

Apr 25 '72
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Lane Community College

Oregon's largest
community college
weekly newspaper

TORCH

LCC park

featured

page 8

Vol. 7 No. 23

4000 East 30th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97405

April 25, 1972

Student Senate hears requests for money

Politics and Jazz Festival
other subjects of business

Last Thursday's Student Senate Meeting began at 3:00 p.m. and extended late into the afternoon as apparent interest and concern was evident among senators and present students.

Forty-five minutes of debate followed a request from Judy Stein for \$239 to use to purchase drawing materials for her art class at OCI (Oregon Correctional Institution). Miss Stein teaches one day a week at OCI under the Supervised Field Experience Program at Lane. She said the only materials now used in the class were "H" pencils (one for each man), and a very limited supply of paper. "It is my theory that there are 3 ways to express yourself in that place," Miss Stein said, "One of them is to write, one is to draw, and the other one is to fight. I'd like to see some expression done positively." The Senate moved to allot the money to her, since \$300 of Senate funds were returned due to the cancellation of the Afro Pottery Show.

Another money request came from Merlin Finn, president of the Flying Titans Aero Club. The aircraft they are now using will not be available after June, and \$2500 is needed to buy another trainer type plane. Finn asked the Senate to allot the money on a loan basis, to be paid back at \$100 per month. The Senate moved to leave it up to Treasurer David Red Fox to find a method to procure funds for the Flying Titans.

"Halt the bombings in Southeast Asia!" was the message sent via five nightletters to two senators, the congresswoman and two congressmen last Thursday evening. The action resulted after a lengthy discussion between Senate members.

Other highlights of the Thursday meeting included the Jazz Festival to be held at LCC on June 2. It will be sponsored by the ASLCC and is expected to draw 6,000 to 10,000 people to the campus. President Omar Barbarossa suggested the ADC (Aid to Dependant Children), operate concessions there, which would enable them to reimburse the Senate the funds they borrowed for their trip to Washington D.C.

Jay Jones was introduced as the new Acting Director of Student Activities. In this position he will also assume function of Advisor to the Senate. Steve Leppanen, ASLCC Senator, gave out a memorandum stating his feeling that Mr. Jones was appointed in a matter somewhat arbitrary, as it was solely an administrative decision.

Barbarossa also announced Thursday that the staff will reopen the hearings regarding Ben Kirk's situation, whether or not he be retained as an instructor at LCC. Kirk, he said, had two options from which to choose; 1) Kirk could present 45 min. of open testimony on May 3, which would be followed by 45 min. of rebuttal by the administration, or; 2) That the hearings be reopened; the latter of which he chose.

Other business discussed at the Senate meeting included;

- The resignation of Ralph Williams from the Committee of Equal Opportunities. In his letter of resignation it is stated that he feels that "the committee is not functioning, not doing anything that is positive or worthwhile and anyway has not had one meeting since it was established;"

- The Chess Club was given \$13.80 of Senate funds to use in the production of posters for that club;

- Rick Burns, Oregon Coordinator for McGovern for President, gave a brief speech and was met with enthusiasm by many of the present LCC'sers.

- The Senate voted unanimously to hold its first meeting for night school students. The meeting will be held Thursday at 9 p.m. in the Board Room in the Administration building.

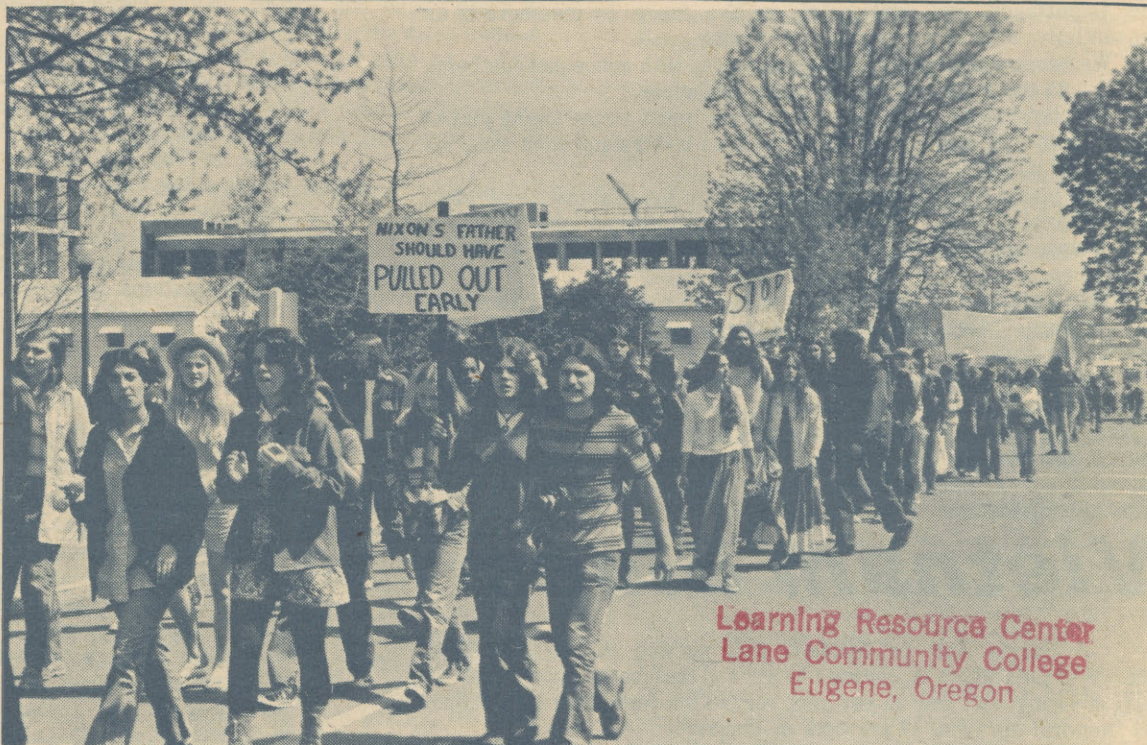
Applications for Editorship

The Media Commission announces that applications for the 1972-73 TORCH editorship are now being accepted.

Applicants must qualify under the Media Commission policy which states: "The Editor must have journalistic ability, training and experience. Normally, he will have previous service on a high school, college or professional newspaper staff in such capacities as will give him an adequate understanding of the operations of a newspaper. The Editor must be capable of organizing and directing a staff, and of relating well to other people." The Editor must be a full time student.

Application forms are available in the TORCH office, 206 Center. They must be returned no later than Wednesday, April 26 at 6 p.m. to Doris Norman, TORCH business manager.

The Media Commission is scheduling an interview session with all candidates on May 3 at 4 p.m.



Demonstrators express views

Hundreds of anti-war demonstrators marched peacefully Saturday to the downtown Eugene Mall, demanding an end to the US involvement in Southeast Asia and an immediate cessation of American bombing raids in North Vietnam.

An estimated 400 to 500 persons attended the gathering in the central mall area. The gathering lasted about one and a half hours with a series of speakers assailing the Nixon Administration and those who have indicated support for the President's recent decision to step up the bombing

of North Vietnam by American B-52 planes.

Speakers included two members of the Lane County chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War which is sponsoring an initiative petition which would amend the state Constitution to prohibit Oregon residents from serving in undeclared foreign wars.

Marchers sang songs and seemed to be relatively relaxed though they were well attended by a heavy police guard both in uniform and in plain clothes.

PRC meets for further budget cuts

"The process is going very slowly. . . It's a learning experience, and if we're going to make any serious recommendations we have to examine things carefully and in detail," Jim Evans, chairman of the Priorities Review Committee (PRC) made this statement following last night's meeting of the PRC.

Wednesday, the PRC spent the time allotted to its meeting to discuss the Counseling area. Ken Hills, Head of Counseling, was present to provide a clarification of what the role of the counselor is. He submitted a job description for the committee's information.

Last night, Larry Murray, head of Special Programs answered questions about his various areas. The discussion included Cooperative Work Experience, the WIN program, and to some extent, Supervised Field Experience. Also under consideration were Adult Education, the "Outreach"

Program. The PRC examined all of these operations, attempting to determine where there was waste, where there was a possible overlap, and exactly what the needs of these programs entailed.

More discussion took place last night, as at previous meetings, of exactly what the status of the Student Activities area is. Since the Director of Student Activities took a leave of absence, the committee wonders if that particular job is too burdensome for one person. And, as in other areas where staff appears overloaded with work, the possibility was discussed of using "para-professionals" -- well trained and educated people as assistants to such staff.

Committee member Mary Forestieri, instructor in Mass Communications, said that the credibility of the PRC has been enhanced by the action taken to

withhold all recommendations and release them in one lump-sum. Forestieri went on to say, "President Schafer, I am sure, will give these considerations his utmost serious attention."

Committee discusses publicity brochure, strategy preparation

Continued strategy discussion and preparation, and introduction of the LCC publicity brochure dominated yesterday's afternoon meeting of the Budget Election Committee.

The college is requesting a property tax rate increase from 1.50 per \$1,000 true cash value to \$1.65, representing an overall increase of six percent in operating revenue. Voters will be responding to the proposed increase ballot measure at the polls May 23.

Committee member Phil Robley reported progress on the proposed fact sheet to be distributed throughout the county within the next two weeks. The fact sheet will attempt to explain graphically, the relationship between the requested tax rate increase and the LCC operating budget.

Chairman of the committee, (Continued page 9)

LCC Student Senate elections are scheduled to be held May 9 and 10. Individuals interested in running for an office are urged to have their petitions (with 100 signatures) turned in to Omar Barbarossa's office by May 1.

The elections were previously planned for May 2, but were postponed one week.

US Senator visits LCC campus

Don Willner, Democratic candidate for US Senator, visited LCC Tuesday, April 18. Willner stated that the visit was part of his program requiring him to meet 500 people a day.

Willner spent the first hour walking around the LCC campus meeting and talking to students in small groups. Willner said he likes to meet people on an individual level in hopes of finding out their needs.

At 3 p.m. Willner stepped up to the podium in the cafeteria to address students in an open discussion.

Willner finds that, "Oregonians of all age levels are very annoyed with the recent escalation of the war in Vietnam." He went on to say that a majority of Oregonians want an end to the war.

LCC students asked questions of Willner ranging from the Vietnam War to the Marijuana laws.

Willner said he is for complete withdrawal of troops in Vietnam. As for the recent increase in bombing, Willner said, "Richard Nixon is completely responsible for the escalation in the war."

Traveling around Oregon as Willner does, he comes in contact with all types of people. He remarked that factory workers in Oregon have "anti-student feelings." They believe that students are responsible for the passage of the cigarette tax.

When asked about his stand on the Marijuana issue, Willner said he was not in favor of legalization but he was in favor of lowering the penalties for the offence.

Editorial Comment

Women's Pursuit

Several women on Lane's campus are attempting to create more opportunities for women in terms of jobs and women-oriented classes, such as the psychology of women, history of women and others.

No action has yet been taken on these attempts, which are the work of a small group of women dedicated to the furtherance of their identity and unity as a sex.

The purpose here is to acquaint readers and administrators with the importance and impact of such a move by members of an (essentially) minority group in this country.

Women are oppressed in various ways, with consequences being felt in both the male and female roles in society.

Barriers must be broken and games must cease being played before men and women can even begin to understand each other as equals and partners.

One major step in this process lies in the exploration of what, in colloquial terms, makes us tick, those forces and behaviors that shape our interaction with society as well as our biases and prejudices.

The formation of classes for and about women—their psychology, history, roles and their future—can only be assets, for both women and men.

And those who consider these endeavors by women as noisy "knitpicking," or as angry outbursts from women who "can't get a man," prove only their shortsightedness and narrow minds. Any search for identity and meaning, any pursuit for strength and acceptance as a human being, cannot be casually swept aside by thinking individuals.

Vietnam Blues

A Harris Poll in October, 1971 showed that 57 per cent of the US population was opposed to air and helicopter support for the Saigon Army, and that 65 per cent regard the American involvement as immoral (up from 47 per cent in January).

These sentiments of the American people obviously change at least 10 per cent each month, depending on what the political strategy of the administration is.

And judging from the response of the Eugene community, and the nation as a whole, the formerly strong reactions to new US escalation in the war have been tempered somehow.

We are impressed by the sense of hopelessness that many people feel -- especially people who were formerly deeply involved in the anti-war movement: Judging from their feelings, and the feelings of average working people, the impression is toxically strong that no one, anywhere, except for the few truly powerful, can do anything to change our country's involvement in the war.

It seems that no matter what the political belief, whether believing that this war is a simple mistake which can be rectified, or a sense that the war is an imperialistic conspiracy concocted by generals and corporate boards, the sense of hopelessness cripples everyone.

Added to this feeling, is the belief that the United States is somehow less guilty of violence, now that we simply remove our ground forces, and kill from 30,000 feet above the earth.

We feel that both of these impressions are self-deceptive. The only way that any social change is ever brought about in our history is when average people say they've had quite enough. Rarely has a citizen's faith that the leaders will act affirmatively to exercise the people's will, ever become real.

It is the people's will that this madness in Indochina end immediately. If a people feel they are hopeless to change the situation, then that people had better come to grips with the fact that their democracy is dead.

The staff of this newspaper has sent communications to elected representatives deploring the increased bombing, and demanding its immediate end.

We strongly suggest that what the people of LCC, of Eugene, and of the nation do in the next few months will indicate whether this nation has any life left in it at all. And the next few months will be all the life the Vietnamese have left.



The innocent bystander

The day of the big parade

by Arthur Hoppe

"Are those drums, Daddy? Are those drums on the street outside?"

"Yes, dear. Those are the drums of The Big Parade."

"And are those bugles, Daddy? Are those bugles playing on the street outside?"

"Yes, dear. Those are the bugles of The Big Parade."

"I hear the sound of marching feet, Daddy. Are there people marching by outside?"

"Yes, dear. Those are the soldiers home from the war, marching in The Big Parade."

"What is The Big Parade, Daddy? Why are they having a Big Parade?"

"Because we won the war, dear. Whenever a country wins a war, it has a Big Parade."

"But why are all our curtains drawn, Daddy? Why are the curtains drawn so tight?"

"To keep the sunlight out, dear. The sun is very bright today."

* * *

"I'm glad we won the war, Daddy. Were our soldiers brave?"

"Yes, dear. Our soldiers were very brave. They deserve a Big Parade."

"Were the other soldiers big and fierce, Daddy? Were they big and fierce like ours?"

"No, dear. The other soldiers were small and thin. But they fought well."

"Was their country big and strong, Daddy? Was it bigger and stronger than us?"

"No, dear. It was a poor and tiny country, a tenth the size of ours."

* * *

"Can I peek through the curtains, Daddy? Can I peek at The Big Parade?"

"I'd rather you didn't, dear. But if you must..."

"Oh, Daddy, the street is full of marching men But the sidewalks are so bare."

"Don't cry, dear. You're too young to cry about a war."

"But it's so sad, Daddy. It's so sad. They gave a Big Parade and no one came."

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

In reference to your Editorial Comment in the TORCH April 18, 1972. How come you didn't give a source for your statement... "In the summer of 1968—several short months later the USAF dropped two canisters of Type VX nerve gas on elements of an equipment recovery station operated by the 94th North Vietnamese Army..."

Ole Hoskinson

Dear Ole:

Information can be found in the April issue of EARTH magazine in an article entitled, "Weapons Systems: The Deadly Toys of Dirty Old Men." (pp 26-27)

Editor

Dear Editor:

I would like to comment on the column written by Joe Estes in your last week's publication under Letters to the Editor.

Well, Joe, I really believe that your ex-baseball coach has some big egotistical trip going as far as materialistic values are concerned. It has seemed to me that there have been enough rules imposed in the game but I guess that isn't the popular attitude of coaches these days. Do you think that your coach was interested in your safety or how you would rate on his 1-10 scale if you cut your mustache? Obviously, he fails to see that you have more pride and honor in your rights as a human being, than could be provided with a home run every game.

Joe, the man isn't interested in you as a player, or so it seems. Maybe someone should make him aware of the fact that his "standardized group" aren't anything less than men. How about trying our "trip" Coach? We aren't demanding that you do it, but it might help you to realize that you aren't running a beauty contest.

Oh yea! Joe, I cut off my 'stash a few weeks ago...per-

sonal preference. We should play ball sometime.

Russ Iler

Dear Editor:

Tom Armstrong is a candidate for the one-year position on the Springfield District 19 School board, and as his parent and most ardent supporter, I urge Springfield faculty members and students to cast your ballots for him on May 1.

He is an 18 year old senior student at Thurston High School and has many qualities which would make him an effective school board member. He is bright and articulate and is both willing and able to give careful student to the issues pertinent to the Springfield School District. He would provide a balance on the board as a rep-

representative of the younger voting population, but he is also quite able to communicate and cooperate with persons of all ages.

Tom has been an independent thinker as long as I can remember — starting about age one year, as I recall! He has some sound ideas about school financing, curriculum, and community involvement. If you wish to ask him about any of these, I'm sure he would welcome your call, 746-2337.

His slogan is VOTE TOM "A for Armstrong" for Springfield School Board. I hope you will do that.

Sincerely yours,
Jeanne Armstrong
Instructor, Child Development

Dear Editor:

As bombs fell on Vietnam last
(Continued Page 7)

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.

Several attend LCC event

by Steven Locke

"Our primary interest in holding the Vocational Skills Contest here at LCC is to encourage high school kids to start thinking about post-high school education in vocational agriculture," stated Paul Patrick, industrial equipment instructor here at Lane.

Patrick went on to state that he was rather surprised and pleased at the large crowd of high school students which attended the Vocational Skills Contest at LCC Wednesday afternoon, where 175 FAA (Future Farmers of America) members from Linn, Lane, and Benton counties turned out to participate.

Competition between the students were in the areas of acetylene and arc welding, farm electricity, power tool usage, rafter cutting, small engines skills, farm surveying, tool fitting, and tractor trouble-shooting. Each participating student was judged on his ability to master each skill. Scores were then tallied and prizes were given to the student with the highest score in each division.

From the ten area high schools, Creswell took first place with 25 points, Lebanon second with 24, and Albany third with 22.

"Even though the contest is usually held each year around the district, Lane Community College has the best facilities and the most time for the contest," Patrick said.

Patrick and his colleague Harvey Kelm directed the contest while LCC Vocational-Agriculture students judged and assisted the participants.

Patrick ended by saying that

he hopes to hold the State Vocational Skills Contest here in July and maybe the district contest next year.

Political issues to be covered in coming 'Women's Press'

by Linda Collins

In an interview Thursday in the Women's Press office at 605 Prince Lucien Campbell Hall at the University of Oregon, "two hard-core workers with the Press," Robbie Hanna and Corinne Dahm, stated that the forthcoming issue of the Women's Press will cover important political issues.

The next issue promises a general story about women in politics; there will be interviews with candidates in the Oregon Primary elections in which they are asked to comment on abortion, day care centers, welfare benefits for women, contraception, equal pay for equal work and inequitable taxation.

Women's Press is sponsoring, simultaneously a male candidates Forum on May 10 at 7:30 p.m. in the City Council chambers. The Forum is open to the public. It is designed for the local and state candidates who may wish to answer questions or explain their viewpoints on many issues, including welfare benefits for women, contraception, and the concepts examined in the Women's Press.

"Women do have the vote, we do have the power to keep in office people who will positively and effectively support women's issues," stated Ms. Dahm.

The human environment

by Mikel Kelly

The list of animals in danger of extinction is as long as your leg. The Department of Interior lists over 100. Most of these are predatory species, resulting in a booming number of rodent and ungulate (having hoofs) populations.

The problem is more than just an aesthetic one. True, animals are nice (some of my best friends are animals), but their existence is a biological necessity. We can't live without them. As we eliminate more and more steps in the natural web of things, we increase the strain on the future of people. Preservation of the earth's wildlife, then, can be logically argued from a very selfish perspective.

However you want to approach it—whether with compassion or with simple logic—consider the future of the animals we still have, and do what you can:

- Be aware of endangered species. Besides not shooting them, work to protect their habitats from housing tracts, dams, highways, etc.

- Wear something other than the hides of wild animals.

MELO wants marijuana 'decriminalized'

Initiative petition needs 40,000 signatures

by Lee Beyer

"Our purpose is to get the criminal penalties for possessing marijuana out of Oregon law," said Rick Venturi, LCC coordinator for MELO (Marijuana Education for Legalization in Oregon), a Portland-based organization. MELO is conducting an initiative petition drive throughout Oregon to put the decriminalization of marijuana on the November general election ballot.

MELO needs 40,000 petition signatures by the end of June to put the marijuana measure on the ballot. Currently the Lane County

branch of MELO has approximately 2,000 signatures with about 650 of those coming from the LCC campus.

The measure proposed by MELO provides that no person 18 years of age or older would be subject to criminal penalties for possessing, growing, or handling marijuana for personal use. It would not alter legislation regulating the sale, distribution or taxing on marijuana.

Venturi said that the President's National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse found that limited use of marijuana has no harmful physical or psychological effects and recommended that

- Make a point to remind those who find some status in furs or skins of exotic species that they are helping to wipe out these creatures.

- If you're obsessed with furs, use those from animals raised solely for that purpose.

- A little pressure can show real results. Some fur dealers have refused to mess with the pelts of certain rare species, and California law forbids the importation of the hides of endangered species.

- Support the elimination of bounties on large predators. Our large cats owe their decline to these prizes.

- Poisoning predators has been the rage for some time. Besides the senseless slaughter of harmless critters, like prairie dogs and mustangs, our majestic birds are suffering (bald eagles and red-tailed hawks).

- Read the labels of pet foods and cosmetics—in many cases, whales are killed to provide the ingredients.

- Protest excessive use of pesticides. California's Brown Pelican population is almost gone, due to DDT that's reached the Pacific coastline.

criminal penalties for private use and possession of marijuana be repealed.

MELO stresses they are only trying to decriminalize the use of marijuana in Oregon. A similar group in Washington called BLOSSOM is working to legalize the weed in that state. According to Venturi, the decriminalizing or legalizing of marijuana in a state would not change all laws affecting the weed since there are also federal laws pertaining to the possession of it. "Passage of such measures would give government officials an idea of where the people stand," said Venturi.

Opens this Friday

April 28, 29 and May 3, 4, 5, 6

The

The Department of Performing Arts at Lane Community College presents
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All seats reserved

Tickets available at
the Information Desk
(First floor Administration)

Petition aimed at gas tax

by Mikel Kelly

One of the most obnoxious effects of progress facing us today is the problem of transportation. City streets strain every morning to accommodate the expanding horde of automobiles that compete for a downtown parking place. But a car is a necessity if you live (like most of us do) any distance at all from where you work.

The most logical solution would seem to be to improve the system of mass transportation, eliminating complete reliance on the family car. Such an alternative is the objective of the Gas Tax Initiative Petition, now being circulated throughout the state.

The petition seeks to put on the Oregon ballot an initiative which would "amend the Oregon Constitution and make it possible for our officials to use gas tax money to develop a balanced transportation system," stated Margaret Patoine, the Republican co-chairman of Citizens for Balanced Transportation.

This group is a bi-partisan organization, also co-chaired by Democrat Stan Cook.

The initiative is intended not to force or require any specific change, but merely "to allow gas tax money to be used for transit facilities," said Ms. Patoine. "Right now, this money is used for building highways and maintaining them."

Passage of the initiative would not mean any increase in present taxes. It would simply allow money already being collected to be used for the purpose of improving mass transportation in Oregon.

"The highway, oil and gas people will fight it obviously," said Ms. Patoine. "But we're not advocating more taxes; we're advocating using the taxes we've already got, and maybe even less. Without the financial load of many new highways, the expense could even go down."

Much of the aim of Citizens for Balanced Transportation is to erase some of the American obsession with highway construction. The organization states, in the fact sheet accompanying the petition, "Each new freeway paves over land which is taken from homes, farms, wilderness or just 'open space.' If there were alternatives, perhaps we wouldn't need so many new freeways. Urban areas presently have a serious problem in attempting to meet Federal standards for Carbon Monoxide. The private automobile is the main source of these emissions."

"When you build a freeway," Ms. Patoine continued, "it always goes through low-cost housing and parks. It's cheaper that way."

"Lane Mass Transit needs more buses," she said. "If we had no—or low—costs for riding buses we'd save on building freeways, and also on air pollution."

The group hopes to accomplish more, however, than just providing transportation in heavily populated areas. "We want Veneta and Crow and Cottage Grove in this too," added Ms. Patoine. "Every morning I watch that crowded little bus go by my house, on its way to Lane Community College."

Could the growing city traffic eventually require that the downtown area be fenced off to all motorists?

"This is what Portland is going to have to do," she said. "They're going to have to ban all downtown traffic." It's doubtful that we would appreciate such a move in Lane County.

Attempting to qualify the credentials of the initiative, Ms. Patoine added, "We have the support of: the Eugene City Council, the League of Women Voters of Oregon, the American Association of University Women, the Lane County Republican Service Club, the Democratic Party (Lane County), the Upper Willamette Environmental Defense Fund, the Lane Mass Transit Advisory Council the 29 elected officials (city and county government), all of the Lane County delegates (except Rich Kennedy), and the group, Sensible Transportation Options for People (STOP)."

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for
school board
position 3

Almost every crisis we face today relates to mistakes or failures in and of our educational system. We need to work towards "an education that develops in youth a competence in applying the best available strategies for survival in a world filled with unprecedented troubles, uncertainties and opportunities." Neil Postman, Charles Weingarter

vote may 1

(Paid for by Barb West for School Board Committee, Cindy Wooten, Chairman, 2028 University, Eugene, Oregon 97405)

Mock Democratic convention at Mac Court billed as biggest U of O event this year

A mock Democratic convention to be held the weekend of May 19-20 in MacArthur Court is billed as the biggest event to be held on the University of Oregon campus this year. Convention public relations co-ordinator Stan Biles said the model convention will be a close duplicate of the National Democratic Convention to be held in Miami in August. The model convention is expected to draw 1,500 to 3,000 delegates from universities and colleges throughout the Northwest.

The model convention picked up pace this week with the confirmation of Senator John Tunney, (D. Calif.) as the keynote speaker. Tunney will open the convention Friday night with a speech on the reform of the Democratic National Convention. Tunney, an announced backer of Senator Edmund Muskie, is considered in many political circles as a possible candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Biles said the model convention, because of its strategic timing—just two days before the Oregon primary—is expected to draw many Democratic candidates for congressmen, senator, and the big four presidential candidates, Muskie, McGovern, Jackson, and Humphrey. However, former Oregon Senator Way Morse is the only candi-

date to confirm his appearance. Morse will speak on Saturday morning of the convention.

Schools expected to send delegations include Lane Community College, University of Washington, Washington State, Gonzaga, Willamette, Oregon State

University, Lewis and Clark, Reed, and Oregon Technical Institute.

Anyone wishing to take part in the model convention should contact the Mock Democratic Convention Headquarters, University of Oregon, extension 4891.

OSPIRG to pay for research

OSPIRG, the Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group, will have up to 18 paid research internships available to students in Oregon college and universities this summer.

The internships—all 12 weeks in length—are part of a commitment OSPIRG is making to a combined educational and research program for upper division students, according to Dr. Robert Gay, OSPIRG assistant director.

Students chosen for the OSPIRG Summer 1972 Program will work under one of two internship arrangements—one under the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) and the other through OSPIRG.

Each means the student will have a 12-week period to research and report findings on a problem area, such as environmental and consumer concerns, governmental contracts to consultants, landlord/tenant prob-

lems, interest rates on small loans, media analysis, minority rights, etc. Gay announced.

Students wishing to join Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group (OSPIRG) are requested to come to the OSPIRG office between noon and 2 p.m. during the next two weeks.

Because computer cards were not ready during registration for OSPIRG membership, students may now join, and voluntarily contribute their one dollar this term to join OSPIRG.

"We are in a critical stage of development in LCC-OSPIRG," comments Jon Haterius, chairman. "There currently is not enough student 'public interest' in OSPIRG on this campus, and efforts are being undertaken to encourage more students to make personal contributions to the environmental and consumer action group."

OSPIRG's Office is 234 Cen., on the east side of the Center Building across from the library.

Getting out? Come back in again. As an officer.

If you're getting out, and thinking of going to college, think about Army ROTC.

Right now the thought of military service is probably the farthest thing from your mind. But things change. People change. Times change. And four years from now, coming back into the service might look pretty good.

You're active duty time can serve as credit for the first two years of ROTC. And the \$100 a month subsistence allowance can go a long way toward solving your college money problems.

And when you graduate as a second lieutenant, you'll have several options. Going on active duty for two years or more. Or taking active duty for training for 3-5 months and then serving in the National Guard or Army Reserve. All options mean officer's pay, retirement plan, and other benefits.

If you decide on a civilian career, Army ROTC will give you the management experience and leadership qualities that employers are looking for.

Whatever your decision—whether you stay out or come back in again—ROTC can make a big difference. Think about it.



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
1761 ALDER STREET
EUGENE, OREGON 97403
PHONE (503) 686-3102

Campus Calendar

TODAY,
ADC, Adm. 202, 1 p.m.
Soc. Sci. Dept. meeting, Cen. 124, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY,
Soccer Club, Cen. 124, 8-9 a.m.
ROTC, Concourse, 9-3 p.m.
Campus Crusade, Cen. 403, 12 noon.
Planning Commission, Apr. 215, 3 p.m.
Board of Education meeting, Adm. 202, 7 p.m.
Eckankar-Ancient Science of Soul Travel, Bus. 206, 7:30 p.m.

THURSDAY,
Skills Fair, ALL DAY!
LDS, Hea. 102, 11 p.m.
Christian Science Club, Cen. 404, 3 p.m.
Chicano Dinner, Cen. 101, 6 p.m.
Senate meeting, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY,
Planning Commission, Bus. Conf. rm., 11 a.m.
Planning Commission, Apr. 215, 12 noon.
FANTASTICKS, For. 301, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY,
FANTASTICKS, For. 301, 8 p.m.

MONDAY,
Planning Commission, Apr. 215, 11 a.m.
Town Hall meeting, Cen. 101, 2-5 p.m.

TUESDAY,
Bahai Club, Cen. 420, 12 noon.

"Town Hall meeting" Monday May 1, from 2-5 p.m. in the cafeteria. The meeting is designed to bring the college population together as a community to discuss its problems. Items to be discussed are tuition increase, better student representation, the role of the college in the community, and the LCC Budget.

The Health and Physical Education Dept. will offer beginning Handball and Softball classes for PE credit beginning Monday. For times and days contact the Health and PE Department.

Unclassifieds

WILL PAY \$2 for photos with the Unicolor story in the Jan., Feb. issue of Camera 35. Call Jim Gregory, ext. 234, or at 747-4362.

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For more information pick up brochure in Student Activity Center or call collect 1-503-224-2321.

Volunteer help needed to get signatures on petitions to allow use of dedicated highway funds (gas taxes) for public transportation uses (mass transit, bicycle) at May 1 School Election and May 23 Primary Election. Please Call Margaret Patoine 345-3608, Stan Cook 345-2108 or Sandia Teising 343-3135.

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The vanishing forests of Mindanao

by Rev. Vern McCarty

(Reverend McCarty has spent the last two years in the Philippines as a minister for the United Presbyterian Church. Previously he has written for a wide variety of church publications).

The big news recently in the Philippines is the "stone age" Tasaday people of Mindanao. According to anthropologists, they are the only people ever discovered who still actually live in caves. For over 1,000 years they have depended for their survival on the dense rain forests that protect them from "civilization."

But like other tribes discovered in the Philippines in the past generation, the Tasadays are doomed to extinction. They are basically a food gathering people, dependent upon the vines and trees of the high altitude jungles. And the trees and vines are soon to disappear as profit-hungry loggers crash farther into the jungle with their chain saws and tractors. In the past 25 years the Philippine islands have been virtually stripped of their virgin or "old growth" timber, resulting in widespread floods and erosion. Some years ago, Philippine forests represented one of the largest stands of tropical hardwoods in the world.

The pattern for this destruction was set after World War II when the timber export industry in the Philippines came out of a period of stagnation. Americans financed this big expansion, and the first significant shipments of logs and lumber went to the United States. In the US the logs were sliced or ground to a pulp, mixed with synthetic bonding agents and pressed into plywood, some of which was then imported back into the Philippines. So the islands' manufacturing did not grow to include these processes. And even most of the sawmills and logging operations were dependent on American surplus equipment, like portable sawmills and tractors. The Philippines was never allowed to develop an industry to match its tremendous wealth of timber.

When the Philippines was an American colony, US administrators made efforts to protect the long term value of the islands' great timber reserve. According to Philippine law, most large forest areas (95 per cent) are publically owned. Any businessman who wants to cut down Philippine timber must apply for a timber concession from the Philippine government. The government takes a percentage of the company's net profit as taxes to be used for the public welfare. This is a good theory but the laws have never been enforced.

The Philippines is under pressure to export large amounts of unprocessed timber because her faltering economy needs immediate dollar earning exports. At present the Philippine foreign debt, owed mostly to groups like the IMF and the World Bank, totals more than 2.1 billion dollars. The scheduled payment on this debt for 1972 comes to more than half the Philippine gross national budget. With this kind of debt it is under-

standable that the government would encourage the export of unprocessed timber, which in the first half of 1970 was the country's top dollar earner.

But by now it is the Japanese business tycoons who reap the most benefits from this policy. Since the Korean War, when the Japanese used Philippine logs to carry out contracts for the US military in Korea, the Japanese have taken advantage of the patterns set up by American financiers. The booming Japanese wood industry is developing huge markets in America, Europe and around the world. "The Story of Japanese Plywood," a beautiful purple booklet recently put out by Japanese plywood manufacturers, discreetly acknowledges its source of raw materials. Since Japan's forest reserves are extremely limited and countries like the US and Canada are restricting log exports, Japan's wood industry relies on a huge volume of Philippine Mahogany, a family of tropical hardwoods found in the Philippines and in Indonesia. But the emphasis of the pamphlet is on the finished products—exquisite pianos, cabinets, paneling and other wood products made in Japan.

And the Philippine forests are being rapidly destroyed. Even now it would take at least 100 years of uninterrupted growth for Philippine timber stands to return to their 1953 levels. And such growth is unlikely, since cutting is apt to continue and the problems of erosion increase. With a land area only 1/30 that of the US, the Philippines have been the world's top exporters of logs for the past four years.

But a young businessman, rumored to be a millionaire, was pessimistic about future timber operations in the Philippines. "The tension with Muslims is becoming worse," he said. "They make trouble on our concessions and try to steal the timber at night. Always run back to their clan for protection. My brother was shot by them a few years back so I don't take any chances now." The Muslims, the country's largest ethnic minority, consider themselves to have been cheated by the Christian businessmen who log and mine the mountains of Mindanao.

In the past few years many Philippine citizens and journalists have raised serious questions about the destruction of the vast forest reserves. In addition to their concern for such tribal groups as the Tasadays, Filipinos are developing a new interest in ecology. They can see that the government has not effectively protected their natural resources. At a seminar not long ago, a young Filipino summed up the future he saw for the Tasaday's forest home. "Our vast timber and mineral resources are being extracted at a breakneck rate with foreigners getting most of the benefits and our own people getting little if anything from it. Mindanao will look like a desert in 20 years unless some things change."

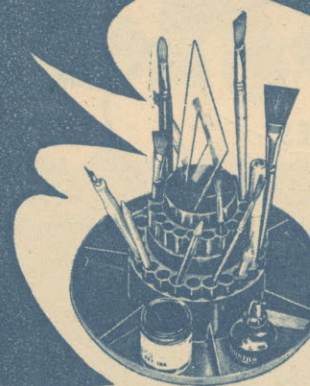
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Radio students on the air

First year radio students at LCC will be operating a simulated radio station this spring. Using the call letters, KMPS, the station was scheduled to have begun operation yesterday and will be "on the air" for about 6 weeks. Programming will not be

transmitted in the usual sense but will be transmitted over the information retrieval system. The frequency allocation has been tentatively set at 105 Megahertz. Any room hooked into dial retrieval will be capable of receiving the station.

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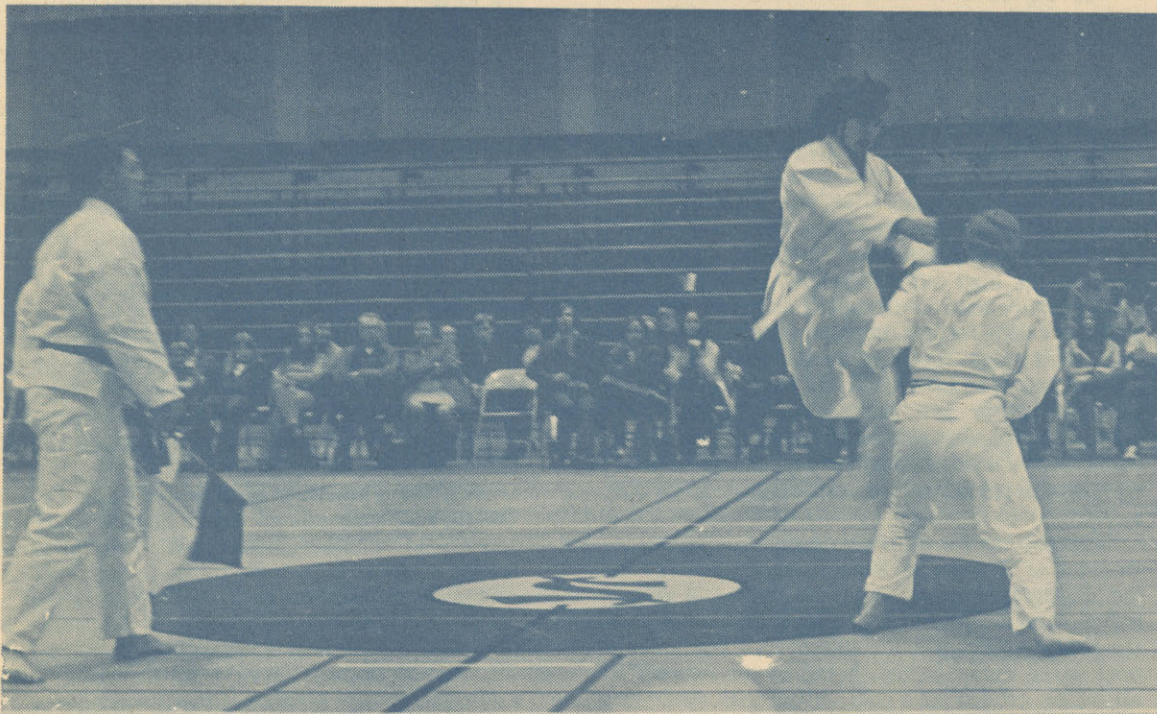
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SPORTS

Gene Altemus takes first



By Sue Rebuck

Gene Altemus of the LCC Tae-Kwon Karate Team took first place in his division in the Portland Invitational Karate Championships and Collegiate Competitions held last Saturday. Bruce Combs took second place and Brad Tindall took a third.

Altemus (gold belt), who fought four matches in the collegiate colored belt division scored the point in his fourth match with a front thrust kick, giving him first place in the division. Combs, who competed in the heavyweight black belt division, won his first two matches 3-0 and 3-1, and dropped his third match 2-3, to take second place in his class. Tindall (blue belt) won his first three matches (3-0, 3-1, 3-1) in eliminations and lost his fourth, 0-1. In final eliminations, Tindall won his match and took third place honors.

In other competition, Wes Chamberlain, who competed in the lightweight black belt division, lost to his opponent by two points as a result of excessive contact by Chamberlain, ending the match with one point for Chamberlain to his opponent's three points.

Barry Hornsby, who fought in the lightweight brown belt division, lost his first match 2-3.

Paula Loftin (green belt) competed in the women's and collegiate divisions, losing her first match, 2-3. In the collegiate division, she lost 1-3.

Dan Lewis (gold belt) who fought in the junior heavyweight division won his first match 3-0 and was disqualified in his second for excessive face contact.

Steve Sell competed in the heavyweight colored belt division and dropped his match 2-3.

Bill Foster (lightweight white belt class) won his first match 2-1 and lost his second 0-3.

Teresa LaCoy (white belt) competed in both women's and collegiate divisions. In both classes Ms. LaCoy was defeated in her first match.

Dave Carlier competed in white belt, lightweight division and in collegiate class. Carlier dropped both matches with scores of 1-2 and 0-1, respectively.

Correction to last week's Karate Tournament story — at the All-Collegiate Tournament at Shoreline Community College in Seattle, Paula Loftin won two matches (1-0 and 2-1) to take first place in the women's division.

Five records set at Mt. Hood relays

by Steven Locke

LCC's spear-chucker, Steve Maryanski, did an excellent job Saturday at the Mt. Hood Relays, where he broke the school's record and placed first in the javelin contest with a toss of 227 feet 9 inches. The school's record in the javelin prior to Saturday's meet was held by Don Varnam who set a record of 211 feet 3 inches in 1970. Four other school records were also broken.

Maryanski has continued to be the one bright spot in Coach Al Tarpenning's undermanned field team. Earlier in the season he showed promise of a good season by tossing the javelin well over the 200 foot mark while at a four-way meet held in Roseburg. Spike and Bar, a magazine published by the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJAA) rated Maryanski fourth nationally in the javelin at the community college level after his 204-9 toss in Roseburg.

Other school records in the 880 relay, Distance Medley, Sprint Medley, and four mile relay were broken Saturday. LCC finished fifth in the ten school relay meet, with 66 points. Host Mt. Hood Community College finished in first place, scoring 99 points to 77 for the runner up Oregon State JVs.

Also placing first in their events and breaking LCC school records, were Kent Larsen, Dan Walsh, Jeff Hardesty, and Wilbert Johnson in the 880 relay with a time of 1:30.7. The school record for the 880 relay was 1:33.2, which was set in 1969.

In the Distance Medley Larry Isley, Dennis Hillard, Randy Griffith, and Bill Cram placed second with a time of 9:52.7. The school record for the race was 10:33.6.

Placing third in the four mile relay were Garrie Franklin, Bruce Davison, Dale Hammit, and Randy Griffith with a time of 18:17.8. The previous record for the four mile was 18:28.8. Not placing, but breaking the school's record were Dave Walker, Darius Smith, Ken Keefe, and Dan Van Camp in the Sprint Medley with a time of 3:37.8.

Next week Lane will host Mt. Hood Community College, Clark Junior College, the OSU JVs at Lane beginning at 10:30 a.m.

Lane loses division lead

The breaks stopped going in the right direction for the LCC Baseball team last week. Lane lost its lead in the OCCAA southern division by dropping both ends of a doubleheader to Linn-Benton Community College.

The Titans took over second place in the division which also consists of Linn-Benton, Southwestern Oregon Community College and Central Oregon C.C. Linn-Benton is in first place with a 6-0 record.

Good pitching and a solid defensive effort is keeping the Titans within striking distance of Linn-Benton. Coach Fred Sackett calls his a "much improved defense over last year." As a

result, opponents are hitting only 192 per cent as a team against Lane. But the Titans are also having trouble at the plate hitting only a 179 per cent team average. The pitching staff is led by Tim Curtis with a 0 earned run average.

The squad faces some tough tests in the next few week's schedule, beginning this afternoon against SWOCC in North Bend. LCC must hang on to either the first or second spots in the division in order to compete in the post-season play-off. The next home action will be against Central Oregon at Hamlin Field in Springfield, Saturday at 1 p.m.

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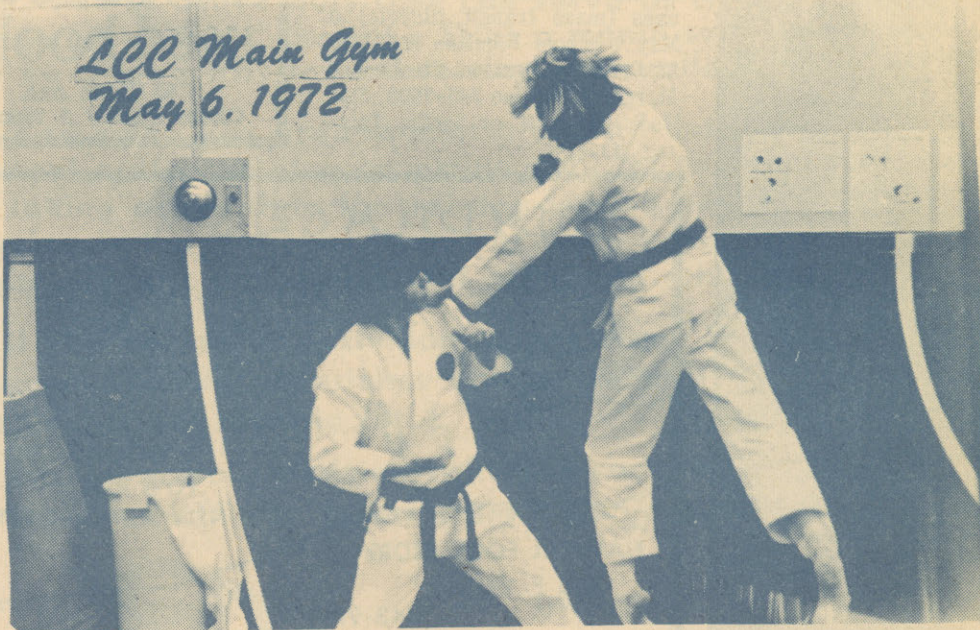


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April 30th, Westmoreland
Community Center, 6pmTOURNAMENT
ELIMINATIONS,
12 noon
FINALS, 7pmDEMONSTRATIONS
May 4, First floor Center
Building patio, 12:15
May 5, Valley River
Center, 7pm

Women win over points

By Lorraine Hein

The Lane Women's Track and Field team only placed fourth out of six in the Portland State University meet Saturday, but scored their highest ever in total team points. Oregon State University took first with 139 points, Oregon College of Education second with 135 points, University of Oregon third with 65 points, Lane fourth with 49 points, PSU fifth with 45 points, and Mt. Hood sixth with 27 points.

This is the second week in a row Lane has had outstanding performances from Beth Boehmer and Kris Stoneberg. Ms. Boehmer improved her time about 30 seconds to take first with a time of 11:39.9 in the two mile. Ms. Stoneberg took about a minute off her previous time and picked up third place with 12:27.8.

Molly Read got off a discus toss of 110'9 1/2, to come within

5 feet of her all-time best, and captured third place for Lane. Also placing in the discus was Lorraine Hein with a toss of 106 feet 4 inches, for fifth place.

Lisa Fox picked up fifth place in both hurdle events—the 100 meter hurdles timed in 17.2, and the 200 meter hurdles timed in 33.1.

Penny Shoop and Kristy Phillips put Lane on the score sheet in the high jump. Penny received fourth place with a jump of 4 feet 8 inches and Kristy placed sixth with a jump of 4 feet 6 inches. Ms. Phillips also took fifth in the long jump with a jump of 14 feet 8 1/2 inches.

Ms. Hein with a good effort took first in the shot-put with a toss of 39 feet 7 inches.

Lane's 880 medley relay and 440 yard relay finished fifth. Running on the relays were Micki Stumpff, Cathy Ball, Sue Bundrant, Lisa Fox, and Penny Shoop.

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Letters...

(Continued from Page 2)

week and students everywhere discussed, debated and denounced the bombs Friday, students at LCC held a rally for Archie Bunker for president.

This event speaks eloquently of LCC student leadership and moral commitment, doesn't it?

(I am aware that the proceeds of this "campaign" are to go to a good cause and that the rally was met with apathetic boredom.)

Arthur Tegger
Language Arts

To: Mr. Omar Barbarossa

YOU talk about peace and brotherhood? Just look at your statement to Mr. Dan Fowler.

You sound like a child trying to get back viciously at someone, because you have been embarrassed. When you use such terms as, "I was appalled and quite disgusted by a certain student," and "if he has the guts to appear"; I see that your statement about the fact that "only small people hold grudges," is quite true.

Paula Praus
Freshman
Student

(note—I have never met either of these people, and my only purpose was to comment on the attitude of Mr. Barbarossa.)

John Thompson's

Oregon Gossip

First of two installments

It was a typical rainy, winter night in Eugene Feb. 21, 1970. However, this didn't dampen a lot of enthusiasm on campus about the University of Oregon basketball team. The Ducks had defeated the Southern California Trojans the previous night were 15 and 6 on the season, and were 6 and 3 in Pac-8 play, tied for second place with an outside chance at winning the conference title.

The Webfoots had won seven straight, and were coming off two big Far West Classic Championships: Things were definitely looking up for U of O basketball.

But who were they playing that rainy night? None other than the undefeated UCLA Bruins. The awesome Bruins were undefeated with 21 victories. Yes, there had been some close wins, but nobody had managed to defeat the defending NCAA Champs that season.

The lineup outside MacArthur Court was four to five blocks long. There were children, U of O students and adults, all waiting to either purchase a ticket, or to be admitted by their U of O student body cards. The attendance was estimated to be 10,500—a full house.

When the Duck team first appeared on the floor the rousing welcome they received was deafening. There was something in the air that smelled of upset, and when the Ducks jumped off to a ten point lead in the second half there was bedlam.

The scoreboard even reacted to the noise as it was bouncing. Never had MacArthur Court been subjected to such a display of loyalty, and happiness. Nobody heard the final buzzer, but when the clock showed there was no more time left, instant bedlam broke out. The Ducks had defeated the number one UCLA Bruins by a resounding 78 to 65 score, the biggest defeat UCLA had suffered in years. Not since the 1965-66 season had the Bruins been dealt with so harshly. Duck Sophomore Rusty Blair from San Luis Obispo, California had hit for 10 field goals in succession at one point in the second half to put the game out of reach of the Bruins.

Then Oregon Coach, Steve Belko, elated over the triumph win explained to reporters that the only way you beat UCLA is to keep the pressure on, take the game to them. He went on to say that if they (the Ducks) had slowed the attack

down this would have benefitted the Bruins.

The biggest night for Duck basketball in some-time: The Ducks were 7 and 3 in the PAC-8, and 16-6 on the season. What a turn around from the 3-7 and 11-11 of the 1968-69 season.

Well, Steve Belko retired last year (1971) as the bounce-ball-boss for the Webfoots. He began his career with Oregon in 1956, serving for 15 years. He compiled 179 wins and 211 losses in that period.

But, escaping Belko was a Pac-8 Title, and obviously a national title.

© © ©

His record at Oregon was without glitter, and, sadly, it doesn't show that Belko was in fact a very good coach.

At Idaho State (where he coached prior to Oregon) Belko recorded 108 wins and 52 losses in six seasons. At the U of O he did a commendable job considering the handicaps he encountered and endured.

His first season as boss of the Lemon and Green was to be his worst—a record of 4 wins and 21 losses. After that disastrous first season he came close to breaking even.

(to be continued next week)

Committee discusses election

(Continued from Page 1)

Richard Eymann expressed concern that a lack of media coverage of election laws might hamper passage of the tax increase measure. "Many people registered as Independents may not be aware that they can vote in the primary election for nonpartisan issues and candidates," Eymann explained.

Most Board members expressed confidence that the up-coming Skills Fair to be held for two weeks at LCC beginning Thursday would provide considerable supportive publicity for the May 23 budget election.

Concern was also expressed that some opposition to the proposed property tax increase could come from persons who did not take advantage of the property tax relief for low and middle income home owners passed during the last session of the state legislature.

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the president
ever takes a moment to weep.

--Julian Knaster,
Vietnam Veteran



Lane County MEETING,
Tues., 7:30pm

Newman Center, 1850 Emerald

Nonfacility stark contrast from 'concrete jungle'

by Bill Dwyer

Lane Community College is sometimes called "a concrete jungle." At least once, and from its outward appearance much more than once, visitors to the campus refer to the college by that description. True, the first experience of the visitor arriving on campus is the asphalt and line of expansive parking area. Parking at a commuter campus is essential. Certainly the second

"nonfacility". Located in the southwest corner of the campus, this "non-facility" doesn't rise four stories, nor does it shine when the sun hits it. Referred to as the student park, or "peoples" park, the two and a half acres of wooded land was founded through negotiations between a group of art students and the campus planning committee. This area has been set aside for use by any student or group of students with an idea for dealing with it. That event was in the

are wooden picnic tables, and a wooden platform which seems to have been designed for musical groups.

Art student Jim Lalada added a hanging sculpture of a banana and an apple, for those who can get into that. A tree house is more or less there, and there is a natural amphitheatre—where the land slopes down on four sides—if anyone can get enough energy together to drain the swamp at the bottom of the slope.

Art students are designing pos-



experience of the visitor is the total presence of concrete and glass. One visitor I talked with described that experience as "an architectural nightmare" but so many millions of dollars can't really be passed off so simply. And borrowing from at least one nature freak, the campus could be described as "a neon oven" although that particular freak was referring to a courtroom at the time.

There are some who refer to everything as a "facility." There is a teaching "facility." There is a maintenance "facility." There is a vocational "facility."

If a facility means concrete and glass, or asphalt, or plastic paneling, then there is one facility that should be described as a

winter of 1970.

At first glance, one might never even realize that the park was there. The Art Department students, during the past two years, planted flowers and built several paths through that wooded area. Several sculptures have been developed in the area since then.

According to Terry Conrad, Basic Design instructor in the Art Department, two criteria for anything done with facility ("non-facility") are:

- to leave the area as natural as possible
- to create a "playground environment" that people can use for celebrations.

Other objects that are now a part of the park and can be used for and by any group on campus

sible shelters to build on the land which could then make the land a year-round tool for students.

Perhaps even classes could be held in the shelters. Domes and A-Frame houses are among the ideas in the planning stage.

While such facilities would allow year-round use for the park, and the foundation of en-

ergy that students have put into it, is that the park is for students to use. As instructor Conrad explains it, "There is a space there, and a great deal of space for students to deal with."

Some need more than education

by Dan Kern

According to a report compiled by the LCC Student Health Service, well over half of the Student population at LCC is on an annual income of less than \$4,000 per year.

Many of these students, the report continues, find themselves excluded from a family health insurance program and are unable financially to provide one for themselves. Since the existing facilities are not designed to handle students needing special out-patient or doctor services, they must be referred to private physicians or major medical facilities—the cost often being more than the student can afford to pay.

During the month of February, Ellena Goldsmith director of the LCC Student Health Service and Laura Oswalt, assistant director, designed a proposal for a Family Health Center to be funded through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The proposal, one of three considered for funding, could have received as much as 250 thousand dollars in

the form of a development grant. Despite endorsement from the local Comprehensive Health Planning Committee and the Lane County Medical Society, the funding request was turned down by the regional office of the Health, Education and Welfare Department in Seattle.

According to Dave Barnett, director of the local Comprehensive Health Planning Committee, the limitation of service area to students and their families was the major factor involved in HEW's decision not to fund the proposal.

The proposed health center would have provided a variety of health care, training, and referral services for LCC students and their families.

●Dental care services would be co-ordinated with the LCC Dental Department. The services of the dentists with dental assistants and hygienists in training at LCC would augment dental care needs of the Family Health Center, including fluoride treatment for children of all Health Center enrollees.

●The Health Educator staff would use the Family Health

Center as a teaching resource by rotating Health Education Pupils through the service to assist in health education of families and to learn first-hand about health problems facing the community.

●Use of the existing physical layout of the Student Health Service would be used for veterans and other handicapped persons with physical disabilities.

●Medical research would be done through co-operation with the Oregon Research Institute.

●Nutrition counseling would be done through the co-operation of the Lane County Extension Service and the LCC Home Economics Department for clients of the Family Health Center.

●Provisions for routine eye examinations would also be made as well as referrals for specialized eye examination and care.

●A part time obstetrician/gynecologist physician would be contracted for direct prenatal care to Family Health Center clients. Prenatal classes would be conducted for both parents at the center by staff and student assistants.

This Week

The stepped-up fighting in Vietnam drew nearly a month old this week with renewed assaults on An Loc and serious upsurges in the Central Highlands.

An Loc is a provincial capital about 60 miles north of Saigon. As of Sunday morning, North Vietnamese forces have the city surrounded and are launching attacks from all four sides. Enemy gunners continue to pour rockets into the city, while B-52 bombers dropped hundreds of tons of bombs on enemy positions around the capital. Correspondents who flew over An Loc on Friday said about half of the city is in ruins.

The upsurge of violence in the Central Highlands has US military officials worried. North Vietnamese forces have cut the main road Highway 14 which links the two major cities of Kontum and Pleiku. A convoy has been receiving considerable rocket fire while B-52's dropped over a thousand tons of bombs on enemy units which are cutting the highway near Kontum.

US advisors think the enemy effort in the Central Highlands will be to cut the highway completely and permanently, to take the district town of Dak To, and to overrun firebases and seize Kontum.

The North Vietnamese strategy appears to center around cutting the main roads linking the cities of the Central Highlands. Then, observers believe, the enemy will launch an offensive which has been expected by military intelligence. Cutting the roads would necessitate a giant airlift to supply those cities.

A North Vietnamese regiment overran two bases during the week which are critical to the defense of Kontum and Pleiku.

US advisors say that unless South Vietnamese forces move out of their battered bases to counter-attack, the North could overrun the entire area.

B-52's continue to pound areas in and around Hanoi and launched more raids on the Haiphong area. Last week four Russian ships were hit when the bombers raided the harbor.

A new development occurred when the guided missile frigate Sterett was caught in a firefight and reported perhaps one Mig shot down and two enemy surface craft believed hit. It was the first time in Vietnam action that a US ship had been attacked from the air.

Politically, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called Secretaries Rogers and Laird to grill them on the renewed US fighting. Rogers said that all options for US forces would remain open except nuclear weapons and new troop commitments.

The Sierra Club lost its suit to block the \$35 million development by Walt Disney associates in Mineral King Valley near Sequoia National Park. The U.S. Supreme Court voted 4-3 against the club and forbade the club from pressing its suit further.

While about 500 people gathered in Eugene's downtown mall area, other demonstrators gathered across the country to protest the escalation of the war. All demonstrations were relatively peaceful.

New York City drew one of the largest crowds with some 30,000 from all walks of life in attendance. The march proceeded along Central Park and heard a variety of speakers. San Francisco drew 25,000 to Kezar stadium where Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, Academy Award winner Jane Fonda, and comedian Dick Gregory spoke. Seale called the war and the oppression of minorities a form of "people pollution." Speakers in the New York rally included football player Jim Boutin and actor Ben Gazzara.

Other rallies were held in Los Angeles where 10,000 gathered, Chicago, Madison Wisconsin, Tennessee, Iowa, and Maryland.

Earlier in the week demonstrations in Cambridge Mass., and at the University of Maryland ended in violence. In Cambridge about 5,000 set fire to the former working residence of Henry Kissinger, and in Maryland about a thousand students blocked the major highway which runs through the College Park campus. Police used tear gas to disperse both groups.

The Ford Motor Company in Detroit has begun recalling virtually all of its 1972 Ford Torinos and Mercury Montegos—a total of 396,000 cars—because retainer plates are needed to keep rear wheels from falling off if the bearings wear out.

The diet known as Zen macrobiotic, which is practiced by many young people, requiring a balance of "ying and yang" was so seriously deficient nutritionally, that it could cause "irreversible damage to health and had even resulted in death." This was the report of a Texas A&M University nutrition expert, Salley Springer.

The trustees of Yale University, in Connecticut say that the University, which owns extensive stock holdings in large corporations, would assume an activist role as a major corporate citizen by speaking out when those corporations take actions considered socially harmful by Yale.

The Federal Trade Commission said that one non-prescription drug is as good as another, and accused the manufacturers of pain killers of deceptive advertising. The commission published reports on the advertising as well as cease and desist orders.

In a related discovery, a group of researchers completed their findings on Aspirin and reported that Aspirin is still the best pain reliever. Their tests were done on cancer patients, giving those patients a variety of non-prescriptive drugs.

Quang Magazine

Quang Nai Rehabilitation Center. . .

by Christine White L N S News Service

"There used to be a large town here," he said I looked again: there was no sign of the former town, except the grave mounds sticking up like large grassy porcupines in the flooded fields. We drove on: "See this great expanse of rice-fields?" David said. "That's not natural for this part of the country. There used to be little hamlets with fruit trees and bamboo hedges every hundred yards or so."

We were driving south on Highway 1, "street without joy" to French soldiers who once fought here, in Quang Ngai, South Vietnam — "Iron fortress of the Revolution" to the Viet Minh soldiers who opposed them.

Many Revolutionary leaders came from this province. We stopped by the house which is said to be the birthplace of Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister of North Vietnam. School children passed, notebooks and messy inkwell in one hand and a bunch of "Chieu Hoi" leaflets in the other.

An army jeep had just raced past, throwing out the leaflets urging NLF cadre and soldiers to defect. The side of the road was littered with them. There hasn't been an NLF defector in Quang Ngai for months.

We drove on to Mo Duc, the capital of one of the most pro-NLF districts in the province, and stopped briefly at the home of an employee of the Quaker Center. This employee lived next to the Saigon government district headquarters, which had been blown up three days ago by the NLF. There was nothing left of the one-room roadside office but a cement floor.

We could not stay long because we had to hurry home. It was almost 12. From noon to 2 is siesta time, when there are few vehicles on the road and no police on duty. If the night belongs to the NLF, siesta time belongs to ARVN holdup men. The last Quaker doctor here was stopped one day shortly after noon by two ARVN soldiers with grenades who knew one word of English: "Money".

We hurried back passing countless government propaganda signboards which line the road at the approach to every town like huge political Burma Shave ads. The slogans are those put up all over the country by the paramilitary pacification cadres and make no allowance for regional variation.

"Hurrah for the land-to-the-tiller law," reads one, although this law is virtually not applied in this province. Here there are no big landlords—people here say they just want peace so they can return to their land. Now only the narrow strip along the road is being farmed.

Quang Ngai was the scene of some of the most intensive destruction from the air of the whole Indochina war. Along the highway, nature has folded back over the devastation. But shattered limbs cannot grow again and in the Quaker

Rehabilitation Center, every patient is a maimed survivor.

One legless child was fleeing bombs through a field with his family when someone stepped on a mine which killed all but him. Another little girl lost part of her brain in the bomb explosion which killed her mother.

I talked to a beautiful young patient my age who asked "are your parents and brothers and sisters still living?" In Quang Ngai that's as common and natural an introductory question as asking your age and where you're from. At my affirmative reply she said "Oh, you're very lucky." Putting a friendly hand on my arm she told me she liked Americans who are for peace, but—pointing at her stumps—not the Americans who destroyed her legs.

The vocabulary used by the Americans at the Center took some getting used to: talk of AKs and BKs, double AKs and AK/BK: Above the Knee and Below the Knee amputations. About 20 Vietnamese, partly making feet, arms and legs. They have even developed a special "paddy leg" for work in flooded ricefields.

Though "rehabilitated" with arms and legs, many patients find they can make most money begging at the market. Though poor, the people of Quang Ngai give generously to beggars. In Saigon too I've more than once been surprised to see poor people give to beggars or apologize with gestures for lack of change. I was told that one pathetic looking boy in a wheelchair, triple amputee with brain damage, made over 1,000 piasters a day (about \$2.50) when he went begging. That's three times what a skilled factory worker in Saigon makes in a day.

Patients have been through so much that the Americans at the Center hear their incredible tales only after knowing patients for a while,

in the natural course of conversation. The survivors are more concerned with the problems of living.

A young amputee complains incessantly that he'll never be able to find a woman who'll marry him. One woman who has recently lost both legs and an eye was sad to have to leave a child she was caring for with friends in a refugee camp.

How did she come to have responsibility for this child, not her own? Several years before, US-backed South Korean troops on maneuvers in her village rounded up all the people in her hamlet and marched them down the path to the central hamlet. On the way she was able to escape into a bamboo thicket. Soon after, she heard long bursts of machine gun fire. After the troops left, she ran towards the scene of the shooting. Everyone had been gunned down, but in the mass of bodies, a dying woman was giving birth. The survivor delivered the baby and brought it up.

The afternoon before I left Quang Ngai I went for an outing with the Quakers to "Buddha mountain," the only hill nearby where it's safe for American and Vietnamese civilians to go walking.

The top of the mountain was flat. Someone had brought a frisbee, and a group of Vietnamese children joined the game. The Quakers came up here quite often, so the kids knew who they were: but ordinarily children in I Corps can be very hospitable to Americans. Just the day before, near town, two men in the group managed to get some Vietnamese women to call off kids who were throwing stones at them by explaining they weren't soldiers, they worked at the Quaker Rehabilitation Center.

The kids showed us their way of whistling—grabbing their bottom lip in their fist, rounding their top lip and drawing air in sharply, producing a piercing sound. They'd probably used this whistle to warn their older brothers and sisters in the NLF of the arrival of American troops, as their fathers had whistled 20 years before when the Viet Minh fought the French.

I thought of what Ho Chi Minh once told a French emissary who was bringing him a "peace proposal" which amounted to a demand for surrender. "To control Vietnam, the French would have to put a thumb on every square inch of the soil of Vietnam to stop the rice shoots from springing up again." In Quang Ngai, the scorched earth has brought forth green rice shoots, dying women have brought forth babies; Vietnam has survived.

Refugees seek new home near Saigon

by Ron Moreau

Dispatch News Service 1972

(DNSI Ha Thanh—Sweet potatoes are the only crop that will grow on the barren and wind-swept sand dunes just south of the demilitarized zone, and for the more than 8,000 refugees here that has not been enough.

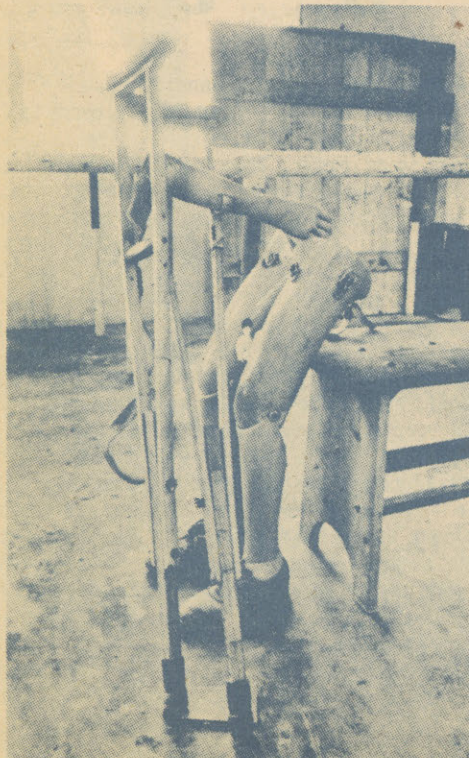
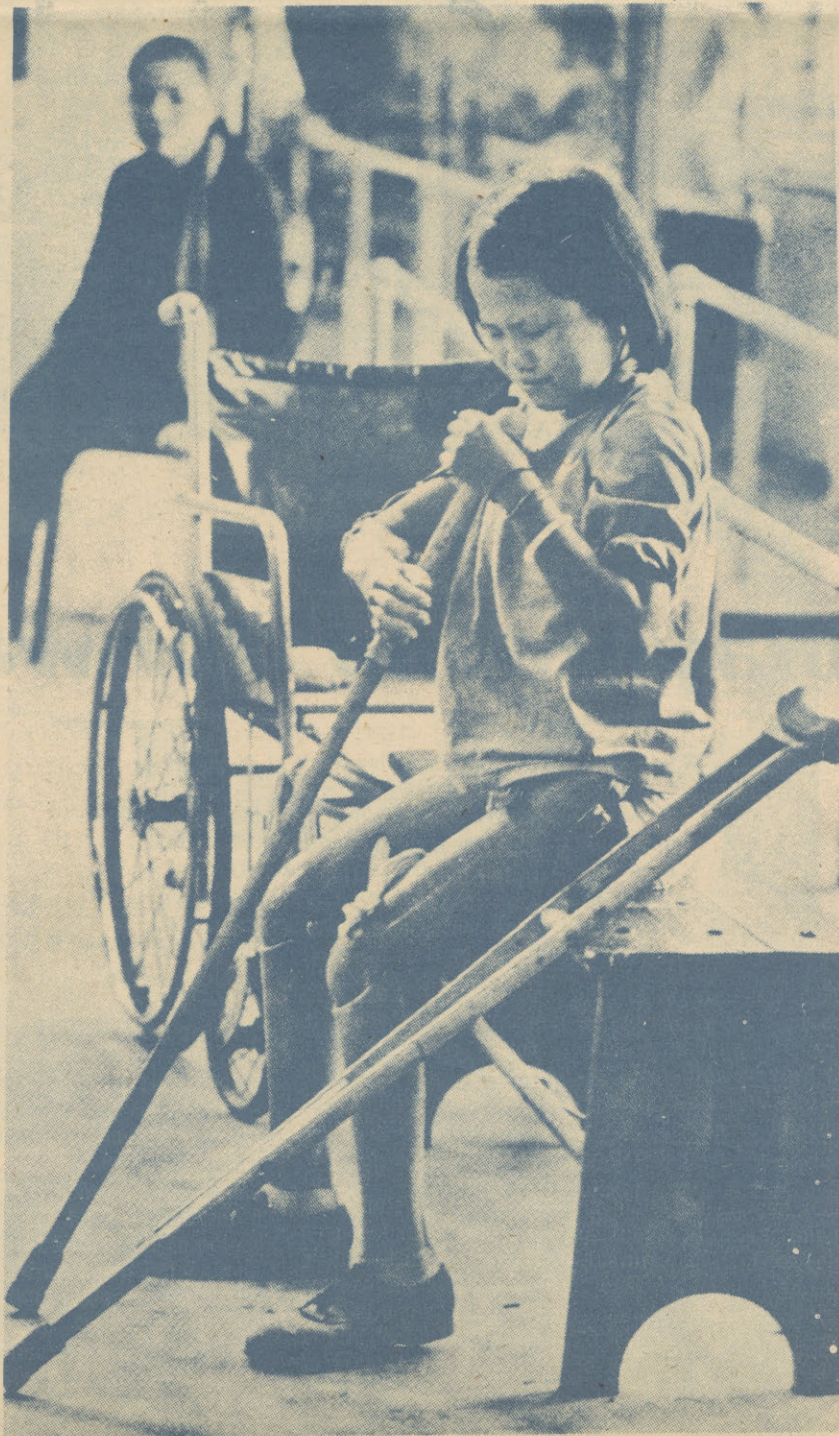
The refugees say that relocation to more fertile land hundreds of miles to the South is the only hope for survival. "This is an opportunity for us to rebuild a new life," a village official here said, "because we do not have any hope to return to our home village in the near future."

In 1967 these people were among some 16,000 Vietnamese who were forcibly moved from their original homes in the southern portion of the DMZ to the shabby government soldiers to clear the area for military operations and "free fire" attacks.

But the living conditions here were untenable. Half of the original refugees have already abandoned the Ha Thanh camp and have moved a few kilometers away or have migrated far to the south.

There is little water here in the dry season and during the three months of heavy mon-

(Continued on Next Page)



(Refugees... Continued)

soon rains the village is nearly inundated.

Resettlement has always been a controversial subject in South Vietnam, where hundreds of thousands of people have been forcibly moved from their homes, usually to clear the way for military sweeps and remove the population from enemy controlled areas.

Refugees in Ha Thanh are ready to relocate again, but this time the movement will be "entirely voluntary," according to US officials in Saigon. Unlike most relocations in South Vietnam, these refugees have asked to be moved from their central Vietnam homeland to more fertile land in the southern provinces.

Last week village elders were brought to Binh Long, a hilly and sparsely populated province some sixty-five miles northwest of Saigon, to survey the planned resettlement site, and readily agreed to move their people there.

In a letter to Vietnamese government officials this July, two village officials asked to be "saved from this miserable living condition" and have their communities moved to provinces to the south.

The village leaders, Le Manh Phong and

Nguyen van Huyen, wrote: "During the first years (at the camp) we were entitled to refugee relief payments in addition to the assistance provided by various voluntary agencies.

"Now that the government's refugee relief assistance is terminated, we have to spend day in and day out getting thatch, firewood and charcoal in the restricted areas adjacent to the DMZ. Thus, we have to confront the risks of South Vietnamese artillery fire and air strikes as well as communist booby traps."

For the past month South Vietnamese military bases in the area have been subject to heavy mortar and rocket fire, but so far the civilian population has not been attacked.

One reason for the people's willingness to move, said one US adviser, may be their fear of increased fighting nearby. But US officials stress that the move is primarily for economic purposes.

Province officials in Auang Tri, the northernmost province and long a major battlefield of the war, have agreed to allow local militiamen who are husbands and sons of the Ha Thanh refugees to move with their families to Binh Long.

If these refugees can become economically self-sufficient and secure their new community in Binh Long, US advisers believe that more of these untenable refugee communities can be voluntarily moved to occupy fertile but unpopulated regions to the south.

Early this year reports were circulated that thousands of refugees would be forcibly moved from the areas near the DMZ to more secure land to the south. But this relocation effort which was criticized as "mass deportation" never took place.

The Central Highlands of military region two will be avoided in relocation efforts, US advisers said. In the past, Vietnamese who were relocated to the Highlands have sized tribal lands of the Montagnard people there.

There are some 8,000 Montagnard tribesmen living in Binh Long province. US advisers say, however, that the refugees from Ha Thanh will be given an adequate amount of land, about 7.5 acres per family, and they will not be allowed to encroach upon the Montagnards.

"The downing of
two (U.S.) Spectres
over Laos...
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Air Force to
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planes carry..."



"Military
sources...
leave little doubt
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Laotian and
Vietnamese skies
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playground for
testing new
weaponry."

US Air Force 'experiments' in weaponry...

Indochina 'playground' for war 'gadgets'

by Ron Moreau

Dispatch News Service 1972

Udon, Thailand—DNSI—The US Air Force in Thailand continues to test and experiment with advanced weapons systems over the increasingly dangerous skies of Indochina.

The most awesome of these are two second generation AC-130 Spectre gunships each armed with three 7.62 millimeter gatling guns (called mini guns, two forty millimeter pom pom guns and one 105 millimeter howitzer mounted on the rear of the plane, literally making them flying artillery units. Pentagon spokesmen refused to comment on this newer AC-130 gunship.

The downing of two Spectres over Laos in the last week of March has also prompted the Air Force to beef up the electronic gadgetry these planes carry to evade and seek out North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao SAM missile anti-aircraft positions. The twenty plane Spectre squadron based at Udon, Thailand and the two newer models are equipped with computerized, electronic, heat sensing and sound sensing detecting and aiming devices. These planes are

used primarily for "truck hunting" at night along the Ho Chi Minh trail.

Military sources in Udon, command post for the 7/13th Air Force Command, feel that is still a viable weapons system for the Indochina war but that more incidents like the SAM-downing of March 29, which left fourteen American crewmen missing and presumed dead, can be expected.

One Electronic Counter Measure (ECM) device already used on some light observation planes in Laos will probably be added to the Spectres. This is a "fuse jammer" which confuses a missile's guidance system, causing the missile to be electronically deflected from its target.

The Russian built SAM missiles are usually guided to their airplane targets by radar trackers which roam up to 17 miles from the truck-mounted SAMs. Spectre gunships, however, are fitted with an ECM pod which can detect the radar signal as it "locks on" the airplane. This tells the pilot that a missile is being aimed and fired at him.

The slow moving Spectres, converted cargo craft, thus get a few crucial seconds to take

evasive action. Enemy gunners, however, now use a method to cut down this already slim margin of safety. SAM missiles are launched without using radar. This is electronically "silent," and the Spectres don't know a missile is headed their way until the first stage of the missile has fallen away—when the SAM is already hurtling toward the target. This optical sighting is supposedly done with infra-red devices, or "starlight" scopes, light intensifying devices which permit seeing in the dark. It is felt the first Spectre gunship was caught in this way. (The second was downed by 57 millimeter anti-aircraft fire.)

The Air Force is also experimenting with electronically "silent" gadgetry. Under the code name "Combat Pipe," two F-105 jets are testing advanced optical systems that identify enemy planes or ground positions at great distance without the use of radar. Missiles are fired without radar and guided by computerized signals to their targets.

Military sources here leave little doubt that the war in the Laotian and North Vietnamese skies is a fertile playground for testing new weaponry.

B-52's star in 'Vietnam 'air show'

by Orville Schell

Dispatch News Service 1972

Mr. Schell has made several trips to South East Asia to cover the war. He has written for THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, THE NEW REPUBLIC, LOOK MAGAZINE and other publications. He is author of THE CHINA READER, and CHINA: THE STORY OF A REVOLUTION. He is Editor-in-Chief of Pacific News Service.

Looking down from a small Forward Air Control spotter plane, the rice paddies and jungles below looked diseased. The B-52 "carpet bombing raids" left mile after mile of shattered jungle, smallpox-like craters and scars in the yellow earth. Their paths of destruction stretched over mountain tops, across rivers, and into valleys like some chaotic attempt to build a super-highway from the air.

I first saw such raids in 1967. Since that time the B-52's have quietly continued their strikes. But this last week they were back in the headlines as a result of the new North Vietnamese offensive. Radio Hanoi reported, "Another B-52 Strategic bomber was shot down over Vinh Lin on April 2 at 3:30 p.m. This was the second B-52 shot down by liberation forces and people in 3 days." When asked about this report, Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim said, "We do not comment on B-52 operation."

Simultaneously, the US command announced it was rushing twenty more of the huge planes into the Indochinese war to meet the current enemy offensive. As US troops have been withdrawn from active ground fighting, the US war has become almost exclusively an air war, and the most important weapon in the war is the B-52.

The Boeing company built some 744 of these giant Stratofortresses at their Wichita, Kansas, and Seattle, Washington, plants between 1952 and 1966, when the last one delivered to the Air Force. These Leviathans of the air measure 156 feet long, stand 40'8" high, and have a wing span of 185 feet. Weighing almost a half-million pounds each, they cost 8 million dollars a piece to build. Since then, numerous expensive modifications have been added. They were designed and constructed to be the backbone of the US 8th Air Force, known as the Strategic Air Command (SAC) headed by General Curtis Lemay.

Initially intended for strategic bombing, they were thus fitted for nuclear weapons delivery. With the advent of missile delivery systems for nuclear bombs, which became operational in the early 60's, B-52's were scheduled for the scrap heap by 1964. At that time, however, the decision was made to re-fit them for conventional "iron" delivery, that is, non-nuclear ordnance. Colonel James Donovan explained, "As 'limited war' became the 'new thing' in the defense establishment, SAC jumped on the bandwagon and procured iron bomb racks for the B-52's."

One of these converted B-52's carries 108 500-pound bombs, or 66 750-pound bombs. A full crew consists of six men, highly trained in specialized fields, including an EWO (electronics warfare officer), whose job it is to man the aircraft's "wild weasel" system which warns when ground radar is locking in on the air-

craft. He then takes protective ECM (electronic counter measures) to jam or confuse the radar for attacking SAM missiles.

The range of the B-52 is immense. A record was set by a crew flying from Okinawa to Madrid, 12,519 miles or almost half way around the world. The planes are powered by

eight Pratt & Whitney engines which are fed by two 2500 gallon wing tanks. They can also carry auxiliary tear drop tanks, but only at the expense of a decreased "payload." Refueling of the aircraft which fly from Guam to Indochina target areas is done by huge KC-135 statotankers while in flight.

Most of the raids on Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam are now flown out of Utapao, a base on the Gulf of Siam in Thailand where a sapper raid disabled a B-52 and damaged several others early this January. That Sattahip-Utapao base complex, in operation since 1967, is the largest US military investment in Southeast Asia. There are additional B-52 facilities on Okinawa, and at a recently-completed base at Ching Chuan Kang, Taiwan.

Frances Morse, Professor of Aerospace Engineering at Boston University, estimates that a 1200-ton B-52 raid costs \$40 million by the time the planes, fuel, bombs, training and maintenance are computed. An average B-52 strike consists of six planes, each able to carry 30 tons of ordnance. They unload their bombs in a fraction of a minute, leaving a swath of destruction 1/2 mile wide and 3 miles long on the ground 35,000 feet below. B-52's have accounted for over 5 million bomb craters in Indochina, 30 feet deep and 45 feet across, which are reportedly breeding grounds for malarial mosquitoes. It is estimated that to date the B-52's have dropped over one half of all the ordnance dropped over Vietnam during the war.

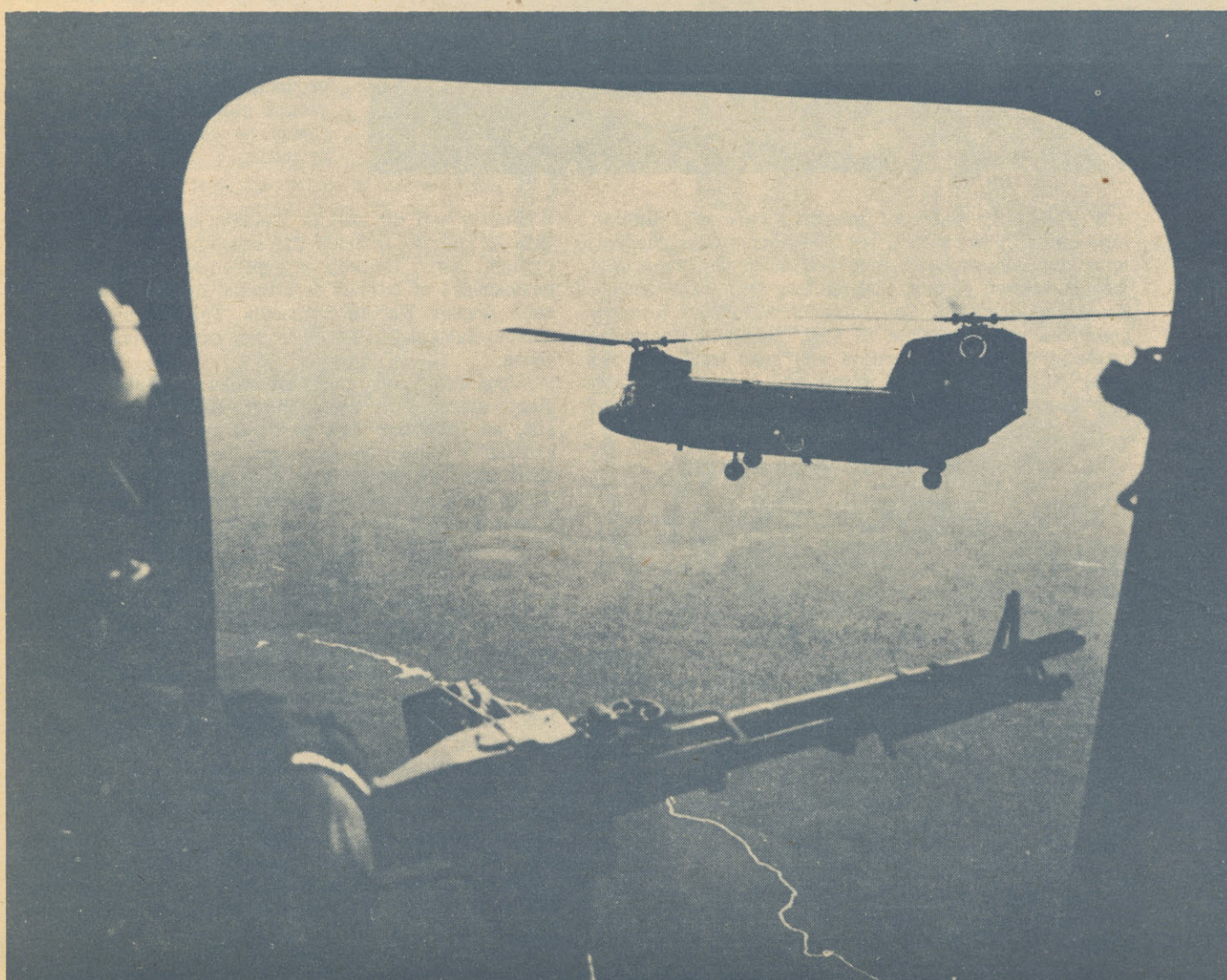
The B-52 has proven itself one of the most destructive weapons in the history of warfare. The "carpet bombing" exemplifies the present US strategy of draining the countryside into the urban slums of the faltering pacification program. As one Air Force Colonel, who asked to remain unidentified, put it, "Sure, you see as long as there are people out there in the boonies, Charlie (the Viet Cong) is going to use them for food and refuge."

The big planes usually come over a target area at around 35,000 feet, well above cloud cover and out of immediate ear shot. Sighting is done by sophisticated infrared and electronics devices, which means that the members of the crew never need to see the target area. Few actually witness the strike since it happens long after the aircraft have passed over the site. As one B-52 crewmember said, "in those 61 missions which I flew, all my targets were listed as 'suspected' troop concentrations, 'suspected' truck farms, 'suspected' bunker areas. Always 'suspected'. I never saw any of my targets."



VIỆT-NAM

1972



The unreported tally of the chemical war

by Dale Allin

Editor's note: Dale Allin, a student and teaching fellow in microbiology, bacteria, and parasites at the U of O, is the Chairman of the Lane County chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

The war in Southeast Asia has two time scales. The bombs and battles yield instant death and destruction, but there is also the prolonged hardship which the inhabitants and foliage will experience when the war itself ends, the long-term suffering will have only begun. Our acts in these countries have severely upset the environment and its ability to support life for its people.

The defoliation of forests and agricultural land by toxic and birth-deforming herbicides, the extensive bombing and burning, the deliberate destruction of crops the resultant starvation, malnutrition, and disease—these we have introduced to the people of Southeast Asia in namesake that we may win the war.

Two programs

The United States is engaged in two programs of environmental destruction:

Operation Ranch Hand is a defoliation program which kills leaves on plants and trees.

The second program is the aerial spraying of herbicides to destroy crops, supposedly those utilized by North Vietnamese.

Justification for these programs is given in terms of saved lives, yet permanent environmental damage subtly takes lives, a hidden paradox of the programs.

More than five million acres of South Vietnam have been sprayed with defoliants. In low

**We have convinced ourselves
that we are helping the
Vietnamese, but our
sophisticated chemicals
are actually destroying
their environment . . .
and their future.**

concentrations, these chemicals do indeed act as defoliants. But, application of the defoliants is not regulated -- defoliant application averages 13 times that recommended by the US Department of Agriculture for weed killers. Thus, the chemicals act as herbicides in such concentrations.

Herbicides

The main herbicides used in South Vietnam are given the titles ORANGE, BLUE, and WHITE. ORANGE is a mixture of (n-butyl-2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate) and (n-butyl-2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetate); one application of ORANGE kills most trees. Areas sprayed in 1961 have had negligible recovery.

Agent WHITE is less volatile, and thus drifts less from its appointed target. It is used in populated areas with the thought that it will not harm the natives. However, WHITE is water soluble and thus washes into adjacent crops and forests. Picloram, a major component of WHITE, is likened to DDT because it does not break down so as to become inactive. Our government has never licensed the use of Picloram upon American crops; its activity is so unpredictable that no margin of safety can be attained.

Agent BLUE is utilized to destroy rice crops. Cacodylic acid, its major component, is 5 per cent arsenic. Arsenic has an accumulative effect upon humans; small, periodical doses lead to eventual death.

Chemically induced birth defects first came to light in the United States when Thalidomide was exposed as destroying the synaptic response of a certain enzyme. Until 1965, Agent ORANGE had not been probed for possible teratogenic effects. Twenty thousand tons of ORANGE have been dropped upon the life of Vietnam. I am quite sure the United States would not license the use of a drug prior to a thorough investigation of its effects upon life; it seems that our government feels

the Vietnamese less human than the inhabitants of our country.

In October 1969, the National Institutes of Health confirmed rumors that Agent ORANGE is a powerful teratogen. Our government has attempted to suppress evidence of the toxic effects of Agent ORANGE; meanwhile, use of this chemical continues.

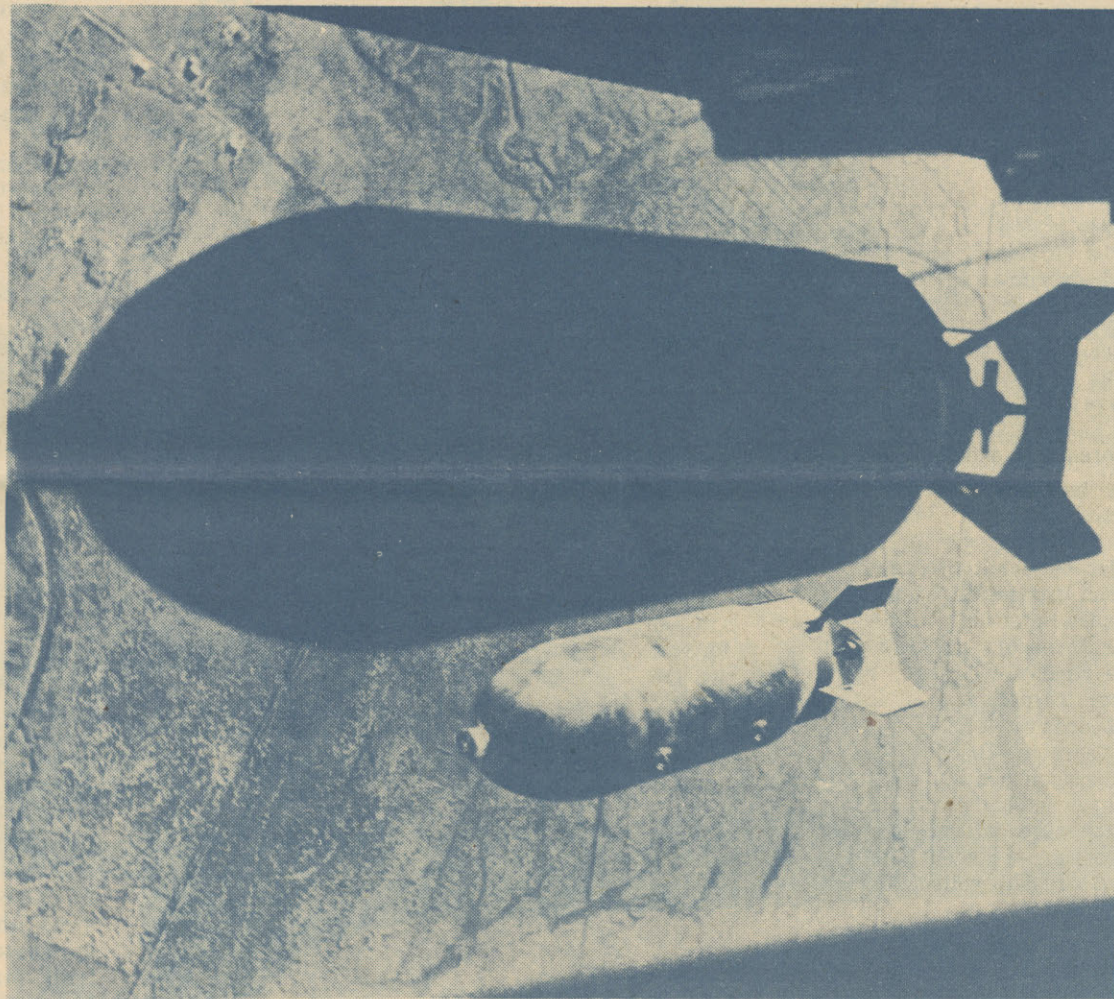
Defoliation and the peasant

Quite often, defoliation affects non-target areas. Herbicides have dented the rubber industry. Vietnam has witnessed a 25 per cent decrease in per-acre yield of rubber between 1960 and 1967, yet Malaysia has yielded a 33 per cent gain per-acre during the same period. The total yield for Vietnam has decreased 45 per cent, many plantations finding their livelihood revoked without cause or concern.

Our government's policies weaken the already weak peasant because crop destruction, forced relocation, and bombing and burning of homes and farmland severely constrict agricultural production.

South Vietnam has been coined the "Rice Bowl" of Asia. But that is now a misnomer. In 1959, Vietnam exported 246,000 tons of rice whereas in 1968, 850,000 tons had to be imported so that life could be sustained.

Production patterns of other crops have similar historical chronologies. The pineapple crop was stripped by 40 per cent between 1963 and 1968, exactly coinciding



with the early years of intensive spraying. Similar lapses in crop production are true of sugar cane, manioc, tomatoes, cassava, figs, potatoes, coconuts, papay and mangos. Based on this syndrome long-term crop damage should be expected: Soil bacteria, necessary to complete the nitrogen-cycle in soil, are dying; animals, responsible for pollenization and seed transport, are dying or migrating; and bamboo is overgrowing such that it hinders crop growth.

US justification — the myths

The United States justifies the agricultural and ecological destruction of Vietnam for three reasons: it denies the enemy food, it prevents ambushes; and it better facilitates visual reconnaissance.

Let us speak of our allies, the Vietnamese people. How does this justification affect them?

Starvation will supposedly demoralize the NLF and its sympathizers, say American strategists. However, previous wars have demonstrated that when food is in short supply, fighting troops are first to be fed, with the remainder rationed to the civilian populace. The children and the elderly are most severely affected by the lack of food. Today the NLF remains a potent and clever military force, while civilian population is starving and suffering from related diseases which are upon a distinct rise among the natives.

This "resource denial" also discriminates against unborn human life in Vietnam. The malnutrition and starvation which the Biafran populace endured resulted in

four of every ten progeny deformed in some manner. It can easily be expected that a similar incidence of mental and physical anomalies shall occur to the people of Vietnam.

The continued bombing

Bombing of Vietnam has laid a landscape likened to that of the moon. Each 400 and 750 pound bomb creates a crater 45 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep. More bombs have been utilized in this war than were dropped by the Allies in World War II. Were the craters of the bombs dropped in 1967-1968 placed end-to-end, they would span a greater distance than the circumference of our earth. The craters will not disappear; the New Guinea jungles can attest to this. This land still bears the remnants of bombing that occurred twenty-five years ago.

Outside of the lethal and disabling effects of the bombing, the Vietnamese people have been forced to move from their homes to reside elsewhere. Some live underground or in caves — as a result, children are prone to disorders such as rickets, a deficiency caused by lack of exposure to sunlight.

Tropical forests differ drastically from temperate zones. Thus, the long-term ecological effects upon Southeast Asia from the air war must be placed in perspective. There is a large co-dependency between plants

and animals. Trees in tropical areas depend upon insects and birds, rather than the wind, for pollination. Birds and ground-living mammals are responsible for dispersing seeds of parent plants to new areas. Because the climate is mild and predictable, these complex and intricate relationships between plant and animal have been established. In such an environment, animals are active throughout the year. Defoliation cuts the link of this relationship; both plants and animals die.

Tropical environments usually find plant nutrients supplied by the vegetation. Defoliation disrupts this process such that the nitrates, phosphates, calcium, potassium, magnesium, sulfur and other elements are lost in streams and rivers. Due to the consequent low fertility, pest plants, such as bamboo, take charge and multiply. Once established, pest plants form a fierce thicket which prevents normal forest regeneration and future agricultural prospects are well nigh impossible. Bamboo resists defoliants since it reproduces from strong underground stems; once fixated, it cannot be destroyed by fire or by cutting.

Nearly half the soil in Vietnam has the potential to turn to laterite, a brick-like substance. Deprived of its organic cover, the soil is exposed to weathering. The permanence of laterite is attested by the Khmer ruins near Angkor Wat in Cambodia. Temples of this substance stand at this locale as they have for one thousand years.

Upon waterways, mangrove trees are abundant. These plants extend their roots into the water and capture the silt, an important link to delta formation. They also provide a habitat for economically important fish and shellfish. The defoliation program has destroyed this living border along waterways; drastic and long-lasting effects upon the river fishing shall result.

The final analysis

There is no more talk of winning the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people. We were sent to protect their interests, but it seems American lives take precedence over all other factors. How absurd that our government claims to aid these people while killing them and their means of existence. The facts are not a secret to those Asians who experience this each day of their lives.

These military actions have not ceased, and there is no reason to believe that they will during our gradual withdrawal, termed "Vietnamization." Our friendship toward the people of Southeast Asia is better likened to that of a monster. Our actions in Vietnam and its neighboring countries have so torn their economic and ecological structures that the best action we can now give in their behalf is our immediate cessation of warfare. (Reprinted with permission from Sensor U.S.A.)