

Soviet dissident raps U.S. foreign policy

By Michele Matassa
Of the Emerald

Exiled Soviet Valery Chalidze gave an optimistic outlook for the human rights movement and criticized the United States' inconsistent foreign policy Thursday at a University media conference.

Chalidze, who will give two speeches on campus Wednesday, acknowledged that Yuri Andropov the successor to the late Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev is the former head of the KGB (the Soviet secret police), but said he was the most liberal secret police leader in Soviet history.

"Maybe his pragmatism and his knowledge will lead him to some liberalization" in human rights and the economy, Chalidze said.

He called Andropov "the best choice for Soviet government," adding he may not be the best choice for the Soviet people.

Chalidze said he expects more pluralism and "liberal spirit" under Andropov, but added "It's hard to give a prediction before one year or two years."

"Generally, I do believe this country will see its best time," Chalidze said.

Responding to a question on

Reagan's treatment of the Soviet Union, Chalidze said "I'm not sure what you mean because his (Reagan's) attitude changes all the time. I see no foreign policy in this country."

Chalidze, who is editor-in-chief of Khronika (Chronicle) Press in New York City, added the Soviet dissidents don't look for an anti-Soviet attitude from the United States, but U.S. statements about the Soviet Union provide support for his cause.

"You don't necessarily have to be antagonistic to show your strength. And if you show your weakness, you know what can happen," Chalidze said.

The movement in the Soviet Union was not a political struggle "in the Western sense of the word," said Chalidze, a former legal consultant on Soviet civil, criminal and administrative law for the human rights.

The activists' main goal was to prepare the country for free political life by demanding free speech, emigration and other freedoms, he said.

The human rights movement, started in 1965, "showed people what they don't have" in terms of rights and freedoms, Chalidze said.

He founded Moscow's Human Rights Committee in



Exiled Soviet dissident Valery Chalidze spoke Thursday at a University media conference.

Photo by Kevin Clark

1970 with Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov and published the unofficial Moscow journal, "Social Problems" from 1969-72.

He said his forced exile in 1972 was not due to a specific uprising but was a result of general

dissidence.

"It's hard to imagine, but it looked like they didn't like me," Chalidze joked.

After he visits Oregon State University, Willamette University and Lewis and Clark College, Chalidze will return to the

University Wednesday for two speeches. At 4 p.m. he will discuss "The Human Rights Movement in the Soviet Union" in Room 129 of the law school, and at 7:30 p.m. he will talk about "The Future of Russia" in 150 Geology.

Legislature debates schemes on economic development

Associated Press analysis

SALEM (AP) — Oregonians need jobs, but philosophies differ on how the state should handle economic development.

And during the 1983 legislative session, the different philosophies of economic development voiced last fall by Gov. Vic Atiyeh and Democratic challenger Ted Kulongoski will get a full-scale airing.

Atiyeh has been an advocate for high-technology industry, the environmentally clean companies that are rooted in scientific and technological advances. He hopes Oregon's reputation as a good place to live will lure more high-tech companies to the state.

A number of Democrats in the Legislature share Kulongoski's views that more help should be offered to existing Oregon companies, especially small and medium-sized businesses.

The state's economy is tied to timber. When interest rates soared and the recession hit, new home construction fell sharply and the effects have been readily observable in Oregon. With sawmills shut down and workers no longer drawing paychecks, the entire economy has suffered. Unemployment reached a record high of 12.5 percent.

Last year, Atiyeh launched a drive to let the world know that "Oregon is Open for Business." Toward mid-year, the slogan was changed to "Oregon is Growing, Naturally," to get away from the smokestack-chasing image and to capitalize on the

state's reputation as a natural beauty.

Atiyeh also has urged increased tourism as a partial answer to Oregon's economic problems. The AFL-CIO has said neither electronic assembly plants nor tourist hotels pay the kinds of salaries sawmill workers are used to earning.

During his re-election campaign, Atiyeh stressed his ability to work with big companies behind the scenes to bring new plants to Oregon. He claimed two companies told him they wouldn't come to Oregon if Kulongoski was elected. Both before and after he won, Atiyeh declined to say what companies those were or whether they were going to celebrate his victory with a move to Oregon.

The governor also worked out a donation to higher education from several high-tech companies to help finance programs of special interest to the electronics industry. Atiyeh has said higher education and the state's community colleges must meet the needs of prospective high-tech employers.

Kulongoski said Atiyeh was spending too much time trying to win new companies and putting out too little effort to help home-grown industries. He said more jobs are created by small and medium-sized businesses than large companies.

Most of the patents developed at the state's universities are being leased to out-of-state companies for commercial development. Kulongoski said more effort should be made to match Oregon capital with Oregon ideas to produce jobs in Oregon.

Professors can't agree

Future of interdisciplinary study unclear

By Sandy Johnstone
Of the Emerald

The future for interdisciplinary studies is like a yoyo — some professors say it's on the upswing and some say it's sliding down, at least at this University.

"The world is moving two directions," says Mike Fish, director of the Asian Studies program, "both toward specialization and total fragmentation and toward integration."

"We live in an interdisciplinary world," says Robert Berdahl, dean of arts and sciences college. "But we lack in our society the ability to see problems from many different dimensions." For example, he says people should look at inflation not only economically, but from political and social perspectives as well.

Clarence Thurber, director of the international studies program, agrees people are going to need a more interdisciplinary education.

"Society is demanding a University prepare people to fit into (interdisciplinary) roles," he says. "The more you study society, the more it appears a seamless web." He says studying any societal problem requires knowledge of more than one discipline.

Trends in interdisciplinary studies follow where research leads.

"I think the reason for more interdisciplinary work has something to do with the nature of academic research," says Berdahl. "It seems to me in many areas of academic research many of the most

exciting kinds of developments are coming between fields.

"It's not possible to compartmentalize fields the way you could a century ago," he adds. "The research spills over from one field to another."

While many people see the need for interdisciplinary courses and programs, the mechanics of the University budgeting process and a general lack of money make it difficult for professors now.

"The University setup is in the way — it impedes interdisciplinary work," says Michael Moravcsik, a professor in the physics department. "They need to find the administrative mechanisms to deal with this — not just talk about it — but encourage it."

But the University sees the need for a move toward interdisciplinary study. The new cluster system was supposed to encourage it, but by the time the legislation was enacted, that purpose had been lost, according to

several professors. However, Berdahl adds that he doesn't think clusters discourage interdisciplinary study.

Amit Goswami, a physics professor who has taught several interdisciplinary courses and is doing corresponding research, disagrees.

"There has been a bit of a trend away from interdisciplinary," says Goswami. "The idea of clusters did not help. They are most detrimental. You can't get cluster credit for interdisciplinary courses unless they are a very special kind of arrangement."

