



Photo by Polly Kaplan

She may have looked like a quack, but everything was just ducky Tuesday at the Eugene Hilton, when this female waterfowl alerted the press of the upcoming "Duck Experience," the University's Homecoming celebration.

## Homecoming enthusiasts engage in a bit of fowl play

By Melissa Martin  
Of the Emerald

Mr. and Mrs. Duck migrated to the Eugene Hilton lounge Tuesday morning via limousine, not wings.

Waddling his way through newspaper reporters, photographers and TV cameras, Mr. Duck, with a bright orange beak that matched his tights, cranked out "Onward Oregon" on his kazoo.

Mrs. Duck, with a blue ribbon in her white feathered costume, a yellow beak and white gloves, clung to Mr. Duck's hand.

"They flocked in for the occasion," said Guy Ditorrice, publicist for Oregon Homecoming. He said this was his first duck press conference.

After a few quacks and enthusiastic gestures, Mrs. Duck stepped away from the microphone so Ditorrice could translate the message to the audience.

"Mr. and Mrs. Duck said the limo ride was exhilarating."

A hotel guest's black miniature poodle ruffled a few feathers by barking at the Ducks. After a few chuckles from the audience and little response from the fowl couple, announcements continued.

The Ducks are promoting "The Duck Experience," a week-long series of events before the Oregon-UCLA football game, Nov. 5.

"They were recently married in Reno during the trip out here," Ditorrice said.

As it happens, Mr. and Mrs. Duck are already "egg-specting," Ditorrice said and they will make a special

delivery in various parts of Eugene Oct. 31.

This gift will give the community an opportunity to get involved in the homecoming activities, he said.

When the translator opened the floor to questions, one spectator wondered, "What do you ask a duck?"

Another audience member wanted to know where the young couple met.

"In the Klamath Basin."

Somebody asked where the Ducks will stay.

"In a nest along the Mill Race on campus."

"They are truly U of O ducks."

The Ducks left the hotel with the sound of the kazoo, but University officials assured the press the pair will be around for homecoming activities.

An Autzen Stadium surprise will kick-off Homecoming week at 9 a.m. Monday, Oct. 31, followed by a noon luncheon at Valley River Inn with Oregon football coach Rich Brooks.

Highlights of Homecoming week include painting the "O" at Skinner's Butte, an indoor tailgate party at Springfield's Red Lion, a parade from campus to downtown Eugene, a beer garden, pep rally and laser light show.

Other events include a fashion show, a tailgate preview at the Hult Center, traditional Greek Activities, reunions, open houses and golf and tennis tournaments.

On the day of the game, a large tent will be set up in the Autzen Stadium parking lot with entertainment, beer, wine, soft drinks and food.

Awards will be given for the best tailgater.

And by the way, game time is 1 p.m.

## Battles called 'hillbilly feuds'

# Political scientists rumininate on Lebanon

By Leslie Knight  
Of the Emerald

The conflicts within Lebanon are far too complex and long-standing for the United States to make a difference there, according to University political science professors.

"What you have is a country badly divided along many dimensions — religion, class, politics," says Prof. Arthur Hanhardt. "The bottom line is that it's a bloody mess and it's going to stay that way."

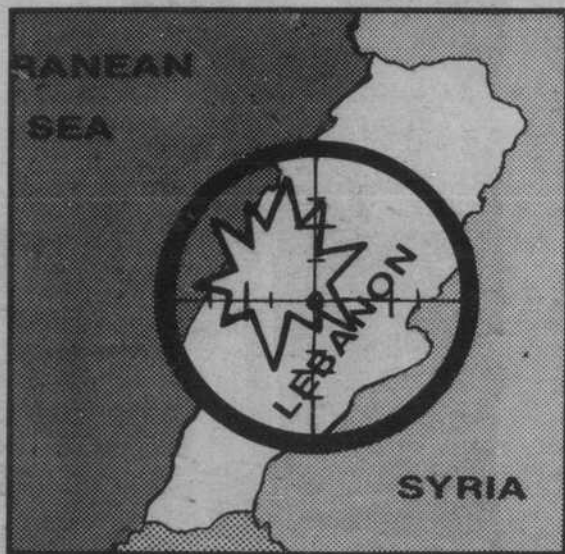
The religious factions involved in battle in Lebanon — the Druze, Shi'ites, Sunnis and Phalngic Christians are the most prominent — have been known to change alliances often.

Prof. Richard Kraus says these alliances are family based and have little to do with politics. The battles are often so personal, they resemble Appalachian "hillbilly feuds," he says.

Various forms of political and religious dissent have lasted for hundreds of years in Lebanon, so why does the United States want to get involved in the fray?

The Reagan administration insists the Marines are there to bolster the government of President Amin Gemayel, who is backed by the Christian Phalangists. Professors here have some additional ideas.

Kraus explains that the United States has been involved in the area twice before and has "established a track record to make sure there's a pro-west government in Lebanon." Pres. Eisenhower sent in troops in 1958 to prop up the Christian government in power, and Marines were



Graphic by Shawn Bird

sent there briefly in 1976 during Lebanon's civil war to evacuate Americans.

The current involvement in Lebanon is due, in part, to Reagan's desire to prove that the United States can make a difference in third world countries, Hanhardt says. He is "committed to overcoming the Vietnam syndrome."

The involvement in Lebanon could signal plans for larger build-up in the Middle East or for a permanent military base in Lebanon, Kraus says.

"My own suspicion is that they don't know what they're doing," he says, adding that U.S. involvement could represent "nostalgia for the old days when we could throw our weight around."

While some of Reagan's administration may be quite sincere in believing that troubles all over the world are stirred up by communists and that it is the job of the U.S. to stop them, the current involvement could actually be a

boon to the Soviets, Kraus says.

"This is a wonderful bonus for the Soviet Union — to see the U.S. mired down in yet another civil war in a third world country." They see the domestic crisis rise, and our relationship with our European allies hurt as well, he says.

Many people fear that this could lead to a full blown confrontation between the superpowers, because Syria, a surrogate for the Soviets, and Isreal, a surrogate for the U.S., are involved. Hanhardt and Kraus both doubt this will happen.

Hanhardt says the superpowers have come to an agreement not to engage each other in the area and have refrained from doing so in the past.

Syria and Isreal are both keeping close watch on the situation and allying with various factions, but probably for their own aims, Kraus says.

"Syria is a military client — they are armed by the Soviet Union just as Isreal is by the United States. It doesn't make sense to imply that Isreal is only acting under our influence. Syria is not any less autonomous."

There is a widely held opinion that the United States can make no real difference in the conflicts in the area. According to Prof. Thomas Hovet, the country was stable after it first achieved independence in 1914. At that time a parliament that reflected the various factions ruled proportionately.

Since then the population has changed drastically. Hovet says a

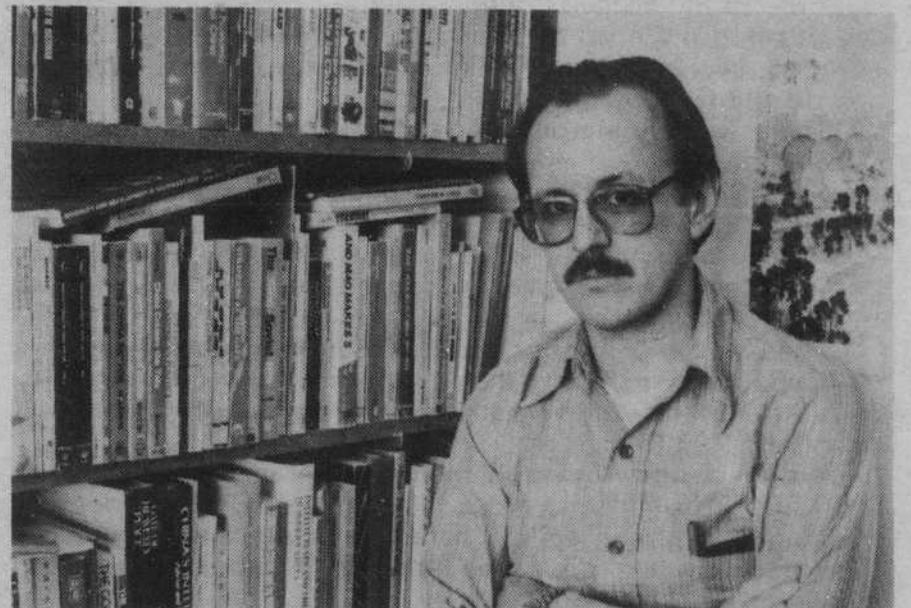


Photo by Dave Kao

Political science Prof. Richard Kraus says the United States has become mired down in Lebanon's civil war.

new census should be taken and a means devised to reallocate seats to underrepresented groups.

As the level of involvement has escalated Congress has sought to limit the president's power to wage undeclared war by invoking the War Powers Act. Reagan has resisted these attempts by insisting any limitation on his power will make the United States look weak.

Prof. Priscilla Southwell, rejects this notion. "This is an excuse that has been used before. Presidents don't like to have their power curtailed in regard to foreign policy. They're used to having it their own ballgame."

Southwell says actions by Congress may have made the president more powerful than before, however. Previously, Reagan was doing something "extra-legal," she says by waging an undeclared

war. Now his actions are codified in law.

"I think it makes the country look much more responsible," Kraus says. "We have done incredibly stupid things in the past by letting the president have free rein."

Professors here are reluctant to guess at what might take place in Lebanon in the future. They seem sure though that the truce, now in its second week, will not last.

"There have been tens, dozens of cease-fires and none of them has held," Hanhardt says.

Kraus also is skeptical of the truce but feels the Lebanese might work things out on their own.

"The Lebanese are fabulous wheeler-dealers," he says. "They're great at negotiating. They could probably pull it off if left to their own devices."