

NIXON

Continued from Page 1

maintain delicate balance with the Soviet Union. He did it with shrewdness and perseverance."

Even those savaged politically by Nixon give him high marks.

"The opening to China and the establishment of detente were his two most historic achievements," said former Sen. George McGovern, the South Dakota Democrat whom Nixon trounced in his 1972 re-election landslide.

And while McGovern cautioned that "it's a little risky to try to evaluate someone historically" so soon, he said Nixon "went a great way toward restoring himself as a respected figure, especially on foreign policy" after leaving office.

Nixon's presidency also will be identified with many domestic initiatives that do not square with the image of the hard-line conservative champion of the "silent majority."

Community block grants and the housing program that helps subsidize the rents of poor people bear his stamp, as does the indexing of Social Security benefits to inflation.

Nixon waged a frontal assault on inflation by imposing wage and price controls. He created the Environmental

Protection Agency and won adoption of two landmark environmental laws — the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts.

His revenue-sharing program was an innovative way of aiding strapped local governments without bureaucratic red tape. He lent his support to legislation that expanded the distribution of the food stamp, increased school milk and Women Infants and Children welfare programs.

His attempt to get Congress to enact a national employer-mandate health insurance program preceded President Clinton's efforts by more than two decades.

"I think history will treat Nixon kindly. The Watergate business will recede. People will see he was a person who had very big ambitions for improvement in policy," said economist Herbert Stein, chairman of Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers.

"As time goes by, the thing that people will remember about Nixon is here was a guy who was never loved and yet who managed to put a lot of stuff through Congress, who kept coming back again and again from defeat," said Lyn Nofziger, who worked for both Presidents Nixon and Reagan.

Still, there was the dark side of Nixon. And the Watergate scandal will remain the first reference to Nixon in most history books.

In the end, Republican members of Congress had to

'He'll be remembered as one of the significant presidents of the century — both for good and for bad.'

— Bruce Buchanan,
Political scientist

persuade Nixon to resign — rather than face certain impeachment for his role in the Watergate burglary cover-up and other government misdeeds.

"One side of Nixon is the highly skillful political leader. The other side is a mysteriously flawed person. And this was known throughout his entire career," said Erwin Hargrove, a presidential historian at Vanderbilt University. "And for that reason, Nixon will never be in the American canon of great presidents."

But Stephen Hess, a speechwriter for Nixon in the 1960s who worked in the early Nixon White House, predicted Nixon would be the second most written-about president of the 20th century after Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Nixon "cared a great deal about his place in history," Hess said. "That's probably why he kept tapes."

GTF

Continued from Page 1

on his master's thesis and cooking dinner when he was hit with a painful headache shortly before 8 p.m. on Wednesday. He called 911 and was taken to the hospital. A CAT scan detected ruptured blood vessels in his brain. Konzelman fell into a coma after an operation and died just before noon on Thursday.

Cerebral hemorrhaging occurs when weakened blood vessels rupture and cause bleeding within the brain. It is often characterized by a sudden headache with intense pain and can happen at any time.

Konzelman, known as "Konz" to his friends, enrolled in the University's master's program in September 1992 after receiving his bachelor of science from the University of Puget Sound. He was almost finished with his thesis about the efficiency of railroad deregulation. Wesley Wilson, assistant economics professor and Konzelman's adviser, said the University will still try to award Konzelman a degree because he finished all his requirements.

Konzelman was a GTF for the Introductory

Principles of Economics classes and various economics discussion sections. He also taught economics classes at Lane Community College. He was a favorite among students.

"He was well-liked and appreciated as a teacher," said Eric Dodge, Konzelman's roommate and a fellow economics GTF. "He would run into kids in his discussion section outside of class and they were always glad to see him. He had a good relationship with them. He would have made a good teacher."

Teaching was Konzelman's dream. His friend and fellow economics GTF David Smith said that Konzelman got his first taste of teaching in high school. He had completed all his math classes, so he assisted in teaching an advanced placement math course. Later, he tutored economics at Puget Sound.

Konzelman was on his way to fulfilling his dream when Oregon State University accepted him into its doctoral program in economics for next September.

Konzelman is survived by his stepfather and mother, Michael and Janice O'Halloran, and by his sister Sandra. Services are tentatively scheduled for Thursday in Seattle.

CENTER

Continued from Page 1

to provide useful information. Staff may make referrals to campus support groups, workshops or off-campus counseling.

Morrill said the staff "provides more service and is more efficient despite budget cuts." The effects of Measure 5 have led to staff cuts and a smaller number of available personnel for new and prospective clients,

but staff members use their resources to the best of their ability. They strive to ensure that students receive the services they need.

Feedback from the large proportion of students seen through the Counseling Center has been positive. Morrill said students do believe they've been helped.

"They're able to resolve passing issues in spite of waiting lists," he said.

CHOICE

Continued from Page 1

tives to show them that students care about this issue. They also want students to utilize their voting power, believing senators and representatives will listen if they fear that the student voters will not vote for them.

But the group warns that many students are too lax about abortion rights. Because the current presidential administration is democratic, some students believe their rights are being protected. However, many students don't realize that local groups are still working very hard to slowly overturn all abortion rights.

"With the Clinton era many people feel that their jobs are done," said Mandi Hood, also co-director of Students for Choice. "They believe that the politicians have taken on the fight. But, we (students) need to make sure that our voices are heard."

The group wants to make students aware that the abortion debate doesn't take place only in Washington, D.C. It is conducted in Oregon as well.

'We (students) need to make sure that our voices are heard.'

— Mandi Hood,
Co-director, Students for
Choice

"Locally, the biggest opponent to pro-choice is the OCA (Oregon Citizen's Alliance)," Hood said. "When you're dealing with people like this, they're anti-gay, anti-choice and anti-everything."

Recently, Students for Choice and a couple of other local groups came together to protest an OCA banquet that took place at the Lane County Fairgrounds.

Next fall, the Students for Choice will be actively recruiting interested students. The group is looking to increase its membership. Members also want to continue to help candidates who advocate abortion rights. Students for Choice plans on getting more involved in educating the community on abortion issues.



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