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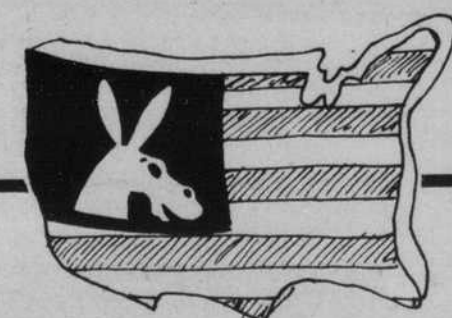
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UNITED STATES PRESIDENT

Democrats' race becomes struggle for self preservation

Jackson may be changing politics for good

"Run, Jesse, Run," they cheer, but even Jesse Jackson's most fervent supporters admit he'll never make the winner's circle at the Democratic National Convention.

Jackson has less than 300 of the 1967 delegates needed to take the nomination, but his supporters hope those delegates will give him the leverage needed to mold a Democratic ticket and platform that can beat Pres. Ronald Reagan in November.

Jackson's major impact has been on the psyche of black Americans, many of whom are finding new optimism about their place in the American political arena.

"As a black, Jackson has really captured my heart," says James Britt, co-chair of Students for Jesse Jackson. "He's telling white America that they can't take advantage of black people any longer."

But Jackson is more than just a black candidate insist his supporters, and he appeals to many of the discouraged and disenfranchised who feel that neither of the major parties represent their needs.

Though never elected to public office, Jackson has long been considered a major black leader. Born in Greenville, S.C., in 1941, Jackson received a football scholarship to the predominantly-black Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina.

It was there that Jackson first became involved in the civil rights movement. He entered the Chicago Theological Seminary in 1965 and was ordained a Baptist minister in 1968.

Jackson's involvement with Martin Luther King began with the march in Selma, Ala., in 1965. Jackson was with King on the Memphis, Tenn., motel balcony when the black leader was killed in 1968.

In 1971, Jackson organized the Chicago-based PUSH (People United to Serve Humanity) and served as its national president until he began his presidential campaign last year.

That campaign has received mixed reactions from black leaders, many of whom have thrown their support to Walter Mondale. But for many blacks, Jackson has made the race something they can feel a part of.

The black leaders who are not supporting Jackson have missed the significance of Jackson's candidacy, Britt says. Jackson has broken a barrier, a psychological four-minute mile, that will give other blacks the encouragement to succeed in politics and other fields.

But there may be more tangible results of his race if he can influence the Democratic convention in San Francisco this July.

One platform resolution Jackson will probably strive for is a clear cut policy on South Africa, Britt says.

Jackson is also likely to insist that a woman be given the vice presidential spot on the ticket. Though Britt contends this will strengthen the ticket,

many observers feel a woman on the ticket will have a neutral effect, alienating as many voters as it will attract.

One result of Jackson's campaign has been the registration of thousands of black voters, many of whom proudly wave their registration cards at Jackson rallies and speeches. But those are not votes that the Democrats should take for granted.

But Jackson's attempt to form a "rainbow coalition" of minorities, woman and poor whites, has not always panned out. In the Texas primary, he was unable to attract a significant share of the state's large Hispanic vote.

Jackson's reference to Jews as "Hymies" alienated another minority group with traditional Democratic roots. The situation was aggravated when a Jackson supporter, Black Muslim minister Luis Farrakhan, said the newsman who reported the comment would be "punished by death."

Britt maintains that Farrakhan's comments must be understood in the light of religious metaphor. The comment was a reference to the judgment of God and not a death threat, he says.

Since the Jackson campaign was a long shot from the outset, it will be hard to say how much the affair has hurt Jackson. The more important question may be how Jackson's campaign has affected presidential politics in America.

Analysis By Paul Ertel

Mondale, Hart

help carry out programs they decide are necessary. In addition, he proposes devoting an additional \$1 billion a year to build up university research laboratories and libraries and increase the number of research grants.

Both candidates agree student aid needs to be adequately funded. Specifically, Mondale proposes a new investment of \$1.5 for increases in student aid through Pell grants, guaranteed student loans and work study.

Foreign Policy

Oregon Sen. Bob Packwood told a Eugene audience last December that a generation gap is responsible for divisions over foreign policy.

While probably an over-simplification in this case, there is some evidence to suggest that Mondale, 57, is on one side of the divide, while Gary Hart, 46 is on the other.

Mondale stands catiously behind the United State's post-World War II identity as a sometimes global policeman. Hart, the manager of Sen. George McGovern's 1972 anti-Vietnam campaign, who said, "I think some of us learned a lesson from Vietnam," contrasts with Mondale, who has grown tired of apologizing for his support of that war through 1969.

Hart, whose new position has been compared to pre-1941 isolationism, has said that he would not send U.S. troops to Central America to be "bodyguards for dictators." He opposes elections in El Salvador until the government involves all factions, military aid to El Salvador, aid to the

Continued from Page 1B

Nicaraguan contras and U.S. military exercises in Honduras.

Instead, he favors U.S. economic and diplomatic overtures to the Sandinista government in Nicaragua and a cease fire in El Salvador guaranteed through the Organization of American States or the United Nations — to be followed by negotiations among all major parties.

Mondale would link Salvadoran aid to land reform and progress in human rights. He favors involving the Contadora group (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia) in regional negotiations, a cease fire and "truly meaningful" elections in Central America. He opposes aid to the contras.

Arms Control

Both candidates advocate a mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze, SALT II, and a comprehensive test ban treaty. Mondale supports "annual" summit meetings with the Soviets, Hart supports "regular meetings." Hart originally backed the build down proposal, in which the superpowers would replace older, aging weapons with a smaller number of arms, until he said the administration was backing it as an alternative to the nuclear freeze.

Both favor a 3 percent to 4 percent annual growth, after inflation, in the military budget. Both oppose the MX, the B-1 Bomber, chemical weapons, and space defense systems.

Economics

Both Hart and Mondale say they would attack

the near \$200 billion deficit through a combination of taxes and cuts in the rate of increase in military spending. Neither would make actual cuts in the military budget, but they propose increases of about four percent, where Reagan has called for increases of 13 percent.

Both candidates would defer tax indexing which is designed to prevent "bracket creep," that is, the higher rates of taxation people must pay as inflation pushes them into higher tax brackets.

Mondale has attacked Hart for voting against the Chrysler bailout loan, which Mondale helped put together while vice president. Mondale maintains that the loan was essential to thousands of jobs.

But Hart considers the loan a "Band Aid" solution which did nothing to address the real problems of America's auto industry. Instead, he proposes a planning board that would unite government, industry and union representatives to chart a course for the auto industry.

In order to receive federal assistance, an auto manufacturer would have to follow the recommendations of the board.

The candidates difference in basic philosophy is best shown in their position on the domestic content bill. Hart opposes and Mondale supports the bill which would require that a certain percentage of each automobile sold in America be built with American labor.

Analysis by Sandy Johnstone, Paul Ertel, and Brooks Dareff

A modern man's Mussolini

Lyndon H. La Rouché Jr. is a man who would be king, if only some one would let him.

Instead, voters in several states across the nation have punched voter cards in the Democratic presidential primaries for the likes of Walter Mondale, Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson, much to LaRouché's discontent.

You see, La Rouché is a candidate in some of these primaries, and he attributes his relative obscurity to "vote stealing." In La Rouché's mind, 30 percent to 35 percent of the voters in the primaries are punching their cards for La Rouché. Those votes, according to La Rouché, are being distributed among the other candidates, specifically Gary Hart.

"They're trying to cheat me," La Rouché says. "They" are the Democratic Party honchos and La Rouché claims to have "simple proof" that "they" are "stealing my votes" and "undermining" his campaign.

La Rouché is a third-time candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Although Secretary of State Norma Paulus decided against placing La Rouché on the primary ballot earlier in the year, a massive signature drive produced enough names to get La Rouché a spot.

In 1976 La Rouché gathered just over 45,000 votes nationally, about .001 percent. In 1980 La Rouché did well enough to collect some federal matching funds and is collecting a good deal in matching funds for this campaign. However, the nicest things the media have said about him are that he is "paranoid" and a "crack-pot."

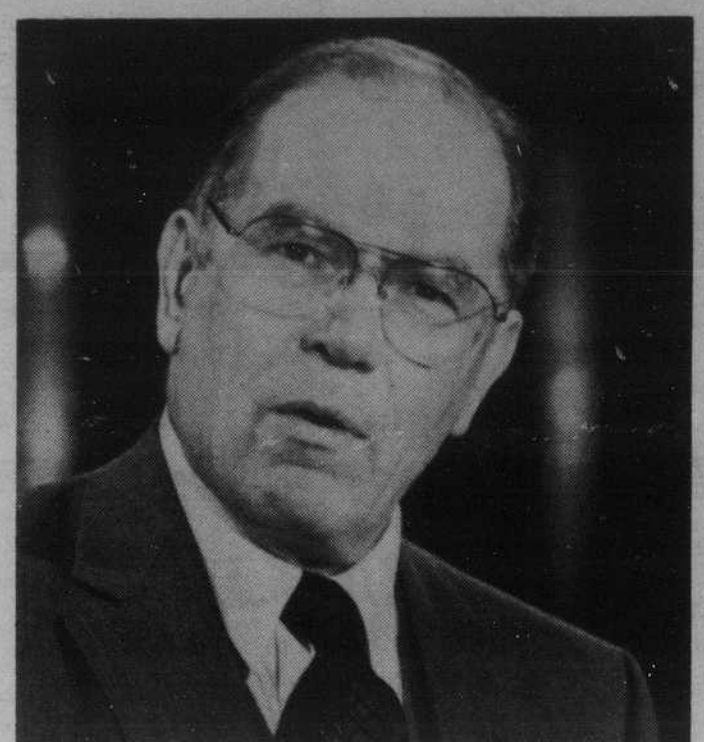
La Rouché disagrees with those assessments, saying they come from the sewer, and says his campaign has a "somewhat different approach to politics."

His different approach includes goals to pump \$200 billion into a strategic defense system (similar to Pres. Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" which was laughed off the face of the earth by most Democrats) by 1988 and immediately putting the American dollar back on a gold standard as well as invoking emergency powers to limit the Federal Reserve System's authority to choosing the color of office carpets.

La Rouché's views hardly seem liberal, yet in 1968 La Rouché, using what he calls a pen name, as Lyn Marcus (a play on the names of Lenin and Marx), became lord and master for a contingent of Students for a Democratic Society. Those were the days of the burgeoning of the United States Labor Party, which has strong ties to La Rouché's philosophy.

In 1968, La Rouché's political disgust led to an infiltration of the Democratic Party, much to the chagrin of most democrats who don't see La Rouchian philosophy meshing with Democratic ideals.

La Rouché's emphasis in the campaign covers five "crises" in the United States today. They include agriculture, industry, a nearly unavoidable thermo-nuclear war, an imminent international



Lyndon La Rouché

monetary collapse and to top it all off, "a moral sickness in the population."

Ah yes, there is one other item La Rouché says is a major campaign issue: Henry Kissinger, whom La Rouché says is a KGB agent and a neo-Nazi.

"That's what he is," La Rouché says. "Kissinger does have Nazi-like policies. Kissinger is a murderer... Kissinger commits genocide." La Rouché adds that his polls show 78 percent of the population "hates" Kissinger, and 60 percent see Kissinger as a major campaign issue. La Rouché has decided the issue is the stuff of which campaigns are made, and says so in his campaign spots. "Vote for the man Kissinger hates the most" commercials have "the phones ringing off the hooks" at Portland's KXL radio, says one of the station's reporters.

But some of the stabs La Rouché takes are directed at other candidates. He calls Mondale a "Soviet influenced scalliwag." Hart is, in a round-about sort of description, endorsed by the KGB.

La Rouché comes down just as hard on economic recovery — "if we had a recovery the magnitude of the one reported, we wouldn't have a deficit" — as well as what he says is a "complete estrangement on the part of the voters."

"In less than 48 hours of my being president, the world will change," La Rouché says.

But before La Rouché gets to the presidency, he must make it to the Democratic National Convention. La Rouché does not yet have a single delegate committed to him, and that limits the role he'll play at the convention to a spiritual one.

"I'm the ghost," La Rouché says, "I'm the horrid thing that haunts that place."

Analysis by Debbie Howlett

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