



Russian boycott to affect Eugene

EUGENE (AP) — If the Soviet Union upholds its announced boycott of the 1984 summer Olympic Games, it probably will prohibit its representatives from the Olympic Scientific Congress in Eugene, an organizer of the sports congress says.

"It seems likely that if they don't come to the Olympic Games, they won't come to the Congress as well," said Jan Broekhoff, a University professor who is the chairman of the scientific portion of the conference.

Broekhoff said Tuesday afternoon that organizers of the Scientific Congress had received no word from the Soviets after the announcement, earlier Tuesday, that the nation would not participate in the Olympic Games.

However, Broekhoff noted that the Soviets have until May 15 — next Tuesday — to send in

registration fees and forms.

Congress organizers probably won't press the Soviets for a clarification of their status until the deadline arrives, he said.

Dan Tripps, executive director of the Congress, said he spoke with U.S. Olympic Committee officials by telephone Tuesday and said that "the USOC believes that this is a very real situation."

Tripps, who visited the Soviet Union last year to help lay the foundation for the Congress, said he believes that Soviet sport scientists very much want to participate in the Congress for the contacts and technical knowledge it will provide. However, if the decision not to participate in the Games is a political decision emanating from the Kremlin, the sports scientists undoubtedly will be overruled, Tripps said.

Vignoul: don't sign

By Doug Nash
Of the Emerald

Students do not need to sign a selective service form included in their federal student aid report eligibility letter, according to the University's financial aid director.

Instead, the University has its own form to signal compliance with selective service registration, Financial Aid Director Ed Vignoul says.

The federal form is more intrusive this year than last, Student Advocate Bill Kittredge says. This year, the Department of Education included all the student's financial and personal information on the same page as the compliance statement, he says.

One student, fine arts major Jill Dustrud, has already complained about having to sign the federal form.

"I don't want to sign it, but I need my education," she says. "It would be nice if there was something people could do about it."

There is — at least as far as signing the federal form goes, Vignoul says.

"As far as I'm concerned, the student doesn't even have to sign the student aid report," he says.

The University includes in its own financial aid acceptance letters a place to certify compliance with selective service registration, he says. Therefore, signing the federal form is unnecessary, he says. The University will not submit its compliance statement, which only includes the student's signature, unless the govern-

ment requests it, he adds.

Vignoul says the education department has its own selective service compliance form because different universities have different procedures.

But Kittredge disagrees. The government has designed its own form, Kittredge says, because many universities around the country refuse to include other information — such as the student's social security number — on their own compliance forms.

"This is obviously a reaction on the part of the federal government to the universities adopting less-intrusive forms," Kittredge says. "It gets them what they want and avoids the issue of cooperation with the universities."

Dustrud says she is considering becoming a co-plaintiff in a suit against the Solomon Amendment, which is the law requiring students seeking financial aid to certify compliance with the selective service system.

Last month, the case took a first step when the U.S. District Court in Boston ruled that the government's regulations implementing the amendment are illegal.

As yet, the decision does not affect the compliance forms, but it could in the future if the court allows the case to become a class action, Kittredge says.

"Students should decide if they find this form objectionable," he says. "And if they do, they should join in the suit."



Hurdler Hurd & the Herd

LaMar Hurd, University track team hurdler, wails on the saxophone for the Beerbarians, the performing name for Jazz Lab Band II. The Beerbarians performed in Beall Concert Hall last night. The Beerbarians were under the direction of David Bledsoe.

About 100 people attended the informal performance that started at 8 p.m.. The band

played two sets and played until the wee wee hours.

Guests artists sitting in with the band included John Dulaney on trumpet, Ed Kammerer on horn and piano, Paul Schimming on trumpet and Jeff Homan on tenor saxophone.

Photo by Kirk Hirota

Profs play presidential politics

By Paul Ertel
Of the Emerald

Though they have ideological differences, the Democratic presidential candidates must recognize their real enemy is Pres. Ronald Reagan, political science Prof. Jim Klonoski said in a political forum Wednesday.

Klonoski defended the policies and views of former Vice President Walter Mondale against two other professors in a forum in 167 EMU. Education Management Prof. Max Abbott represented Colorado Sen. Gary Hart, and Sociology Prof. David Milton represented the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

The three Democratic candidates agree on most issues, Klonoski said. For example, they opposed the MX missile, mining of Nicaraguan harbors, school prayer and bans on abortion, all of which Reagan supports.

But there are differences, insisted Milton, and those differences represent a division in the party.

"What we represent at this table is the old coalition of the Democratic party that is coming apart," Milton said.

One difference in the candidates is Jackson's call for a 20 percent decrease in military spending, while both Hart and Mondale have called for a four percent increase in defense. Though this is smaller than Reagan's proposed 13 percent increase, only a military cut will divert the funds needed to build America's infrastructure and put Americans back to work, Milton said.

"We can no longer live on guns and butter and Jackson is the only candidate that is saying this," he said.

A main contention between Hart and Mondale has been the Chrysler bailout loan. As vice president, Mondale was a main architect of the

loan, but Hart voted against it in the Senate.

Abbott defended Hart's vote, saying that instead of propping up dying industries, our resources should go to developing the new technology to compete with foreign industry. Mondale, on the other hand, saw the immediate need of his constituency and responded to that need, Klonoski countered.

Klonoski warned that Democrats can go too far in cutting down their opponents, but Abbott said the open debate was good for the party.

"I'm not worried that the Democrats wash their dirty laundry out in public," he said.

But the debate often returned to Reagan and the need to nominate the candidate who can beat him in November. Both Klonoski and Abbott feel it is their candidate who can do it.

Mondale has broad appeal among voters and his successes in the primaries show that Mondale is the man, Klonoski said. But Abbott countered that Hart is the candidate who does best in polls when pitted against Reagan.

Though Jackson has no chance of winning the nomination, his candidacy will give him leverage at the national convention which he can use to help form a Democratic party that can win, Milton said.

But victory for the Democrats will be tough unless they can get millions of non-voters register and vote, Klonoski said.

"If the election were held today, Reagan would win," he said.

Reagan's political assets include the recent upturn in the economy and his effective image on television, Klonoski said.

"He comes across like your loving uncle, instead of the right wing fanatic he really is," Klonoski said.