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Morse chairer says

U.S. needs research and development

By MARIAN GREEN
Of the Emerald

The United States must encourage more research and development to keep its standing as a major economic power, a noted economic and international affairs specialist told a University audience Tuesday.

Phillip Klutznick, secretary of commerce during the Carter administration, spoke on "The American Economy — An Assessment" as part of his stint as the second occupant of the Wayne Morse Chair of Law and Politics.

The 1980 election caused people to think the economy is in worse shape than it really is, the former delegate to the United Nations said.

With regard to Reagan's budgetary approach to economics, Klutznick said, "I'm fearful that the discussion of tax cuts and supply-side economics is confusing people into thinking that the budget will solve the nation's economic problems.

"Many people are proclaiming that we've seen the heights and are about to fall into the depths."

But that's not the case, Klutznick said.

"The latest estimates end us at about a \$3-trillion economy. That represents something under 25 percent of the GNP of the universe."

In addition, Klutznick said the latest census figures show the United States has only 6 percent (227 million) of the world's population.

"We also are employing more people now than in the history of the United States," he said. The United States has added 19 million new jobs in the last ten years, he added.

"It is not so that we are in a desperate situation generally, but that we have some desperate problems particularly."

Those particular problems, such as those in the steel industry and the automobile industry, stem from "an economy that has fallen behind in productivity —

the only means by which we've kept ahead," Klutznick said.

"Production has declined because our R & D (research and development) has declined."

While Japan, West Germany and France have been increasing their development outlay, the United States has reached its lowest level — slightly over 2 percent.

And it's not because the United States pays its workers more than other countries, he said.

"That's history. It's a current fact that the wages and benefits Japanese workers get are every bit as high as our workers'.

"I don't think the government should be looked on as adversaries. Labor and management shouldn't think of government as an adversary if we want to solve our problems."

Klutznick said the Carter administration "tried it with the steel problem, and we were far more successful than we had hoped. The settlements in September and October have done considerable good."

However, the administration failed to solve the automobile industry's problems mainly because the Congress needs to update antitrust laws, which keep the United States from competing as effectively as possible, he said.

Klutznick cited three other "modest" solutions developed by the Commerce Department's bureau of standards. These solutions include building major construction projects and improving machinery, he said.

Major construction projects and improved machinery production is needed because some U.S. industries are outmoded and rely on other countries too much, he added.

The University and Congress established the Wayne Morse memorial program to commemorate the former congressman and University law school dean. Klutznick will spend two weeks lecturing to University classes, faculty and community members.



Photo by Steve Dykes

Phillip Klutznick

Editor sees rebel defeat in El Salvador

By JEFF BAKER
Of the Emerald

El Salvador's military junta will win because terrorism works, a Harper's magazine editor predicted Tuesday.

The assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero and the

murder of four American nuns were violent acts that effectively stifled rebel opposition, T.D. Allman said.

The murderers of the American nuns have been known for six months, but a cover-up of the affair is being led by Secre-

tary of State Alexander Haig, Allman claimed.

The murderers will not be revealed because the El Salvador military "will not countenance any member being held accountable for his actions," Allman said.

The rebels are not the hardened guerrillas portrayed by the Reagan administration, Allman said. They were much more interested in using nonviolent methods to achieve their limited goals until the government became more aggressive, he said.

"They didn't want to fight but to parade and use Christian methods of nonviolence."

Violence by the military changed rebel tactics quickly. A history of repression and the rebels' lack of organization and sophistication has hastened their demise, Allman said.

Allman said he deplores the Reagan administration's attempts to make El Salvador a symbol of its virulent opposition to communism.

Administration attempts to portray the rebels as Moscow-backed terrorists are fraudulent, Allman believes. The heralded State Department "white paper" that purported to show the rebels received massive arms shipments from commun-

ist nations bore "no relationship" to internal State Department documents, he said.

"General Haig has gone beyond the permissible boundaries" in his effort to discredit the murdered nuns and support the junta, Allman said.

"Civil war is not very different from politics on Capitol Hill, it just uses violence."

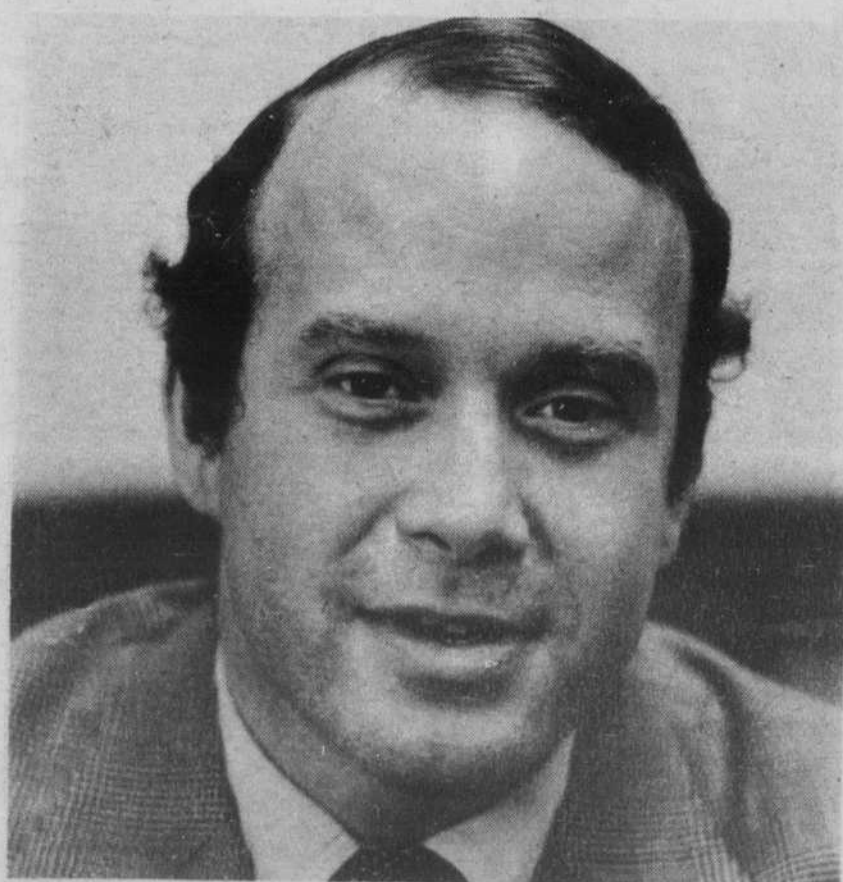
Allman gave a glum prognosis for El Salvador and its Central American neighbors. They are a

"victim societies" that have been exploited since they were colonized, he said.

"Much of the history of Latin America is of well-intentioned people being stomped."

The real tragedy of El Salvador is not that it will become another Vietnam for America, but another Chile or Uruguay or Dominican Republic that is given "bankrupt support" by the United States, Allman concluded.

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T.D. Allman

Photo by Steve Dykes

Police identify man found in Science I

Eugene police have identified the body of a man found Friday in Science I as that of Walter Deposki, a 51-year-old Eugene resident.

Deposki, whose body was discovered at approximately 2:30 p.m. Friday, died of natural causes, according to a Lane County coroner's autopsy.

Deposki was involved in a 1978 controversy about mysterious radio signals that were monitored near his Santa Clara home. The signals also were detected at five other Eugene spots and 3,000 feet above the city. An investigation of the signal was unable to pinpoint its source.

Deposki was working at the University as a clerical trainee for the psychology department through the Lane County Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program.