

Priorities Review Committee releases recommendations

by Bill Dwyer

In a memorandum sent yesterday to President Eldon Shaefer, the Priorities Review Committee released its recommendations for re-evaluation and budget cut considerations for the academic year 1972-73. Those recommendations are expected to affect the administration, instructional and classified staff, and the student body.

In its memo to President Shaefer, the PRC said "we have not, in all cases, come up with a dollar savings. Overall we believe the recommendations could save up to \$250,000 by a combination of increased FTE (student enrollment), and budgetary savings."

Foremost in the minds of the committee members was the operation of the Office of Instruction. The committee said, "We strongly believe that the recommendations under Dean of Instruction dealing with accountability be implemented by that office by January 1, 1973, or appropriate changes of personnel should be made.... Within that office, there do not appear to be plans for any cut-backs—only add-ons. This is not possible under the severe budget restrictions the college is operating under."

The heaviest concern of the PRC dealing with the Office of Instruction is that "LCC does not have instructional leadership." PRC sees areas of responsibility being fragmenting of instructional programs away from departmental supervision, implementing of board policies, and maintaining high instructional skills.

Some instructional courses and programs came under heavy criticism from the PRC. Most of these programs are considered too costly for the number of students served. The chief concern of the committee was generating FTE—that is—reimbursable student enrollment in courses. The more FTE, the more money the college is reimbursed from the state. Construction Tech., Welding, Medical Office Assistant, Dental Assistant, Flight Tech., Second Year Food Tech., Sales Marketing, Associate Degree Nursing, Landscape Development, Radio and TV Broadcasting, Electronic Tech, Comm., Ethnic Studies, and the entire Adult Ed. and Special Training Programs all face at least reorganizational changes if the PRC recommendations are accepted. The PRC recommended that programs such as Landscape, Flight Tech., Second Year Food Tech., and several others be eliminated as programs, while retaining some courses in those areas. The others mentioned had cuts recommended in both staff and student enrollment. All of the Special Training areas such as the Work Incentive Program, Supervised Field Experience, and Cooperative Work Experience, as well as the Outreach program,

were advised to centralize administratively and to cut costs.

In the administration of the college, the PRC found that, "There is evidence of excessive administrative layering and duplication that should be solved by the administration." Specific recommendations concerning administration include: reducing Equal Opportunity Advisor to a half-time

position, that salary increases for the coming year be modified, financial responsibility and accountability between the Student Government and the College, modification of the College/Community Services due to overlapping of duties, putting certain personnel on a retainer salary basis, plus considerable cuts in publications and radio and television publicity. Recom-

mendations also include cuts in travel expenses, limits on long-distance phone calls, automation of payroll, and indirectly the cutting of personnel that now function in those areas. The committee also recommended that the office of Institutional Research and Planning stop duplicating architectural functions already assigned to outside companies, and concentrate

on evaluation of college programs.

The PRC also advised that 10 per cent of all course offerings be scheduled at night. Also recommended was that the counseling staff be decentralized under individual departments. A further financial advisement was that all tuition be tied to the number of credit hours—so many dollars per credit hour.

President Shaefer's initial reaction to the PRC findings was that the committee had done a thorough job. With Lane facing major financial overhaul because of the failure of the budget during the primary elections, Shaefer said "at least one-million dollars will have to be cut to live within the tax base," if the budget is not passed.

Jim Evans, chairman of the PRC said that the most the committee could come up with if all recommendations are accepted is approximately \$250,000.

Shaefer said that the Priorities Review Committee's duties were similar to those of the Hearing Panel on University Priorities (HPUP), which recently recommended radical changes and cuts at the University of Oregon. "The same general plan will be operative here...but their committee was administratively dominated—I didn't feel that this was our job here," Shaefer said.

The next move by President Shaefer in incorporating the PRC advice is to have the different departments respond to the recommendations, documenting any differences of opinion that a department might have. This feedback is expected by June 9.

Shaefer then expects to bring these recommendations, and the department responses before the June 14 Board meeting.

Shaefer added that no new election date has been set, but he hopes that the Board will choose a September date when people directly affected by the budget will be in the area.

Students needed for summer and fall

TORCH positions

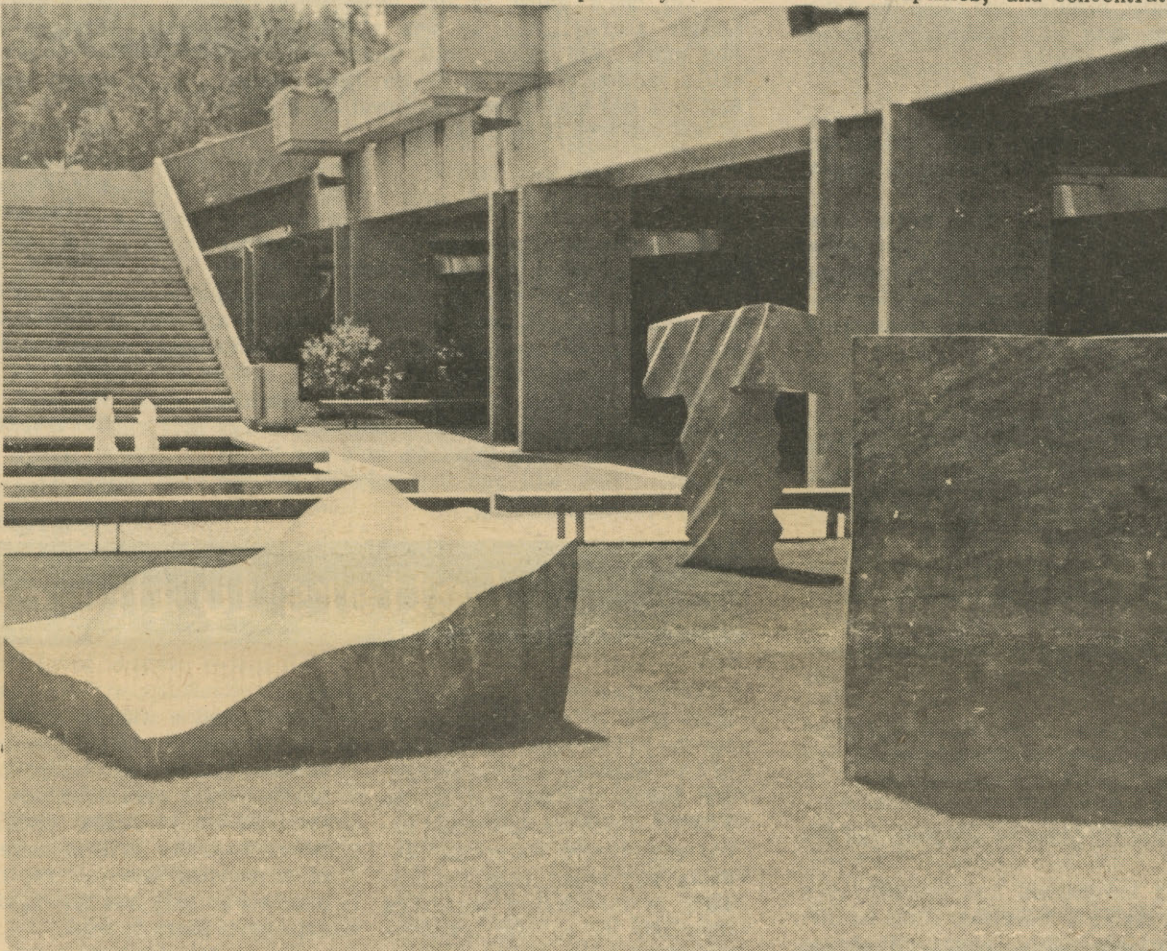
Need some transferrable college credits or some extra money?

The TORCH is interested in interviewing people who would like to work on the newspaper either Summer or Fall Term.

No experience is necessary—the TORCH is designed to teach. Writers, photographers, salesmen and women, and production people are needed.

In many cases transferrable credits and/or payment can be given for working on the newspaper.

For more information or for an interview contact Jim Gregory in the TORCH office, Room 206, the Center Bldg., or call 747-4501, ext. 234.



Campus displays heavy art

These large stone sculptures that grace the lawn between the Center Building and the Art and Applied Design Building are creations of Bruce West of Mount Angel College. West has loaned these pieces to the school for display, and he is scheduled to appear on campus today to talk, as well as demonstrate his meth-

ods to interested listeners at 1 p.m. in the gallery area of the Art and Applied Design Building.

The sculptures are not permanent fixtures at LCC, however most will agree that they make an interesting and pleasant addition to the campus.

LCC tax request sees almost two to one defeat

Officials at Lane Community College began laying plans for reducing the colleges' 1972-73 property tax needs Wednesday, May 24 in response to an almost two to one defeat of an \$894,682 tax levy request in the balloting the day before.

Lane County voters, turning out in unprecedented numbers, defeated the levy by a vote of 41,941 to 26,770 -- a 15,171 vote margin.

According to LCC Business Manager Bill Watkins, the date for another budget election will not be decided until the college receives notification from the federal government on whether or not they will be eligible to continue receiving some \$283,000 through the Emergency Employment Act (EEA) for the 1972-73 school year. The LCC administration expects to hear from the federal government sometime in July. Watkins explained that if the federal money is allocated it could save some 14 cents on the LCC tax rate. The money

allocated to LCC through the EEA this year was used to hire part-time and full-time teachers as well as some classified employees, and enabled the college to serve the equivalent of an additional 460 full-time students.

In the event that the college does not receive additional EEA money, Watkins explained, the college may be faced with having to make drastic cuts into staff and related student services from an already "bare bones" budget.

LCC President Eldon Schaefer said the results of the balloting on the college's tax levy request reflects the voters' "concern about continued use of property taxes for public education." Schaefer also expressed concern about voter attitudes on the levy request explaining that the tax rate increase requested represents only a 6 per cent increase in the tax rate of three years ago.

At that time LCC's tax rate was \$1.55 per \$1,000 true cash

value on property. Through five election defeats in seven attempts over the past two years, it reduced its budget proposals and its tax rate to \$1.52 last year and to \$1.50 this year.

In other election results affecting LCC, one incumbent LCC Board of Education member was returned to office and another, who had been appointed to his post, was elected to a full four year term.

Dr. Albert Brauer, 42, a general practitioner from Florence won an unprecedented third year term on the Board. He began serving on the LCC Board in the fall of 1964 when the college was first organized. His opponent was 31 year old Norman Noble, a construction laborer, also from the Florence area.

A Fall Creek logger and rancher Stephen Reid, 44, won a new four year term over challenger Charles Goldspink, 31, a Creswell High School social studies teacher.

This will be the last issue of the TORCH until June 27. During the Summer Term the TORCH will be published every other Tuesday. Deadline for the June 27 issue is June 22.

Editorial Comment

Seeing that this is the last issue of the TORCH I will have the pleasure to edit, I would like to state my rebuttal to the accusations that have been brought before me during my term as editor of the TORCH.

Some letters to the editor have set the tone that I am hung-up on one issue, Vietnam. It has been said that I am Vietnamizing every on one issue, Vietnam. It has been said that I am Vietnamizing everyone to death. I have a sense of humor, but I could never see the irony in that statement.

Personally, I feel that the United States should remove itself from Vietnam immediately. This war has lingered on regardless of all the political rhetoric promising peace to Vietnam that has been issued to us by Richard Nixon and his administration.

Congress has never declared war against Vietnam. This Vietnam crisis has continued to grow with more US involvement. Richard Nixon has the audacity to call the North Vietnamese people, "international bandits," when in fact he is one of the worst criminals to wage war on the face of this earth.

The continuation of killing, burning, maiming, and crippling Asian people cannot be seen through my eyes as a good wholesome act that should be condoned by the American people.

I don't feel that we as citizens of this country have had the opportunity to talk among ourselves and see just how we, the people, feel in regard to the Vietnam issue.

The stories that are printed in the TORCH cannot be found in any other paper in the state. If I were duplicating information it would be easier for me to understand the fuss that is being raised. But our sources include V.V.A.W., Dispatch News Service, Liberation News Service—sources that established newspapers normally ignored.

It seems to me that a lot of people have not been heard on this issue of whether or not the TORCH should print articles about Vietnam. Letters that have come to the editor express the discontent with material that pertains to Vietnam. But as of yet these dissenters are only a few people trying hard to make a loud noise.

The TORCH staff has been united this term on their stand dealing with Vietnam. We people of the TORCH staff have sent 19 telegrams to our congressmen, congresswomen, and senators stating that we are fed up with this war in Vietnam and demand, yes demand, an immediate end to the war.

Replies have been favorable from these politicians—explaining that they view this matter in the same fashion that we do, and that they appreciate our support.

People tell me that Vietnam has no place in our lives and especially no place in the TORCH.

I view these people as being hardheaded and in most cases uninformed people who go around taking a television stand on life. I have hope that in 1972 the leadership in this country will change and we, the people of the United States, will be able to start working on domestic problems that have long been overlooked.

Americans are more than ever trying to find that old feeling of Nationalism. But in order to be patriotic in this country, you have to support the war and your country, right or wrong.

—Douglas Cudahey

Lane Community College TORCH

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

The innocent bystander

Wonderfuland wins again

by Arthur Hoppe

Once upon a time there was a big, rich, decent country called Wonderfuland. It loved wild-flowers, Westerns and Wonderfulism. And it had never lost a war. It was very, very proud of its 8-0 record.

Well, one day, a tiny little war broke out in a tiny little country far, far away. The little country had been accidentally divided. The North was ruled by rabid revolutionaries who said they believed in Awfulism. The South was ruled by corrupt Generals who said they believed in Wonderfulism.

Naturally, Wonderfuland was for the South. So it sent a few hundred soldiers to help the South's Loyal Royal Army. But the Loyal Royal Army kept losing.

"Look here," said The Leader of Wonderfuland with a frown. "We can't lose a war. Send a few thousand soldiers to mop up this mess." But the Loyal Royal Army went right on losing.

"No one's going to lick us!" vowed The Leader angrily. And he sent more soldiers. And more. And more. Until finally, he'd sent half a million of them to the tiny little country. And with this kind of help, the Loyal Royal Army at last managed to hold its own.

Phew!

Phew!

* * *

But as the years passed, the people of Wonderfuland grew tired of the endless, pointless war—though being proud Wonderfulanders, mind you, they didn't want to lose it. So they elected a New Leader, who said he had a Secret Plan to end the war. And he did!

His Secret Plan was to withdraw the half million troops ten thousand at a time. And every-time he withdrew ten thousand, he'd say to the enemy: "Now will you surrender?" But the enemy remained adamant.

And anyway, the people of Wonderfuland didn't care. For their New Leader was bringing the troops home. And as soon as he got all of them out of the way, everybody knew that the Loyal Royal Army would somehow or other win the war. Somehow or other. (cq) Because Wonderfuland had never lost a war.

Unfortunately, before the Loyal Royal Army could somehow or other win the war, the enemy attacked it. In fact, 120,000 soldiers from the North ran right over the 1.4 million-man Loyal Royal Army.

The New Leader was furious. He said the Northern soldiers, who had been invading the South for years, had now treacherously invaded the South! And he said the Northern soldiers, who had been supplied by Awfuland for years, were winning because they were now treacherously being supplied by Awfuland!

So it looked as though Wonderfuland might at last lose a war. But not if The New Leader could help it. He gathered all his mightiest planes and his biggest ships and he bombarded the North from one end to the other. But the Loyal Royal Army went right on losing.

"Don't worry," he said, "Wonderfuland will never lose a war!" And so, not knowing what else to do, he dropped mines in the enemy's harbors, saying to Awfuland, "Look, if one of your ships blows up, please don't take it personally. We just can't lose a war."

But Awfuland had its pride, too. And when one of its ships blew up, it sank three of Wonderfuland's. Naturally, Wonderfuland couldn't take that lying down, so . . .

Well, to the eternal credit of Wonderfuland, it never did lose a war. For this, the last one, ended in a tie — along with Wonderfuland, Awfuland, the North, the South and all the wild-flowers, too.

Moral: What this country needs is a good thrashing.

(Copyright Chronicle Publishing Co. 1972)

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

There has recently been a distinct lack of continual support for the Native American students of LCC Reports, announcements, and items submitted to the TORCH which we felt would encourage Native American Students and would keep the balance of the student population informed as to our activities have been ignored.

The TORCH is supposed to be a student representative newspaper, but there is an overabundance of war news, national news and other events already covered by the local newspaper. Other groups on campus have at least had their calendars printed, but ours have been conspicuous by their absence.

We feel the TORCH should represent the students first and that it should represent all the students.

Sincerely,
Frank Merrill
Charlotte Minor

Dear Editor,

There is, as you may be aware of, parking slots under the shelter, assigned to the physically handicapped. But, every time I or other handicapped students arrive at school, regardless of the time of day, we find that most of the slots are occupied by the student senate, administrative staff and students who are in no way handicapped.

I wish to propose that the mentally handicapped find their own parking slots elsewhere or ask the senate to endorse the idea that a parking area be specially assigned to the mentally handicapped. Not meaning of course, that the senate and college staff are retarded to the extent that they can not read a sign in front of them that says,

"All spaces assigned to the Physically Handicapped." If they cannot read a sign in front of can not read, I suggest that they ask someone if they are parked in the right area. Perhaps if the fine on an illegal parking ticket was five dollars instead of a measley two dollars, the people who have reading handicaps could learn to read.

The monies from the increase in fines could be used to pave the parking areas which suffer from rut-holes and etc. from rut-holes and etc. Then those areas could be set aside for the mentally handicapped.

John Hayslip Jr.

Dear Editor,

In response to the telegram sent by Barry Hood to the premier of Russia.

I would like to know how Mr. Hood determined he represented the American people? How wonderful it must be to be a self-proclaimed representative of the people of a nation as large as ours. How superior he must feel to put himself in judgement of the President's sanity. Have you psychoanalyzed the President lately, Mr. Hood? Perhaps, Mr. Hood, you used the phrase "he is obviously a lunatic and doesn't represent the best wishes of the American people" to best describe the twisted introspection of your altruistic behavior in the matter of this telegram.

The next time Mr. Hood, you decide to insult the intelligence of the people of this nation by assuming you are their representative, please do us all a favor and send your therapeutic etchings to your psychiatrist.
D. Anderson

Dear Editor,

With regard to Barry Hood's recent telegram to Mr. Kosygin;

I find your action extremely contemptuous and presumptuous. I submit that you have no authority to speak "on behalf of the American people" or on behalf of any people for that matter and that forthcoming elections will refute your hypothesis that Mr. Nixon will not be President for another term. I, as an American, want more than just peace at any cost. I firmly believe that I have a right to expect and receive a just peace.

Regretfully yours,
Ken DePew

Dear TORCH Staff:

Please be assured that I share the deep concern you have expressed over the decision to expand our military effort in Vietnam. Enclosed is a copy of my statement in response to President Nixon's actions. (Interested persons may read this statement in the TORCH office.)

This most recent escalation of the war serves to emphasize the need for Congress to examine its constitutional responsibility and terminate military expenditures in Indochina. I have consistently directed my efforts toward the passage of such legislation. In the days ahead, a vote is expected on a measure I am co-sponsoring which is designed to cut off all funds for American military involvement in Indochina, on the ground or in the air, by August 31, 1972. This measure would also insure the return of our prisoners of war.

These matters are of vital interest and concern to every American, and I hope you will continue to let me know your views.

Sincerely,
Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

Thieu's Family Prepares

The following article came from reliable sources in Saigon, South Vietnam. They preferred not to be identified because of possible ill consequences.

Saigon, Vietnam - DNSI - President Nguyen Van Thieu's wife has begun preparations for the possible political exile of her and her husbands' families, informed sources close to the President have revealed here.

The President and his wife plan to stay in Saigon as long as possible but will send their immediate families to Singapore if an evacuation of foreigners begins under possible Communist pressure against the capital, the same sources said who asked not to be identified.

For the past two weeks Madame Thieu has been working to pack and ship the President's most valuable treasures overseas to unknown European ports. Fifty crates have already been shipped out of the country by a French shipping agent located in the Saigon capital, the sources said.

Last week Madame Thieu and her sister took a three day "holiday" to Singapore where they made arrangements for the first leg of their possible political exile.

A French shipping agent, Jean Massida, has been shipping the Presidential family's prized treasures to Europe. The crates, however, have been shipped under false names, the sources said.

A female pharmacist and millionaire lower house Deputy, Nguyen Thi Hai, has been assisting Madame Thieu in planning possible exile of the President and his family.

The present plans for the exile of the President's family include President Thieu's mother, Madame Thieu's mother, as well as the first family's sisters.

It is presently unknown which other relatives would leave with the family.

The present evacuation plans call for the President and his wife's immediate families to leave the capital should it come under heavy North Vietnamese attack. They would leave along with other foreigners who would presumably leave at that time.

Theiu and his wife, however, hope to stay in Saigon as long as security allows them to. After that they would fly to Singapore to rejoin their relatives and set up a provisional government in exile which would last until Thieu could return to Saigon or until it became apparent that any return would be impossible.

(Copyright Dispatch News Service)

The human environment

by Mikel Kelly

This being the last TORCH, and hence last "Human Environment" of the school year, it would seem fitting to make some grand and sweeping summary statement of optimism.

I can't think of any.

Maybe we've all come to think a little more instinctively of the relation between our acts and our environmental surroundings. Maybe not. Either way, it's nothing for any individual to take credit for, like the politico shouting from his incumbent cloud.

This column has been an attempt to remind people of the environment, and make it more of a routine consideration — not to necessarily build any hardcore eco-freaks.

If you find yourself pausing, from time to time, to consider the environmental consequences

of an otherwise unwitting act of habit, then perhaps we're all a little closer to a desirable level

of awareness. The main thing, however, is not to lay back and gloat over the inherent goodness

of humanity; we would be better off by far, to go on assuming that maybe we're really not all that cool.

If we ever get in the habit of remembering just how dangerous we all are, we might (just possibly) get somewhere.

Campus Calendar

TODAY:
Campus Crusade, 12 noon, Cen 403.
Student Senate, 3p.m. - 5 p.m. Forum 309.
Classified staff meeting, 4-5 p.m. Adm. 202.
ABE Recognition exercises, Loomis, 8 p.m. For. 301/2.
Board meeting, 7 p.m. Adm. 202(boardroom).
Graduation dinner, Chinese cooking, 7 p.m. Cen. 124.
ABE Reception, 9 p.m. Cen 101
Tomorrow:
LDS Student Assn of LCC, 11 a.m. - 1 p.m. Health 102/3
Christian Science Club, 3 p.m. Cen 404.
Academic Council, 4-6 p.m. Bu. Conference room.
Early Childhood Education graduation, 7-9 p.m. Cen. 101.

Oregon Inventors Council, 7-10 p.m., Adm. 202.
Friday:
Jazz concert, all day, gym.
Planning 12 noon-1:30 p.m. Apr. 215.
Saturday:
Jazz concert 8 a.m., gym.
Sunday:
Graduation Banquet, 4 p.m. Center 101.
Tuesday:
Bahai Club, 12 noon, Cen. 420.
Cabinete meeting, 3-5 p.m. Adm. 202.
Curriculum Com. 4 p.m.-8 p.m. Cen 124.
Summer basketball, 6-9 p.m. gyms.
Wednesday, June 7:
Campus Crusade, 12 noon, Cen. 403.

Job Placement

PART TIME/ WAITRESS: minimum age 21. Good Tips. Friendly atmosphere. 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

FULL TIME/ NURSES AIDE OR SIMILAR: to care for quadriplegic--Separate apartment furnished--Good salary.

FULL TIME/ RN: for summer camp--OUT OF TOWN-- your children can be accommodated alos--Good salary.

PART TIME/SERVICESTATION ATTENDANT: She will work Sat. and Sundays only.

FULL TIME/ 3 SECRETARIAL positions open. 1 will accept a male. Good Pay!

PART TIME/ MOTHER'S HELPER: Room and board plus salary.

PART TIME/ DELIVERY MAN: and clean-up. 6 days week.

FULL TIME/ DETAIL MAN: work with new cars, cleaning, etc. for car lot--prefer with exp.

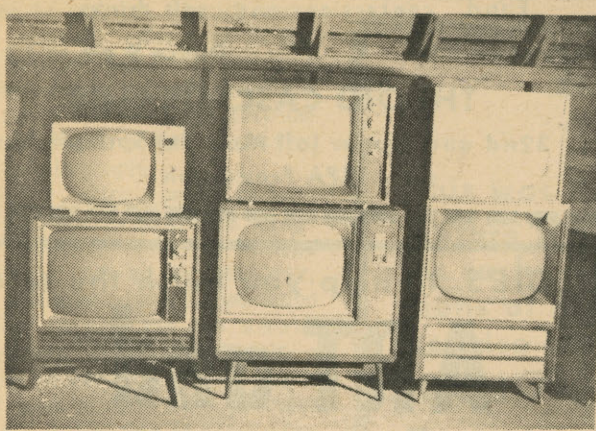
PART TIME/SERVICESTATION ATTENDANT: must be experienced pumping gas, lube jobs, tires. 2 openings.

PART TIME/ SALES REPRESENTATIVE: for cosmetic firm. PART or FULL TIME/ HOUSE-KEEPER--will do cooking, cleaning--SUMMER JOB.

FULL TIME/ RETAIL LUMERMAN: PART of FULL TIME in summer.

PART TIME/ MALE VOCALIST: Ballads and standards mostly.

FULL TIME/ 2 young persons to live with quadriplegic--house will be furnished--salary to be discussed.

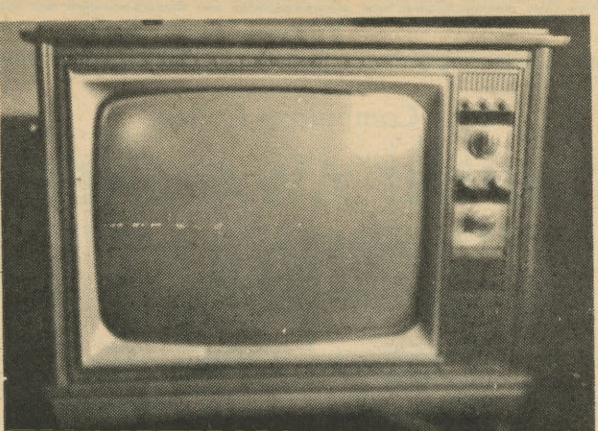


Black & white
Approx. \$15-\$50

Home entertainment system
\$200

BARN SALE

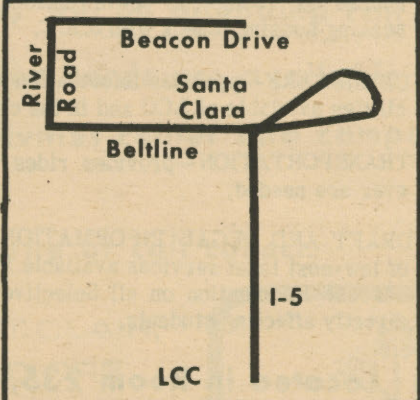
A WHOLE BARN FULL OF RECYCLED TV'S



Color sets
Approx. \$100-\$150

An LCC student has purchased a barnful of late model color and black and white TVs. Most of the color sets are Motorola and Zenith. Black and white sets include Motorola, RCA, Magnovox, and Admiral. Some remote control.

Part of profits will be donated to LCC Mass Communications towards purchase of color broadcasting equipment. Other profits will go to BRING.



BARN SALE STARTS JUNE 20

DOUBLE 'J' TELEVISION SALES

200 EAST BEACON DRIVE

2 1/2 MILES NORTH OF SANTA CLARA OFF RIVER ROAD

Bolton looks for alternatives

by Kevin Moran

"I feel that the Board didn't really consider us students when they increased our tuition. I've been here a year and we've had a tuition increase twice. You know that's twenty bucks man, and none of that comes back to the students."

Jay Bolton, the new ASLCC President feels that next year he should concentrate his efforts on helping to establish a health and legal advice program for students. The philosophy of the programs is to provide students with free medical treatment and legal counseling.

"We had on the ballot a measure dealing with the Health Service program and it would call for an 85 cent increase in student fees. If we don't get 40 cents from the Administration and 40 cents from the students, then the students are going to have to pay the full 85 cents. So we're trying to exhaust all our possibilities all the alternatives first."

Bolton plans to explore some "profit-making ventures" that will benefit the students of LCC.

"We're considering a lot of possibilities. We have this new student-housing project, we're talking about a student-owned and operated store, a co-op type situation somewhere close to the housing project, and we've considered three major money making events—one in the fall, one in the winter, one in the spring. We haven't really decided what these events will be yet; right now everything is on a tentative basis."

In an effort to work for the students, Bolton has delved into the possibility of obtaining relevant guest speakers who will generate student interest. But, he emphasized "I can't do anything unless the students want it done."

"We've discussed a variety of speakers. You know, Left, Right, Middle of the Road. One, for example, is Dick Gregory and we'd like to get some of the Birchers, some of the Klansmen. I think this is what will generate a lot of student interest on campus rather than a lop-sided program. You know, everything favored to the Administration or trying to please the Board of Education. One thing I'm not going to mind is stepping on any toes."

"I feel the budget failed because the people of the community are just tired of this school's big business trip. It's operated like a supermarket. Programmed in and programmed out. Once you've got your product, you're in and out. And I feel that there's a lot of duplication of jobs in the Administration that are really not necessary. They're always going to have a budget problem, as long as the Administration is structured the way it is."

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HEALTH SERVICES--provides information concerning health services available at LCC; information available on abortion and drugs. Referral service.

HOUSING--students are asked, when vacating apartments, houses or rooms, to leave notice with S.A.C. When seeking housing, check with S.A.C.

CHILD CARE--provides information about child care facilities available at LCC and in the community.

TRANSPORTATION--provides rides and riders, which ever are needed.

DRAFT AND LEGAL INFORMATION--maintains a list of low-cost legal services available in the community and current information on all Selective Service activities directly affecting students.

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Second Floor Center Building

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8 am to 3 pm Friday

Unclassifieds

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MUST SELL: Air suspension component stereo. Garrard turntable, Delca am/fm radio, Delca 8 track tape deck. Best offer over \$150. Also, 1962 Corvair \$50, and 1952 Chevy pickup \$175. Call 343-6718.

FOR RENT: Apartment. Luxurious, spacious, 2 br. town house 1 1/2 baths, large living room with fireplace. Private patio. Dishwasher, garbage disposal, carpeting, storage. Access to swimming pool. Call 345-7056.

FOR SALE: 1959 Edsel Ranger 4 dr. sedan. Seat belts, good tires, trailer hitch. In very good condition. 60,000 actual miles, one owner. Price: \$1500 or make offer. Call 747-2361 or 345-9717 anytime.

FOR SALE: 1969 50cc Honda. \$95 Contact Virginia at ext. 325.

LCC STUDENTS ready for Fall Term 1972—Adult Student Housing, Inc. Apartment Exclusively for LCC students—New 1,2 and 3 bedroom apartment with range, refrigerator, carpet, drapes, low rents:
1 bedroom \$95.00
2 bedroom 116.60
3 bedroom 131.50
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LOW, LOW repair rates, all brands washers, dryers, dishwashers, ranges. Former LCC student. 747-4159

PERSONS of various occupations regarding N. American and Overseas Opportunities, up to \$2,600.00 monthly. For complete information write to JOB RESEARCH, Box 1253, Sta-A, Toronto, Ont. Enclose \$5 to cover cost.

FEMALE RIDING COMPANION wanted for cross-country trip on

Harley Sportster. Leaving late July. Call 344-5905 ask for Roger.

PART TIME/Volunteer Medical Aide--preferably person with medical training/experience. Contact White Bird Clinic--Libby Myers or Loree Sacks, 342-8255.

Students assess biology classes

During Spring Term registration, Freeman Rowe and Tom Wayne, both of the Science Department, ran a survey dealing with some new biology courses. The survey was, according to Rowe, an attempt to define student interest in the field of biology and to find out how students felt about the present courses.

"About 90 per cent of the people were positive or satisfied with the program" Rowe said. He added that, "the response to take the new courses was also very overwhelming."

Rowe, in explaining a new student-staff relationship said, "a trend in the last 15 years has put the student on a consumer level, so what we are trying to do here is offer the consumer a product and he/she will either

buy it or not buy it."

The Administration has given permission for the program next Fall Term. The new courses under Biology 101 are; Ecology and Environment; Mushrooms, Ponds and Stream Life and Survey of General Biology; and Trees and Shrubs.

Students will receive complete transfer credit for Biology 101 if they take any of these courses.

Courses such as these will be offered Winter and Spring Terms in 102 and 103 also. For students who would rather take the basic general biology courses, three terms of the regular general biology will be offered.

Rowe is confident these new offerings will be important and successful in the new producer-consumer relationship.

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We all have a kind of cosmic hunger, a need to be related to all things, including the infinitude of the Universe. This is a natural by-product of consciousness. Since we experience ourselves as beings distinct from all other things in the universe, we feel compelled to find out how we stand in relationship to every other thing, and this includes being related to those unknown or unknowable things which also exist in the universe. The ultimate unknowable mystery of the universe is called by many names: Allah, Jehovah, God, Supreme Being. Now, because man has the capacity for faith--a particular attitude toward the unknown--he has, down through history, responded to the Founders of the world's great religions who came to manifest the attributes of that unknowable mystery in the universe--God--and satisfy our cosmic hunger. Thus, faith is one important expression of our purpose, which is to know and to love God.

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Rag Time News Service

Special feature comments by LCC journalists

May 31, 1972

the Communal Life- a Love for the Land

"I never did anything really useful until I got back to the land and started to live like a human again instead of a machine tied to society and a job," said Ben Kirk, dropping his ax and picking up the firewood he had just cut.

Working and living like early pioneers, Ben, his wife June, and several others live on a commune about 20 miles east of the Eugene-Springfield area. They are members of a new group who have given up their materialistic values and the high pressures of society in order to seek a better way of life on the land.

Having attended Michigan State University, University of Michi-

al rebirth and a new love for the land and meaningful work."

Even though many communes are in heavy religious trips, ranging in faiths from Christianity to Zen Buddhism, Ben's group has no institutionalized religion other than a faith in the earth.

"The Christian religion and religions in general have too many restrictions placed upon you. You can't be yourself, instead you are something someone else wants you to be. You aren't free," commented Ben, leaning on his ax.

"One girl remarked when she first came here that she was never really free and never really started living until the day she

bout wasting anything," smiled Erlene looking up from her garden.

A strong believer in conserving the earth's natural resources, Ben makes good use of the materials which others tend to throw away. His own house, the communal kitchen, and the buildings planned for the future are and will be made out of used lumber. Even the used nails are often straightened and used again. Ben once remarked that materialism and our tremendous waste of natural resources will be the

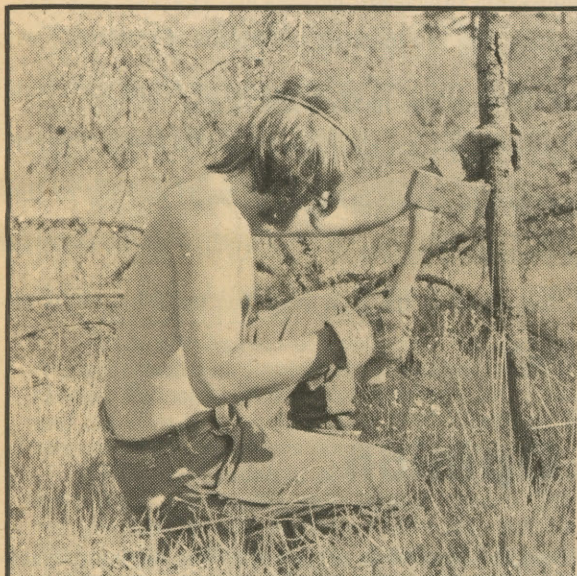
have invested the most money in the place, have lived there the longest, and are the oldest, they don't consider themselves as the owners or leaders of the group. Everybody has an equal amount of say in the group, although the people who have lived there the longest usually know more and their advice will carry more weight in final decisions.

Ben isn't the one who foots all the work and bills. One of the girls travels to Eugene twice a week to clean houses. Several others weave blankets to sell at local craft stores and on market days. Dwight, a student at LCC, is a professional art student. Others spend most of their time working on the commune. Together the group makes and gives

ers. However, winter and the new arrivals have inspired the group to plan a large geodesic dome to be used as a shop and for winter living.

The reason for tepees and domes, stated one person, is because it is so much more natural to live in a round environment. The earth is round and humans are the only living animals which live in a "boxed-in" environment.

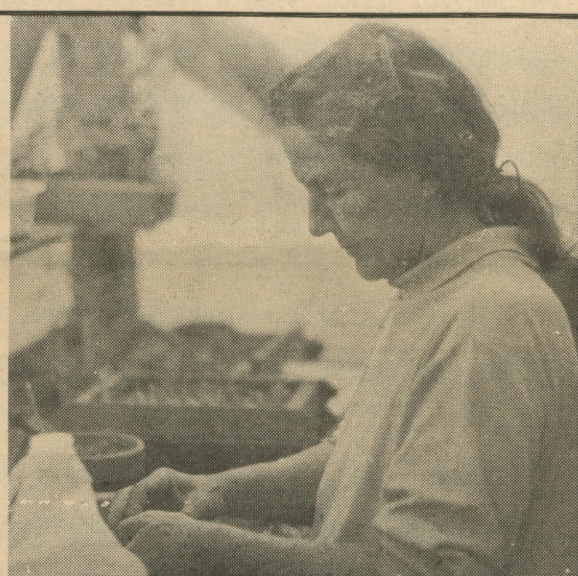
To this date the group buys a large portion of its food and relies on a refrigerator and freezer to store it. However, they look forward to the day when



A member of the family sharpens stakes, with an ax, for a fence which will be used to keep the goats from straying.



Friends spend the afternoon helping Elsa, Ben's step-daughter, (second from left) clean a fleece. The wool will later be washed, spun into yarn, and finally woven into a rug or blanket on a loom.



June transplants young sprouts in the green house. Since most of the group are vegetarians the green house is important for growing plants.

gan, and Purdue University, Ben holds three Master's degrees in forestry, physics, and science education. His job as a physical science instructor at Lane Community College helps pay for food and the payments on the fifty acre place, which has been levelled several times by the lumber industry.

As a teacher at LCC, Ben's ideas and unstructured teaching methods have been under fire by the LCC administration during the course of the year. After several months of hearings and appeals the Board of Education recently voted to renew his teaching contract for next year.

Ben and his group are not alone, nor are they the first to throw over their middle class life for communal living. Since the late sixties scores of communes across the United States have sprung up, offering a new start in life for those willing to bear the elements and hard labor. Their rewards according to Life magazine being a "spirit-

left the Christian church," concluded Ben, placing another stick of wood on the chopping block.

A girl named Erlene explained her religion as a love for the land and nature. "The Christian religion," she explained, "teaches you about Christ and how to worship him. It doesn't teach you how to live with him on the earth."

Erlene said that she and the others feel more like a family rather than a commune. Almost all of the work is shared by the group, including the preparation of the meals, where everybody, even the men, take turns.

The meals, which are all cooked on either an open fire outside, or on a wood stove in the communal kitchen, consist mainly of grains, vegetables, fruits, and very seldom is any type of meat eaten, except fish. Goats and chickens supply milk and eggs for the group.

"When Ben cooks the meals he always uses up the leftovers. He is really cautious a-

doom of the American people.

Unlike many communes, local people, drugs, freeloaders, and money problems haven't really posed a serious threat to the group.

"The people around this section of the county don't really care how we live and don't bother us much," said Ben in his quiet distant voice.

"As for drugs," Ben continued, with a slight nonchalant smile on his face as he straightened another nail before pounding it into the chicken coop he was building, "we neither encourage nor discourage their use on this place. We (the group) have sort of figured that it wasn't anybody's business if a person used drugs."

Most of the group agreed that drugs were originally useful for opening their minds to the world and life. They feel that they have gone beyond the use of drugs and that drugs aren't really needed anymore.

Even though Ben and his wife

as much as they can towards mortgage payments in hope of some day owning the place collectively.

Out of the original ten who moved in last year only five remained this spring. However, ten more people recently moved in and eight more are expected soon.

According to Ben the new people will supply new energy for the place. Also the people who live on the place now have their "heads straight" and have a better idea what they want to do and accomplish.

Some of these ideas include the raising of grains, vegetables, and various fruits for food, the building of a fish pond, and the building of more stable living quarters for the long, cold wet Oregon winters. As it is now most of the group lives in either tents or hand-fashioned tepees.

The tepees, built on wooden platforms for the purpose of keeping the winter rain and mud out, are very comfortable to live in, according to their own-

they will be able to grow all of their own food and store it by canning and drying.

"We still have many so-called comforts, but we are finding as time goes on that we don't need them anymore," stated Sharon as she washed the dinner dishes with boiled water and home made



CONSCIOUSNESS III

soap. Sharon said that it "will take a lot of time and work to become completely self-sufficient and live like we really want to, but time is one of the things we have plenty of."

-Steven Locke

A legend grows and skyjacking increases

by Shari Hilyard

Where is D.B. Cooper?

This question has been asked ever since the man bailed out of a Northwest Airlines 727 jet with \$200,000 somewhere between Seattle, Washington, and Reno, Nevada on Thanksgiving Eve, 1971. Since his escape he has become a living (or dead) legend and his daring methods have been imitated several times over.

On April 7, a United Airlines 727 jet scheduled to fly from Denver to Los Angeles arrived in San Francisco. This skyjacker's demands for parachutes and a ransom of \$500,000 were met.

Two days later, a Pacific Southwest Airlines 727 jet was skyjacked. The sum asked for was \$500,000.

In Portland, Oregon on April 11, another skyjacker demanded the same \$500,000 when he delayed a Continental Airlines 707 jetliner.

A Frontier Airlines 737 jet was skyjacked over New Mexico on April 13. The skyjacker demanded radio and television time for a political interview to discuss issues concerning a militant Mexican-American group.

None of the four attempts was successful. According to US News & World Report, in April, 1970, 17 out of 26 tries were successful. In 1971, 11 of the 25 attempts to skyjack were successful. In 1972, so far there have been 12 attempts and only three skyjackers have succeeded.

The article also stated that the Federal Aviation Administration has tightened security. On Feb. 29, the FAA ordered airline and airport employees to interview passengers more closely and to be alert for any abnormal behavior. The FAA also ordered more than 500 municipal airports to tighten security on March 18.

Security

The New York Times reported Jan. 8, 1972 that the screening system devised to prevent skyjacking consists of two parts: metal detection, and search. When a passenger receives his ticket, an employee checks to see if the passenger fits the general description of a potential skyjacker. If he does, the employee signals another employee operating a magnetometer (metal detector). If the passenger activates the magnetometer, he is asked to submit to a search to be conducted by a Customs Bureau sky marshal, a federal marshal, or a municipal police officer. If the passenger refuses to be searched, the airlines can refuse to let him board a plane.

In spite of the precautions being taken by the FBI, the FAA, and the airlines themselves, more and more skyjackings are attempted. Paul Joseph Chi, who skyjacked an Air Canada DC-8 jet last November, has been tried and sentenced to life in prison. On Dec. 4, 1971 according to The New York Times, Canada and the US signed an extradition treaty banning persons accused of skyjacking from political asylum.

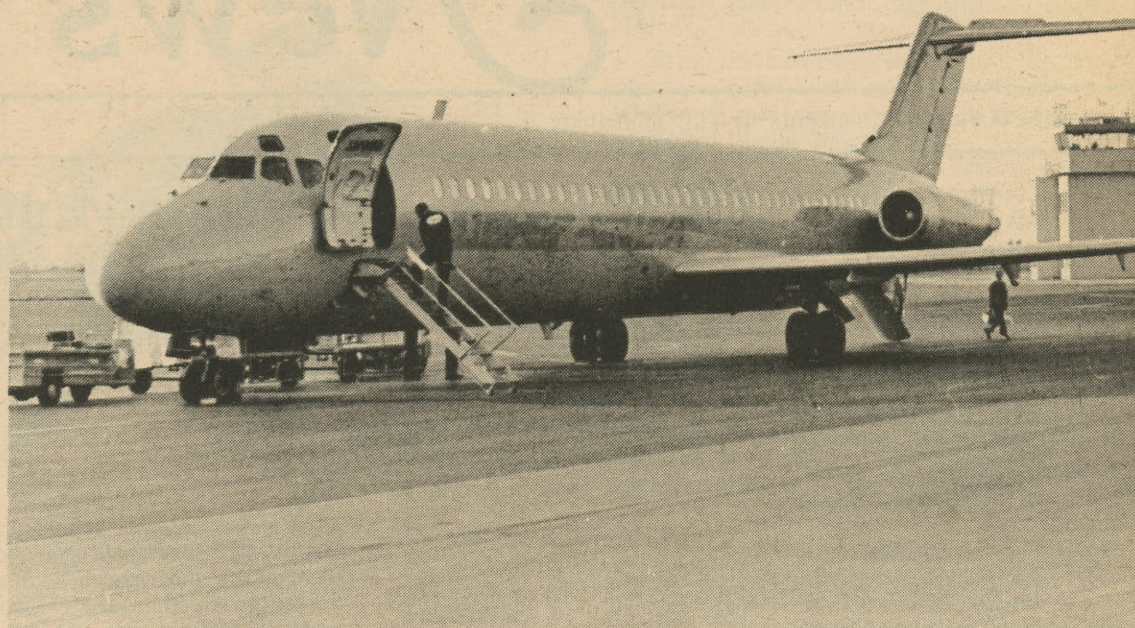
Despite these and other efforts, skyjacking continues.

Publicity

Robert Shelby, manager of Mahlon Sweet Municipal Airport in Eugene stated, "Newspapers cover hijackings in too great a depth. The newspapers have an obligation to tell the public the news but I object to detail personally as a citizen and as a manager."

Shelby also said, "There is an adverse effect in telling the public how the hijacking is accomplished. The hijacker can use the articles as a 'How to do manual.' The element of surprise has some deterrent value also."

A Northwest Airlines employee at the Portland Municipal Airport stated to the TORCH on April 14 that the airlines are increasing security to prevent skyjacking but that the media fail to cooperate. She said the newspapers are publicizing the skyjacking



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attempts to such an extent that it has turned into a fad. Also, the media that informs the public of the methods of prevention provide the skyjackers with vital knowledge to avoid the securities set up.

Richard Quinney, author of "The Social Reality of Crime," stated in his book:

"... persons who are involved in patterns of criminally defined activity are more likely to be influenced by crime portrayals than persons not so involved. On an even more subtle level, however, the effect of exposure to crime in the mass media may not be significant until a personal problem or a particular social condition presents itself. Exposure in the past may thus furnish a future alternative for action."

Public Opinion

Why does the public respond to skyjackers? The Register Guard reported of one attempt Jan. 30, 1972. The headline read: "Jet hijacker described as James Bond type." Garrett Brock Trapnell was described as blond, blue-eyed, and boyish looking. He was said to have been a bank robber, a jewel thief, and an escapee from mental institutions.

Dan Hodges, sociology teacher at LCC described the public's interest in skyjacking as "an admiration for something difficult and very well done — as the thrill felt in any new adventure. These are just guesses," he stated.

Hodges said, the public is conditioned to think skyjacking is "fantastic." English literature's heroes portray an attempt to achieve the impossible and the skyjacker represents "a hero who succeeds against overwhelming odds," he said.

Characteristics

LCC psychology teacher Don Wilson gave spontaneous ideas as to the characteristics of a possible skyjacker. "There are two general classifications—the rational and the irrational skyjacker," he said. "The rational skyjacker is a sociopath who intelligently plans an operation. He is able to justify his acts or to rationalize his guilt. The irrational skyjacker commits the crime to draw attention to himself. He is more neurotic," Wilson commented.

The actual characteristics of the skyjacker used by the airlines to screen passengers must remain a mystery to the public for security reasons. Here then, a guess as to the personality of a skyjacker:

He must crave attention.

He probably considers the airlines as part of the rich establishment he opposes.

He might consider himself a failure and may wish to compensate by accomplishing a spectacular feat to suppress his feelings of financial insecurity.

He may live in a fantasy world in which the D.B. Cooper image is the ideal to attain prestige and fame.

D.B. Cooper made it, and each time the public is reminded of his mysterious disappearance, his legend grows.

And other men seek to imitate the fantasy.

"There are two general classifications--the rational and the irrational skyjacker "

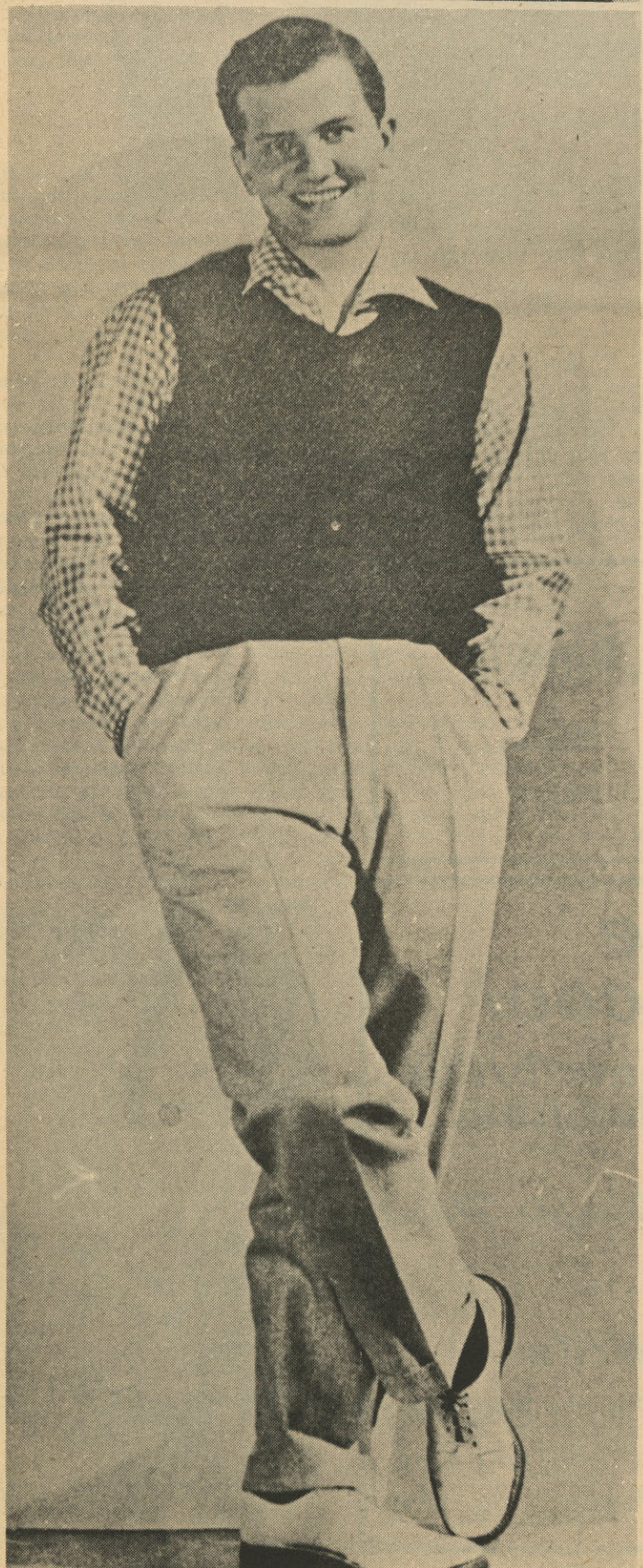
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Presenting:

A jive, pseudo-colossal, and highly superfluous excursion into them way-out, good old fifties...

(All ads on pages 7 through 10 to be believed at your own risk)



Films: from hallmarks to "perfectly awful"

by Liz Campbell

To attempt to capsule an era of films and its stars, as well as to place the era within the context of its times, is nearly impossible. The best one can do is hope for a supreme example, the mood of the country, the joys and agonies of the times.

The fifties have been accorded such epitaphs as "faceless," "spinach culture," and "the last age of innocence." These may be founded in some fact, but in the area of films, they must be, in large part, set aside.

The "last age of innocence" in rock and roll, fads, and paraphernalia, was met at the box office by stars of such depth and character as Marlon Brando, Montgomery Clift, Elizabeth Taylor, Ingrid Bergman, Spencer Tracy, James Stewart, and perhaps the greatest symbol of his time — the supreme example — James Dean.

The "last innocence" being a peculiar sort of innocence, also created a particular sort of depth in its stars.

With conformity and a strong tendency to cling to increasingly outdated values the hallmarks of that era, actors such as Clift, Brando and Dean, appealed to an increasingly rebellious young audience. The fifties, at their height, smoldered, and these three actors epitomized the process. Demanding honesty and an end of phoniness, painfully aware of injustices and hypocrisy, these "new sensitivity" actors expanded and enhanced rebelliousness in various stages through their careers, and appealed to the ever-enlarging consciousness of their audience.

James Dean, to reiterate, is perhaps the supreme example of the changing times. Although Brando, Clift, and their peers cover a wider range and a longer period of time, it is precisely Dean's mercurial rise and tragic, perversely glorious finish that transform the actor into the symbol. He is the embodiment of that age's search, of the agonizing choice between tradition and conscious awareness, between doing what you were told, and what you felt. It was neither simple nor faceless, and certainly not easy. The fifties were at least the beginning of the transition to a national self-awareness and thoughtfulness. James Dean, like many, was caught in the squeeze, and he suffered.

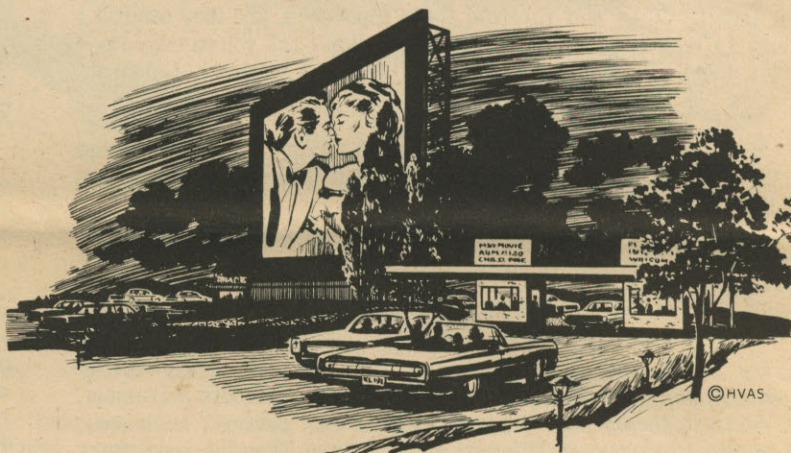
Dean made three movies and one teleplay that I know of. His movie characters suffered and searched in his classic way most importantly in "Rebel Without a Cause," and "East of Eden"; to a lesser degree in "Giant," (in which he agonized over Elizabeth Taylor, also a national vogue). Dean's expressive, brooding face and nonverbal emotiveness and sensitivity created a

wave of empathy and instantly identified him with the young-in-search-of-something-better, as had never been before.

His personal life followed suit, with a lost love and death from the recklessness and foolish honesty of a drunken auto race. In a generalized, grand sort of way, James Dean WAS his era. Smoldering, searching, painfully receptive to dishonesty and hypocrisy, and finally, tragic, he made it possible to transfer all ones hurts and longings, and even dreams, onto him and his personal agony. He longed for the truth of a people's ideals, and scorned the hypocrisy and injustices of a generation and a

consciences, with her insecurity and dream-come-true naivete: Bogart played it cool on the screen until his death in 1955, with his particular style that is so gloriously the vogue today.

A list of fine films could go on for pages; depth of theme and fine character studies were in great evidence during the so-called faceless, sexless fifties. "A Place in the Sun" and "Streetcar Named Desire" are two hallmarks of drama with themes of realism and intense personality studies. Tennessee Williams' plays (of which "Desire" was one) were continually brought to the screen with their



country. He and his kind were perhaps the beginning of the new era of social consciousness and situation ethics.

• • •

The fifties were infested with B-pictures, the "perfectly awful" movies that sway us from work on weekday mornings, keep us from play on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, and are now beating even Johnny Carson in the late night ratings.

Rock Hudson strained through 1950's manners and domestic trials with Jane Wyman; Susan Hayward wept through the '50's with nearly every leading man. Randolph Scott and Robert Taylor stoically tamed the West; Charlton Heston converted the heathens of the Old (and New) Testament, and John Wayne tamed and converted everyone and thing in sight.

But the perfectly-awfuls were not the only product of the industry. In a tight contest with TV for viewers and the studio system of controls dead or dying, films had to turn to quality as well as the quantity they turned out in the thirties and forties.

The number of fine personalities in the business at the time is seemingly endless. Spencer Tracy and Katherine Hepburn graced the screens and our lives in a number of films, together and separately; James Stewart proved an equally adept performer in all genres of film, and Marilyn Monroe pleased her way into our hearts and our

interesting combination of decadence and trivia in modern life. Sophisticated comedies were in force, and even the spectacle came of age with "Ben Hur." The American perennial, the Western, enlarged our scope of vision through such intelligent vehicles as "High Noon," "Bad Day at Black Rock," and John Ford's blend of genius and good old fashioned brawls. Indians were still savages, but (white) Jeff Chandler brought humanity and intelligence to Hollywood's picture of the Native American in such films as "Broken Arrows."

• • •

One could go on forever, naming names and titles, themes and characters, box-office hits and the psychology behind it all. But such nostalgia is a delicate thing: it can be mused to death; working it too much can kill it.

The deliciousness of a Sunday afternoon with a wonderful terrible line-up of great, bad old flicks; the excitement of a Bogart revival, or a Stewart or Holden movie of any kind; the pricelessness of the great dramas — these are things to be savored and enjoyed for their own sake — and our own enrichment. They highlight the strengths and follies of the age they were made in, but they are still basically entertainment, an art form that keeps us happy while enlarging and enhancing our very world, and ourselves.

Rock 'n Roll... Nostalgia, or something else again?

by John Etheredge

(Note: John Etheredge hosts "Saturday Gold Rock and Roll" every weekend on station KLCC, broadcast from LCC's radio facilities).

I'm sitting there at the microphone trying to think up a snappy introduction to "Great Balls of Fire" by Jerry Lee Lewis, while Nat Kendrick and the Swans are belting out over the studio monitor, "(Do the) Mashed Potatoes. . ."

Piled in a heap on the floor beside me are records by Bill Haley and his Comets, Chuck Berry, Little Richard, The Coasters, and The Drifters. The request line rings, and the guy on the other end of the phone wants to hear "Surfin' USA" by the Beach Boys. And this is what's happenin', not in 1956, not in 1963, but every Saturday night here in 1972, on KLCC's weekly "Saturday Gold Rock 'n Roll."

All over the country, retired, once forgotten, or still plugging rock 'n roll stars are dusting off their dinner jackets or letting the seams out of their leather suits, putting their boppin' shoes back on, and stepping back into the limelight.

Richard Nader's "Rock 'n Roll Revival" stage shows are touring the country, featuring people like Jay and the Americans, The Bel-monts, Gary US Bonds, The Shirelles, Bo Diddley, the Dovells, Freddie Cannon, the Crystals, Jimmy Clanton, Little Eva and the Five Satins, performing to wildly enthusiastic sell-out crowds. Fats is back.

Little Richard has once again proclaimed himself "The King of rock 'n roll."

And Elvis (did he ever really leave?) is having million sellers again.

A few short years ago it seemed that contemporary rock was about to become so big, so powerful, so beautiful that it would simply swallow the universe. I suppose Woodstock was the climax. Then other things happened — things like Altamont, Kent State, Charlie Manson, and Hendrix, Joplin, and Morrison.

The balloon was busted. The magic was gone. But there was that "other" rock—those oldies but goodies, and their charm was still intact. They had retained their innocence, and they offered a return to less complicated times. They didn't ask you to take a political stand. The only message was, "You're a teenager. Celebrate it—have fun—Rock and Roll."

Where did it all begin?

Well, Bill Haley's "Rock Around the Clock" can be pinpointed as the first rock 'n roll hit, back in 1955, but it wasn't by any means the beginning of rock 'n roll.

Rock was sort of an alloy made up of blues, rhythm and blues, folk, country and western, jazz, and who knows what else. It came from black vocal groups in Brooklyn, and from guitar-dragging crooners in Nashville. The point is it did come, and nobody believed it when Danny and the Juniors sang "Rock and Roll is Here to Stay."

But it did that, too. So the term "rock 'n roll revival" might be inaccurate; I think it's more of a back to the roots movement.

At first, the oldsters made up most of the "revival" audiences; the people who grew up with rock in the fifties. Then the youngsters came, probably out of curiosity at first. They heard the Rolling Stones

sing "Carol" and "Little Queenie" at Madison Square Garden, and noticed that these were not Stones originals, but something from another place, another time. A couple of tunes written by Chuck Berry...Chuck who?

They heard Fats Domino sing the Beatles' "Lady Madonna," but when they heard his oldies they realized that the Beatles were echoing a sound that Fats helped originate.

So now the old and the new, the contemporary and the nostalgic, are competing for the same audience, the same record-buying public.

Jerry Lee Lewis is once again kicking over his bench and jumping atop his piano on the Dick Cavett Show. There's Chuck Berry, chatting with John and Yoko on the Mike Douglas Show. There's Bo Diddley at Portland Coliseum thanking his fans for supporting him the past eighteen years. There are those highly successful record hops at the EMU Ballroom in Eugene, and there's "Saturday Gold Rock and Roll," pulling in more requests in six hours than could possibly be played.

As the host of "Saturday Gold," and a collector of oldies myself, I've been asked more than once to recommend currently available albums that will give the casual record buyer with a limited budget a nice representative rock 'n roll collection. Most of the originals have been re-issued; some have been re-recorded, and some of the rock 'n rollers have tackled new material.

Here are my suggestions:

- Roulette: "Echoes of a Rock Era," - "Early Years" (RE-111), "Middle Years" (RE-112), and "Later Years" (RE-113).
- RCA: "Elvis' Gold Records" - Vols. 1-4 (LSP 1707, 2075, 765, and 3921), or "Elvis' Worldwide 50 Gold Award Hits" (LPM 6401).
- Chess-Checker: "Chuck Berry's Golden Decade" (Chess 1514-D), "Bo Diddley's 16 All-time Greatest Hits" (Checker 2989, and "Cruisin' 1955" through "Cruisin' 1963" (Increase 2000-2008).
- Atlantic-Atco: "History of Rhythm and Blues" Vols. 1-8 (SD 8161-8168), "The Coasters" (SD-371), "La Vern Baker" (SD-372), "Chuck Willis" (SD-373), "The Clovers" (SD-374), "The Drifters" (SD-375), "Joe Turner" (SD-376), "The Ray Charles Story" Vol. 1 and 2 (SD 8063-4).
- Specialty: "Little Richard's 17-Original Grooviest Hits" (SPS 2113).
- Decca: "Bill Haley's Greatest Hits"
- Janus: "Razzle Dazzle" (Bill Haley and his Comets) (JX2S-7003).
- Barnaby: "Everly Bros. Original Greatest Hits" (BGP 350).
- Sun: "Carl Perkins-Original Golden Hits" (Sun 111), and "Jerry Lee Lewis-Original Golden Hits" (Sun 102).
- Coral: "Buddy Holly's Greatest Hits" (CRL757492).

Put one of these on your turntable, and I guarantee it'll make your phonograph sound better than it ever did before. Be sure to turn the bass up and the treble down, so as to duplicate the sound of the average juke box. And there you'll be—as the night wears on—laying on your living room floor in your pink peg slacks, a little vaseline dripping off the back of your neck, a bottle of thunderbird in your hand, and your head in a speaker, while Little Richard sings, "A whomp bomp a lo o bomp, whomp bam boom, Tutti-Frutti. . .!"

"Bop-

by Mikel Kelly

Everybody knew, as they sat in their TV sets, that old Ed had ferreted up his crooked sleeve. L across the country were picking up a girlish buzz that even drenched Mead's Kodak commercials. Mom was thoroughly confused, but a zillion hearts were thumping out of control.

Finally, Big Ed swivelled into his arms cocked and temples to now ladies and gentleman, right stage —" (eeeeeeee!!!!) "Right here oooooeeeee!!!!" 'Here he is, Elvis (Scream, roar, shriek, etc.)

Dad had fumbled for a cigar, he'd heard those weird screams, never got around to lighting it, had crawled up Mom's cheek, and in the nation were locked in a

For there on the screen—once respectable stage—writhe beyond explanation. His neck, set in spastic motion, he pounced guitar and shook the duck-tail hair.

By then the old folks had must to snicker a little, and eventually and chuckle goodnaturedly. But were heaving, and adolescent boys in unison, a thousand miles an hour.

Middle America had finally to rock and roll, and it had to come.

...

Rock and roll—or any popular matter—cannot be accurately placed on an easily definable continuum, with its beginning and single, steady direction ultimately traced to two vague points (a simplistic observation at best) have a need to pinpoint beginning.

A big part of rock and roll is rooted in Africa. The black influence is a major ingredient even in today's music. What began as the sound of the blues and work songs eventually took and turned up as jazz, blues, and pop and blues, each with countless variations, too many, in fact, to pin down.

Black artists who had a hand in the development of rock and roll are many and far back a lot farther than Chuck Berry and Little Richard; they are people like W. C. Handy, Muddy Waters, and Ray Charles.

While the flavor and texture of the music evolved in one place, so, too, was it on a different continent. The white influence was destined to enter the arena via country and western music, of the folk music known in the South. The hill sounds of the rural white South lapped with the blues and pop of the North. Rodgers (The Father of Country Music) got out a living by playing a new style of Black and White music.

The dangers of cramming mu

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- light-weight chrome (painted) rat-tail combs 6 for \$1.00
- Extra-long "Guido Vinzetti" sweater vests (with 3, 5, 7, or 9 buttons) \$2.99 each
- Suede shoes and matching ¼" belts (available in blue, lavender, white, and wicked pink). \$11.99 per set
- Orange corduroy slacks (the same kind Rip Hardtack wore in "Two Fisted Hep Cat Rebel Fighter") \$4.50

"The Pad"

129 W. Front St.

Make it to The Shake Shoppe

Hamburgers

Shakes

Fries

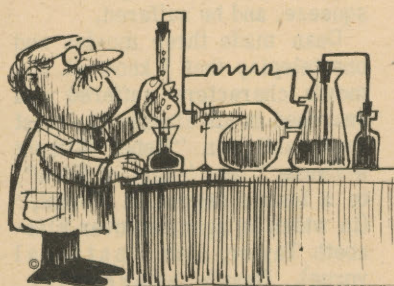
Malts

Juke Box

Acne is not cool

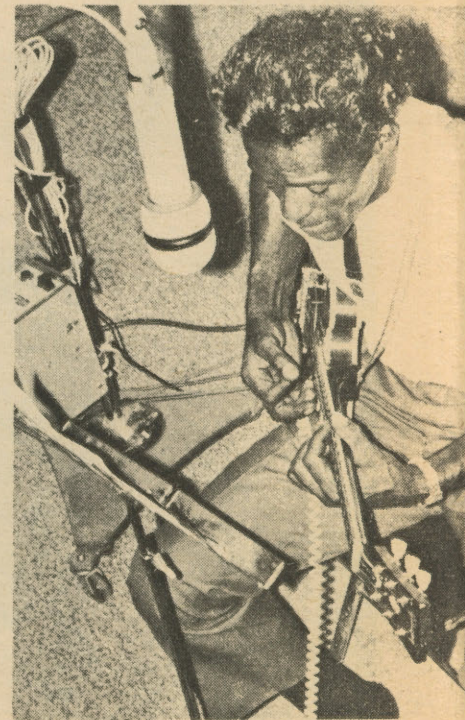
Eliminate the heartbreak
of facial blemishes.

Doctor Duncan's Pimple Paint



Write:

Pimple Problem
713 Fairfield Blvd.
Pascagoula, Miss.



Chuck Berry

Bop-A-Shoo-Bop, one more time... "

diagram cannot be over-emphasized; practically any generalization can be firmly disputed. But a small taste of rock and roll's history is, at the very least, something worth considering.

...

The first legitimate rock and roll hit, or rock and roll performer is subject for controversy. At any rate, it got here, and in no small

These new "musicians" were a lot of things. They were insolent, rebellious, undisciplined, and about half-crazy, as far as the old folks were concerned. To the young people they were heroes—daring, courageous, and most of all, alive.

...

No element of rock and roll music underwent more criticism, though, than the lyrics. The frenzy and the volume was bad enough,

dredge up social comment in every turbulent corner of existence, but that was all to come later. In the fifties simplicity was the key.

...

While critics were scoffing in profusion at the tastelessness of this foul, new noise, millionaires were being made. Overnight (or so it seemed), greasy-haired kids were making it, and making it big. Rock singers were becoming sound investments (honestly, no pun intended). The Coasters, Fats Domino, Buddy Holly, Elvis, Jerry Lee, Little Richard and Chuck Berry were all enjoying success, so naturally, the profit mentality sprung up with a vitality that rivalled the music itself.

Top 40 radio produced its own celebrities, each claiming to be the number one rock jock. Big money TV personalities pipped their way to the top, exhibiting a liberal "inness" and inherent lust for the movement. Ed Sullivan became famous (or notorious) for his weekly dabble in teenage idiocy. Dick Clark was soon an integral feature of rock and rolldom. Eventually the dollar bill would spin the ultimate trick, when promoters would boast of selling a pre-fabricated box office draw—a plastic young no-talent creature named Fabian. This supreme spoof on the part of the capitalist would even be repeated over again in the middle and late sixties, with such formulated ventures as The Monkees, The Archies, and The Partridge Family.

Parents were shaking their heads, critics were dismayed, and the rich were getting richer—all because of rock and roll. And yet the kids rocked on, for despite all the negative forces at work in the country, one fact was undeniable: this bold and frantic new idiom was molding attitudes in the minds of the younger generation. Perspective and social habits were locked into a rock 'n' roll-boogie-while-you-can frame of reference. The unholy marriage between teens and the new music would only show its true results in the late sixties, when a bastardly aura of violence and dissent would settle over the world.

Life in the fifties was an inescapable discrimination between the cool and the un-cool. And, though the sages of the beat-world—Ginsberg, Farina, Ferlinghetti, Miller and Mailer—were speaking of loftier things, the non-pubescent masses were committed to rock and roll. The last thing they needed was relevance.

Rock music was a source of energy for the younger generation, and a common meeting ground, where typically "unparentlike" attitudes could be reinforced. It was largely responsible for the development of a new life-style, plainly visible following the English invasion of American pop in the sixties. "It is almost sad to note that the golden age of rock slang is passing away," stated Goldstein. "With the growth of liberal radio stations across the FM dial, lyricists are now becoming increasingly direct. Those mangy young savages from England, who could make even a virtuous love song sound like statutory rape, helped force this new frankness upon our virgin ears."

...

Rock music occupied more space in the teenager's cultural sphere than any other form of art, and that alone makes it a valid subject for study. But why the apparent recurrence of interest in it today?

The evidence of some kind of back ward movement is unquestionable. Sock Hops and "history of Rock" radio shows are coming out of the woodwork. Rock and Roll can be studied formally at the University of Oregon through the SEARCH Program. Sha na na and Jr. Cadillac are relatively new groups, but they flaunt that old-time sound. Practically all of yesteryear's heavies are enjoying renewed success. There can't be so many of us oldsters left that rock and roll just can't afford to die, so why?

Whatever appeal the music had in the fifties, must still be appealing. The simplicity remains precious; the world still has the same old problems, and as of yet, no answers have magically appeared. Nevertheless, the chances of recreating the all-out universal thrust of the golden years of rock and roll seem doubtful. We've seen and heard too many things at this point to return to an age of such innocence. It would be much like trying to become a virgin again.



Bill Haley and his Comets

way.

The epitome of middle fifties rock and roll was Chuck Berry. Richard Goldstein wrote (in "The Poetry of Rock") "How could we have faced the fifties without Chuck Berry? He helped us survive that oppressive spinach-culture, with its sexless platitudes and arthritic rhythms. Suddenly you could forget all the sugar-and-spice sterility that passed for pop. Chuck Berry was sex, speed, and see you-later-alligator jive. While Allen Ginsburg howled, he rocked."

Energy was a necessary part of early rock. A fair share of teeth-gritting intensity and violence was common to most of the rock and roll pioneers. Jerry Lee Lewis, Elvis, Little Richard, Bill Haley and Chuck Berry did something new; they dared to take a kick at their world—and got away with it. Fans couldn't help but appreciate their honesty and no doubt it played a part in their becoming idols.

The hitherto innocent daughters of America began, with help from this degenerate tribe of nasties, to think and do things not entirely virtuous. Hem-lines inched slowly (very slowly) upward, socks were rolled down, and even a few of the brazen hussies were seen in two piece bathing suits. Teenage skin was appearing in public, and everyone knew it was because of that hideous new music.

...

Instrumentally, the sound of the fifties was stripped to the bare necessities—a skimpy collection of rhythm tools (drums, bass, guitar, and piano). Nothing else was needed. In fact, more complex instrumentation would have spoiled the purity and crispness of the strange new sound.

Simplicity, above all else, was a key to rock's appeal. The nation was hiding in a cloud of "cold-war-A-bomb-phobia," trying to latch-on to whatever The Big War had been fought for. A new wave of helplessness and impotence hung in the air—the kids could smell it—and somehow just couldn't dig it. Rock and roll provided no answers, but it was an ideal weapon—a healthy and powerful form of expression, aimed at the bigness of society. It was much more inviting to thrust one's self into more irrelevant matters—things like hot-roads, new dances, and the opposite sex.

"Now, since muh beh-beh left me—(pow!) Ah found a new place to dwell... Down at the eh-u-nd of Lo-ho-nely Street At...Heart-break Ho-tellll..."

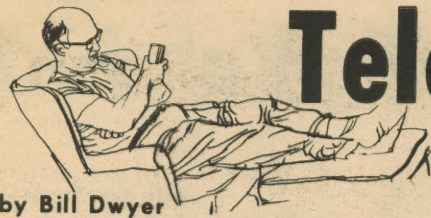
but there was no way the older generation could figure out what "Yip yip yipyip yip yip yip yip, mum mum mum mum mum get a job" meant. Titles like "Be-Bop-A-Lula" and "Who Put the Bomp" only reaffirmed the middle age despair that was hardening, like cement, in the minds of adults (of course they'd already forgotten their own "Mares-eat-oats-and-does-eat-oats" frivolity).

"Every corner worth its traffic light had a resident group—and a surly lot they were," said Richard Goldstein; "To uninitiated ears, theirs was punk-music: coarse, constrained, and claustrophobic. . . The pop song had become a chant, carried by four or five voices in a dissonant wail. Measured against the aesthetic standards of current rock, these nonsense syllables may seem ignoble. But the primary purpose of a lyric in 1957 was to convey mood, not meaning."



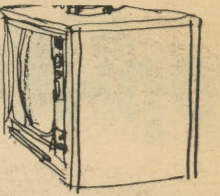
Elvis Presley

Not until well into the sixties would pop music begin to examine the real world, and then only on an exterior plane at first, with Brian Wilson of the Beach Boys taking in-depth, mystically introverted peeks at his car, his girl, and his surfboard. Donovan (accused by Goldstein of "image-mongering"), Dylan, and a raft of spokesmen for the counter-culture, would inevitably



by Bill Dwyer

Television: those infant years



Marshall McLuhan has devoted literally thousands of pages of print in an effort to show the American public and the world that television and the rest of the "electronic media" have fundamentally changed the way society sees the world. Somehow on the medium. That "medium" brings the whole world into our living rooms. We become international "Peeping Toms" who can view events as they happen—an idea constantly pounded into our heads between commercials.

(This may well be true. Or McLuhan could end up being so much hot air. Only history can prove that which hasn't been judged yet. Anyway, the origins of this twentieth century revolution in sight and sound really began to transmit some form and image in the late forties).

By 1950 television had become, at least to some degree, a mirror of what was going on—at least what the producers wanted reflected. Sponsors realized the potency of television to "acquaint" the viewer with products that might be of some use in Mom's kitchen, or Dad's workshop. Almost immediately the object of this new miracle called television became TELEVISION. America was endowed in television with three major networks, as was its sister in radio.

Those early shows were judged less on whether they had top ratings and more on whether a sponsor would buy the show. The network executives hadn't realized that popularity and sponsorship were married forever.

None of us remember those early fifties shows except as syndicated reruns. Many of "the now generation" weren't even an idea yet.

Curiously if we get to see those early shows we realize that more often than not, those shows reflected dreams more than reality. Except in the field of news, where an occasional real event was able to creep through the wishful thinking, most programming in the early part of the fifties consisted of slapstick comedy series that reflected happy families where children obeyed their parents, or quiz shows where ordinary people, the "Middle Americans" of the fifties could find the short road to upper mobility by answering that "BIG" question.

People viewed World War II on film, basking in the knowledge that America had saved the world from Facism and imperial ambition. American was at peace, internally and internationally. While the newspapers revealed that there was a disease known as "juvenile delinquency," the tube told us that such sickness didn't exist.

We were tucked away in bed by 7:30 at night, or maybe a little later if a really good show was on. What we remember best are the shows for "kids" because we were.

"yea. . .Micky. . .Yea. . .Mickey. . .Yea Mickey Mouse Club"

Walt Disney, the late molester of children's minds, capitalized on the new medium to help create a dynasty of fairyland for America's pre-puberty crowd. By the time of Disney's death little more than a year ago, Disney Productions had grossed hundreds of millions of dollars on the now famous Disneyland in California, the newly opened Disneyland East, in Florida, and a Production Company which continually flooded the TV market with feature length films, serials, and cartoons. While Disney helped to mold television into what it is with his imagination, and perseverance, it must be remembered that television made Disney a world-renowned figure in children's programming.

The Mickey Mouse Club was probably the biggest single show for children during the early and mid-fifties. Until Disney came back near the turn of the decade with his "Wonderful World of . . ." the Mickey Mouse Club, along with perhaps Howdy Doody, saturated the minds of what is now the "now-generation." Each day presented a new format. There was adventure day, mystery day, comedy day, all choreographed and polished to perfection. Many of the prodigies in the Mouseketeers became today's stars. Bobby is a dancer with the Lawrence Welk Show. Annette, the only mouseketeer who could arouse the libido of six year olds, aroused the libido of those same people in the '60's with a series of grade-B bikini beach surfer movies. Annette was the only twelve year old in television who could be described as "chesty." And the leader of the Mouseketeers, Jimmy was still able to capture the identification of the youngsters, reminding them to obey their parents and not play in the traffic.

Disney's Mouse Club showed features such as Spin and Marty, where the struggle for good and evil set the scene for a constant battle between a spoiled urban rich kid and a knowledgeable country boy on a summer camp ranch. After saving each other's life for about thirty weeks, they became friends. . .and the summer ended anyway.

In addition, Disney helped to launch Fess Parker into television stardom. The Davy Crockett specials on the Sunday night Disney show in the mid-fifties educated the children of America in the historical "truths" of the legends. Crockett helped in the extermination of native Americans from Tennessee, although they were called "injuns" or "redskins" in those days. And wiping out the Indians was a good thing according to Disney's depiction, because Indians were pretty "ornery."

Some of us are old enough to remember the early Lassie series, where Jeff, Lassie and Gramps (and Mom...no Dad) were in a constant struggle to seek truth on a Midwestern farm. Curiously, Lassie was the only one with any brains, Mom nagged too much, and Gramps was too old to care. After a hard day of combating evil, Jeff and Lassie would come into the house so Mom could fix them some milk and cookies.

Probably the most sophisticated character in the early fifties children's programming developed on "Andy's Gang" with an amazing hand puppet called "Froggy." Froggy embodied more human qualities—than any human character. Out of the fairyland of fifties television, Froggy taught us a little of what the world is like. He would manipulate everyone around him. Froggy was the only real-life egomaniac in 1950's video world.

The most revealing moment in the fifties came with the most outrageous television program. "Superman," made famous in the comic strip, flashed onto television about 1956. In the classic battle for good and evil, George Reeves was Superman. In a TV studio he hung by hardly visible wire while a film flashed on the screen in back of him. America's children suspended their real world once again, believing that this dandy in tights could fly. More than one child sought to imitate the dynamics of the "man of steel." This bubble broke, as the decade closed, with George Reeves (we all believed he was really superman) committing suicide. The first hint crept in that what we saw was not necessarily real. After years of watching the bullets bounce off the "man of steel" . . . he took his own life. . . with a bullet.

Each afternoon after a hard game of cowboys and Indians, the future "now generation" sat down to the opening lines, "Hey kids, what time is it?" The peanut gallery broke loose in thunderous screams. Clarabell gyrated and honked his horn. The strings on the puppets grew taut, and Buffalo Bob took us on our daily fantasy trip into Howdy Doody land. To look back or see films from the shows it seems bizarre to consider a mute clown who honked his horn, a full-grown man who looked like a used car salesman, and a strange variety of puppets. It was the most famous daily series ever on television, and ran from 1947-1960. When children's programs of today rarely make it through one season, Howdy Doody's success seems phenomenal. Clarabell eventually relinquished his horn for greener pastures—he became Captain Kangaroo.

While the networks expected us to be in bed by sundown, few of the kids ever did. Instead, most stayed glued to the set for at least the first of a barrage of Westerns.

The early Westerns on television were little better than movie serials from past days. From 1950-54 the image of the Western hero was clean-cut, dedicated to nothing

more than pure goodness, and, like everything else in television, he and she were undeniably virgins (though no one thought much about that). In 1948 William Boyd, better known as Hopalong Cassidy, saw his films about to be used in television so he quickly bought up the rights to the films and became very wealthy. Gene Autry also began in movies and brought that format onto the tube. Roy Rogers and Dale Evans were of the same ilk. With its tremendous reputation in radio, The Lone Ranger was an instant success in 1948. But by 1955, programmers realized that American was ready for better Westerns. The "Adult Western" began with Wyatt Earp, Matt Dillon's Gunsmoke, Paladin (who could quote Shelly and Keats between bounty hunts), and an endless variety of other sophisticated cowboys.

While Westerns may have changed, the situation comedy, the bulk of evening entertainment, remained unchanged through the decade. Ozzie and Harriet and David and Ricky, and Wally and . . . lived in hometown and got into all the usual trite problems of everyday life. Ricky held it together for the kids at the end of every show when he curled his lip, regreased his hair, and pretended to play a guitar while the record played. The question that always irked a lot of people was: While the rest of America was out earning a living, Ozzie was always hanging around at home. Was he retired? Unemployed?

Father Knows Best with the Anderson Family was another weekly ritual. Bud, Kathy, and Betty resembled the American family in the roles they played. But Betty was a virgin, while a lot of girls her age were not. And Bud and his jalopy never did anything wrong, while the Bud's of this world were getting drunk or carrying switchblades or at least having dirty thoughts. The Anderson family was consistently happy and prosperous, but the American family was suffering from that tradition. Bud was to fantasyland what James Dean and Marlon Brando were to reality.

But the Dean's, Brando's, Ricky Nelson's and Annette's of this weird kind of world all got mixed together. An obscure disc jockey in Philadelphia got a brainstorm. His idea was to monitor the tastes of the younger folk, and give them what they wanted. . . idols. His name was Dick Clark.

Our older brothers and sisters remember better than we do, Clark's first shows of "American Bandstand." But Clark had a talent for recognizing a cloudburst and he grew progressively more popular. As time went on, into the midfifties, Dick Clark had two shows going, Bandstand took care of the young rockers after school, and on Saturday night "The Dick Clark Show" from the little theatre on 42nd Street in New York brought all the big names to the tube. Since Beechnut Chewing Gum was the sponsor, the audience chewed their gum, interrupting their chewing to scream for Frankie Avalon, Fabian, Bobby Rydell, etc. The unique thing was that Clark created these stars out of Philadelphia's Italian neighborhoods. For Clark, the more unique fact was that 45 r.p.m. record sales soared. Every acne-faced young bopper ran out on Saturday afternoons to buy the famous top ten.

Clark is still around, doing bandstand in a Saturday afternoon slot just before the fake wrestling show. Most of his time is spent trying to turn today's hippies to Jesus, a movement with which he has unclear connections. He still pretends to be a spokesman for youth. But after being involved in the "payola" scandals of the late fifties, he was never quite able to make a comeback.

Television today has nothing to rival the fifties. In the fifties no one knew what they were doing with that medium. There were no experts. The industry was young. Now the formulas are tried and true, and used and used and used. Sometime during the end of the decade, ratings and money became supreme.

And with the sixties, corruption, civil rights, the war in Vietnam all became hot TV coverage. Sure, Buffalo Bob is out trying to make a buck bringing Howdy Doody to college campuses. But no one is really swallowing that. David Nelson in a recent interview said that life with the Ozzie and Harriet show was unbearable and stifling. John Wayne became a symbol not to be admired unless you were a hawk. Pat Boone, that white buck crooner from the fifties, sits in his plush house telling American young people to turn to Jesus. But Jesus told people to give away everything, and Boone continues to pile up his investments.

Since we can now see instant replays of death and destruction, the murder of an assassin in live vivid color, and since the advertisements are often of higher quality than the shows, one would think that the "now generation" might yearn for them good old days.

But it happened to us like it happens to everybody. American turned cynical somewhere along the line. In 1951, during the first "See It Now" news program with Edward R. Murrow, Murrow opened that show with simultaneous live pictures of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. "We are impressed by a medium in which a man, sitting in his living room, has been able, for the first time, to see two oceans at once," Murrow said. But today, that statement would evoke a loud and resounding "So what?"

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Sandra Dee	Marilyn Monroe
Bob (Maynard) Denver	Vic Morrow
Dion Dimucci	Rick Nelson
Troy Donahue	Sandy Nelson
Tony Dow	(Little) Richard Penniman
Dwayne Eddy	Paul Peterson
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The radio disk jockey: is he fact or fiction?

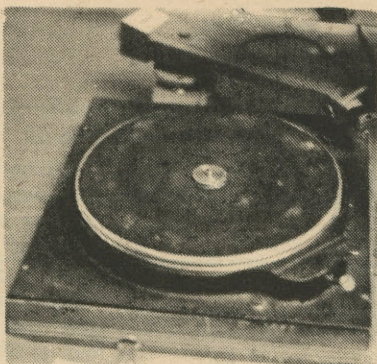
"...and by request this week's
hit from the fabulous top

forty sounds in KYNG country

the number one song for the
third great week in a row,

stay tuned for the Carl

Vesuvius show at six this morning..."



"...this is the fabulous Ray

Ramirez on the mighty 94

fifty thousand watt KFRE,

'kay free' it's 64 degrees

in downtown Fresno at

twelve midnight, here's the

first of two in a row..."

by Lex Sahonchik

From out of the unrelated screams and roars of rock music one inconsistent product of the age rises above the now mundane sounds of the rock and roll teenyboppers. The radio disk jockey is that inconsistent product, and he draws his audience from a wide variety of people. However, he is not embraced as dearly by anyone as by the fad-following adolescents, most of whom were born into the "Beatle Era." You wouldn't call it mystique or charisma that draws the wide-eyed young fan towards the disk jockey; the word would more likely be adulation and in most cases even worship. Worship because today's disk jockey is the only connection existing between the music and its young fans.

Along with this worship goes the power over the thoughts, actions, and opinions of the young listener. Some DJ's use their power with restraints and wisdom, others pump their hot air into already over-inflated egos.

The daytime disk jockey has traditionally been under the impression that he was obligated to conduct himself in a prescribed fashion — one that appealed to the sometimes dull wit of the youthful fan or maybe fanatic. This behavior usually included a myriad of pet-phrases and quick-quips, invariably containing the pronouns me or I. In fact, anything with the words me or I is popular with the deejay. These "jocks" are notorious for starting records and then chattering through half of the song, only to break in and blot out the last half with tainted jokes and offcolor and often unrelated comments about the talent of the musicians no one heard. And who can blame them with titles like "One Monkey Don't Stop No Show," "Baby I'ma Want You," and "Bang a Gong (Get It On)."

The position of the disk jockey has evolved from one of objective news reporter and when time allowed, to an entertainer, and when time allowed, a semi-objective news reporter. Likewise, the entertainment has changed from music and an occasional comment, to comments and occasional music.

There are degrees of inundation. The degrees usually vary with the individual disk jockey but sometimes the entire station joins the circus. Nationally famous for pouring a hail of machine gun cliches into the airwaves, radio station XPRS (formerly XERB) stands head and sometimes shoulders above the competition.

XPRS style consists of 24 hours of rapid fire rhetoric spewing forth from its 100,000 watt Tijuana towers. The broadcast studios are located in Los Angeles California, but the transmitter is in Mexico. The reason for the distant and foreign locale is to avoid the Federal Communications Commission regulations. But banishment from the United States doesn't stop XPRS, in fact, it doesn't even slow them down. "The soul express" simply aims its directional beam northward and bombards California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, Idaho and Nevada. The voices behind the XPRS microphone belongs to such notables as "the Master Blaster," Wolfman Jack," and Art Laboe, host of the "oldies but goldies show."

All of these DJ's have their own personal style of delivery. The Master Blaster is extremely fond of rhymes and has the knack of rhyming nearly everything he says. Wolfman Jack is quite possibly the most famous disk jockey in the nation at the time. Wolfman, who made a trip to the LCC campus in 1969 comes on with a deep, grating voice, soul music and numerous canned promotional tapes with wolf howls, testimonials and recommendations from Hollywood stars, all plugging his show.

Closer to home, KGAL in Lebanon presents the XPRS image, but with considerably less success. KGAL has decided to use disk jockeys with semi-original nicknames: "The Blue Frog," and "Mother Bear." However the format has a distinct lack of professional polish and the deejays come off sounding a little too hurried, a little too commercialized, a little too insincere and a little too corny.

The obvious result of this outward thrusting of the disk jockey's image, (by the disk jockey himself), is an audience that is tuned not to the music itself but to the disk jockey himself.

A disk jockey has two main ways of establishing popularity for himself and his show; play the music or play himself. It is extremely difficult to do both, and do both effectively. If, however, the DJ succeeds with either one or the other, his ratings go up. Sometimes they increase dramatically. This new audience tends to carry over from that particular show to others on the same station. This puts pressure of the other disk jockeys to keep the carry-over audience, either by continuing the original jock's style or establishing a popular one of his own. The whole point of this competitive circle boils down to the eventual fierce level of competition between stations.

Eugene has quite a battle of it's own between stations KEED and KASH. These two stations are different in almost everything but the "top 40" concept. KEED disk jockeys are more permanent than those of KASH. The KEED crew consists of "Doc" Holliday, Jeff Murray, Gordon Scott, Dave Decaser, and John W. Napier. KASH is Jack

Allen, Don Kennedy, Mark Stewart, Ron Lloyd and John Bryson.

Of all the disk jockeys working for those two stations, the most interesting match-up is KEED's John W. Napier and KASH's Ron Lloyd. The two men have contrasting styles, philosophies, personalities and maybe more important, work for different stations.

Ron Lloyd is a former country and western disk jockey from The Dalles and Medford. He inherited a standard program at KASH and slowly changed the format to one of progressive rock music. This was accomplished by playing more "oldies but goldies" and less "bubblegum." Taking it from there Ron began playing less of the oldies and more of the newies, but only album cuts and only by accomplished musicians.

The concept was different and radical from the traditional program, particularly in its time slot: 7 p.m. to midnight. People have a habit of rejecting changes and for this reason Lloyd waited for the initial ratings with a great deal of apprehension. To his relief KASH was shown to have a higher listening audience than its competitors, despite the fact that the University of Oregon campus was not polled, (an area Lloyd considers one of his strongest).

In the months that followed the ratings the program was structured completely towards a progressive rock format, eliminating all of the "top 40" trends. The music was not the only change in the style: advertising was almost completely cut out of the program, and this, more than any other change, was met with enthusiasm by a listening audience formerly alienated by reams of advertising pouring out of the radio speaker.

Ron Lloyd's philosophy of radio is very simple, give the listener what he wants. This includes a very wide range of music: from heavy blues to country and folk. There are limits on what he will play however; Lloyd stays away from "high energy" music, such as Grand Funk Railroad, with the idea that more people will be alienated faster and more permanently by high energy than with low key music. Whether or not his theories are, in fact, correct, Lloyd's popularity in the past few months has soared past that of even KZEL, and FM station well-known for its progressive format.

KEED's John W. Napier has always run a progressive rock format at 1 a.m. to 6 a.m. Napier offers a completely different image to the listener than does the very quiet Ron Lloyd. Napier uses the airwaves to speak out on anything and often everything. Napier can and will embark upon fifteen minute editorial comments of a variety of subjects, usually politically oriented.

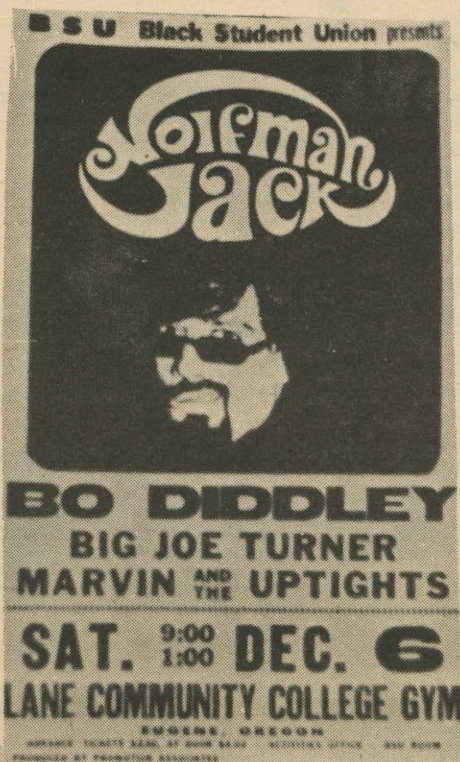
Ordinarily Napier's program is very loose and informal. He often includes any guests and visitors he might have in his conversation and dialogue. His style is very popular. John has one of the most loyal listening audiences in the city, and this is even more interesting when one looks at the time slot.

John Napier disagrees with Ron Lloyd's high energy theories. Ron feels that "people won't listen through high energy, they'd rather switch stations." John says, "high energy is the stuff that makes me shove my foot on the gas and fly, man." You can't really tell who's got the correct theory, both have large audiences and both are successful.

Both have different outlooks on life. Napier is almost pessimistic, and it shows on his program, Lloyd is a very spiritual person and he gets into Scientology, alchemy, and, in a nutshell, his religion is simply love — he loves everybody and everything. John thinks Lloyd's style and ideas about playing only music are mistaken, and in reference to Ron's large listening audience, "I could whip his ass." Ron's reactions are different, he considers Napier to be playing "good music, I love him." When told of Napier's confidence in getting better ratings Lloyd replied, "He probably could."

Two different disk jockeys, one convinced the thing to do is project his personality and the other convinced that success comes with music. Both are successful and both think their own theories are the right ones. The only test is to match each one in the same time period, and that will happen in the near future when John Napier moves to the early evening slot.

One fact stands out; both men play progressive rock music and few commercials and both jocks think that eventually daytime radio will become progressive. It seems clear through this and KZEL — FM's overwhelming popularity during the daylight hours that radio is undergoing changes and these changes are bound to stick around and quite possibly even affect the unaffected daytime disk jockey, shooting the mounts out from under the turntable on which his world turns.



"Wolfman Jack," the Los Angeles disk jockey working for radio station XPRS, is the epitome of the breed of disk jockey centering the listener's attention upon himself and his style.

Wolfman's style consists of an unlimited number of publicity stunts such as his show in the Lane Community College gym. Such "shows" often include a revised type of a "telethon" in which Wolfman expands his audience by inviting them to a live telephone conversation while he is on the air.



Eugene's radio KASH disk jockey Ron Lloyd: "the expanding human consciousness."

NIXON'S VIEW ON POLITICAL REALITY

By Jim Oros

Nixon seems to make his presidential moves with a great deal of political timeliness, and to many people this timeliness is irritating.

It is interesting to note that for the first two years of Nixon's term in office, he was almost totally impotent, and in the third year of his term Nixon initiated some of the biggest presidential moves of the last three decades, with the hope that these moves would mature by election time in November, 1972, but actually these moves are maturing into a batch of political miscalculations.

In the last week of April, 1972, Nixon announced that he would continue to pull out American troops from Vietnam, even as North Vietnamese troops advance deeper and deeper into South Vietnam in their strongest offensive of the Vietnam war. Nixon said that he would increase the already accelerated B-52 bombing and air strikes if necessary. In character, Nixon feels that it is politically imperative to continue troop withdrawals in this election year.

During the first half of his term, Nixon pulled out only a small number of American troops, while continually alluding to the Paris peace talks as the answer to an end to an "unwanted war." Then, with 18 months of his first term remaining, Nixon disclosed secret negotiations with the North Vietnamese, saying that they were balking, and he used that as rationale for revealing the secret talks.

Nixon described his plan for Vietnamization, and the withdrawal of American troops by implying that the United States can get out of Vietnam without ending the war; all we had to do was teach the South Vietnamese to fight.

At about the same time President Nixon announced his Phase 1 and Phase 2 economic plans, plans that would cure the internal ills of America. Phase 1 made it illegal to raise prices and wages, which was supposed to control inflation, and Phase 2 consisted of a Wage and Price Board which would consider all wage and price increases before those increases could be put into effect, the Board having the power to refuse any increase.

In January of 1972 Nixon went to Red China, and this seems to be his political triumph of his first term. Since Red China gained the capacity to explode nuclear weapons the American people have had to live under the threat of not one, but two nuclear "enemies." Until 1972 Red China was



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The wrong way to defuse the war

a secretive country of millions of American-hating people. But now, since the Nixon visit, Red China is a friendly country with millions of industrious, friendly people who may be siding with America against the great Russian threat. Not only did Nixon turn an enemy into a friend, he also put the American voter into his debt.

Nixon has also made, in the last few months, a positive stand on busing. This has been analyzed as his fulfillment of a commitment to his Southern supporters from the 1968 campaign. It was actually a political move to gain Southern and Northern votes for the coming Presidential election. A well-timed political, if not moral, move.

Analysis

Much has been said about Nixon's political sense, but it is obvious that Nixon's moves are beginning to backfire. Nixon initiated his Vietnamization program at such a time that it was virtually impossible to tell how it would be going at election time. Politics is like a chess game -- before making a move one must determine all the possible ramifications, and then expect the op-

ponent to make the best corresponding move for himself.

Nixon may have considered a North Vietnamese offensive, possibly designed to discredit him, but whether Nixon knew this or not he put himself in an almost indefensible position.

In March of 1972 the North Vietnamese began a huge offensive in South Vietnam, literally running over the South Vietnamese army, and in early May of 1972 the people of Saigon were told by the South Vietnamese government to sand-bag their homes and prepare for an attack on the South Vietnamese capital.

Nixon responded by sending 150 new planes to South Vietnam and the B-52 force in the Pacific was doubled. Nixon changed a ground war with a unforeseeable end into an air war with an unforeseeable end, at a cost of over one billion dollars annually, with 30,000 Americans in the Pacific and Vietnam.

On May 9 Richard Nixon, in a broadcast to the American people, said that even though he knew many Americans were against any escalation of the war he had made the decision to mine the harbors of North Vietnam, and he gave foreign ships in the harbors three days to leave. If they stayed it would be at their own risk. This remark was directed mostly to Russia, which had 29 ships in Haiphong Harbor.

Carl T. Rowan, a national syndicated columnist, paraphrased Robert McNamara, secretary of defense to John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, as saying that any step by either country which carries a clear risk of war between the United States and Soviet Union is a step bordering on lunacy. This is exactly the step taken by Nixon in mining the harbors of North Vietnam; it puts Soviet ships and men in danger; it was a calculated political move to gain votes in the November presidential election.

Greg Delf, a history instructor at Lane Community College, said of Nixon's decision to mine the harbors of North Vietnam: "A shameful policy of putting personal motives ahead of serious politics." Delf explained that he had heard that the North Vietnamese had enough supplies in South Vietnam to carry on the offensive until July, 1972, and he thought that then they would pull back and lick their wounds, until fall, when they would begin a new offensive. Delf said that Nixon wants to stop supplies so that there will be no offensive or North Vietnamese victory at the time of the presidential elections in November of 1972.

Nixon's economic plan at this point is not doing everything that he had hoped it would do. The unemployment has gone up and although inflation was controlled for a time, not long after Phase 1 was lifted there was the biggest inflationary jump in six years for a one month period.

The Wage and Price Board is in trouble, too. Probably the biggest opposition to wage controls come from Labor Unions, and Nixon, in an effort to pacify the Unions, appointed a number of labor leaders to the Board. Last April all of the labor leaders walked out of the Board meeting in protest to its policies. Nixon's economic plan is faltering.

Many people in the Eugene area are aware that Nixon puts a good deal of emphasis on political timing. John Astin, a resident of Eugene for the last 35 years commented, "Nixon? Well, I'm not going to vote for him, I guess because I don't trust him. He seems to do things to benefit himself, not us." Astin is a Republican.

A woman college student from Lane Community College said about Nixon, "I don't think it is unusual that it took Nixon two years to do anything. The job of president is complicated. But I don't like the way he is picking-up the bombing of North Vietnam, especially in the populated areas around Hanoi and Haiphong. I think that is a mistake."

Nixon remains enigmatic to many Americans but it is obvious to many more Americans that Nixon planned his moves of last year to coincide with the upcoming election, and that some of these moves are turning into gross mistakes. Six months ago Nixon would have won the presidential election easily, but he has lost a great deal of credibility since December of 1971, and if war in Vietnam, and the economy in America, continue to go badly, Nixon might do well to drop out of the race as Lyndon Johnson did in 1968, to save himself the shame of an overwhelming defeat at the polls.



DaNang, Vietnam

The US dropped 800,000 tons of bombs in 1971.
In 1972 the bomb tonnage will double that of 1971

Final Exam Schedule

If your class is on	M, W, F, MW, MWF, MUWHF, MUWH, MWHF, MUHF, MUWF	U, H, UH, UWHF
And starts at	Your exam day and time will be:	
0700 or 0730	H, 8-10	H, 10-12
0800 or 0830	U, 8-10	U, 10-12
0900 or 0930	W, 8-10	W, 10-12
1000 or 1030	H, 8-10	H, 10-12
1100 or 1130	M, 12-14	M, 14-16
1300 or 1330	W, 12-14	W, 14-16
1200 or 1230	U, 12-14	U, 14-16
1400 or 1430	H, 12-14	H, 14-16
1500 or 1530	W, 16-18	H, 16-18
1600 or 1630	M, 16-18	U, 16-18
1700 or 1730	F, 8-10	F, 10-12
1800 or later	Evening classes, those that meet 1800 or later, will have their final exams during final exam week at their regularly scheduled class time.	

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

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

Kesey speaks at Lane

by Lee Beyer

"I've been smoking dope a long time and plan to continue to smoke dope," said author Ken Kesey to a packed Forum Theater crowd last Monday, May 22. Kesey implied he was not worried about the physical effects of drugs, and jokingly said, "I'll match my chromosomes against anyone's." He added that smoking marijuana brings about a more passive attitude in people.

Kesey, using a series of metaphors and reviews of his "drugged visions," told the college audience that he sees the war, the Administrations inattention to public opinion and the whole American style of being in a hurry to get from here to there and back again - as a problem of not being able to slow down and think things out. He said that marijuana smoking was one way to slow down.

Kesey, the author of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" and "Sometimes A Great Notion," has been speaking in support of Marijuana Education for

Legalization in Oregon (MELO) at many colleges and universities throughout the state.

Kesey told the Lane audience that the American public has been using drugs for a long time but has made the best drugs illegal. He jokingly said, "the only dope you can buy legally

is aspirin, alcohol and belladonna."

According to Dave Otis, an LCC student who has been working for MELO on the Kesey tour, Kesey told a Portland University audience that he has never written anything when he was not un-

(Continued on Page 16)

Kuhle Wampe (Whither Germany?)

This was the last film made in Germany before Hitler officially took power and as such reflects the bitter social conditions of the time. "This film gives a concise idea of what German life was like during the crucial Pre-Hitler days."

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OSPIRG funding revised by Board of Higher Education

The Oregon State Board of Higher Education voted Monday, May 22 to eliminate "individual" student assessments by students in public universities and colleges for the Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group (OSPIRG).

Instead, the Board decided to allow individual state institutions to decide whether to fund OSPIRG through general incidental fee budgets or to participate on the basis of voluntary student contributions.

OSPIRG Director Stephen R. McCarthy said he was pleased with the Board's decision, suggesting that several of the institutions—notably Oregon State University and Portland State University—already had evolved toward such an approach.

"It's essentially the same policy we've had all along, except that it precludes student refunds," McCarthy said. Funding from general incidental fee monies—if adopted by a particular institution—would mean that the OSPIRG budget be approved by student body and institutional au-

thorities in the same fashion as other incidental fee programs.

Institutions that choose voluntary funding for OSPIRG would also have the option to participate in collection of volunteered monies.

Also included in the Board action were the stipulations that OSPIRG engage in non-partisan analysis, study and research, and that OSPIRG may not enter into litigation without losing its incidental fee backing.

"We've always been under an understanding that we couldn't do that (litigate) anyway, and now it's just reaffirmed," McCarthy said.

Policies adopted under the Board's action will become effective Fall Term 1972.

The recommendations for the proposals were made by a special ad hoc committee established at the April 28 meeting of the Board's Academic Affairs Committee.

The Board vote was six "yes," two "no," and one abstention on the OSPIRG proposal.

Magazine to be released

LCC's literary-art magazine, The Concrete Statement, is scheduled for publication this week. It will be sold at tables on the second floor of the Center Building, and in the LCC Bookstore. The magazine contains creative work, including fiction, poetry and photography, by LCC students and staff members.

Among selections printed in the magazine are "Sneeze," (a poem about the joys of sneezing), a story about Dachau, a song about

the Attica prison uprising, and prize-winning photographs from the Concrete Statement photography contest. One of the highlights of the magazine is an epic poem about a zoology field trip taken by a class at LCC.

The magazine is financed by the Student Senate and by sales; it will be sold this year for 75 cents. It will be about 60 pages, including full-page prints of photographs.

THE SUMMER OF '72

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Mining Won't Stop Supplies

by J.J. Brown

Mr. Bown, a captain in the Air Force Reserve, was chief of all Air Force night photo intelligence in North Vietnam and Laos from December 1965 until December 1966, and senior Air Force PHOTO INTELLIGENCE OFFICER attached to the American Embassy in Vietnam, Laos, from December 1966 through September 1968. Mr. Brown, 30 a native of Chicago, now heads a management consultant firm in Singapore.

Singapore —DNSI—President Nixon's move to cut off supplies to North Vietnam is unlikely to have a major impact on the ability of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front to carry on fighting in South Vietnam.

While the naval blockade most likely will succeed in blocking supplies from coming through Haiphong port, its main impact will be to force the funneling of supplies down the roads and rails from China.

To succeed in blocking military supplies from reaching Hanoi, the US will still have to rely on air interdiction—but this time over terrain as rough as any the US has faced in Indochina.

The border between North Vietnam and China runs for over one hundred miles and the terrain is very mountainous and forested. Since 1965 a number of

road networks have been constructed and today three major roads service North Vietnam from China. The two countries are also linked by one railroad.

None of these arteries of communications are within the range limits of naval gunfire and therefore all of the interdiction will have to be attempted by air just as the US has been trying to do over the "Ho Chi Minh trail" since 1965.

Unlike the Ho Chi Minh trail, however, the highway system from China is very modern with concrete and asphalt cover over most of the surfaces. Anti-air defenses in North Vietnam are also much more extensive and sophisticated. While SAM missiles are rarely used along the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos, the entire area coming down from China is covered by SAMs and one-hundred millimeter radar-controlled anti-aircraft artillery pieces. In addition Chinese troops and laborers help maintain the road and provide for its defense.

A zone twenty miles long extends from the Chinese border into North Vietnam where, in the past, air strikes have been prohibited by the joint chiefs of staff on order of the President to insure that no overflights are made by the Chinese border by mistake.

On the Chinese side of the Border vast trans-shipment and storage areas house the supplies awaiting the convoys, and trucks by the hundred move up and down this area like ants.

The President cannot of course bomb inside China without provoking a major response. Even bombing within the twenty mile zone takes a serious risk of confrontation.

The North Vietnamese prepared for a naval blockade in 1966 by building up a supply network from China and preparing its defense. Major interdiction of supplies at this time will be next to impossible.

Since 1967 China has been providing nearly all of the small arms and ammunition coming into North Vietnam. These supplies are shipped overland. Most of

the sophisticated and heavy equipment came in by sea and was supplied by the Russians and other communist countries. Other countries like France have been conducting a brisk trade in consumer and capital goods.

While it is possible that supplies from the sea may be stopped, what happens in the south is not likely to be effected greatly. The Soviet T-54 Tank, for example, is produced in both the Soviet Union and China. The Chinese can and most likely will provide tank treads and engine spare parts and new tanks if necessary. In general they can supply 90 per cent of what the North Vietnamese need. The rest can probably be done without.

US military intelligence analysts seem preoccupied with the North Vietnamese supply problems. They don't seem to realize that all armies are not supplied on the grandiose scale of their own. The North Vietnamese and NLF supply network functions throughout Vietnam because the quipment is for the most part not sophisticated and can easily be replaced or done without.

The North Vietnamese have not, for example, used their tanks well in the south and no doubt would have achieved the gains they have made without them. The wire-guided missiles and other advanced weapons have achieved more of a psychological effect than a military one. These weapons are not needed and if eliminated from the battlefield the effects on events would be slight.

The Russians and the Chinese have never gotten along as part-

ners in the supply of North Vietnam. From 1966 to 1968, according to American intelligence reports at the time, the Russians would ship overland sophisticated

Fan-Song and Bar-Lock acquisition radars and SAM missiles. The Chinese provided so many

obstacles, however, that by 1968 Russia decided to bring everything in by sear.

Useful items the Chinese won't be able to supply the North Vietnamese are mig twenty-one aircraft, SAM missiles and radar.

(Copyright Dispatch News Service)

Playground built for Day Care Center with combined effort

by Kris Smith

LCC's Day Care Center will have a new playground area, located on the lawn behind the auxillary gym due to the efforts of Jed Merrill, the Industrial Technology classes, Georgia Pacific (GP) and Scharph's Twin Oaks Building Supply.

Merrill, Industrial Technology Department instructor, and his classes donated their labor to build a shed for storage of equipment. GP and Scharph's Twin Oaks Building Supply donated the lumber with which the shed was built.

David Wallace, Early Childhood Education major, thought the area would be of value to the Center. "If you have ever walked by the previous playground in the Center you would know why. The space, and thus types of play are rather limited," he said.

Aerospace class to be offered at LCC in June

An aerospace workshop for primary and secondary teachers will be conducted June 19-30 at Lane Community College.

Sponsored by LCC in cooperation with the Division of Continuing Education, the sessions are designed to familiarize teachers with all areas of aerospace education and help them prepare instructional materials for aerospace study in the classroom.

The workshop director is Melvin C. Gaskill, chairman of the Mechanics Dept. at LCC. He has been a promoter of aerospace education for over 25 years and is recognized as a leading authority in the field.

During the two-week workshop, participants will have an opportunity to hear guest lecturers from various aeronautics and astronautics fields, develop individualized instructional materials, and work in LCC's airframe and powerplant labs. Other activities planned include making audio and video instructional tapes, touring local flight operations, cross-country flights, and a visit to a smoke jumpers school.

Workshop sessions will be held weekdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Labs will remain open and instructors will be available in the afternoon to assist persons interested in individual study projects.

There are no pre-requisites for the workshop, and a back-

(Continued on Page 16)

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Oregon Gossip

Plaudits are in order for Coach Al Tarpenning's track and field team. That performance in Eugene Saturday, May 13 was truly outstanding. Any community college that runs up 123 1/2 points to capture a regional title sure has something going for them - and that's fine athletes and good coaching.

Standing out for LCC in this meet were Bill Cram in the three mile, Randy Griffith in the mile, and Dennis Hilliard competing in the 880.

Who was the last coach to win a Pac-8 basketball title other than UCLA's John Wooden? It was OSU's Paul Valenti, friends, in 1966.

His style of basketball was a tenacious defense, and a ball control offense, with some OSU students referring to his style as

Two women place in Regional track and field contest

By Lorraine Hein

Lorraine Hein and Beth Boehmer were the only women to place in the final competition of the Northwest College Women's Sports Association Northwest Track and Field meet in Ellensburg, Washington Friday and Saturday, May 20-21.

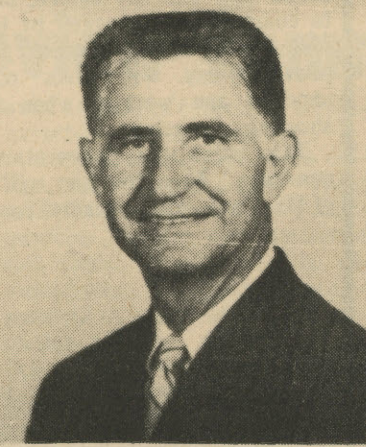
Lorraine Hein tossed the shot 39 feet 10 inches to bring home a first place for Lane. Beth Boehmer took fifth in the 3,000 meter run, in spite of an injured leg.

Several other competitors for Lane made it to the finals but were unable to place. Lisa Fox broke the school record in the preliminaries of the 100 meter hurdles with a time of 16.1 seconds. Her previous best time of the season was 17.2. Kristy Phillips was 8th in the high jump, jumping 4 feet 8 inches. Molly Read also finished in 8th place in the discus, hurling the platter 103 feet 9 inches.

Lane placed 10th with 12 points out of 19 schools in the Northwest Region representing the states of Oregon, Washington, and Montana.

"Valenti ball."

But take nothing away from the gentleman, he left a winner — 85 wins, 74 losses. In 1966 when capturing the Pac-8 title he was named "Coach of the Year" for the West Coast, and was award-



OSU's Paul Valenti tennis now

ed the "Man of the Year" award at the Hayward Banquet. There wasn't a better disciplined basketball team on the coast that year.

He retired as basketball coach in 1970, and became Oregon State's tennis coach. In two years he has led his netters to two Pacific Northwest titles. His team of this year has an 18 win, 4 loss record.

"Competitor" is the word many use to describe Valenti. Mike Brundage (former U of O quarterback, now assistant Portland State football coach) told George Pasero (sports editor, Oregon Journal) just that in the following words:

"I played Paul when I visited OSU and one would think that, under the circumstances, he would have taken it easy (OSU was trying to recruit Mike, at that time an outstanding prep at Roseburg High). But Paul's such a competitor that we were arguing and playing as hard as we could. I really respect him ... a heckuva guy."

That explains why Valenti's netters are tops in the North-

west. A competitor in the ultimate is the fiery man from Corvallis.

* * * *

Congratulations to the UCLA Bruins outstanding basketball center. Bill Walton has shown courage off the floor as well as on, friends.

He was arrested recently in Los Angeles at an anti-war demonstration on the UCLA campus. According to AP "the 6-foot-11 sophomore center was placed in a paddy wagon after refusing to obey police orders to disperse from Murphy Hall, an administration building which protestors had barricaded."

Hopefully, the "boys in blue" didn't use their riot sticks on Mr. Walton. If that had occurred, I should think that the wrath of the great Bruin basketball coach would have come down upon the LA Police Department.

Walton was asked by anewsmen if he felt the arrest might jeopardize his athletic career.

"If being arrested is what it takes to get the point across..." Walton said.

Now, just maybe the Prez will start looking twice at his war policy if more athletes begin making their view known. After all Nixon has a high regard for athletes and athletics.

* * * *

Willie Mays, the grand veteran of major league baseball returns to New York City as a Met. Interesting indeed! Leave it to Horace Stoneham, over 60 per cent owner of the San Francisco Giants, (formerly the New York Giants). Stoneham trades many of his good players: the Alou brothers, Orlando Cepeda, Gaylord Perry, Tom Haller, Dick Deitz, Bill White, Jose Pagan, Randy Hundley, and there were others. Really, it's a wonder that there are any Giant fans remaining in the Bay Area.

SPORTS

Bench Slivers

from Lex Sahonchik

It is sometimes customary on the last issue of a paper, last issue of a magazine, or last television program of the year, to recap the year's events in a neat, compact, orderly little package. The only applicable package for the 1971/72 Lane Community College athletic program is the word, frustration.

The Lane athletic program is one that is hamstrung by administrative policies prohibiting athletes from achievement to the best of their ability. Throughout the past year, potential national champions were barred from national competition by an antiquated school policy that specifically will not allow national competition and generally snatches away incentive.

The 1971 LCC Cross Country team compiled an excellent record with some truly fine athletes on their way to the Oregon Community College Athletic Association Championship. The team then closed out their season with the Region 18 Junior College title under their belts and a bitter taste in their mouths. The reason? A conspicuous absence from the national meet in Danville, Illinois. Ricks College of Idaho represented the Region 18 instead of Lane Community College; Ricks was the second place team.

Last February Titan wrestler Murray Booth pinned three opponents in the Northwest Region 18 Wrestling Championships and became the first wrestler in Lane history to win a first in the regional championships. Murray was defeated only once during the season, by Bill Scott of Clackamas Community College, a man Booth later beat twice. Certainly an outstanding wrestler, Murray Booth was a "potential national champion" in the words of his coach Bob Creed. But he never got the chance to find out, as the Student Senate would not donate the funds for Booth and fellow wrestler Ken Kime to travel to the nationals in Minnesota. The total amount was \$34. When outside sources tried to donate the money the administration refused to allow the wrestlers to compete.

The 1972 track and field season saw the Lane Titans fall in the early season and then rise up in the OCCAA Championship meet to overwhelm all opponents and capture the title. The trackmen kept the momentum for the Region 18 meet held at Lane. LCC won that meet, showing totaling 123 points to Blue Mountain Community College's 85 points. The Titans did the trick with some tremendous performances by some tremendous athletes—athletes like javelin thrower Steve Maryanski who ranked second in the nation with a throw of 227 feet 9 inches, three-miler Bill Cram who ranked fifth nationally, 880 men Dennis Hilliard and Dan Van Camp who ranked seventh and tenth respectively, and Randy Griffith who was the nation's tenth-ranked runner in the three mile. But it was the end of the line for the track stars; they too were unable to participate in the national meet in Mesa, Arizona.

A reflection of the athletic year shows a picture of uncompleted seasons, possible national championships, and in short, an administrative policy that takes the luster off outstanding athletic performances. The only way to restore that luster is by eliminating a pitifully inept rule for future Titan athletes.

Sports Briefs

The LCC Intramural Sports Office has scheduled two more intramural events for the last week of school. The events will be a weight lifting tournament and a "watermelon run."

The watermelon run will be run in the same way the "turkey run" was staged last fall. The object is to predict the exact time it takes to run the cross country course. Watermelons will be awarded to the men and women who most closely predict their finishing times. Women will run one mile and men will run a mile and a half. The race will begin at noon today. Both faculty and students are eligible.

Also planned for today at 4 p.m. is a weight lifting tournament, which will consist of a military press, arm curls, and a bench press. Competitors will be assigned to their weight classes. Sign-up sheets are now posted for both events on the bulletin boards in the locker rooms.



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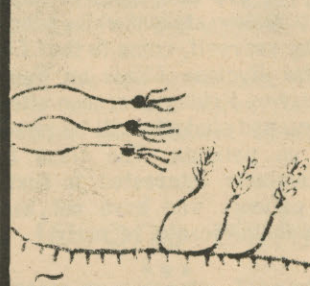
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THE FORUM

(Editors note: The Forum serves as an opportunity for members of the LCC community to express their opinions. The following Forum commentary was submitted by John Earley, LCC Broadcasting student.)

This term, the TORCH has shown the Lane Community College students its many colors. Gleeful green, biased blue, and (mostly) journalism yellow.

Why has the TORCH abandoned the needs and wants of its students (yes, the TORCH is an LCC paper) and taken considerable time and space to push "liberal" causes? Why has the TORCH, instead of presenting objective, factual news to its readers, taken up deliberately slanting propaganda and proselytizing to the point of ridiculousness?

Maybe it's because the TORCH sees itself as the supreme digest—fodder for its faithful. Or, maybe it's because the TORCH sees itself as students as under-knowledge, submonitory masses who must receive large doses of world news in order to keep in touch with reality.

But what grounds are these for complaint? Who is to say the TORCH cannot do a better

job of reporting national and regional news than the various public networks? Indeed, who is to say news items directly pertaining to LCC students have any place in the TORCH?

A small group of students? NO!
The faculty? NO!
A large group of students? NO!

Everybody knows the EDITOR is solely responsible for the content of His newspaper. Praise the Editor.

When a group of LCC students devote considerable time to a class project, a project worthy of support on local television and radio stations; when this project receives a well-placed column in the Register Guard; when it rates front-page coverage in another local newspaper; when the U of O Emerald devotes space to it, is it silly

to assume the TORCH should play any role in reporting the project?

The Archie Bunker Benefit Picnic and Rock Concert was begun as a class project in LCC's Public Relations class. The project was designed to earn money for a needy community cause. The Aid to Dependent Children Scholarship Fund was picked. The ADC is a program which helps place 'underprivileged' people through college. Many of the people attending LCC are here thanks to ADC.

Publicizing the event would have been difficult if not for the public service aspect of it. ALL of the local media contacted were more than willing to help.

All but one.

When initially contacted, several members of the higher echelon TORCH staff commented something to the effect—we'll help if you give us FREE tickets. At first this response was considered a joke. Of course, the TORCH would help—wouldn't they?

Time passed and no help from the TORCH. As the date of the picnic drew near, the TORCH was contacted for the umpteenth time.

Still, no help from the TORCH.

Now, the picnic is over. It is impossible to determine exactly what effect a word in the TORCH would have had. A story or mention in the "events" column would have helped the cause. But the TORCH was too busy slanting news and trying to end the war to pay any attention to the needs and wants of its students.

This is not the only instance of an LCC-originated public service project that the TORCH seemed to overlook. Many other students involved with the public relations class experienced similar problems.

Students, if you want a newspaper responsive to your needs and interests, don't let this happen to the TORCH next year.

Mr. Cudahey and friends are not publishing YOUR paper. They are only recreating another 'Free Press' in the hallowed halls of Center 206.

Sincerely,
John Earley

LCC Announcements

Female students are needed this week for continuation of psychology research conducted last term.

Some twenty females are needed as heart beats are tape recorded while color slides are shown. In some cases a polygraph will record body changes. Sign up sheet is on the bulletin board in the cafeteria area. Research will be conducted Thursday and Friday this week from 1-5 p.m.

Results of last term's similar experiments using males and females is on two hour reserve in the Social Science section of the library. Ask library assistant for the book "Gender Responses to 35 MM Color Slides," 1953 A.

The Office of Community Services announces the opening of a funding program for proposals designed to stimulate first voters to engage actively in the national election. The Sophia & William Casey Foundation will offer grants up to \$500 per proposal to first voters who conceive and undertake to carry out a project of their own in relation to this year's national election. The project may be along the lines of making issues meaningful, maintaining the credibility of our political process, expanding public interest and understanding, etc. For information and application forms call Lisl Fenner, Ext. 337.

Would you like your teeth cleaned/and or x-rayed free? How about a free trip to Portland—your choice of one way or round trip. You can have all

this and be taken out to lunch, too. Graduating students from the LCC Dental Hygiene Department need patients for the Oregon State licensing examinations. These examinations will be given from June 12 to June 15 and you would be asked to participate on one or two of these days.

If you are interested in helping a fellow student while benefiting yourself, come to the LCC Dental Hygiene Clinic on Wednesday or Friday afternoon after 1 p.m. and students will be signing up patients. The class is particularly interested in finding patients who have not had their teeth cleaned recently.

Presently enrolled students who plan a change in their major for Fall Term, 1972, should initiate that change through the Student Records Office. All vocational-technical students who plan a change of major, and any lower division collegiate students who plan a change to a vocational-technical major must be formally accepted into the major. New students will be accepted into majors starting July 31, 1972, and returning students have until that time to make changes.

All vocational-technical students who have been taking courses related to their major but who have not been formally accepted into the major must report to the Student Records Office to assure their position for Fall Term.

LCC students are needed for Big Brother/Sister program in

the Bethel district. Children are 2nd through 6th grades. A minimum of 15 hours per month is required.

If interested or for more information contact Bill Sharp, Willamette High School 9 a.m. - 12 noon. Call 689-0731.

Class...

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ground in science is not required. The workshop program will emphasize both elementary and secondary level curriculum as well as obtaining a broad overview of the aerospace field.

Registration will be conducted June 19 from 9 to 10:30 a.m. in room 255-6 of the Math building at LCC.

Tuition is \$60, and participants may earn three undergraduate credits through the Division of Continuing Education.

A brochure detailing the workshop program is available upon request from the LCC Mechanics Dept.

Kesey...

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der the influence of a drug.

Kesey gained fame and notoriety in the mid-sixties as the subject of a best selling book on the "drug culture" by Tom Wolfe called the "Electric Kool Aid Acid Test." The book gives an account of Kesey as the leader of a group called the "Merry Pranksters," whose escapades with drugs and the police carried them around the West Coast in a psychedelic painted bus. Two of the former "Merry Pranksters" were part of the cast Kesey brought with him for his Monday performance at Lane.

This Week

The trial of Angela Davis, indicted in connection with the shootings at the Marin County Courthouse in 1970, reached its climax this week with the defense presenting its case and resting its case.

While the prosecution based its case for conviction on "motive", inferring that Ms. Davis conspired and planned the action aimed at freeing the "Soledad brothers" out of a "passionate, almost blind" love for George Jackson, one of the Soledad inmates. Other prosecution witnesses placed Ms Davis at the scene of the attempted break just one day before, on August 5, 1970. The defense sought to counter these charges by bringing "alibi" witnesses who swore Ms. Davis was at another place at the time of the break and the previous day. Ms. Davis' roommate swore that Ms. Davis was shocked and worried when she found the guns attributed to the shootings, missing.

This week the prosecution will give its final arguments and summary. Then the jury will deliberate on the guilt or innocence of Ms. Davis with a verdict possible by the end of the week.

The war in Vietnam continued with the same intensity this week as the communist offensive entered its second month. Both the northern sector and the central highlands saw combat this week. Communist troops hit An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, Hue, the ancient imperial capital, and Kontum, in the central highlands. The South Vietnamese launched a commando raid against Quang Tri in the north.

The South Vietnamese commandos, using the seventh fleet for landing craft, landed about 2,000 South Vietnamese marines about 10 miles east of Quang Tri, which is now enemy-held territory in the northernmost sector of South Vietnam. The object of the commando raid was to disrupt a North Vietnamese concentration

which was to join the offensive at Hue, further south. South Vietnamese marines reported 133 North Vietnamese killed in the initial assault. US B-52 bombers "softened up" the area before the amphibious assault took place.

On Wednesday, North Vietnamese troops attacked in force along the My Chanh river, just north of the imperial city of Hue.

Field dispatches said that the North Vietnamese initially opened up with artillery barrages across the river, and then crossed the river in force and attacked from three separate directions. South Vietnamese forces engaged in the Quang Tri commando raid were pulled back to counter the three-prong attack. Although the main attack against Hue was said to have been repelled, South Vietnamese patrolling the area engaged heavy guerilla fire after the initial attack indicating that the North Vietnamese were still in the area.

An Loc, the scene of several major attacks since the attack by the North Vietnamese opened their offensive, is 60 miles north of the capital of Saigon. North Vietnamese forces continue to hamper a relief column which has been trying to reach An Loc all week. The relief column was hit on Monday by a heavy North Vietnamese ambush as it continued to reach the heavily besieged city.

US fighter bombers continue to pound enemy supply lines in an effort to reduce the North Vietnamese by starving them of their much-needed weapons and ammunition. Rail bridges and tracks between China and North Vietnam have been pounded almost daily in that effort. Planes continue to bomb infiltration routes between North and South Vietnam.

The Pentagon disclosed this week that US air targets would include industrial as well as military targets. Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedheim said he "would not rule out any sort of industrial target," that supports the enemy's war effort.

In response to Anthony Lewis' stories about the effect of bombing and mining in North Vietnam, the White House released information that "the stress in the regime is much more intensive" than it was before President Nixon ordered his military policy two weeks ago. That White House official chose not to be identified. Lewis, a New York Times correspondent writing features from Haiphong and Hanoi, reported questionable results in the heavy US and South Vietnamese efforts to stop supplies reaching the enemy offensive in the South. Lewis also reported this week that the consensus of foreign diplomats in North Vietnam was that the mining of Haiphong has disrupted the supply lines.

As the political campaigning narrows with the California primary just ahead, Senator George McGovern said on Tuesday that "there is no specific discussion between himself and Senator Edward Kennedy on the possibility that Kennedy might informally endorse him or become his running mate. In response to several published reports on these possibilities, McGovern said "I cannot quiet such speculation but I can state that there has been no specific discussion between Sen. Kennedy and me on these matters."