed to America, where the Africans were sold as slaves.

Smith, who had never seen a white person before the arrival of the slave ship in Africa, was sold to a rancher in 1853.

He said that blacks in the United States are still not free — that they will never be free.

Smith died at the age of 137.

Throughout the slide presentation, Holdt pointed out many of the contrasts between the poor blacks and the rich whites. The split screen would show an immaculate southern mansion side-by-side with a tumbledown cotton-pickers’ shack, the buildings separated in actuality by only half a mile; a white banker’s daughter primping in an ornate, gold-framed mirror side-by-side with a pair of poor black children gazing into a dirty, cracked mirror — a busy corporate office — full of whites — next to a crowded bunkroom of black tobacco pickers.

In some areas in the South, he said, all members of the family must work in the fields in order to make enough money to survive. There is no opportunity for the children to go to school.

“Today they say we are free, only to be chained to this poverty,” sang a voice accompanying the slides.

“In America, the poverty is more cruel and psychological, more destructive than anywhere else in the world,” Holdt said. He attributes these impoverished conditions to the apathy, fear, and self-hatred experienced by blacks.

The Ku Klux Klan also contributes to fear experienced by southern blacks, he said. He claims that the Klan members actually hate themselves, and express that hatred by antagonizing the top and bottom of society.

“In the South, there are two opposite reactions of whites (towards blacks) — hate and love,” Holdt said. Hatred is most openly expressed through demonstrations such as those of the Klan. The love is of a paternalistic nature, he said.

Love within the poverty-stricken black family is sometimes difficult to maintain, Holdt said. The pressures of day-to-day living make it difficult for black marriages to last, he added.

“In slavery, the woman could see the cause of the man’s lack of self-respect, so the marriage could stay together,” Holdt said. “Today she cannot find the cause.”

Northern blacks are in a different situation, Holdt said. The oppression they face from whites, who are more liberal in the north, is different than that faced by southern blacks.

(See PICTURES, pg. 8)
“Blacks don’t like the liberals’ condescending attitude,” Holdt said. “Liberals do not consider blacks as inherently inferior as do conservatives, but rather as functionally inferior.”

“The ghetto system of murder and alcoholism is but a mirror of the ruling class,” Holdt claims. “There is a superior feeling and an arrogance of whites (toward blacks),” Harris added. “White Americans see themselves as individuals first and as whites second.”

“Blacks have to learn how to handle their anger.” After living with black people in the northern ghettos, witnessing murders, prostitution, and drug addiction, Holdt said “the most indescribable suffering I met was that of the children.

“The strongest expression of repression is self-hatred,” Holdt continued. “Black children...draw themselves in the corner of the paper. When white children are asked to draw themselves, they usually put themselves in the middle of the page.”

Even within the ghetto, there is an upper and lower division. The lower ghetto-dwellers are those who have resigned themselves to their condition, Holdt said. The upper ghetto-dwellers are looking for a way out.

Their way out may come through what Holdt calls the essence of survival: “You must have faith in the best of man and distrust in the worst; if not, the worst will take over.”

According to Holdt, master-slave relationships still exist in the ghetto. He used as an example the relationship between a pimp and a prostitute.

Holdt, although he is white, was able to gain the trust of many blacks who originally rejected him. He felt a special kinship with the criminals; he had to “Look for the inner goodness in criminals, rather than what society has made them.”
Features of 'Zionist variety of racism' assessed

by Omar Ramahi

On November 1, 1975 the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 3379 determining that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination. The resolution involves the following:

1. The struggle against Zionism is also a struggle against the racist and colonialist forces.

2. The colonial policy of the Zionists in Palestine, especially that of the United States, applies the same racist methods which the North American colonizers applied towards the indigenous Indians.

These racist conceptions are adopted and reified by Zionist racism as well as by colonial racism.

A struggle against racism is a struggle against the racist ideology and against racism. But racism is not only the ideology and practices of the racist society, but also serves the interests and aims of those same aggressive states catering to the interests of the racist society.

According to Lapouge, classes are the product of social relations and at the morphological differences in the classes. The claim that the non-white classes are descended from the indigenous classes of the racists who are the descendants of indigenous classes of the racists who are the representatives of the colonized people, will serve the interests of the racist society.

The Zionist attitude to the Arab people in the occupied territories is inspired by the racist ideology of the Zionist society. The claim that the non-white classes are the representatives of the colonized people, will serve the interests of the racist society.

On the contrary, the racist and Zionist ideology is aimed at destroying the basic unity and the fundamental interests of the Palestinian Arabs and the neighboring Arab peoples as well.
JEWS

- attacked
- accused
- persecuted

What's going on with anti-semitism?

Native Americans, Hispanics, blacks or any number of other racial or religious groups are not likely to receive "hate mail" on the OSU campus or in the Corvallis Community.

One group — Jews — however, has been the target of several mailings and "leaving" of materials this school year which reflect disrespect, even hatred for a religion, a race, a nationality which has been the "traditional scapegoat" for peoples around the world for centuries.

The most talked-about incident is one involving "Hitler birthday cards." They were sent several local Jews including OSU professors and students. The cards did not contain any explicit threat and so may not be a violation of harassment laws, according to Detective Kenneth Freeman of the Corvallis Police Department.

However, the message of the Hitler cards — they proclaimed Hitler as a kind of savior and celebrated his birthday — succeeded in upsetting, frightening, enraging those who received them.

There have been three incidents this school year when anti-Semitic publications have been left next to a Hillel (Jewish student group) display case which was, until recently, maintained in the Memorial Union. Once a man was seen sliding an anti-Semitic publication into the Hillel display case.

Accusations in the publications "The Thunderbolt" and "The Spotlight", published by self-acclaimed racists and Christians, included cries that the Holocaust was a hoax, that American Jews are trying to take over the country (indeed the world), and that Americans are paying millions a year in "Kosher food taxes."

Dr. Edward Fields, a chiropractor and editor of "The Thunderbolt," attacks Jews in his publication primarily, he says, because "we feel the Jews promote Zionism which is just as bad as Communism ... a subversive political movement."

Fields also said Jews have too much power in the United States — that they control many legislators.

Legislators can't "stand up and speak out against Israel or racial inequality” (Fields believes "the white race is superior, browns and yellows are in the middle and blacks are at the bottom"). Fields said.

He said lawmakers "live in such fear of Jewish money." They also remain silent concerning "racial inequality," Fields said, because the black vote has become a significant factor in the United States in recent years.

Anti-Semitic incidents have been on the rise in recent years, according to Marvin Stein, director of the Seattle regional office of the Anti-Defamation League.

Reports of incidents doubled each year in '79, '80 and '81, and declined by 14 percent in '82, Stern said.

Paul Koppelman, an OSU history professor and faculty advisor for Hillel who received one of the Hitler cards, said the rising tide of anti-Semitism is linked to poor economic conditions in the United States. He said that during times like these one often sees "criticisms of people who are different ... and Jews represent a traditional scapegoat."

Stern believes the main goals of this hate mail are: to attempt to rehabilitate the reputation of the Third Reich, to undermine the political legitimacy of the state of Israel, and simply to express anti-Semitism.

A "Spotlight" staff member, Lois Petersen, said the main goal of her publication is simply to print the truth.

"(Our audience) is the good American people who feel that the regular newspapers don't give the entire truth," she said.

She said their attempts to discredit Jews, especially Holocaust survivors, are "saying that the American people shouldn't have to take the guilt for that (the Holocaust) ... Jews try to make the Christians feel guilty for letting this happen," she said.

The publications cite a group of professors and others called "Historical Revisionists" as authorities who have confirmed the Holocaust a hoax. They criticize the stories of Holocaust survivors such as Irena Kirkland, wife of the former head of the AFL-CIO, Lane Kirkland.
The publications claim photos of the dead and survivors of Nazi death camps are fakes and that bodies were incinerated to control typhoid epidemics. The gas chambers, they claim, were actually delousing showers.

The effects of these claims (just as the Hitler cards) on Holocaust survivors and their families are devastating.

"I was devastated (upon receiving the card)," said Sheri Ostroff, president of Hillel, in an April 15 Barometer article. "Instead of hearing (happy) bedtime sentiments, I heard (horrible) bedtime stories."

Petersen said she believed many synagogue bombings and even the sending of the "Hitler Birthday cards" are probably carried out by the ADL and other Jews to gain sympathy and public support for aid to Israel.

She said the United States sends $7 million a day to Israel while congressmen "shot down" President Reagan's El Salvador aid proposal — and those people are fighting Marxists. Fields, whose publication is targeted for the "white, Christian, working class" echoed her sentiments.

Another basic charge leveled by the anti-Semitic groups is that the Jews have money and are conspiring to take over the world.

"The single most devastating anti-Semitic propaganda, according to Kopperman, is the so-called "Protocols of the Elders of Zion."

The Protocols purports to be notes from meetings where Jews and Free Masons conspired to take over the world. The Protocols, Kopperman said, are actually a fabrication based on a fabrication. A booklet circulated claiming Napoleon III and others were plotting a world takeover was re-edited, Kopperman said, to make it the Jews who were plotting a take over.

The most recent anti-Semitic incident involved material sent to Art Wilmut, pastor of the Corvallis Unitarian Church and OSU business administration professor, the day after Kopperman gave a speech on anti-Semitism to the Unitarian congregation.

The material Wilmut received subtly linked Judaism to Communism and to a world economic takeover. Included were two differing views from rabbis on the appropriateness of intermarriage.

The sender seemed to be claiming by underlining certain phrases which changed meanings, that "Jews were racists on one hand — intent upon maintaining their Jewish heritage by avoiding interracial marriages — and interested in a stake in future world domination on the other hand — brought about by marrying into the "colored" races which the article claims will soon be in the majority.

Wilmut asked Kopperman to speak at the church because he was appalled by the Hitler cards. More importantly, he has been surprised and worried by the passive acceptance of the recent anti-Semitic incidents by the general public.

"I'm more concerned, not about the person (who sent the material)," Wilmut said, "as much as the passive acceptance. There were only three letters-to-the-editor of the "Corvallis Gazette-Times" after the Hitler cards, he said.

Stem said the proper reaction to these incidents should be to increase public awareness and to educate people about Judaism and the Holocaust.

Kopperman added that ignorance about Jews and minorities in general in Oregon is "worrisome," because when a person is ignorant of a subject they can be swayed to align with a hate group's ideals.

"They (the public) don't care, and they don't know, but they can be led to believe," he said.

"I've found," Wilmut said, "that anti-Semitism is such a part of our culture that people are imbued with it and not aware of it, as such it's easy to spark behavior like this Hitler birthday card."

Wilmott pointed out that after a talk on anti-Semitism or the Holocaust people will come up and ask "why not talk about the persecution of the blacks or some other group," but no one comes up after a talk about one of these other groups and asks to hear about the Jews. The recent events, Wilmut said, "mean that even in Camelot there's trouble... the potential for it is indicative of the pervasiveness of anti-Semitism in our culture."

Wilmott referred to a quote by Mark Twain from the book, "Wondering Stars," by Jack Dann to help express his view of anti-Semitism: "If the statistics are right, the Jews constitute but one percent of the human race. It suggests a nebulous dimness about the blacks or some other group, but no one comes up after a talk about one of these other groups and asks to hear about the Jews."

Richard Browning
Black Leaders Ponder 1984 Question

Suddenly a Friend?

The number one priority in 1984, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has stated clearly that they do not believe a black candidate could garner enough votes to win. Public reaction shows that a black candidate could win the general election. It was a matter of debate as to whether a black candidate could win the presidency. The NAACP's slogan is, "Drum beat the black vote." They have the effect of stimulating the black vote.

The question that must be addressed is a clear one. Is the question of "Redemption" another four years in the White House?

If the Republican party platform is the Democratic ticket in the 1984 election, then the Republican platform would not be as effective as the Democratic ticket. If a black candidate were chosen, it would give Republicans a better chance at winning. But the question of "Redemption" would also say that a black candidate would have to win the black vote. The board of directors also said they feel a democracy administration-type of government. To do this, the number of black voters has to be increased, according to leaders who have of the NAACP. According to leaders, the number of black voters has to be increased, according to leaders who have won the black vote.

The number one priority in 1984 was to keep the Democratic ticket in the White House. The possibility that a black will run for president in 1984 is even more unlikely. The possibility that a black will run for president in 1984 is even more unlikely.
Music, food and speaker featured at 'Africa Day'

Dinner, a speaker and African folk music will be featured at Africa Day, scheduled for 6 p.m. Saturday at the Benton County Fairgrounds.

The evening is sponsored by the International Student Organization, the OSU history department and the African Student Association. Admission is $8 for adults and $3.50 for children under 12.

African dishes will be featured at the dinner, according to Ed Ferguson, assistant history professor. President Robert MacVicar and Corvallis Mayor Alan Berg will introduce the speaker, Hisnyangerwa Asheke.

Asheeke is the deputy representative of the Southwest Africa’s People’s Organization to the United Nations. SWAPO is fighting South African control of Namibia, according to Ferguson. His speech is entitled “Namibia: for Freedom and Independence.”

Following the speaker will be entertainment by Epahat Mujuru, musician from Zimbabwe. The program is scheduled to end at 10 p.m., and there will be dancing afterward, Ferguson said.

The African Student Association will have a drum session on the Memorial Union Quad from 12 to 1 p.m. Wednesday.
Racial violence erupted again in South Africa last week when a car bomb exploded outside the headquarters of the Pan-African Congress, the main opposition to the white minority government. The attack, which killed at least 14 people and injured dozens more, was the latest in a series of terrorist bombings and assassinations targeting black activists and leaders.

By JANICE ROSENBERG

The United Nations Human Rights Council has condemned the violence, calling it an act of terrorism that violates international law. The council has also appealed to the South African government to investigate the attack and bring those responsible to justice.

The attack comes amid growing tensions between the government and opposition leaders, who have been protests and demonstrations calling for an end to apartheid. The government has responded with a crackdown on dissent, arresting hundreds of activists and imposing strict curfews in some areas.

The pan-African Congress is not the only organization that has been targeted by violence. The South African Communist Party, the main communist party in the country, has also been the subject of attacks, with its offices and members being targeted.

The government has denied any involvement in the attacks and has called for calm and restraint. However, many experts believe that the violence is part of a broader strategy by the government to intimidate and silence its critics.

The international community has been urging the South African government to end apartheid and to start a process of dialogue and reconciliation. However, many of these efforts have been met with resistance, and the situation in South Africa remains highly unstable.
Polling on Thursday
ISO electing council members

By MONICA COLE
of the Barometer

Elections for the International Student Organization council will be held from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday in the Memorial Union Concourse, and in Dearborn Hall.

One of the presidential candidates is Ahmad Abdul-Wahhab. His goals, if he became the ISO President, consist of developing committees within the association and improving communication between the International and American students.

Abdul-Wahhab would develop an International Sports team for intramural competition. He hopes the team will help the communication gap between the American and International students.

"Portland State University and Willamette University will have (international) teams that we could compete against also," Abdul-Wahhab said.

"(Other goals are) to make ISO more noticeable on campus, have more activities for foreign students and to increase the involvement of students and the association," Abdul-Wahhab said.

Opposing Abdul-Wahhab for the presidential position is Saeid Moshkelani. His goals for the organization, if he became president, would be to involve more students in the organization’s decision making, and having a more equitable distribution of ISO funds.

Moshkelani would like “a better presentation of issues from the representative countries of the international students.”

"There are approximately 1,100 foreign students at OSU. Out of the 1,100, only 40 percent have heard about the ISO organization,” Moshkelani said.

He proposes to develop a program for incoming freshmen that would boost awareness of ISO, and also boost involvement in the organization.

"We will have a bigger and better ISO organization if the freshmen became aware of us,” Moshkelani said.

The qualifications needed to run for an ISO position are a minimum 2.5 grade point average and full-time enrollment status as an international student.

Seven candidates are running for a total of five positions. The candidates are Ahmad Abdul-Wahhab and Saeid Moshkelani for President; Nael Nabh Abweh and Ann K. Kim for Vice President; Jose Roberto Montalvo for Secretary; Gideon Z. Alegado for ASUSU Senator; and Jose M. Gomez-Jimenez for Treasurer.

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Court ruling fights school discrimination

We applaud the U.S. Supreme Court’s recent ruling denying federal tax exemptions to private schools that discriminate against racial minorities.

The case originated with two fundamentalist schools — Bob Jones University in Greenville, S.C., and Goldsboro Christian Schools of Goldsboro, N.C. — that claim the Bible commands them to treat blacks differently. Bob Jones University bans interracial dating and marriage. Goldsboro accepts only Caucasian students, occasionally making an exception for the children of a racially mixed marriage.

This sort of ridiculousness should be discouraged at every level of American life — from the community level to the federal government.

Predictably, the two schools have denounced the court’s decision as a threat to religious freedom in America. The Rev. Bob Jones, president of Bob Jones University, claims that because of the decision, America “is no better than Russia insofar as expecting the blessings of God is concerned.” And Moral Majority founder Jerry Falwell described the decision as “a blow against religious liberty.”

This rhetoric, thankfully, has fallen on deaf ears in the Supreme Court. In the majority opinion, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said racial equality is a more important consideration than these claims of religious freedom.

We find it inconceivable that these schools should be bold enough to claim that discrimination falls within their right to religious freedom.

The freedom of religion and other basic freedoms should be evoked to fight discrimination, not justify it. The court’s decision, we believe, appropriately stresses the federal government’s role in fighting discrimination.

The decision also affects another of the government’s roles — that of tax collector.

The court’s decision is considered by many to be a slap in the face for the Reagan administration. Although the Internal Revenue Service has denied tax exemptions since 1970 to non-profit private schools that discriminate, the U.S. Justice Department reversed this policy in 1982. The department, with the backing of the White House, argued the IRS was beyond its authority in denying the tax exemptions.

Now, as a result of the court decision, the IRS will begin collecting millions of dollars in payroll taxes from discriminatory schools. In theory, this should ease the pain for the Reagan administration, which likes to boast of its diligence in looking for ways to decrease the federal budget deficit. (GWB)

AND GOD SAID, “LET THERE BE WHITE.”
Parallels exist in S. Africa, Israel apartheid regimes

By KARIM HAMDY

Recently a bombing wrecked the Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria. South Africa carried out "pre-emptive strikes against the bases of the African National Congress," presumed responsible for the attack, "and other groups opposed to apartheid, located in neighboring nations."

What a "crime" to oppose apartheid!

There can be no legitimacy in such government actions.

The black guerrilla movements are fighting the oppressive regime, which is implementing a distasteful policy. This regime is known to obstruct the freedom of expression. The Air Force Headquarters can hardly be a civilian target. The report of civilian casualties is probably a fabrication to discredit the ANC.

Any killing is an unacceptable event. However, if we take a skewed stand by condemning the struggle of the Crushed People and acquiescing to whatever an oppressive regime does, we become a part of the problem instead of solving it.

In South Africa 22 million blacks are oppressed. The ANC leader commented on the explosion: "Never again are our people going to be doing all the bleeding. Don't you think we have offered the other cheek so many times so there is no cheek left to offer."

Now we ask ourselves what is legitimate and what is not?

In the short run, the apartheid system might be profitable for the multinational corporations. Obviously, it doesn't translate into an advantage for the people in the United States or anywhere. It is stupid to stand for the interest of large corporations knowing that it is immorally gained and selfishly kept by a handful of greedy owners. The trickle-down theory is known to be bankrupt.

Not long ago a white minority oppressed millions of blacks in Zimbabwe (ex-Rhodesia) and tried to perpetuate the odd situation until it was overwhelmed by a popular struggle. Surprisingly enough the victorious blacks didn't take revenge. No mass slaughter was committed. They proved to be more civilized than the "civilizers." The whites were offered portfolios in the government and seats in the parliament. Even the first racist, Ian Smith, was allowed to play a role in Zimbabwe politics.

South Africa is a carbon copy of Rhodesia.

Many observers believe there will be a bloodshed. The supporters of apartheid will be to blame for that. The creation of Bantustans, so called "blacks' homelands" completely dependent on the South African economy is a naked farce.

Similarly, we are witnessing an apartheid regime in Palestine. That is Israel, who deliberately applies an unequal treatment to people.

We are told that Israel is an "island of democracy" in the Middle East. Rhodesia was also portrayed in the same way. Colonialism was affectionately described as a "civilizing mission."

We know well that it is a self-deceptive attitude. Most people were pleased by the defeat of colonialism and, because they have faith in the victory of justice, it was no surprise for them. It confirmed their deep belief in the unavoidable defeat of all forms of racism, be it Nazism, apartheid or Zionism.

The Zionists expelled scores of Palestinians: They expropriated the land. They portrayed Zionism as an "innocent savior" of "oppressed Jews." They also built two terrible tools the same way the Nazis did: an expansionist army and a blinding propaganda machine.

Fortunately their efforts to conceal the true nature of their racist endeavor failed. The United Nations already recognized that Zionism is a form of racism.

The massacres committed by the Zionist terror, and now, army are known by millions of people. During the destructive invasion of Lebanon, at least 20,000 civilians lost their lives. With 14 killings per hour for nearly 1,500 hours, the Israeli Army might have got a "nice" lead over the Nazi performance.

That is why more and more Jews, the victims of yesterday's Holocaust are condemning their "Zionized" brethren, the perpetrators of the ongoing Holocaust II of the Palestinian people. An increasing number of "dezionized" Jews are emigrating out of Israel to places where they can live free and equal, not spoiled into a position of "superior race." They are confirming one of the noble values of Judaism: justice above all.

When real democracy is established and Zionism is defeated, the Jews will discover that it is more enjoyable to live in Palestine.

Ends bad, what started bad. That is the fate of Nazism, apartheid and Zionism, all synonyms of racism.

Rhodesia crumbled for the benefit of justice. Israel and South Africa are next. The irreversible process of desintegrating of wrong systems starts the same day of their creation.

More blind support to Israel and South Africa can only increase the bloodstream of human lives, and impose a long lasting guilt on those who provided it.

Hopefully, the bitter taste of the Rhodesian experience will serve some positive purpose by peacefully neutralizing Zionism and apartheid before it is too late.

(Hamdy is a student in civil engineering)
Corvallis shows German art exhibit

Pieces a reflection of contemporary life

An exhibit of German contemporary art through the Oregon Student Exchange Program, and has invited some of the outstanding contemporary artists who are part of the German art movement to contribute. The exhibit is open to the public and runs through the 30th of August at the art center.

Artistic Hitler's, Assistant Director of the Corvallis Arts Center, is proud to display the works of the German contemporary artists. The exhibit runs through the 30th of August at the art center.

Photo by Tim Gabriel
The time is right for a King holiday

The U.S. Senate once again is debating whether to approve a national holiday in honor of the late Martin Luther King Jr.

Frankly, approval of the holiday in memory of the civil rights leader should have occurred several years ago. Such an observance is long overdue and the Senate should waste little time in supporting it.

If approved, the annual holiday would be observed on the third Monday each January. The observance would begin in 1986.

The fundamental dream that has become King's legacy was simply a quest for freedom, peace and equality for all people. Regrettably, those dreams remain simply that — just dreams. King, who won a Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, would be shocked to find out that his humanistic goals have actually progressed little since his death.

People seem to forget the need for civil rights progress when a leader is not present to remind them of the discriminations that exist in society. This is one of the primary reasons there needs to be a King holiday. An annual observance would serve to remind people of what King stood for. Without it, people will forget.

And, the time is right.

President Reagan, who opposed the holiday less than a year ago, now says he will sign the bill into law if it comes across his desk. Others at the Capitol, more so than at any other time, also seem supportive of the legislation.

The major obstacle to ratification now is Jesse Helms (R-North Carolina) who said he will filibuster in an attempt to block legislation. Helms' reasoning is that he believes King's philosophy was rooted in Marxism.

Fortunately, a move is on to enforce a cloture rule to limit debate on the issue. To be put into effect, the rule must be supported by at least 60 senators. The cloture rule needs to be applied as it would effectively stifle Helms' efforts, which are rooted in ignorance.

A Martin Luther King Jr. holiday is needed not only as a reminder of the man, but also to remind people of the rights he fought for. Over a dozen states have approved a King holiday, now it is time Congress does the same. (RJA)
Black voters will play key role in '84

With the race for the Democratic presidential nomination well under way, the question of whether a black — notably the Rev. Jesse Jackson — will run is still being asked. Jackson is expected to announce his decision in the near future.

Democratic hopefuls, as well as Reagan supporters, are concerned about what effect a Jackson candidacy would have on the race. They should be reminded that whether Jackson decides to run or not, his presence already has had an effect. The potential effect black Americans could have is even more staggering.

Jackson’s messages have already done much to spur voting-age blacks to register. Doing so has given the black population considerable clout and presidential contenders will have to pay attention to black concerns.

Although white voter turnout has remained steady during the past few years, black turnout has increased. According to U.S. Census Bureau figures, black voter turnout nationally in the 1980 presidential election increased 1.8 percent. That ended a 16-year decline in black voter turnout. And, black turnout at the polls in 1982 rose a substantial 5.8 percent.

Forty-one percent of voting-age blacks still are not registered. That compares to 34 percent for whites. It must be remembered, however, that the gap between the two groups continues to dwindle as more blacks register to vote.

Changes such as these are significant in that increases in black voters seem to benefit Democrats. In the last five presidential elections 87 percent of the black vote has supported the Democratic party. This support is likely to continue since many black Americans have negative views of Ronald Reagan.

Equally important is the fact that blacks are playing a more decisive role in elections. Black voters were extremely influential in the recent New York, Texas and Michigan gubernatorial races. Mayoral candidates in Chicago and Philadelphia also were successful due in large part to the black voters in their cities.

Clearly, black voters are becoming more involved and are playing key roles in U.S. politics. Jackson deserves a pat on the back as he has been instrumental in showing blacks they have the potential to turn an election around.

There is little doubt that black Americans will play a critical role in the next presidential election. (RJA)
Arbuckle trying to fill large void

By TONY WILLIAMS of the Barometer

Women's basketball team could be thrown to the wolves early in her college career. Arbuckle is one of a cast of try and fill the void left by the talented guards Brenda Arbuckle and Jan Martin.

Last season, OSU went to a 24-4 record behind the strength of a big, veteran front line but that isn't the case this year.

Robin Clark, Judy Snelstra and Jan Martin have all graduated leaving Coach Al Hill with a huge hole to fill. Hill with a huge hole to fill. Hill is planning to start Arbuckle and skip her redshirt season since she is going to have her senior year.

Despite her lack of size, she is only six feet tall, Hill plans to have Arbuckle as the power forward on the team.

Arbuckle played high school at Chandler, Arizona but at OSU, she was named to the Arizona All-State team as a senior.

Hill said, "I was looking for a girl who could play the type of basketball that I was used to playing in college, " Arbuckle said.

Despite her great talent, Arbuckle said that the only thing she really likes about hill is that he is a great coach. Hill is a good coach and I think he will be good for our team, " Arbuckle said.

"The way she is, she is fortunate that she will be able to contribute right away, " Hill said.

Arbuckle and Tanya Mohamed are being counted on to make or break the Beaver forward tandem.

Despite her coach's optimism, Arbuckle is ready to play any position in the future but Hill doesn't foresee any problem in that.

"She can play the small forward position or the small forward position in the future but Hill doesn't foresee any problem in that, " Hill said.

"We are going to have the best athlete on the team and a very explosive rebounder, " Hill said. "She has done a good job and we are going to have a good game because the team is going to be challenging to me, " Arbuckle said.

Arbuckle added that she is excited about her potential. "All she has to do is establish herself as a good player, " Arbuckle said.

"I think I will be able to make the power forward for the team because of my height and I have done a good job on the court, " Arbuckle said.

"Because of my height and I have done a good job on the court, " Arbuckle said.

"I am looking forward to the college season and Arbuckle is ready to face that task, " Hill said.

"I am definitely ready for the job, " Arbuckle said. "I have made the decision on my own, she is glad that the freshman is playing less than a month away. Hill said. "They wanted me to stay close to home but they were not pushing me away. I was glad to have the chance to stay close to home, " Arbuckle said.
Foreign student policies change

BY DAVID EZUMAH
of the Barometer

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has revised its procedures for foreign students who hold F-I visas.

Students re-entering the United States after a visit abroad must now keep in their possession pages 3 and 4 of the new I-20 form after it has been processed by the Immigration Service.

According to the fall newsletter published by the OSU Office of International Education, students who wish to leave the country for a short period of time must have page 4 of their forms endorsed by their foreign students' advisors.

Students are not required to obtain new forms as long as the information on page 3 of their I-20 forms remains valid, the newsletter said.

Under the revision, undergraduate students transferring from one university to another must first get an I-20 form from the new university, then send it to the foreign student advisor at their former University.

Students must sign pages 5 and 7 of the form. They will then receive the bottom of page 7 as a receipt.

The Immigration Service will give the the student permission to transfer after it has received the necessary documents.

The revision also affects foreign students entering graduate school. Such students must have permission from the Immigration Service, even if students do undergraduate and graduate work at the same institution.

Such students must get an I-20 for the new level of study they are undertaking. They also get the new I-538 signed by the foreign student advisor of the school at which they completed their undergraduate courses.

For students finishing undergraduate studies and entering the OSU graduate school, the foreign student advisor should sign both forms, and students should then send both the I-94 and I-2010D to the Immigration Service.
Antisemitism must be challenged says director

By JERRY GARCIA
of the Barometer

A new wave of antisemitism and racism must be challenged if the rights of all citizens are to be preserved, according to the Anti-Defamation League’s Regional Executive Director Alan Eytan.

Interviewed before his scheduled appearance last night at a Westminster House symposium, entitled “Bigotry in Oregon: What Can We Do About It?,” Eytan expressed the ADL’s growing concerns.

“In the international community, in the 25 years since the end of World War II, at a time when survivors of the Holocaust are still very much alive and with us . . . we are seeing a new kind of antisemitism in the world,” Eytan said.

“We are now seeing an international conspiracy of the political right and left equating Israel with the incarnation of evil, and of the Jewish people as seeds of the devil,” he continued.

He indicated a United Na-

tion’s resolution in the mid-70’s equation Zionism with racism as an example of the new threat, and he cited the rise of hate groups as local examples.

According to Eytan, the danger lies not in the numbers of hate groups, but in their ideology and potential destruction — and the resistance, if any, which they meet.

“The canards are being met not with a sense of outrage, but with a sense of indifference,” he said. “We are seeing the rise of organized hate groups in the Pacific Northwest that are prone to violence, who view violence not only as acceptable, but as inevitable,” he said.

“Not only do they indoctrinate their members with their ideology of hate, and lists their potential enemies, but they are training their members in paramilitary activities for what they believe will be an inevitable race war in the United States,” he continued.

Literature, physical threats and intimidation of legislators are some of the tools of such organizations, Eytan said. By forming pseudo-religious bodies, some hate groups are able to espouse their beliefs while avoiding payment of taxes, he added.

According to Eytan, one of these groups, Posse Comitatus, was formed in 1969 in Portland, Oregon, and several more “Posses” have formed since. He said retired U.S. Army Col. William Potter Gale, a member of a California Posse, was quoted after a radio show in Kansas two months ago as saying “It’s time, Christians, to quit being afraid of the Jews. We are going to fight for Jesus Christ, and anyone who gets in our way is going to be wiped out.”

“The Posse lives by the legend that there is no greater law firm than Smith and Wesson, especially if it is backed up by a 12-gauge injunction,” Eytan said.

The most notorious of these groups in the Northwest, according to Eytan, is the Aryan Nations, “a racist, antisemitic organization” which recently held a rally in Spokane, Wa. Eytan noted organized com-

munity response to the rally took the form of a full-page newspaper ad denouncement.

“This was an ad paid for by the concerned citizens of the community, and that’s the kind of effective response that must occur whenever these kinds of overt acts of racism take place in our community,” Eytan said.

“The intended victims of this type of racism should not be the only voices,” he continued. “The entire community should surround these individuals with support. They are not alone.

“This is a threat that is felt by the entire community, and only with that kind of support can we tackle and prevent this kind of antisemitism and racism from spreading like a cancer in our society.”
Racism and antisemitism increasing

By DEBBIE PINKSTON
of the Barometer

"This is not a time for hysteria or great alarm,
but there is definitely something brewing which
is a cause for concern and observation," said
Alan Eytan, regional executive director of the
Anti-Defamation League.

Eytan was speaking of the spread of an-
antisemitism (prejudice against Jews) and racism.
He expressed his concern during a presentation
Wednesday night at Westminster House, entitled
"Bigotry in Oregon: What Can We Do About It?"

During the presentation, a seven-member panel of local civic and religious leaders, and two
keynote speakers, Eytan and Pearl Gray, director
of OSU Affirmative Action, dealt with various
aspects of bigotry.

Topics discussed include how racism and
antisemitism manifest themselves in communities,
how extensive hate-motivated acts are locally
and nationally, and what citizens can do to combat
these violent and even subtle acts of racial
ingnorance.

Eytan was the first speaker at the symposium,
sponsored by Hillel (the Jewish Student Union),
United Campus Ministries and the Black Student
Union. According to Eytan, there are a growing
number of hate groups in the country.

"These are sophisticated hate organizations,
who, though subtly and only gradually are gaining
converts and acceptance, are becoming quite
powerful," Eytan said.

The danger lies in their ideology and the poten-
tial destruction of a free and just country. The
people are insane, he said, but they should not
be dismissed. The more the political right and
left extremists diverge, the closer their goals will
come together, he commented.

One hate organization, which Eytan described
as only antisemitic, is the "Liberty Lobby."
This group is trying to deny the reality of the
Holocaust of World War II, according to Eytan.
Group members are disseminating material
stating that the systematic murder of Jews by
Nazi Germany was a Jewish fabrication intended
to gain sympathy for their cause. One
member of the organization even supported the
Third Reich and stated that, in fact the Jewish
massacre was a reality, so much the better.

Eytan went on to give examples of hate groups
in our own state and community. Posse Com-
itatus, originating in Portland in 1969, believes
that there should be a return of vigilante justice
on a national level.

"There are many groups such as these in our
communities today," Eytan said. "They all rally
to the same slogan — White Power — they see
the world in terms of superior and inferior
races."

Gray, who is also a past president of the
Oregon Commission on Black Affairs, believes
that the groups have introduced a whole new
threshold of violence in this country.
The racial climate and economic situation is
leading to overt acts of racial discrimination and
national and local bigotry against many races.

"You are responsible for any environ-
ment in which you exist. You
should not tolerate such abhor-
rent behavior, and you must act
against it by taking necessary ac-
tion to eliminate it."

—Pear Gray

especially Blacks. Linguistic and physical
abuses are being promoted by the hate
groups and training camps for Ku Klux Klan
members, and young recruits are being set up in this state,
as well as the rest of the nation.

Gray stressed that violent acts of discrimina-
tion are not just something seen in the Deep
South. In 1981, for example, a Milwaukee,
Oregon, family had a five-foot cross burned on
its front lawn. The family's home also was spray-
painted with racial slurs.

Another Oregon City home was severely vand-
alized, and a family in St. Helens sustained
several months of harassment. Locally, Black
students at OSU have found notes in their rooms
stating that "they were not welcome — on no
certain terms," Gray said.

So many such incidents have occurred that a
hotline has been set up in Portland for people
being terrorized and harassed.

"From November, 1980, to March, 1981,
26 phone calls were made pertaining to these acts,"
Gray said. The age of many of these racial of-
fenders is under 21.

Gray, Eytan and the panel stressed that not
enough outrage has been expressed by the
community.

"You are responsible for any environment
in which you exist," Gray said. "You should not
tolerate such abhorrent behavior, and you must
act against it by taking the necessary action to
eliminate it."

Athletic Dept. receives $415,000 for broadcasts

Extra money the OSU athletic department
received when ABC and CBS broadcast two OSU
football games will go into athletic department
reserves if it is not needed this year, OSU
Athletic Director Dee Andros said.

The money, approximately $400,000 for both
games, was not expected and was not included in
this year's athletic department budget, Andros
said.

The budget did include OSU's share of
payments for 13 appearances of Pac-10 teams.
Under a Pac-10 conference agreement, each
member team receives a share of the money
paid for television appearances.

But the total number of Pac-10 appearances
may be as high as 17 by the end of the week, he
said.

OSU receives between $27,000 and $30,000
for each game a conference member plays on television,
he added.

Some of the extra television money will go to
the Pac-10 to pay for the expansion of the con-
ference, Andros said.

The rest of the money will be put into reserves,
unless it is needed to pay for budget shortfalls
in any of the 18 sports the department sponsors,
he added.

Andros said money that is not used will not be
used to fund next year's athletic budget.

"If everything goes 100 percent right, then this
money will go into reserves," Andros said.

The reserve fund will be used at President
Robert McVicar's discretion, Andros said, ad-
ding that some of the funds may be used to
remodel athletic facilities.
OSU native American club educates, entertains

By KRIS BRENNEMAN of the Barometer

It doesn’t bother Valerie Antone when someone calls her an Indian — but she’ll correct it. She prefers to be called a Native American.

“It’s kind of hard to be called an Indian. It’s kind of like calling you a Caucasian,” she explained.

“If you say Indian, it’s worldwide. But Native American is saying (we’re) people that were here from the beginning.”

Antone is president of the Native American Student Association at OSU, and it is her job to educate people about Indian culture. In addition, the club helps further Indian education, culture and identity. They also strive to uphold Indian rights.

One way they do this is by giving Pow-Wows. Not only does the club hold a huge annual Pow-Wow, but they also hold mini Pow-Wows. Antone said that they recently held one in the Longhouse at OSU for a program in Sweet Home that treats alcoholics using Indian methods.

Drummers, singers and contests at the Pow-Wow help bring about cultural awareness of Native American music, song and dance. Antone said those working on the Pow-Wow have the added bonus of receiving credit through the OSU anthropology department.

The club’s main office is the Native American Longhouse (across from the Memorial Union Commons). Often people call the Longhouse asking for storytellers for grade school children. Native American members are planning to make at least one such visit this year.

(See AMERICANS, page 8)
Chris O'Neill of Oak Elementary School in Albany has asked members to visit his second grade class.

"I was hoping to get them to show real authentic dances or songs, exposure to the real thing," he said. "There is slanted information as to the role of Native Americans in our culture, and I wanted to show a comparison of what Indian culture was like in the past and how it is today."

Antone described what usually happens when they visit classes. "You wear your traditionalals (tribal clothing). It's not a costume. Then you need to identify yourself by what tribe you're at, where from."

A big part of identification is the language. "Valerie Antone is my English name. My name in Navaho can't be written, unless you know Navaho," she laughed. "My language is oral — although many anthropology professors would disagree."

Native American students come from all over the nation. Vikki Stafford is from the Ojibwe tribe in Wisconsin. She is attending OSU on a scholarship in forest management and plans to eventually work for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the area of Indian Resources management.

Many tribes award scholarships to their members, but first Native Americans must prove their Indian blood. "You need a certificate to prove your Indian blood and a census number," Antone said.

Antone eventually wants to return to her reservation and teach in a boarding school. "I think coming out here I learned a lot about non-Indian society. What I learned I can go back and teach people."

Not all members of the club are Native Americans. "We don't make it a big issue whether you're Indian or not," Antone said, adding that it is important for members to share their customs and beliefs.

"We're very rare (Native Americans); therefore we stick together more. If there is something missing, we try to help out with the missing piece."
Women, minorities faring worse than four years ago

By PEGGY KOCH and CHARLIE STOCK of the Barometer

"Are you better off now than you were four years ago?"
This is the question Ronald Reagan asked of the American people during the presidential campaign of 1980. His poignant inquiry, which proved quite effective in helping to defeat Jimmy Carter, is even more significant today—especially if you are a woman. Doubly so if you are a mother or a minority.

The poverty figures relating to women and children are, of course, frightening and grim. Although the statistical facts are helpful in attempting to understand the extent of the problem, they cannot communicate the despair, rage, or hopelessness of the disadvantaged (exploited) women in America. If such figures are necessary for us to visualize the suffering going on under our very noses, then the shape our lives are too far removed from reality.

You might wonder why poverty is so prevalent among women. The answer can be found in our social, corporate, and political attitudes toward women in the home, the workplace, and in Washington D.C.

A woman's work at home is considered to have no economic value, therefore she is ineligible to receive benefits routinely supplied to workers who hold down conventional jobs. Social security, healthcare, and unemployment are unheard of for homemakers.

In the workplace, women are the last hired and the first fired, which says nothing of the fact that the jobs they do get are most often dead-end, low-paying positions. Should a woman find a job, she can expect to be paid anywhere from 40 to 50 cents for every dollar earned by men, depending upon their race.

Added to this is the problem of childcare for working mothers. Daycare centers have been crippled by budget cuts which cause even greater hardships, especially for black women, whose children make up a very large percentage of the total enrollment of federally funded centers. The concept of "working poor" is a grim reality for millions of women all across the country.

As far as Washington D.C. is concerned, the recent defeat of the ERA speaks for itself.

What the American people need to address is not a matter of economics, but the nature of the society itself in which we live.

Recently, there was a discussion and slide presentation on campus by Sonia Rivera, a Cuban feminist, who spoke about the status of women in her country. It was a rewarding experience to learn about a country which provides for the needs of the women and children who live there. Daycare is free as well as educational and health needs. The integration of women into all aspects of their society represents a fundamental change in attitudes, and suggests a striving for equality that many here in the U.S. do not yet appreciate.

One would certainly think that a nation which prides itself on being the leader of the free world would demonstrate a greater sense of compassion for the people who live therein. Obviously, we are mistaken. While the basic essentials for a happy and healthy life are being denied to millions of women and children, the swollen military budget threatens the entire planet. Domestic employment dwindles and "defense" contracts become more and more lucrative.

This situation disproportionately affects women, who are more likely to lose domestic employment and then may unable to compete for the high-tech jobs in the growing industry.

Political leaders and "moralityists" of the New Right are aware of the feminization of poverty and they believe they have found a solution. While stressing the importance of the family unit, they advocate a program designed to allow a greater independence for women. The solution, in their eyes, is for women to find a "good man" and get married. The restoration of the role to his rightful position of head of household is the goal they seek. If you doubt this, just get divorced and test the "social safety net."

Perhaps after this you'll understand the desperation many women and single mothers live with every day.
Equal rights concern turning into a partisan issue

By ELLEN GOODMAN
of the Barometer

Judy Goldsmith isn’t keen on the suggestion that NOW may be turning into NODW: The National Organization for Democratic Women. Equal rights is the sort of idealistic all-American notion that is supposed to be above party labels.

But ask the head of the largest women’s rights organization in the country, Goldsmith is at the center of two political moves destined to bring joy to the hearts of Democratic party regulars and questions to the minds of women’s rights activists.

The first occurs on Nov. 15 when the ERA failed to get a two-thirds majority in the House and went down by six votes. The second, will occur on Dec. 11 when NOW plans to endorse a Democratic candidate for president, probably Walter Mondale.

In the ERA standoff, Majority Leader Tip O’Neill, with the support of NOW and other women’s groups, called for a suspension of the rules in order to bring the amendment up for a floor vote. His tactic cut off debate and stopped a raft of crippling changes that opponents wanted to attach to the ERA. But it may also have affected passage. Seven democrats and seven republicans who had previously co-sponsored the legislation voted against it.

In the process, O’Neill got what he may have wanted most: a campaign issue for the Democratic party. He now has almost all members of the House on record on equal rights. In these gender gap days, the ERA will be a good litmus test for voters who want to know simply: Were you with us or against us?

It isn’t entirely paranoid to suspect that O’Neill would rather have the ERA as a campaign issue than as a constitutional amendment. But it is harder to swallow the suspicion that women’s rights groups might also have sacrificed the ERA to Democratic Party politics.

Judy Goldsmith rotary this roundly. “We didn’t lose votes; they made up for their vote.”

But at the same time, NOW is about to support a Democratic candidate. Indeed, when asked if she had to choose who was more important for women, defeating Ronald Reagan or passing the ERA, Goldsmith replied, “There’s little question in my mind that it’s more important to defeat Ronald Reagan. I doubt that the ERA can pass without him.”

It would take a long time to repair the damage he could do to women in four more years. If we had to choose one of the two, I would choose the defeat of Ronald Reagan. The ERA can wait one more year.”

So the question is whether NOW has turned into NODW. Are women’s rights candidates of the 1980 Democratic bag? And from what I can see, the answer is a qualified “yes.”

But before we wring our hands worrying about the evils of turning equality into a partisan issue, a moment of calm. If women’s rights have become basically a one-party issue, it’s because the other party has turned them down.

Consider the ERA for a moment. It would be lovely if the ERA crossed party lines in a great surge of justice. It began life supported by republicans. But in 1980, the republicans took it off the platform. In the recent House vote, 85 percent of the democrats were for the amendment while two-thirds of the republicans were against it.

Then there is the Number One Republican, Ronald Reagan, who has personally opened a gender gap the size of a canyon. As Goldsmith concludes, “It would be naive to pretend that there is genuine bipartisan support for women’s issues. Are there republicans who support women? Of course. You would never have seen this much of a gender gap with Gerald Ford. But the Republican party is in the hands of reactionaries.”

It is one thing to use party politics to support women’s issues and quite another to use the issues for party politics. We don’t know whether the House ERA vote would have changed if O’Neill had played the rules differently. But we do know that the amendment would never have left Congress in one piece. We don’t know whether women lose even when a candidate already holds their endorsement. But we do know that only one party worked for that endorsement.

It would be nice to be vexed by competing suitors. It would be nice if both parties were dealing for the honor of equality. But the reality is that women haven’t left the Republican party, the Republican party has left women. It’s up to the GOP to come back.