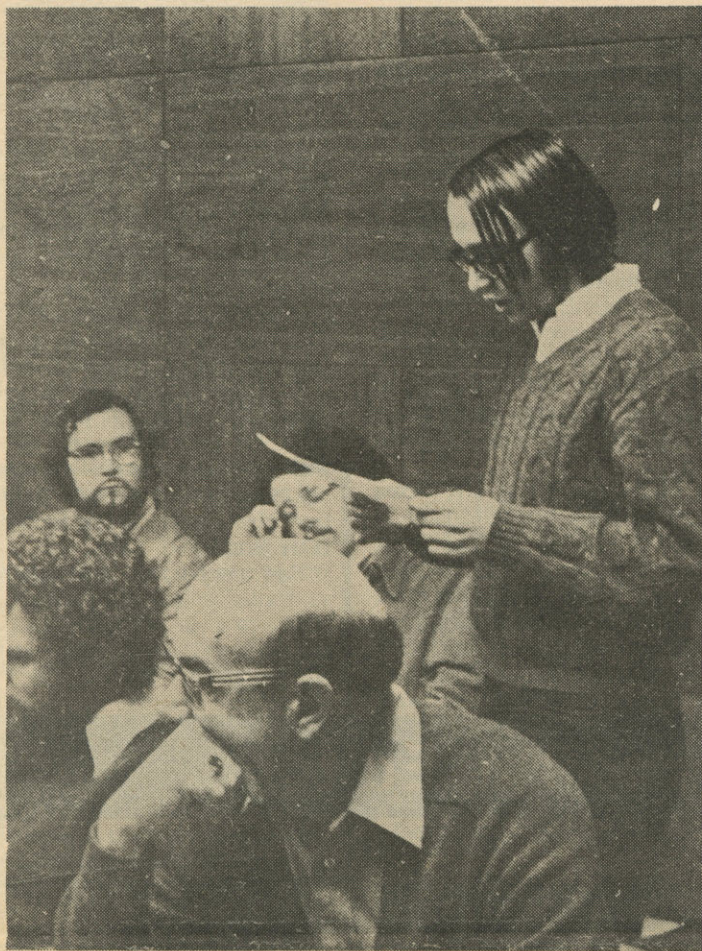


Press refused again



Bushnell walks out on HPUP

Emerald editor Art Bushnell reads a prepared statement condemning Hearing Panel on University Priorities' decision to bar "outsiders" from their meetings concerning the U of O budget. Bushnell called the committee's decision a breach of academic freedom. The Emerald editor, who was the last non-panel member to leave the hearings, has led the fight to keep such meetings open to the public.

Representatives of the press walked out in protest of the "closed door" policy of the U of O's Hearing Panel on University Priorities (HPUP) at its meeting on Wednesday, March 1. The press had been blamed by the HPUP committee for disrupting the proceedings. Members of the panel had said they would not discuss the University budget with the press in attendance.

HPUP is a committee of 15 members, appointed by U of O President Robert Clark to recommend ways to trim 1.5 million dollars from the University's 1972-73 24 million dollar budget.

Four times in February newsmen, including Oregon Daily Emerald Editor Art Bushnell and representatives of the Portland Oregonian and United Press International, attended HPUP meetings. Each of these times the press was asked to leave but refused. Each of these times HPUP cancelled the meeting.

The newsmen refused to leave, contending that "the public has a right to know what goes on at these meetings," according to Bushnell.

At HPUP's fourth attempt to hold a closed door session Feb. 27, President Clark attended the meeting and told representatives of the press, "The reason HPUP wants it's deliberations in committee (in private) before the recommendations are made ... is that 90 per cent of our budget is personnel. It is not possible to engage in these budget discussions without engaging in discussions of personnel."

A Feb. 29 Emerald editorial stated, "The Emerald has offered proposals many times to the administration which would allow reporting of HPUP without spreading personnel information about individual faculty members all over campus, a main concern expressed by HPUP members."

In the most recent meeting Wednesday March 1, Bushnell delivered a statement. In it he stated that:

"During the last four weeks, we have tried to raise the issue of the public's right to know on this campus.

"It is too bad this committee didn't give proper consideration to the implications of open and closed meetings. At this point, we will no longer allow ourselves to be used as an excuse for this committee to ignore it's task. We think you will find that your methods of news management and dissemination of information are inadequate. You will also find yourselves being used by news leaks from within the panel and hurt by rumors from the outside. The mere presence of the press would have prevented that."

The press walk-out included members of the Emerald, the Oregonian and U.P.I. After the walkout representatives of the TORCH and the Eugene Register-Guard, who attended the meeting to cover the dispute between the panel and the press, also left.

HPUP's hearings are expected to continue until March 15.

AAJC Convention brings results

Participation termed 'quietest student revolution ever'; representation and proposals adopted by convention

ASLCC President Omar Barbarossa and Vets Club Senate Representative Tony Rogers returned from the American Association of Junior College's (AAJC) convention in Dallas, Texas last week and termed the student participation in the convention "the quietest student revolution ever."

"They (the association) knew the students were coming and they expected confrontation tactics. Instead we surprised them and worked within the system. We killed them with love," Barbarossa observed.

Tangible results of student involvement at the convention, according to Barbarossa, included the formation of the National Association of American Junior Colleges Student Council (NAAJCSC); the re-structuring of the AAJC's board of Governors with student representation; and the adoption of seven student proposals by the convention.

The seven student proposals adopted by the convention were that:

- Under certain criteria, all veterans be awarded college work study programs.

- An Office of Student Affairs be set up in the AAJC's Washington, DC headquarters to coordinate student affairs on a national level.

- A program be established to help students transfer financial aid received at two year schools to four year schools.

- Local offices of student affairs be established on campuses to provide communication and coordination with the national office.

- Mailing and communications from AAJC

be sent to all local student governments, staff associations, and administrators.

- An "open door" admission policy be adopted by all member institutions (excepting private schools).

- In the future, all commissions, forums, and panels must have student representation.

Barbarossa was elected chairman of the student council and as such will sit on the Board of Governors.

"The only reason we (the students) got as much done as we did was because we were organized. We caucused the first night and drafted our proposals. With Dr. Schafer's help we managed to meet with the Board of Governors. He opened a lot of doors for us. He even signed over his proxy to Tony and me," explained Barbarossa.

Speculating on the reason for the students' success, Barbarossa reasoned, "Educators are concerned about charges that they are not responsive to student participation. AAJC wants to make a visible effort to disprove that charge."

Barbarossa commented that many of the delegates were impressed by the number and quality of student oriented programs at Lane. "I'd talk to them (the delegates) about some of the programs at Lane like the proposed INPUT courses, the Student Awareness Center, the Institutional Bill of Rights, the autonomy of the student government, and the proposed student health plan, and they thought I was talking about a four year school," he exclaimed.

Students seek county commissioner seat

Bobby Edwards, a 26 year old Democrat and a Community Service and Public Affairs major at the U of O, will be running in the May 23rd primary election for Lane County Commissioner. Edwards is currently enrolled at Lane this term for 12 hours.

Edwards says that his priorities for the office will be to bring a more progressive government to Lane County.

"We need more federal low and middle income housing," says Edwards, "better sewage disposal, pollution control and more employment."

Edwards is a member of the Board of Directors of the Afro-American institute. He has also taught workshops at the University of Oregon on Black Studies in Geography.

In 1970 Edwards ran for Student Body president here at LCC losing by only 8 votes. He has been a guest lecturer at various public institutions and community organizations.

According to Edwards, Lane County could have better housing if the agencies within the County would cooperate to make the area an equal opportunity employer. "If each agency within the County would hire just one minority person, says Edwards, "then the county would be considered an equal opportunity employer." "As it is the agencies have refused to do this and the Federal Government has refused to release millions of dollars in funds for housing."

Edwards, who is now chairman of the Eugene Human Rights Commission, and minority specialist for School District 4-J, has, for the past five years, been instrumental in helping to organize minority groups, such as the Black Studies Program here at LCC. He was the original Coordinator for the Lane program as well as founder of Lane's Black Student Union.



Edwards

William Krueger, a 21 year old student at LCC, has formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for county commissioner.

Krueger, who is a student senator here at Lane, feels that the door between the people and the county government has been closed for a long time; that county government is "too distant from the people."

As an officer in OSPIRG, Krueger feels that county government directly relates to a citizens' everyday life. Problems of traffic and expansion of urban areas have been a main effort of Krueger in the OSPIRG organization.

Krueger believes that some of the problems

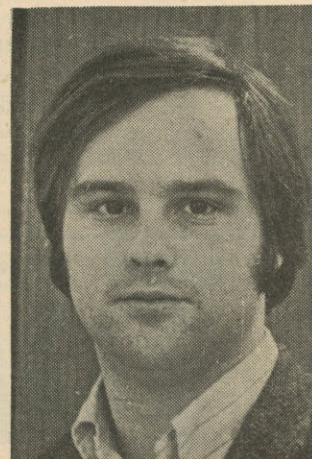
in county government are the government's response to people's problems, that the county's answers to tax problems are inadequate, and that a thick bureaucracy prevails in the county structure.

The Lane student, if elected, would try to reform the county tax structure. "Take everyone solely on their ability to pay. An income tax that favors no loopholes for large landowners and corporations is what this county needs," Krueger said. He added, "if people could feel benefits they wouldn't vote down taxes."

Krueger would resolve the problem of response to people's individual problems by creating an "open door" in the commissioners' office at a time convenient for the working person. He said, "I would create a field day for getting feedback from the average citizen."

Krueger's main objection to the proposed 1990 plan is that "very little youth representation exists on the planning, while today's young people will be the citizens of 1990."

Krueger's belief is that his youth can be an advantage in dealing with the problems of the county.



Krueger

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Humanity: Out of the race

Will humanity survive its self-made ecological mistakes? Some studies predict that the human race will not last out the century. The cause of death on the coroner's report could be any number of causes from auto exhaust emission filtering out the sunlight to a lack of drinkable water. More than likely the race will end not with a bang but a long, dying whimper.

This whimpering extinction will probably take one of two forms. In one case the species will survive—in some manner. The technological system will fulfill its potential for global disaster and burn itself up. World population levels will drop to pre-industrial, perhaps primitive agricultural levels. Civilized societies will disappear. The remaining members of the species will grub out an existence from an inhospitable earth that will take perhaps hundreds of thousands of years to rebalance its resources.

In the second possibility the population will retreat into huge controlled environment centers, much like spaceships that manufacture their own environment. Humans will move into zoos to be maintained much like caged animals. Behavior and lifestyles will be completely altered. Humanity will survive physically, but the quality of the human spirit left will be questionable and perhaps not even recognizable as human in the sense we know of it now.

Both possibilities equal death with homo sapiens adding themselves to the list of extinct species. The first possibility has a heroic quality of struggle and disaster. Man would be cast in the classical role of the tragic hero, a heroic figure trapped by fate or the gods or his own nature, struggling valiantly to the end, perhaps even clawing his way back up to civilization.

The second possibility contains overtones of "1984," or "Brave New World." Will we be willing to prostitute ourselves to a system we have created in order to survive? The transition to becoming a kept animal may be so gradual we may not even notice it. One thing is clear. We are rapidly reaching the fail-safe point of no return. When we reach that point, we will have only one choice left—the manner of our death.

Press: Out of the meeting

Battlelines were drawn; positions were stated; and it looked like a stalemate. However, after weeks of forcing the University of Oregon's Hearing Panel on University Priorities to cancel its meetings, the Oregon Daily Emerald switched tactics. Editor Art Bushnell, after reading a statement championing "the public's right to know," walked out of the meeting thereby allowing it to proceed in closed session. And everybody lost.

The public lost its access to accurate information. News coming out of the meetings will now probably be based on "security leaks." The panel lost the advantage of having a reporter present who could fairly and accurately report information that did not involve personnel matters.

The precedent of having reporters present in executive sessions is well established. The LCC Board of Education has a very good working arrangement with the media with the understanding that matters discussed off the record will remain that way. The public benefits because the reporter at least has the background to publicly announced decisions.

We are fortunate at Lane to have this precedent. Decisions and discussion concerning budget cuts and re-alignments have, in fact, already started. We aren't going to be walking out of any meetings.

Lane Community College TORCH

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All correspondence should be typed or printed, double-spaced and signed by the writer. Mail or bring all correspondence to: The Torch, Center 206, Lane Community College, 4000 East 30th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97405; Telephone 747-4501. Ext. 234.

The innocent bystander

Geopolitics makes instant friends

by Arthur Hoppe

Six months ago I had 800 million enemies where now I have 800 million friends. And I am angry.

The anger grew all week as picture followed picture from far-away China: a beaming Nixon shaking hands with a beaming Mao Tse-tung; a smiling Nixon toasting a graciously bowing Chou En-lai—the papers, the news magazines and my television set seemed crowded with laughing Nixons, chuckling Maos and wryly grinning Chou En-lais.

How warm and witty they all were. And the Chinese people! How friendly and kind and thoughtful and dedicated and happy with their lot.

That's fine. I am glad to have 800 million new friends. I am grateful to Mr. Nixon for having the courage to give them to me—and me to them. And I am delighted that Mao and Chou went along with the deal.

How easy it all was.

Yet for 20 years I have been taught to hate and fear the Chinese people and their leaders. The people were automatons drudging away in a backward ant-like society led by power-mad dictators who dreamed of sweeping across Asia with their hordes and bringing America to her knees.

For 20 years my leaders have

been teaching me that. They have led me into wars in Korea and Vietnam to preserve democracy and contain these bloody-handed Red tyrants.

For the same 20 years, Mao and Chou were teaching their 800 million people to hate and fear me. I was a running dog of imperialism, bent on destroying their revolution and ruling them again through corrupt capitalist warlords like Chiang Kai-shek. So they marched off into battle to kill me and mine.

And how easy all that was, too.

But now, overnight, our leaders have decided that I and a quarter of the human race will be friends again—primarily because it suits their purposes.

I'm not positive what their purposes are. I would guess that Mao and Chou want my friendship to worry Taiwan and Japan and to make the Russians think twice before attacking China from the west.

I would guess that Mr. Nixon is giving them my friendship in hopes of playing off Peking against Moscow, thus maintaining the split in the Communist bloc.

For these are the games leaders play. Containment, encirclement, blocs, splits—the fascinating game of geopolitics. And,

being leaders, they play to win. I believe they play for themselves to win—not for me.

For if I die on some unpronounceable battlefield, I have lost forever. But they have only lost another of their millions of pawns. For them, the game goes on.

Yet this is not so much what angers me. I understand the fascination of the game. If I were a leader, I would probably play it, too.

What angers me is how easy it was.

How easily they manipulated me into hating and fearing when that served their purpose. How easily they now maneuver me into liking and admiring when that serves their purpose. How easily—almost contemptuously—they turn my emotions on and off like hot and cold water faucets.

So I am angry with myself. Okay, this time I'll play. This time I'll give and accept goodwill and friendship. But when they again ask for my hatred and fear, God give me the spirit to reject their games.

How very hard that will be.

(Copyright Chronicle Publishing Co. 1972).

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

There is a theory going around that the Eugene Police Department, and its officers, are among the mellowest in the country. The department has a reputation for warnings, instead of citations, and the officers have been almost regarded as friends of the people, rather than just part of the system.

I had my first confrontation with the Eugene Police Department in the 23 years that I have lived in Eugene last Wednesday night, and I can no longer de-

fend the local police as being mellow.

My brother-in-law and I were showing my wife a little of the night life in Eugene Wednesday night. We began at the College Side Inn at 10:30 p.m., played some pool, and drank four pitchers of beer until 1 a.m., when the tavern closed. We then went on to LaMar's on the Mall, and sat and talked for about 45 minutes. We each drank one glass of beer.

At 2:15 a.m. we left and walked down to the Mall and col-

lectively decided to take advantage of the climbing facilities in the Mall that were built for young children.

Wayne, my brother-in-law, and I climbed to the top of a wooden structure, and were assisting my wife up, when suddenly six policemen materialized, with two police cars. They had their guns drawn, and one yelled "Keep your hands in sight!" Then another grabbed my wife. Wayne jumped down, and two policemen immediately grabbed him and pushed him against the nearest wall. They held a gun at his head. I jumped down, and two more grabbed me, and pushed me face first into a wall, and then handcuffed my hands behind my back, tight.

One policeman then asked the other five whether they should arrest my wife. Another said, "Yes, she was climbing up," but at this point they began to see how ludicrous the situation was. They didn't arrest her.

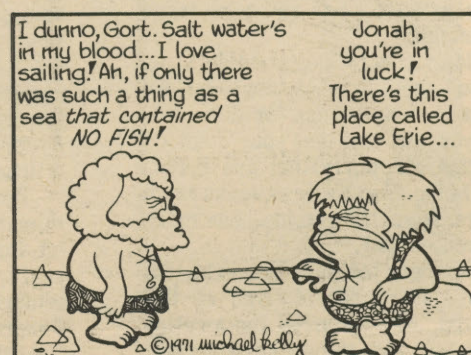
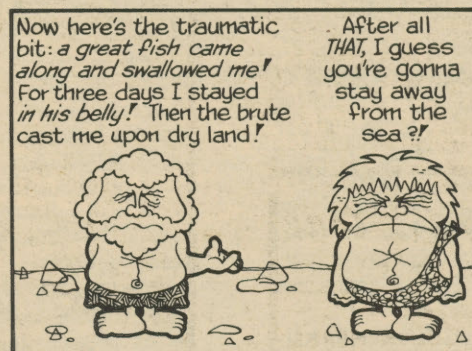
They pulled Wayne and I to a police car, and I asked if I could give the keys to our car to my wife. A policeman reached in my pocket, extracted the keys with the crude quip, "I didn't reach too deep," laughed and gave my wife the keys.

At this point I had asked once or twice if they could loosen my handcuffs, because they were tight and had begun to hurt. I could feel my hands swelling. Instead they shoved me into a police car, and they shoved Wayne into the other side of the same car.

My wife was still standing with four policemen as we drove off to the City-County Jail. One of the policemen mentioned that the reason they were all there was because they had received a call about a knife fight in a bar near the Mall. It seems that they got us instead of the knifer.

At the jail we were relieved of all that we had in our pockets, which included my regular size pocket-knife. They changed us

(Continued on page 3)



Letters to the Editor...

(Continued from page 2)

into prison clothing, and booked us. Our bail was set at \$53.

The next morning we were taken to the 9 a.m. traffic court in a police van. I was called first by the judge, and he said that I was charged with disorderly conduct, specifically climbing on the Mall structure, climbing on the J.C. Penney's fire escape, and putting myself in a position to cause myself personal harm. I, of course, pleaded not guilty, because, although I had been climbing on a Mall structure, there were other, higher structures in the Mall that had been built for small children to play on and I had not in any way attempted to climb on the J.C. Penney's fire escape. He set my bail at \$53 and said I would be notified of my trial date.

My brother-in-law Wayne was then called, and was read the same charges. Wayne had planned to leave for Louisiana that morning with a friend, and with the assumption that they would fine him only five, or at the most ten dollars, pleaded guilty. The judge then asked him if he or his friend had had a knife. Wayne said "Yes," alluding to my pocket knife, and the judge fined him \$53.

Right now, I am asking myself, "Why, what for?" The fact that I had a pocket knife obviously had a bearing on Wayne's exorbitant fine. Perhaps the judge was informed of the knife fight the night before, and assumed that my wife, Wayne, and I were involved. And why the fabricated charges concerning the J.C. Penney's fire escape?

Is the EPD mellow?

Jim Otos

Dear Editor:

The Secretarial Training Program at Florence is displaying "A Guide to Judging Women Job Candidates" printed in the "Daily" on the bulletin board, not in pro or con to Women's Lib, but to illustrate a philosophy basic to those successful in the secretarial profession, e.g., the secretary is: supportive, competitive only with herself; empathic and people and service oriented. These success standards, self-imposed, must have market value, for industry seldom advertises "Executive Secretary Wanted: must be aggressive, possess analytic ability, self-control, be achievement motivated, independent, competitive and preferably

not different from the men in this firm." (Those traits are in short demand in the business world; equality is a state of mind and like other virtues can neither be legislated nor taken by storm.)

Pauline Olson,
Education Program, LCC
Florence, Ore.

Dear Editor:

I would like to try and answer Ms. Jan Harp's letter of Feb. 29 concerning the "Other Side." In regards to what right we have to set up a booth in opposition to military recruiters on campus, I think that the answer to that should be obvious. The last I heard this country is still a democracy and still adheres to the principles of freedom of speech. Perhaps it would help Ms. Harp if I try to explain the purpose of the "Other Side."

The "Other Side" exists primarily to present students with an alternate view of military service and its function in our country. We try to relate our experiences as veterans to those people who wish to gain as rounded a view of the military as possible. By doing this, we feel that people can take the information that they receive from the recruiters and the information that they receive from us and make up their own mind as to whether or not they care to participate in a military situation. We are admittedly anti-war and feel that the war in Vietnam is a ludicrous waste of life and resources, and because of these views we feel that it is essential that young men and women should at least have the opportunity to be exposed to our concepts and experiences, before they make the choice as to whether they wish to take part in such an activity.

Ms. Harp also wanted to know why we don't seem to show the recruiters the respect that she feels we as students should show a guest on our campus. I can only answer this by saying I do not view the recruiters as guests, but rather as salesmen, here to sell their product, and that product is service in the Armed Forces. In this concept the "Other Side" becomes a type of consumer protection agency designed to help present the full story concerning the effect of the military services on the individual, the nation, other peoples of the world, and the global ecology. I respect many of the recruiters as human beings, and have on several occasions had very rewarding conversations with them, in a one to one, human to human respect. We do have different views of the military, and both the recruiters and I seek to pre-

sent our views to the public. It is important to know that both the recruiters that I have talked to and I myself feel that both sides have a right to present whatever view point that we think is important, and allow those people concerned to make up their own minds as to what course of action they will follow.

I would like at this time to say that if Ms. Harp would like to find out more information about the "Other Side," or if any student would like more information, I will be more than happy to sit down with them and explain my side and listen to theirs. I feel that conversations of this nature, if both sides are willing to be reasonable, is the essence of education.

I would like to thank Ms. Harp for her letter of concern, and I hope that she will take time to get together with me so that I might better understand her way of thinking.

Jack Hart
2437 Miami Lane
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I do appreciate the time and consideration you and the TORCH staff gave in writing the Feb. 29 article on LCC's Cooperative Work Experience Program. You have a fine staff and I enjoyed meeting all of them.

An error has been pointed out to me which I believe does injustice to our Para-Medical and Para-Dental Programs. I would like to request a correction concerning paragraph 9 column 1, center fold which states: "With the exception of the medical field (paramedical and paramedical) the CWE Program has little trouble in finding jobs for its students." The exception would be these programs do not have PAID positions during the training period. Both of these programs place all of their students as a part of their schooling and have 100% placement after completion of the college program.

Again, thanks for the article.

Bob Way, Coordinator of
Cooperative Work Experience

The human environment

American mythology

by Mikel Kelly

"By 1980, Americans will use an estimated 560 billion gallons of water a day—more than twice the rate in 1960. This means that more and more US water must be clean enough to use repeatedly. Pollution, though, is overwhelming the ability of many rivers and lakes to purify themselves. Is the government doing enough to restore the balance?" (Time Magazine, April 26, 1971)

Let's talk about myths.

William Beals of LCC's own Social Science Department calls a myth a "value-impregnated belief." One of the beliefs we've impregnated most with our values is that government is somehow basically evil.

Possibly.

But scarier than that—government is basically human. Isn't that a little closer to the truth? We expect the elite in our society to behave like we ourselves have never behaved.

This includes politicians, businessmen, famous personalities, and the ultra-rich. I can toss litter out my car window, fill my garbage can with plastic wrappers and paper and bottles and cans, and run my water all day—but why can't I get any action out of the government? What are those crooked politicians doing in Washington?

There are a number of valid complaints we might voice about water right here in Lane County. Bill Bauguess, a student at LCC has one.

At one time Bauguess drilled wells for a living. It required that he put in a year of apprenticeship and then take a State Examination in Salem. "One thing people don't realize," he stated, "is how much water is under the ground."

In Bauguess' opinion, the danger facing our surface streams is minimal compared with the potential hazards building beneath our feet. The earth isn't just some giant sponge, ready to sop

up all the wastes we want to pour into it. "For instance, in Bend they'd been dumping all their waste into a big hole just outside of town for years. Then one day the hole filled up, and hey didn't know what to do."

Sooner or later, the water we pump out of the ground and the crud we pour into it have to meet. Said Bauguess, "When I began to get concerned and tried to find out what the county was doing about this, I discovered that no one was doing anything. They don't even have a map of the underground waters in the county."

That's one complaint, but we don't all have the knowledge or the experience to know what to complain about.

Content to complain about what someone else is doing about water quality, we seldom consider just what we, ourselves, are doing.

We use as much as 30 gallons every time we wash dishes. Our leaky faucet can spit out 25 gallons a day, and our toilet is capable of drinking six gallons per flush. This involves you and me—not business and bureaucracies.

We expect the government to mind its own business.

We expect the government to be active.

We expect it to look out for our own interests.

We expect it to do a lot of things.

We can really blame no one but ourselves. We don't pay enough attention to what the people in power are doing anyway. We accuse the government of misconduct once in a while—as long as we're the ones being stepped on. Any other time, we let it slide.

America reeks with apathy, inconsistencies and double standards, but we don't want to see any of this on Capitol Hill. Too frequently, our principles go whoring; without the myths, we'd be forced to face the truth.

It makes you wonder what we do want.

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Returning Students

WEDNESDAY, March 15

8:00 to 9:00 a.m.
9:00 to 10:00 a.m.
10:00 to 11:00 a.m.
11:00 to 12:00 noon
1:30 to 2:30 p.m.
2:30 to 3:30 p.m.
3:30 to 4:30 p.m.
4:30 to 5:30 p.m.
5:30 to 8:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 16

8:00 to 9:00 a.m.
9:00 to 10:00 a.m.
10:00 to 11:00 a.m.
11:00 to 12:00 noon
1:30 to 2:30 p.m.
2:30 to 3:30 p.m.
3:30 to 4:30 p.m.
4:30 to 5:30 p.m.
5:30 to 8:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 17

8:00 to 9:00 a.m.
9:00 to 10:00 a.m.
10:00 to 11:00 a.m.
11:00 to 12:00 noon
1:30 to 2:30 p.m.
2:30 to 3:30 p.m.
3:30 to 4:30 p.m.
4:30 to 5:30 p.m.
5:30 to 8:30 p.m.

Hj through Iz
Ja through Ka
Kb through Kq
Kr through Ln
Lo through Ma
Mb through Mi
Mj through Ne
Nf through Pd
Hj through Pd

Pe through Ra
Rb through Rz
Sa through Si
Sj through St
Su through Wal
Wam through Z
Aa through Bak
Bal through Bi
A-Bi and Hj-Z

Bj through Bz
Ca through Cl
Cm through Cz
Da through Dz
Ea through Fo
Fp through Gl
Gm through Han
Hao through Hi
A through Z

New Students and Open Registration

Thursday, March 23, 1972, is the only registration date for new students and returning students who missed their earlier scheduled registration time period. Registration for new students with priority numbers between 1 and 100, will register starting at 8:00 a.m. The next 100 numbers will register at 9:00 a.m. All priority numbers in 100 number sequences, will register each hour throughout the remainder of the day, until 8:30 p.m., when the registration period will end.

successful, but because of budget problems, will not be continued.

According to Willy Wilhite, counselor aide and developer of the program, questionnaires were circulated to the Mathematics, Health, Business, and Language Arts Departments in order to get a cross-section of students, both vocational and transfer, who were classified as fade away students. Over 200 man hours, five counselors, and five counselor aides were involved in implementing the program.

The purpose of the program was to find out why students drop out, and to offer these students whatever assistance possible for their return to Lane Community College. Wilhite explained, "We distributed questionnaires to faculty members, sent letters to students who had not attended classes, and attempted to phone those students who did not respond to our letters.

"We were able to contact only

38 per cent of the students listed as no longer attending classes. Of those we did contact, 50 per cent had registration problems. For example, some students signed up for a particular class but attended the same course taught at a different time during the day. The students were consequently not recorded at the Registrar's Office. Other students failed to drop an audited class or a class they were no longer attending.

"The other 50 per cent of the students contacted had problems

relating to illness, jobs, and the pressure of other outside activities."

"We weren't acting as truant officers, trying to force students back in class. We were trying to determine the causes of the fade away problem," Wilhite

explained.

The program will not be operating next term, primarily because of financial problems. Wilhite explained, "In order to do an adequate job of researching the problem we would need about \$10,000."

Final Exam Schedule

If your class is on	M, W, F, MW, MWF, MUWHF, MUWH, MWHF, MUHF, MUWF	U, H, UH, UWHF
And starts at	Your exam day and time will be:	
0700 or 0730	H, 8-10	H, 10-12
0800 or 0830	M, 8-10	M, 10-12
0900 or 0930	U, 8-10	U, 10-12
1000 or 1030	W, 8-10	W, 10-12
1100 or 1130	H, 12-14	H, 14-16
1300 or 1330	M, 12-14	M, 14-16
1200 or 1330	U, 12-14	U, 14-16
1400 or 1430	W, 12-14	W, 14-16
1500 or 1530	M, 16-18	U, 16-18
1600 or 1630	W, 16-18	H, 16-18
1700 or 1730	F, 10-12	F, 8-10
1800 or later	Evening classes, those that meet 1800 or later, will have their final exams during final exam week at their regularly scheduled class time.	

Read across the day(s) of your class, then read down and find the starting time of that class. This is your final exam day and time.

Students having more than two exams in one day, may request a rescheduling of the third exam at a different time. See your instructor to make this arrangement.

Budget problems cited as cause as 'Fade Away' program fades away

"Fade Away" is a pilot program initiated through the Dean of Students' office to determine why some students drop out or fade away after the first few days or weeks of classes. The study was

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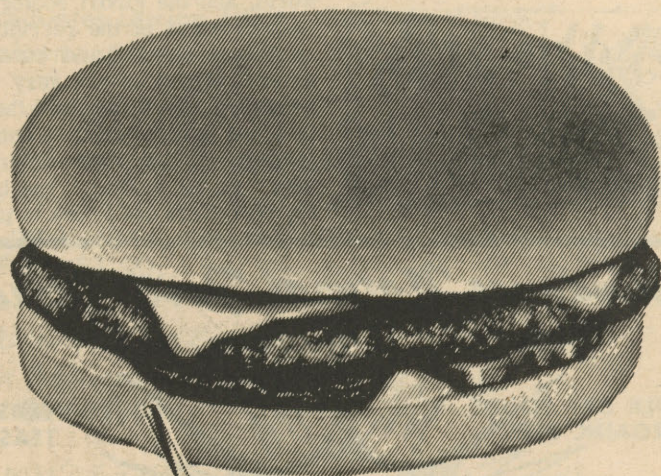
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Dear Doctor.

I have some black spots on the sole of my right foot that are extremely painful to step on. One of the gals in my gym class says they must be Planter's warts. What do I do about them?
"Hopping"

Dear "Hoppy":

Planter's may have had a lot to do with punch and peanuts, but little with warts. The term in this case is plantar, referring to the sole of the foot. Plantar warts are the same as other warts but are located on the plantar surface (or sole) of the foot. Because one walks on the warts, they get pushed in instead of growing outwardly as warts on other body surfaces do. They then become as irritating and painful as any other foreign body such as a small rock might be if you walked on it all the time. Occasionally medicated cornplaster discs applied to the warts for 3 to 5 days, and then removed after soaking your foot in hot water for a time, will enable you to peel out the wart. If this treatment does not work, an appointment with a physician is indicated. Surgical excision, ultra-sound, or X-ray are sometimes needed to solve the problem.

Dear Dr.

Help! My bikini must have shrunk!! I've got to drop eight pounds in a hurry. Which is best—the grapefruit diet or the water diet??

"Bulging"

Dear "B":

Neither is best, though there may be some worse! Fad diets are not the answer to weight con-

Housing survey planned for LCC

Starting next week, seven marketing students from LCC's Business Department will be conducting a housing survey on campus. The survey is part of an effort by private land developers to determine the extent of an LCC housing market.

The survey was authorized by the head of the college's Office of Institutional Research and Planning, Marston Morgan. Morgan pointed out that while a private party is paying for the survey, the college will have access to the information and be better able to make recommendations on student housing needs.

The marketing students will conduct the survey by making personal contact with students in informal areas on campus such as the cafeteria and lounge areas.

Two day conference slated for weekend

A meeting of the Poor Peoples Conference of Oregon will be held in Eugene, March 18 and 19 at 301 Lincoln Street. The program will begin at 9 a.m.

The format of the two day conference will feature the theme "How to Gain Control of Our Communities." Topics of discussion will include; welfare rights, prisons, health and food, legal defense, farm workers, problems of the elderly, education, racism, union of all workers, and opposition to war.

For registration information call the Council of the poor at 343-0912.

trol. We are what we eat. What we eat is computed in units called calories. To feel well, look well, and perform well, one should always eat a diet that contains some protein, fat, and carbohydrates. Milk products, green and yellow vegetables, meats, assorted fruits (some citrus), and a variety of cereal products supply these. Health weight loss occurs when one eats less calories (of smaller amounts) of a balanced diet, not by some wierd combination of foods imposed upon your body chemistry.

Lane's Physical Education Department offers a good weight control program which combines exercise and nutrition education to help you learn to control your problem—take a step in this direction and you'll soon slide right back into your Bikini.

Waste recycling limited at LCC

The possibilities for recycling waste at LCC are limited, and most of the campus's garbage is hauled away.

According to William Cox, the main reason is the cost. Cox told the TORCH that the only recycling undertaken at Lane is with cardboard wastes.

"There is a shredding machine located out in the loading dock at the first floor level behind the Center Building," he said. "In this we put our cardboard wastes which are shredded and put in plastic bags. These in turn are sold to a company which makes paper pulp out of it. They pay us for the shredded cardboard but this barely pays for the plastic bags." Waste paper is not shredded, however.

Cox stated that LCC doesn't recycle such items as glass because, "We have very little or no glass in the trash at LCC. Most trash is in the form of plastic or paper."

He also said, "It would cost us many times more than the way we do it now, labor-wise, to separate trash into its various groups—the only way most outfits which handle this sort of thing will accept it."

Therefore, much of Lane's garbage is hauled away. "As a result of bids submitted to us, we have a contract with . . . Crest

Garbage Service . . . (they) pick-up seven containers of trash per day, between six and seven in the morning (which are hauled) to Eugene's sanitary land fill."

Cox added another reason for not recycling, "The Food Service's garbage is quite dirty. I don't particularly think we could get many volunteers to separate this sort of thing."

Forestry professor's talents used; chosen as committee member

LCC forestry professor John Phillips has been named to a national committee on training of forest technicians by the Society of American Foresters (SAF).

The committee, whose membership includes forestry educators and forest industry and government employers, will be evaluating skill requirements and developing guidelines for the training of forest technicians.

Last fall, Phillips was one of the two US community college educators and the only west coast representative invited to attend a World Consultation on Forestry Education and Training in Stockholm, Sweden.

He has also been invited to discuss forestry education at the annual meeting of the Inland Empire Section of AWS, March 4, in Spokane, Washington.



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Mohawk River study shows quality of local water failing

by Mikel Kelly

It's almost impossible to run into anybody these days who doesn't have their own pet theory about water pollution. We all do. We can, if called upon, spout a pungent line of philosophy, drop a couple of names, accuse the Republicans of corruption, and then move on to the next topic.

It's all quite simple, nothing hard to understand.

Actually that's true, but most of us understand very little about pollution.

At LCC there is one vivid exception to this: biology students, under the instruction of Jay Marston, get a first-hand look at water pollution. In fact, they do more than look; they conduct a study of the local water situation.

General Biology students now undergo a classroom ritual of examining the Mohawk River, a tributary of the McKenzie. The study is conducted twice a year, once during the regular school year, and again in a condensed summer session.

The actual study consists of conducting tests in two locations. The first site studied (Site 1) is at Mill Creek, several miles above the town of Marcola, at the Mill Creek campground. The second location (Site 2) is well below Marcola, and not far from the mouth of the Mohawk River. Numerous homes and farms, and the town itself, separate the two test sites. The findings are then compared and analyzed to illustrate the effects of people on water quality.

The study is designed to find out three things: what kinds of chemicals exist in both locations; how does the animal life of the two sites compare; and what are the differences in amounts of bacteria?

All three categories have indicated differences, and at the very least, suggest possible conclusions.

Chemically, the class compares nitrates, nitrites, phosphates and detergents.

In the two studies already completed, marked differences have appeared between the upper and lower locations. Nitrates were found to be almost double, both summer and fall, in the lower area. Nitrites showed the same variation. But just what are these two unknowns that try to be so meaningful?

Nitrates and nitrites are the natural products in the process of decay. Normally a necessary link in the natural cycles of life, they can be produced in excess by man, through sewage and fertilizers. This excess can artificially fertilize a river's plantlife and result in unnatural blooms of this algae. If plants grow to an over abundance, they can lower the oxygen content of a stream, and ultimately endanger fish that need the oxygen to breathe.

In addition to the class study, Marston sent water samples from four locations on the river to the Federal Water Laboratory in Corvallis. The lab's findings verified those of the class, and, in fact, pinpointed the source of nitrites as being from the town of Marcola downstream.

Detergents, while showing no real difference between sites in the summer study, jumped four times as much in Site 2 during the fall. However, Marston pointed out, this variation could depend largely on the time of day the test was done, and provides no significant conclusion.

The amount of phosphates doubled in the lower site both summer and fall; and this illustrates another effect of man on the stream. The chemical differences between the two sites clearly indicates human wastes in the water—probably due to failing septic tanks.

The second major area of investigation by the class was an invertebrate bottom sample. This is simply a count of the small animals on the stream bottom, including such creatures as snails, caddis flies, mayflies and water bugs. It's done by scraping each rock on the floor of the stream into a fine net. A specific area is measured for the sample in order to provide at least a semblance of accuracy between the two different locations.

A formula is used to compute a Species Diversity Index which indicates the comparative animal balance between the two sites. This is an arbitrary number, but it points out just how many different species are surviving in each location. The more diverse the number of species is, the stronger the eco-system is. A higher Diversity Index means that each species has a better chance of surviving, since there are more links in the food chain, in short, just more types of animals the eco-system can afford to lose without breaking down.

Site 2 showed a lower Species Diversity Index: In the summer, Site 1 index was 6.5, a relatively high account of varying animal life; at Site 2, however, the Species Diversity Index was 3.9, indicating a much weaker system, and one much more subject to unbalance. In the fall study, the indexes were only slightly different, owing probably to more water in the stream and less irrigation both of which have a direct effect on the oxygen level, a necessary element for the support of animal life.

Oxygen is a crucial part of a stream's content. The summer study showed the water temperature to be, understandably, eight degrees higher. A higher temperature means less oxygen can be dissolved in the water, and usually leads to a higher concentration of pollutants.

Site 2 also showed a lower abundance of pollution-sensitive organisms. These organisms are such critters as caddis flies and mayflies, which are sensitive to changes in the environment, and are normally the first to go when an eco-system is jeopardized.

Marston also asked, when he submitted water samples to the Federal Water Lab in Corvallis, for a check on the existence of metals. Knowing how much lead, zinc, cadmium and mercury is in the river could help narrow down any potential problem areas in determining just what is causing such a difference between the two locations.

Only a slight increase was discovered in most metals, but of glaring importance was the dramatic climb in mercury in the lower sites. Mercury content in the water more than tripled between Marcola and the lower sample sites. This indicated that the mercury was not coming from the town of Marcola, but from a source further down the river. Marston explained the increase by pointing out the number of dairy farms on lower elevations in the Valley. He speculated that these farms could, through use of pesticides and fungicides, possibly cause the increase in mercury in the water.

The dairy farms were also cited as possible contributors to the double amounts of organic carbon in lower areas. Organic carbon, Marston stated, can be directly equated to sewage and cattle waste.

Finally, the class's study dealt with tests for the existence of coliform bacteria. These bacteria are important in that they illustrate whether or not fecal wastes (animal and human) are finding their way into the water. There were no coliforms found at Site 1, but were, in fact, detected at the Site 2.

The class study shows plainly one thing: man's effect on the river is more than incidental. Site 1 is well above the area's homes and businesses. On the other hand, Site 2 is ideal for indicating just what the existence of people is doing to the stream; between the two locations are homes, a town, and several farms.

Every facet of the comparison points to the same thing—with their garbage, cattle and faulty septic tanks, people are endangering the life of the river.



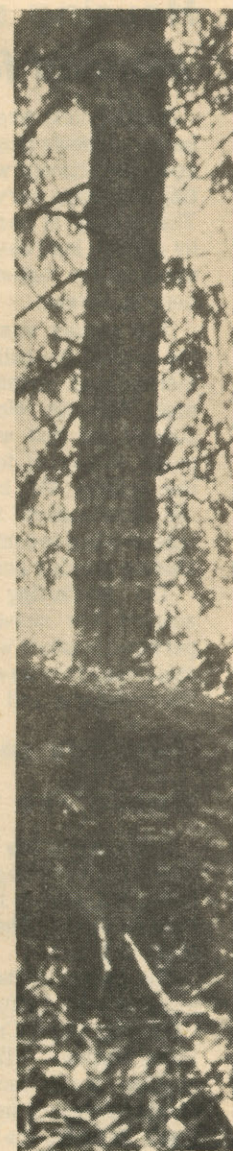
LCC General Biology students examine the Mohawk River, a tributary of the McKenzie twice a year. The study is conducted at two locations, the first at Mill Creek, several miles above the town of Marcola, and the second at Site 2, well below Marcola, and not far from the mouth of the Mohawk River. Numerous homes and farms, and the town itself, separate the two test sites. The findings are then compared and analyzed to illustrate the effects of people on water quality.



We find relief just thinking about California's pregnant populace and the growing hardships facing its water supply. Over the years the people of Lane County have shown an amazing capacity for smugness. It's understandable how we might, in comparison with the big cities, feel comfortable about our water situation. But Lane County also has its problems.



When people won't or can't take care of their problems, the only alternative is to ask the federal government for assistance. Often, these outlying areas have consequences reaching far from their own individual surroundings. They can create a health hazard to neighboring communities, not to mention to themselves.



Nitrates and nitrites are the natural products in the process of decay. Normally a necessary link in the natural cycles of life, they can be produced in excess by man, through sewage and fertilizers. This excess can artificially fertilize a river's plantlife and result in unnatural blooms of this algae.

Water pollution—a great cause, until it comes too close to home

by Mikel Kelly

The problems of water quality vary a great deal across the country. Southern California doesn't know where to get its water. The people of New York City don't know what to do with the stuff when they're done with it. Each city's headache is a conglomeration of water supply and demand, geography, density of people, industry, community concern and fiscal responsibility.

We know what's wrong back East. We find relief just thinking about California's pregnant populace and the growing hardships facing its water supply. Over the years the people of Lane County have shown an amazing capacity for smugness.

It's understandable how we might, in comparison with the big cities, feel comfortable about our water situation. But Lane County also has its problems. According to John Stoner, of the Lane County Building and Sanitation Department our local troubles go back 15 years.

"An evaluation of the County as a whole at that time indicated that the majority of the growth was in the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area. It was growing very rapidly without the benefit of sewers.

"We had a large area east of Springfield that grew very fast after World War II—no septic tanks and not much consideration for suitability of soils and drainage. I recall one subdivision where 95 per cent of the septic tanks were failing. They were pouring raw waste into the ditches which flowed partly into the McKenzie River right above EWEB's water supply—and some through Springfield, through the large Willamelane Park, through four schoolyards, draining clear on through and into the Willakenzie area. And at that time they were pumping water out of it in the summertime for the irrigation of the park. It was a tremendous health problem for all of the metropolitan area."

This speedy and thoughtless growth forced the county to set priorities in order to gain on the snowballing water problems in the Eugene-Springfield area. East Springfield became priority number one, followed by the blooming Willakenzie and Bethel-Danebo areas. With considerable arm-twisting, legal action, and a staunch building permit program, the county achieved a relatively clean metropolitan community.

"We have a lot of problems to finish up yet," said Stoner. "Through the denial of permits (in bad areas), and not letting them grow any bigger, and through abatement proceedings and condemnation of places, progress can be made."

He explained that much of the trouble in handling the Springfield crisis was dealing with rental units. "If they have sewage going out on the ground, we tell them, 'this is your sewage. The law holds you responsible, even though you're renting. The best way to solve the problem is to pack your goodies and go somewhere else.'"

The Building and Sanitation Department became, in effect, a small police force, haggling with each polluter on an individual basis. People resented this encroachment, and responded with cries of rights and freedom, despite their disregard for the rights of their neighbors.

Stoner has been, at times, the local villain. Fighting water pollution is a great cause until it gets too close to home. "Many people in that area had petitions signed and presented to the Board of County Commissioners to have me removed from my job because I was giving the area a 'black eye.'"

As one of the most informed members of the community where water is concerned, Stoner is impelled to get results long before the bandwagon ever gets rolling. This seldom helps his popularity. "It's a matter of applying pressure within the community—showing the community what it looks like. I feel that it's everybody's business when there's a sewage disposal problem in an area, because this affects you."

With the crisis in East Springfield, the city had an outbreak of infectious hepatitis. This affected everyone in the Eugene-Springfield area, or it could have. It illustrates just how out of focus the question of rights can get.

It's the business of the Building and Sanitation Department to keep track of the whole county's water situation. The Department is concerned with all waste disposal, whether by industry or private homes, and for maintaining safe levels of the pollution that reaches our waterways.

"We do not want a number of individual sewage treatment systems scattered throughout the community," said Stoner. "This makes policing that much harder. Let's take it all to one central point, treat it, and dispose of it there."

He pointed to the River Road area as an example. The people in the area rely on the earth to soak up their wastes, but the density of population is too high. "Ground disposal was never intended to serve 20,000 people in that particular size of area. But we've grown into it without even realizing what we've done. The people refused, up until recently, to do anything about it as far as putting in a public collection system."

The same thing goes for water supplies. Trailer courts and subdivisions insist that they be allowed to pump ground water and treat it individually. This sounds innocent enough, but that water would come out of the same ground that is absorbing everybody's sewage.

"We'd be ending up with a proliferation of individual

water treatment systems. We don't want them any more than we want a number of individual sewage treatment plants, when it can be served better by one."

Stoner's solution is simple enough: "If nothing is planned for an area to give relief when it would be necessary, then the area should not be subjecting itself to such an intensity of development."

When asked what his Department's most recent problems are, Stoner replied, "The outlying communities of Marcola, Mapleton, the area north of Florence, Vaughn—where International Paper is—they're all in trouble."

He singled out Marcola as an illustration. "In the Marcola area we've got many sewage systems that are failing and running directly into the Mohawk River. The logical question that you would ask is 'why are you not making these people comply?' There are several reasons. One, there's not sufficient land available on individual properties, even if soils were suitable for absorption, to make a correction. The waste disposal thing has become a community problem, rather than an individual one. Therefore, it has to be solved on a community basis. But then we look at the financial structure of the community as a whole, and we see that we have a lot of welfare people there, a lot of retired people—a very low potential for bonds of indebtedness to get sewage treatment facilities in, which could solve the problem."

When people won't or can't take care of their problems, the only alternative is to ask the federal government for assistance. Often, these outlying areas have consequences reaching far from their own individual surroundings. They can create a health hazard to neighboring communities, not to mention to themselves.

In regard to industrial wastes that enter the rivers in Lane County, Stoner said that while all companies presently are meeting required standards, the standards themselves need constant revision. "The standards are adequate for our present point in time. But 20 years from now, present water quality standards might be, but the discharge standards won't. These standards are going to have to be upgraded in order to reduce what is going into the stream."

These standards merely set a requirement for how much pollution is allowed to be dumped into waterways. As more and more businesses and homes spring up and expect the same stream to carry away their waste, old standards become outdated. More and more crud gets into the water.

The discharge standard set for the McKenzie River is 5-5. This means five parts per million of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), and five parts per million of suspended solids can enter the river. "Right now," said Stoner, "the McKenzie River isn't this good in itself. So we're asking for better material to be discharged in, than what the stream actually is. The reason we put such a high standard on it is to be able to protect that stream. It's the source of drinking water for the city of Eugene."

"The discharge standards for the Willamette are something like 20-20, which isn't acceptable," he added. "Corvallis takes water from the Willamette and uses it for drinking water after treatment. We could do it here if we wanted to, but we have the McKenzie available. It's a better source; it takes less treatment, and we end up with a better product."

In the thirties, there were two runs of salmon on the Willamette, spring and fall. The fall run was lost entirely which amounted to around two million dollars a year for the state. At that time, there were no treatment plants on the river, so the State Sanitary Authority was formed and faced with the task of cleaning up the Willamette. Eugene, Salem, Albany, Corvallis, and every other city on the river had been throwing all its waste in raw.

The first step was to establish primary treatment—removal of the solids and chlorination of the effluent. Then secondary treatment was required. More solids were removed, and the effluent was re-circulated and put through filters.

Today the need for tertiary treatment is growing steadily. "Tertiary just means extended treatment," said Stoner. "Technically, it should mean removal of all the nutrients from the water—dissolved nitrates and phosphates that go right through both types of treatment. It'll take getting these out, in order to reduce the BOD. They're called nutrients inasmuch as they're growth stimulants to algae in the stream."

After 19 years with the county, John Stoner is still optimistic. Of crucial importance to him is the necessity for constructive vision, a plan. We can count on new water problems arising in the future. In many cases, we can almost predict what these problems will be; we can count on an ever-increasing population burden.

"I think Eugene Skinner, who founded this town, had probably a pretty good plan when he laid it out a hundred years or so ago," said Stoner. "But his plan has been changed basically a thousand and one times from what he originally thought. Where there hasn't been planning, this is where we get caught short. Poor planning, no planning, many years ago ended up resulting in problems like River Road, East Springfield and Marcola."

Photos by Jay Marston

Marcola, and the second well below Marcola, not far from the mouth of the Mohawk River. Numerous homes and farms, and the town itself, separate the best sites.

rites are the natural products in the process of necessary link in the natural cycle of life, they excess by man, through sewage and fertilizers. ficially fertilize a river's plantlife and result in lgae.

SPORTS

Wrestling Program improving at Lane

by Steven Locke

Winning and improving seem to be Coach Bob Creed's personal drives. His LCC wrestlers did well this season, despite injuries and little incentive.

Shadowed by a previous three year record of 6 wins and 11 losses, Coach Creed has seen a fair amount of improvement on his team this year, with a winning (5-4) season, placing third in the OCCAA conference and fifth in the Regional 18 Tournament



Coach Bob Creed

wrestling boss

at Rexburg, Idaho (where two LCC wrestlers qualified for the national finals).

Injuries hindered the LCC grapplers' win-loss record for the season. According to Creed, injuries to three members of the squad were responsible for the loss of their last dual meet. And a post-season blow to morale took some of the lustre off of the success: LCC administrative policy kept the two national qualifiers, Murray Booth and Ken Kime, from advancing to the national championship last week at Worthington, Minnesota. Booth is the first wrestler in Lane's history to capture a first place in the Regionals.

As an athlete and a coach, Creed has always sought to improve himself and his team.

Wrestling for Minot State Teacher's College in North Dakota after serving two years in the Marine Corps, Creed took the conference title in 1960 and won the state collegiate champion-

ship the following year. Leaving Minot State in 1962 with a bachelor's degree in Physical Education, he taught and coached at Henley High School in Klamath Falls while continuing his studies during the summer at Northern Arizona University. Receiving his masters degree in the summer of 1967, he left Klamath Falls to teach high school in Ukiah, California. Two years later he moved to Eugene where he worked on his Ph.D. at the University of Oregon, while teaching part time at LCC.

Working hard, Creed proved himself as a wrestling coach at Henley High, where his squads racked up an impressive 36-8 record over a four year period, never placing below seventh place at state tournaments. Coaching at Ukiah, Creed again proved himself with a 22-4 record, giving him a total of 58 wins and 12 losses while coaching high school wrestling.

Recalling his days in high school wrestling, Creed remarked that his most rewarding experience was seeing a great many of his wrestlers go on to wrestle in college competition.

Even though wrestling isn't a team sport, most wrestlers will agree, on the whole, that the better the squad, the better the coach. But it requires a great deal of personal dedication and desire, and that's where coaching is important.

With no funds to recruit new wrestlers, and little school interest in athletics, Coach Creed states that he plans on staying at Lane anyway, trying to improve his program. He says that if all his freshmen return next year, Lane has a good chance of having another successful season.

Intramural Basketball

The Staff Stuffers, representing the LCC faculty, won the 1972 intramural basketball championship last week.

Thursday's final games saw the Odd Squad beat the Mustard Men 57 to 28 in the consolation final. Then, in the final game for the league title, the Stuffers overcame a one point halftime deficit to the Jocks VII, to win the game 38 to 33.

Superior rebounding by the Stuffers and excellent defense in the second half gave the victors their greatest advantage. Shooting performance for both teams was about equal.

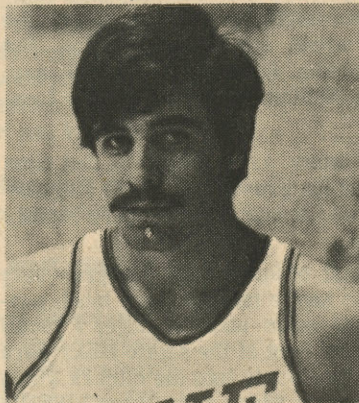
"Congratulations are in order for the Staff Stuffers. And to the people who gave their time and sweat to the intramural program," said Intramural Director Jack Heissel after the championship game.

Roundballers grab 3rd at tourney

by Lex Sahonchik

Lane Community College finished third in the OCCAA Basketball Tournament last week in Coos Bay. LCC lost the opening game to the Umpqua Community College Timberman 80 to 79 Wednesday night, March 1, but came back the following night to defeat Central Oregon Community College 96 to 76, winning the consolation game.

Wednesday's game against the Timbermen opened with a series of fast breaks, missed shots and turnovers by both teams. During



Dave Gibson hot shooter

the first six and a half minutes of play Lane was unable to get the offensive rebounds and the fast break baskets that they had depended upon all season. So the Titans went to their most potent offensive weapon: six foot Greg Taylor. Taylor shook loose the tight man-to-man defense thrown up by Umpqua, and gunned in shot after shot from the 20 to 25 foot range.

LCC played a zone defense in the early minutes in an attempt to stop the inside scoring of six foot four inch Timberman center Mike Williams. With eight minutes left in the first half Lane's Steve Woodruff was called for a foul and Umpqua took a two point lead; 18 to 16. About a minute later Taylor was whistled for his second personal foul on a rebound.

Before Umpqua pushed its advantage however, the Titan front line of Terry Manthey, Randy Burdick, and Dave Gibson got hot. Burdick put in a couple of baseline shots and LCC grabbed the lead with 3:40 left. Williams answered with a rebound bucket a minute later to tie the score at 33. After a basket by Pyles, Randy Burdick swished a ten footer with 49 seconds. The Timberman took a 37 to 35 lead with less than 20 second left, but Greg Taylor arched in a 28 footer to tie the score with one second on the clock. The halftime score read: Lane 37, and Umpqua 37.

Taylor made 9 of 14 shots from the field in the first half, but more important, Lane hit only one of eight from the free throw line in the first 20 minutes.

The second half began just as furious as the first half. With 14:55 left Umpqua shoved in a rebound basket and took a 51-47 lead.

LCC suddenly ended their own rally with two consecutive turnovers, giving Umpqua a two point lead 30 seconds later. Then, in

a period of 17 seconds, Taylor was fouled, hit both shots and put in a rebound to give Lane a lead by a basket. Umpqua's front line went to work and dropped in three straight cripple shots for a 73 to 69 lead.

Lane gained possession of the ball on an offensive foul by UCC with the clock reading 1:44. Taylor then missed a 15 foot jumper, 20 seconds later.

With the score tied at 77 to 77 Umpqua called timeout and went into a semi-stall, going for a good percentage shot.

Lane inbounded the ball with 32 seconds left and Dave Gibson was fouled on the pass. Dave went to the line shooting one shot and the bonus, a chance to put Lane ahead. He missed the first shot and the rebound was tied up for a jumpball by Terry Manthey.

Umpqua got possession and Jamie Pyles took a shot that rolled around the rim five times and dropped in with nine seconds to go in the game. The basket counted and Woodruff was called for a foul, Pyles hit the free throw and Umpqua had an 80 to 77 lead with seconds left. Woodruff sank a layup with five seconds left and UCC let the clock run out. The final score: Umpqua Community College 80, Lane 79.

Greg Taylor led the scoring with 33 points on 13 of 20 shots from the field and seven of ten from the freethrow line. Randy Burdick scored 13 points and collected six rebounds, the best job on the boards however, was done by Terry Manthey. Manthey had 11 caroms and 13 points.

Thursday night's consolation game against the Central Oregon Community College Bobcats finally saw LCC's forwards and centers come to life. In the first nine minutes of the first half the front line scored 15 of Lane's 17 points, most of those on short jump shots from the key.

Lane's center Terry Manthey went to work halfway through the first half and hit a freethrow, a 21 footer, and a rebound tip-in. Alex Iwaniw sank a freethrow and Lane grabbed the lead 23 to 22. Manthey got hot and 34 seconds later, flicking in a five foot jumper, was fouled; he canned the charity toss and Alex

Iwaniw joined the act with a 22 foot shot from the baseline. Iwaniw, who was fouled on the shot, failed to hit the freethrow but Manthey scooped up the rebound, went back with it, and was fouled. Manthey missed both shots but Lane led 28 to 22, with 7:08 left in the half.

The Bobcats retaliated with two buckets of their own to close the gap to 28-26. Iwaniw, who was whistled for his third foul moments earlier picked up a rebound under the basket and stuffed it back in: the score read LCC 30, COCC 26. Iwaniw never let up and seconds later rebounded his own shot and whipped in a basket from the foul line. Greg Taylor followed with an arching 18 footer and a fast break layup after a Jeff Beck steal. The Titans led by 10.

The second half of play began on the same note, Dave Gibson put in a scoop shot and Greg Taylor ripped the cords with another 20 foot jumper. Bobcats Mike Cashman and Andrew Carter sandwiched baskets between Greg Taylor and Terry Manthey jump shots and Perry Roper's hanging drives, the score moved to 60 to 44 with 16 minutes to go.

Mike Cashman tried to bring COCC back with a couple of baskets but Greg Taylor smothered the rally with a drive and some bank shots. Cashman missed two freethrows and Andrew Carter hit a 20 footer and a layup to close the gap to 72 to 54.

Alex Iwaniw, Randy Burdick and Greg Taylor scored four unanswered baskets to put the game on ice for the Titans. Coach Irv Roth shuffled in the reserves and Lane finished with a three point play by Perry Roper. The final score was 96 to 76 and Lane had it's third place trophy.

Terry Manthey turned in a great job for LCC, scoring 22 points and grabbing 14 rebounds. Perry Roper came off the bench to can 11 points on his spinning drives and arching jumpers. Greg Taylor added 23 points. Greg was also selected to the All-Conference team, to nobody's surprise. The tournament was eventually won by the SWOCC Lakers who ate up Umpqua Community College in the finals.



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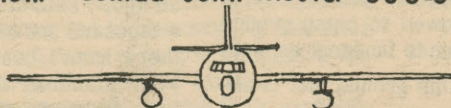
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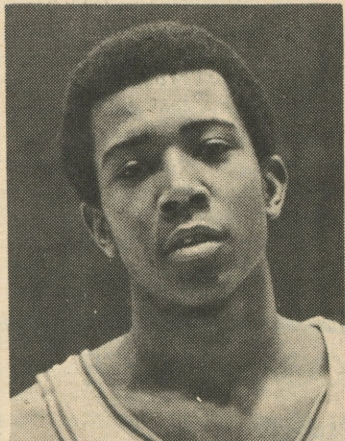
John Thompson's

Oregon Gossip

Let's roll out the band for excellence in every way at LCC. That includes athletics. Why do we have an administrative policy at LCC which forbids our athletes from advancing to national competition? This is a most ridiculous rule!

Why should a Murray Booth or Ken Kime not be allowed to excel? They work darn hard all season, then are denied a chance to display what they have gained from that hard work.

As LCC wrestling boss Bob



Greg Taylor

statistics impressive

Creed says there is not much incentive for Titan athletes when they are denied the ultimate.

Coach Creed says that a father of a North Idaho wrestler offered to pay Booth's expenses back to the nationals in Minnesota, so Booth could compete as the Regnional 18 Champion in the heavyweight division.

LCC administrative policy prohibited this generous offer also, and the total cost would have been just over \$30 friends.

It is time that we rise up in

protest of this absurd policy and abolish it from the books forever. We should remember that there is a place for excellence in athletics as well as academics. Let's put LCC on the map athletically as well as academically, friends of Lane Community College.

* * *

The Titan's basketball star, Greg Taylor, is simply outstanding. In games with SWOCC and Linn-Benton (the games had to be won for the Titans to enter the playoffs) he scored 29 and 35 points.

His season statistics are certainly impressive.

Greg has been approached by several four year institutions, and one of them has been the University of Texas. He says his interest "... is to make it through school." He is a psychology major.

Taylor was asked by the TORCH what he attributed his fine shooting ability to. He stated simply, "practice."

Coach Irv Roth says that in the last four ball games Taylor has "been better on defense, a more complete ball player, and he's had an excellent season. What can you say when a guy has an average of just under 30 points per game for the season?" concluded Coach Roth.

Greg is a guard who played forward at the beginning of the season. He averaged 14 points per game last year compared to his overwhelming 29 points per game this year.

Jefferson High of Portland is where Taylor played prep basketball. He said that he started only about eight games for Jeff.

There is talent at Jeff; friends, for Greg has come to LCC and

set the OCAA on fire. He leads Oregon Community College season scoring, and league scoring.

From an LCC sport's release I quote the following: "Taylor is easily the highest scorer in the school's (LCC) history. Willie Jones (now playing for Linfield) scored 20 points a game last season for LCC. (Former LCC player) Tom Pardun scored an average of 12 points a game two years ago. Taylor, in 27 games, scored an average 26.5 points per game (718 total), and averaged eight rebounds a contest. His highest point output was 38 points in a game against Central Oregon."

With 26.5 points per game Greg captured season scoring honors, and he captured the OCCAA scoring championship for the recently concluded season with 435 points for a 29 point average per game.

In conference play Taylor hit on 182 field goals in 378 attempts for a .481 shooting per cent; and for the season he was 300 out of 632 and .475 per cent. He also picked off 228 rebounds for the season for an average of eight per game. Not bad for a six footer!

* * *

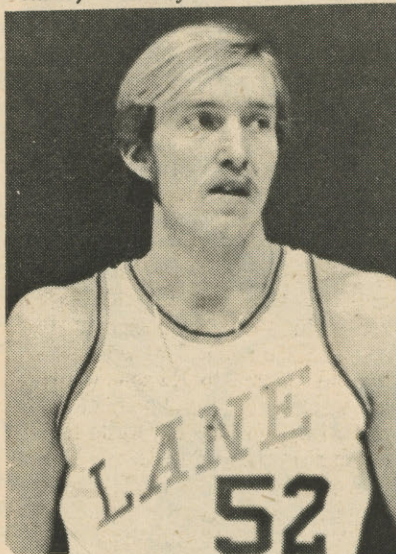
From Oregon State University's John Eggers comes some "... Facts on steady Freddie Boyd: This superb basketball guard has become the highest scoring guard in Beaver basketball history, following his 29 point output against number one UCLA last Saturday (Feb. 26). With 1,143 career points, Boyd has moved ahead of Jim Jarvis (OSU player in 1963-64-65), who had 1,142, and Boyd still has four games remaining. Freddie, in two games against UCLA this season scored 37 and 39 points (Continued to page 10)

'Machine' selected

by John Thompson

A big, blond headed, personable young man is the TORCH February Athlete of the Month for basketball. Terry Manthey is his name, and he plays a very consistent brand of basketball.

Known as the rebounding machine, Manthey's statistics are



Terry Manthey the machine

impressive. He finished third in conference rebounding with 197 rebounds for a 12.3 average per game. In conference free throw shooting he finished with 38 for 52 for a fine .731, and conference scoring statistics show Manthey to have finished in the top 15 with 242 points; a 15.1 average per game. By a wide margin, Manthey leads the team in total rebounds with 319 for an 11.8 average for all games up to the time of the tournament in Coos Bay.

Last season Terry had four injuries, which really kept him out of any meaningful action. Due to those injuries he started slowly, at least compared to what he has been showing lately.

His explanation for becoming better as the season progresses:

"At the beginning of the season I was working out on weights. When you are working out on weights it throws your game off. I'm now off weights."

Manthey, indicating that he wanted to have a final year to be proud of stated, "I've had a desire all season to have a big final year, where we could get into the playoffs."

He is having that, and the thing that amazes me is that he has not been approached by a four year college. He said that he would like to continue playing basketball, and continue his education.

Terry played prep basketball at Cottage Grove High School, where he was the smallest center in the District Five Conference. He plays now at only six foot, three and a half inches.

Manthey says that, when in the heat of a game, he talks to opposing players. "You try to get them to lose their poise," said the rebounding machine.

It was in the Air Force where he really learned the mechanics of basketball. Manthey spent four years with the "boys in blue."

Sports Calendar

FRIDAY, March 17, Gymnastics, Pacific Northwest Championships - Portland State University, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 18, Gymnastics, Pacific Northwest Championships - Portland State University, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 25, Track and Field, Willamette and Linfield, Salem, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 31, Track and Field, OSU and Clark JC, Corvallis, 3:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 1, Baseball, U of O, 2 games, Howe Field, 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 4, Baseball, Chemeketa C.C., there, 3 p.m.

Karateists compete at Auburn

by Sue Reback

Saturday, March 4, the LCC Karate team participated in the Third Annual Karate Championships at Green River Community College near Auburn, Washington.

Two hundred forty-three contestants from the Pacific Northwest states and Canada participated in the tournament which was, according to tournament coordinator Steve Armstrong, one of the biggest and best in the Pacific Northwest this year--second only to the Seattle Open Tournament held last fall.

Fourteen members of the LCC team competed in the tournament, with team members placing high in most divisions.

The highest placing member of the LCC team was Head Instructor Bruce Combs, who placed

second in the heavy-weight black belt division.

Wes Chamberlain, who fought in the light-weight black belt division, took third place in his class.

In Karate competition, participants continue to compete until they have lost a match, or until only two competitors remain in their division.

John Sevey (green belt), Mike Fohl (gold belt), and Paul Dueber (gold belt), competed in the heavy-weight colored belt contests. Sevey lost in his first match, with a score of 2 to 3. Mike Fohl won one match and lost in his second. Paul Dueber won three matches and lost his fourth. He later took fourth place in the heavy-weight colored belt division.

Doug Blanton (green belt), Brad

Tindall (blue belt), and Carl Fitch (green belt), entered the light weight, colored belt competition.

Fitch, participating in his first tournament, dropped his first match 0 to 2. Blanton and Tindall both won their first three matches before finally competing against each other for third place. In the fourth match, Tindall was successful in taking third place in his division.

Clint Scroggins, Wayne Lewis, and Dave Carlier fought in the light-weight, white belt division. Scroggins and Carlier, competing in their first tournament, both lost in their first match. Wayne Lewis won two matches before losing his third, and took fourth place in his division.

In heavy-weight, white belt activity, Ron Henry won two matches and lost his third, giving him third place in his class.

Paula Loftin (white belt) entered the Women's Division competition. Competing for the first time, she lost, 3 to 1 to her brown belt opponent.

Dan Lewis (gold belt), won two matches in the Junior Division before losing his third match.

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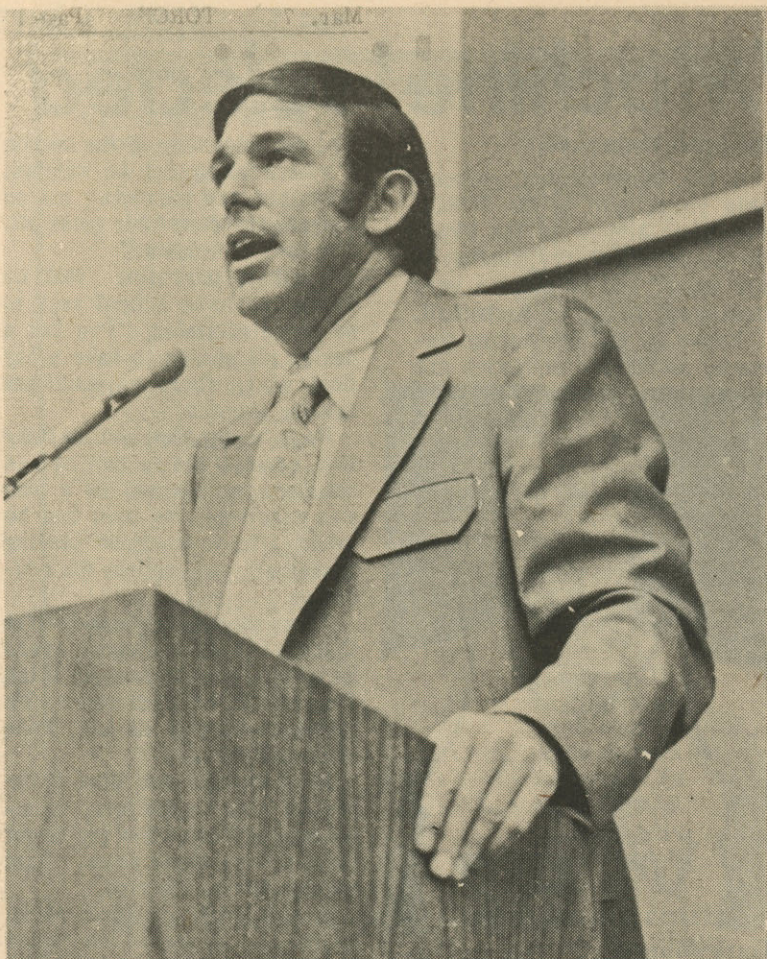
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Star quarterback speaks at Lane

The San Francisco 49'ers star quarterback, John Brodie was on the LCC campus yesterday to speak to Jack Baughman's psychology class about Scientology. This is a science dealing with control of the mind. He said that he isn't afraid to come to the Eugene area, because the University of Oregon hasn't beaten Stanford University recently. Stanford is Brodie's alma mater. Brodie said that the general outlook for the 49'ers this fall is "excellent."

Oregon Gossip...

(Continued from page 9)
for a total of 66."

* * *

The following funny comments are from a story done by Mike O'Brien in the Eugene Register-Guard:

"When Oregon State University Football Coach Dee Andros called to congratulate newly appointed University of Oregon Football Coach Dick Enright, the

following took place — according to Andros:

Andros' secretary placed the call and reached Enright's secretary, who said Enright was in a meeting. The OSU woman asked the UO woman if Enright would call "Coach Andros" when he returned from the meeting.

"Coach who?" asked the Eugene woman.


"Coach Andros."

"Would you spell that, please?"

Andros' secretary then put her hand over the receiver, turned to Andros and said, "She wants to know how to spell it."

Said Andros: "That kind of burned me up, so I told her to spell it — " (he paused, took a deep breath and yelled) "30 to 29!"

(For the benefit of non-fans that was the final score of last season's OSU-UO football game, with OSU the winner.)"

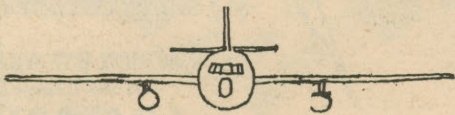
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'Yes' responses to INPUT

Steve Leppanen, a student and ASLCC senator-at-large, has designed a program called INPUT which will enable students to actively participate in designing their own courses.

If Leppanen's plan is accepted by the several committees and review councils which approve new course proposals, INPUT may be a reality by Fall Term of 1972.

Leppanen explained INPUT as "A program aimed basically at actively involving students in designing their own courses, giving college or transfer credit for students who enroll in those courses, and for giving students some avenue through which they can begin to control their own education."

In an effort to determine student and faculty reaction to the proposed INPUT program Leppanen sent out over 1,000 questionnaires to students and over 375 to faculty members. Ninety-three faculty members returned the questionnaire and the overall reaction was in favor of

the program. The student questionnaires have been returned but have not yet been tabulated.

Leppanen said that the INPUT program is similar to the SEARCH (Students Exploratory Actions Regarding Curricular Heterodoxy) program offered at the University of Oregon. The SEARCH operation has been in effect for six years and has been extremely successful. He stated, "Over 40 courses that originally started as SEARCH courses are now instituted into the curricular at the University."

Leppanen feels that the success of the SEARCH program should be an incentive to form such a plan at LCC. "I think this program speaks for itself. I see no reason why we can't have a similar program at LCC."

The INPUT plan also provides for students to teach courses provided they obtain the approval of (1) a faculty sponsor, (2) the department chairman in charge of the department under which

the course would be listed, (3) the INPUT director, and (4) the LCC President.

The preceding approval system will insure that any student teaching a course will have the necessary knowledge to conduct such a course states Leppanen.

Leppanen says that finances will be provided by State Senate Bill 144, which "is aimed directly at funneling money into undergraduate education to improve its quality." INPUT would be operating on a budget of \$31,990 "Which is, educationally," as Leppanen puts it, "a drop in the bucket."

If the INPUT program receives the necessary administrative approval to put it into action, students will have a chance to design their own courses by the Fall Term of next year.

Leppanen concluded that the INPUT program will enable the student body to "make their education relevant to themselves and relevant to exterior reality."

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Harrisburg clergy trial continues amid ambiguities

by Edward Zuckerman
(Dispatch News Service)

Harrisburg, Pa.—Somewhere in the United States—at a location known only to the Justice Department—a 31-year-old ex-convict stands on the brink of becoming a national figure.

Boyd F. Douglas Jr., the government informer in the Harrisburg conspiracy case, will soon be testifying at the trial of Fr. Philip Berrigan and six others who are charged with concocting an antiwar plot to kidnap Presidential advisor Henry Kissinger, bomb government heating tunnels in Washington, and raid draft boards and other federal offices in nine states.

Douglas was released from prison and vanished into federal custodianship in Dec. 1970, after testifying before a federal grand jury in Harrisburg. Efforts by defense attorneys and reporters to find him during the last 14 months have been unsuccessful.

There are several theories about how Douglas became an informer. One currently popular

among defense sources is that Douglas started out not as an FBI plant but as "an opportunist who was going to sell out to the highest bidder."

Douglas' father told a reporter last year, "He has told so many lies practically all his life that I can't believe anything he says."

And defense attorney Terry Lenzner charged during pre-trial hearings last fall that Douglas is a "pathological liar (who) is incapable of understanding the difference between truth and falsehood."

Chief prosecutor William Lynch angrily protested Lenzner's remarks as "character assassination."

Finally, Douglas' credibility

will be judged by the Harrisburg jury and no one else. But one thing is already certain: he is going to face a long, grueling cross-examination that courtroom spectators will not soon forget.

"He was a very personable kind of guy, so it was easy for him to gain your confidence," said one person who met Douglas in 1970 and has been named by the government as a draft board raider.

When the government produces Douglas, he will take the witness stand in the ninth floor federal courtroom here and retell his tale of the complex alleged antiwar conspiracy. The question is: Will the jury believe him?

Douglas' record is hardly that of an ideal witness. He first went to prison in 1963 for trying to cash a bad check at an Army base in Texas and impersonating an Army officer in the process. He was serving another sentence for passing bad checks and pulling a gun on an FBI agent when in 1970, he met Fr. Berrigan in the Lewisburg Pa. federal penitentiary, where Berrigan was serving a sentence for destroying draft files.

For a federal prisoner, Douglas led a remarkable easy life. He left the prison daily to attend classes at nearby Bucknell University on a study-release program. He dated Bucknell coeds. He drank expensive whiskey and

chain-smoked imported cigarettes. He even bought a car and, for a while, kept an apartment in the town of Lewisburg using money he received from the government after he was scarred by a prison medical experiment.

Although Berrigan was a closely watched prisoner in a maximum security prison, he easily came in contact with Douglas—a situation that many Berrigan supporters now belatedly find suspicious.

Douglas gained Berrigan's confidence and soon began smuggling letters between the antiwar priest and his friends outside.

"He was the link between Phil and everybody else," recalls John Theodore (Ted) Glick, a co-defendant with Berrigan who will be tried separately later.

The letters Douglas carried ended up in the hands of the FBI, including two letters passed in August, 1970, that discussed the possibility of a plot "to kidnap—in our terminology make a citizens' arrest of—someone like Henry Kissinger."

(Editor's note: Monday, March 6 Douglas admitted that he asked the US Government for reward of \$50,000 for supplying information that allowed the prosecution of Berrigan and six others on conspiracy charges. The reward, which was to be tax-free, was turned down. Douglas said he has already received \$1,500 plus \$200 expense money for his information.)

Interested in working on the TORCH?

The new TORCH Editor, who will be selected by the Media Commission this afternoon must set up a new staff to serve Spring Term. Anyone interested in working on the paper is asked to meet in the TORCH office, Center Bldg., room 206 at 3:45 p.m. Wednesday, March 8.

The TORCH needs people who can write, shoot photos, layout pages or just spell well.

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TUESDAY, March 7:

Bah'a'i Club, 12 noon in Cen 420.

Vietnam Veterans Against the War, 12 noon in Mth 205. Native Americans Student Association, 12 noon in For 309. Christian Science Club, 3 p.m. in Cen 421.

THURSDAY, March 9:

Deseret Club, 11 a.m. in Hea 102.

Campus Crusade for Christ, 12 noon in Cen 403.

Student Senate meeting, 2:30 p.m. in Cen 230.

FRIDAY, March 10:

Student Mobilization Committee: Chicano presentation, 12:30 p.m. in Apr 223.

Campus Calendar

The International Program Committee will be holding a planning meeting to continue its programs next term. The meeting will be held in the Concourse area, second floor of the Center Building at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday, March 8. Some of the films shown in the past term include "Maple Leaf Identity," "Draft Evaders: The Crises of Alternatives," and "International Women." Plans will be made to have films concerning South America and Ireland next term. Any interested persons are welcome.

Wayne Morse, former US Senator and current candidate in the upcoming US Senate race, will be speaking and answering questions on an informal basis. at 2760 Agate St. on Thursday, March 9, beginning at 8 p.m.

The noted psychic Dr. Richard Huntington will be in Eugene on March 10 and 11 at the Eugene Hotel. The program begins at 8 p.m. and tickets may be purchased for \$3 at Kaufman Bros. stores and Reed and Cross stores. All proceeds go to the Eugene Re-active Club's Child Welfare Fund.

This Week

A Fresno County cattle rancher Roger McAfee, emerged this week as the man who provided bail for the release of Angela Davis. McAfee, who owns and operates a 1700 acre ranch in the heavily conservative Central Valley in California, put up \$403,000 in land for Ms. Davis' bail a year ago. Now he finds, because of his publicity that he has had to send his wife and children away. The children have been turned away from the school they were attending, and threatening phone calls have been received. McAfee said "it was a matter of duty, a matter of justice, and a matter of humanitarianism. . . to a fellow Communist."

In Miami, Florida, United Farm Workers Union chief Cesar Chavez announced the signing of a three-year break-through contract covering 1200 fruit pickers in the Coca-Cola Company's Minute Maid orange groves -- the first union contract for farm workers ever signed in the Southeast.

In New York, the Tax Foundation, a private research organization reported that taxes would reach a record average of \$4530 per American household in the fiscal year ending this June 20—up 6.5 per cent from a year ago, and 77.5 per cent from \$2552 in 1962.

President Salvador Allende, the leftist leader of Chile, announced that that nation would not pay \$171 million owed to Anaconda, a copper company in the US for the nationalizing of two copper mines. After the election of the Marxist President, it was decided by that government to nationalize several large American-owned businesses.

In London, British miners voted overwhelmingly to return to work after their seven-week strike and accept a pay raise of up to \$15 a week, but blackouts in homes were expected to continue until depleted stockpiles of coal were replenished.

The British government announced the ending of harsh interrogation methods against political detainees in Northern Ireland, pending official complaints of mistreatment of political prisoners which is underway. Such practices as the use of black hoods, subjecting detainees to harsh noise, putting prisoners on a bread and water diet, and making prisoners stand for hours with legs apart and hands raised against the wall. Prime Minister Heath, who made the decision, said that "interrogation in depth" would continue. The decision was viewed as a political decision aimed at showing a sense of fairness, in England's dealings with the Irish Civil War.

After four months of silence, the Selective Service has begun calling up 15,000 draftees to cover quotas for the next three months of April, May and June. 5000 men each month would be called to serve according to Defense Secretary Melvin Laird.

The British Foreign Office has revealed that the British government is protesting the sentencing in Turkey of a 14-year old British schoolboy, Timothy Davey, for charges of conspiring to steal 57 pounds of hashish. Davey was given six years and three months for the conviction. Various papers in Britain have editorialized condemning the decision in Turkey as "medieval." Davey was also fined more than \$10,000.

The "Equal Rights Amendment" guaranteeing women equal rights in all areas, including those of being subject to military draft and combat duty, has been passed by the Senate Judiciary Committee, by a 14-1 vote.

There will be "a significant battle" to obtain Senate passage of the bill, according to Senator Birch Bayh (D., Ind.).

The House of Representatives passed the equal rights amendment last year, after it's having died in the Senate the year before that.

The Judiciary Committee countered efforts by Senators Sam Ervin and Strom Thurmond to add provisions strongly opposed by women's rights groups. These add-ons included the allowance of the legal six distinctions based on physiological differences; the barring of women from the draft and combat; and so-called "protective" labor laws for women.

The Amendment's supporters stated that they expect these same proposals to be offered again on the Senate floor, and in addition predicted an attempt to attach an antibussing rider.

Bayh stated that the Judiciary Committee approved three identical bills, to gain "flexibility" in warding off these attacks.

Eugene, Roseburg, Eagle Point and Brookings, four population centers of Oregon's Fourth Congressional District, in which Rep. John Dellenback is up for re-election, are probable recipients of "mini-grants" amounting to some \$2,22 per city.

The grants are to be used in sending an interdisciplinary team (educators, law enforcement personnel, etc.) from each city to San Francisco for a two-week HEW training course in drug abuse.

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March 7, 1972

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