

Oct 31 '72
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Oregon's largest
community college
weekly newspaper

Lane Community College

Learning Resources Center
Lane Community College
Eugene, Oregon

Don't Forget

To Vote

Tuesday, Nov. 7

Vol. 7 No. 38

4000 East 30th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97405

October 31, 1972

Measure 9, lagoon discussed

Senate ratifies constitution

In surprisingly swift action the Student Senate voted unanimously on the final ratification of the new ASLCC Constitution and By-Laws Thursday afternoon. The Senate vote is subject to the general student body election Nov. 15 and 16.

"Wow, that was fast," exclaimed Jay Bolton, ASLCC president, as the Senate vote capped 18 months work on the documents. This was the third reading of the papers before the Senate, which produced little debate with only slight modifications to certain phrases with the documents.

Other business on the agenda included a report from Second Vice-President Chuck Packnett which said that a stalemate had been reached by the College's attorney on the lagoon-apartment situation. He said little new information is available to the Senate or the Board of Education.

Apparently, Packnett said, the college could sue the developers of the property on the grounds of right to eminent domain. In other words, the college could attempt to have the lagoon condemned if they could prove that an additional load from the apartments would be physically impossible. But, to do this, LCC would have to compensate the owners of the property for the loss in value of the property, Packnett said.

Dellenback brings campaign to LCC

By Lee Beyer

In answering a question on military appropriations, Fourth District Congressman John Dellenback said, "We're spending more in that area than we ought to be spending, I want to see us spend less." He added that he has voted against the ABM, the F-111, the Trident project, and more nuclear carriers. He said he also voted for lowering the military manpower ceiling.

Dellenback was on campus speaking to a class in American government. During his talk he answered questions on state government and the Klamath Indian Land.

Speaking on Oregon's legislature, Dellenback praised the system and said he felt they were doing a good job. He added, though, that he felt there was a definite need for annual legislative sessions. He said that with the increased population and increased needs of the people that the gap between sessions is too great.

When questioned on the need for a professional legislature



John Dellenback

professions present in our current Legislature.

Responding to questions on the Klamath Indian Lands, Dellenback said that he felt that the lands should be bought by the federal government and put under

"For all intents and purposes," continued Packnett, "This would more or less mean the college would buy the property. Which would cost LCC an immense amount of money. At this time the Board is not sure that it would be willing to do that."

Jack Hart, ASLCC publicity director, successfully instigated a motion to give the Ethnic Studies and Flight Technology Departments full representation in the Senate, a privilege they have not enjoyed in the past. Both freshman and sophomore senator positions will be open in the upcoming election.

Hart explained to the TORCH that, "Ethnic Studies is a new department and Flight Technology has always come under the auspices of the Vocational Technical Department so they weren't represented before. But they have grown so much that they are almost a department on their own. I was approached by individuals of the department who wanted to be represented. I saw no reason that they shouldn't be." The Senate agreed.

A former LCC student activities advisor, Betty Ekstrom, brought the Oregon Community College Association's (OCCA) case against Measure 9 before the Senate. She outlined some of

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such as California's, Dellenback said that he did not feel Oregon had the current need for one, or could afford one. He added that he liked the diversity of

Forest Service control. What he feared is if the lands were put up for public sale, the people buying the lands may have to log them off in a short time in order to make significant financial gains. Dellenback said he felt the prime purpose of putting the lands under the Forest Service would be to instill a systematic logging plan that would not destroy the area.

Dellenback said that he had worked for passage of the bill in the House, and lobbied for its signing by the Administration.

He feels that his lobbying has paid off because the President said, in his veto message, that he agreed with the idea of the purchase but had vetoed it because it was attached as a rider to the environmental bill.

Dellenback expressed hope for passage of legislation purchasing the lands in the early days of the next congressional session.



Performance scheduled

Richard Schmitt makes a final adjustment on one of the many lights that will be used in the LCC Performing Arts Department's production of The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-In-The-Moon Marigolds November 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18. The play, directed by George Lauris, was just recently released after closing off-Broadway after three years and 819 performances. It received the New York Drama Critics Circle Award as the best play of the season and the 1971 Pulitzer Prize and Obie Award for the best off-Broadway play. Tickets are now on sale at the information desk on the first floor of the Administration Bldg. for \$1.50 a piece--Reserved seating only. Next week the TORCH will give readers a glimpse of the play. (Photo by Ole Hoskinson.)

LCC asking for 'financial stability'

Measure 21 (LCC measure) goes before the voters Nov. 7 as an attempt to give LCC an operating budget that will enable the school to maintain its present level of services, according to Dick Eymann, Acting Chief of Community Services.

Eymann said since 1968 LCC has outgrown every tax base voted on within a year's time. The present tax base (about 1.7 million dollars) plus a budget tax levy of \$600,000 approved by the voters last spring and a six percent increase in the budget (allowed by the Oregon Constitution, isn't enough for the present enrollment.

Enrollment has increased by 18, 20, and 25 per cent the past few years, he pointed out.

The measure is asking for \$2,614,320 from the community. In return the district says it can maintain the college in the 1973-74 school year at the same level it does not. "But," Eymann added, "LCC will need Measure 21 to do it."

Eymann continued, "The tax rate three years ago was \$1.55 per thousand dollars of assessed property value. With this new tax base only \$1.49 per thousand dollars will be asked of the residents in the district."

The county is able to drop the tax rate due to a steady increase in taxable property. In other words, more property has been developed increasing its value. Also, homes worth \$17,000 four years ago are now valued

at \$20,000. The county is able to lower the tax rate on property in the district because it has more assessed value to work with.

Neither Eymann nor LCC President Eldon Schafer would make a prediction concerning the outcome of the measure on election day but both agreed that it was a "fair measure and

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Position Open

The Concrete Statement, LCC's literary-art magazine needs an editor. Those interested should attend the next organizational meeting of the staff on Friday at noon in the tutoring office on the fourth floor of the Center Building.

Editorial Comment

Measure on ballot

On Nov. 7 the citizens of Oregon will have a chance to abolish property taxes as a base for educational costs in this state. This measure (Number 9 on the ballot) was placed on the ballot by an initiative petition written and circulated by the Oregon Farm Bureau, in the form of a constitutional amendment.

Under Oregon's Constitution, the state must provide the operating cost of a basic education (elementary and secondary). What Measure 9 proposes is removal of all taxes from property assessed for funding public education.

The current cost of education in Oregon is approximately 380 million dollars a year, most of which is raised through property taxes. Elimination of this source of income for the school system would mean that the state legislature would have to come up with a tax plan(s) quickly to make up the loss.

Some of the possible methods for raising the needed revenue in a short period of time would be: a 150 per cent increase in state income tax, a 9 to 10 per cent sales tax, a one per cent value-added tax on all Oregon produced products or elimination of the federal income tax deduction. Considering the current taxpayer rebellion, it is highly unlikely that any of these proposals could be approved.

With the possibility of no revenue for the next fiscal year there is a likely possibility that the Oregon school system would have to be closed-down for a short period of time. At first glance, this may not sound like much of a problem, but if one considers that a large amount of educational cost is provided through federal state matching fund programs, the cost is greatly amplified. Many matching fund programs are set up on time periods, which means if the state fails to provide its half of the money the federal government withdraws its support and the state may not be eligible for funding again for up to three years. With the loss of matching funds the additional cost needed would increase and the taxpayer would end up paying more in the long run.

Another possibility is that the Oregon legislature would use current higher education funds to fill-in for the funds needed to support basic schooling. This would mean that tuition, quite likely, would double, and the student would have to pay the full cost of his education—practically eliminating opportunities for students in lower income brackets and thus reducing his or her occupational advancement. Most students seem to be in that bracket.

It should be noted that Oregon's government is not completely blind to the problems of its citizenry. Governor Tom McCall has publicly condemned the current heavy reliance on property taxes and has, with the help of his staff, worked out a tax plan which may solve many of the current fiscal problems without the need for drastic actions with uncontrollable results. Many members of the state legislature have publicly favored the Governor's plan. This is not saying the plan is perfect, but at least it's a constructive step in the right direction rather than Measure 9's step into darkness.

In view of the possible repercussions of the passing of Measure 9, the TORCH strongly urges voters to defeat this Measure.

Red Fox best choice

Voters in Oregon's 39th Legislative District, which includes Santa Clara, River Road, and parts of Northwest Eugene must make a choice between two candidates for state representative—Democrat David Red Fox and Republican Wayne Whitehead. We feel Red Fox would be the best choice of the two.

Red Fox, who is a political science major at LCC, served last year on the LCC Budget Committee and as the ASLCC Treasurer—a post he also holds this year. Because of Governor McCall's proposed tax reforms for the state, and because of the possible effects that Measure 9 could have on the education system in this state if it were to pass, Red Fox's fiscal experience would prove to be invaluable to the people of the 39th District and Oregon.

Red Fox has also had public service experience. Whitehead has had none.

Red Fox has worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana, and for the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) at the Warm Springs Indian Reservation and the Chemawa Indian School in Salem. In addition, Red Fox has worked with community organizations such as the Bands for Britain project for Churchill High School and spearheaded the National Tribal Chairman's Association Convention in Eugene this past summer.

When a subcommittee in the US House of Representative was investigating a bill dealing with Native American education in 1971 they invited Red Fox to speak before them. (By the way, the bill passed.) Further proof he works for people.

We also support Red Fox because of his recent statement concerning racism in clubs and other organizations. The Eugene Register-Guard posed the following questions to both candidates: "How would you vote on a bill to cancel the liquor license of any private club, lodge or fraternal organization which discriminates in membership on the basis of a race, religion, or sex?"

Red Fox responded that he would support legislation to repeal their liquor license while Whitehead said he would not vote for that type of legislation, but only legislation to repeal their tax exempt status. (Then Oregon would only have rich racist clubs.)

Red Fox has also proven to be the type of person who works to correct his errors rather than attempting to hide them--something that can't be said about too many politicians.

In a TORCH editorial earlier this term, we questioned Red Fox's performance as ASLCC Treasurer. (We said he was spending too much time on his campaign.) But, rather than spend valuable time defending himself, Red Fox assumed his duties and not only fulfilled them, but excelled in them. Perhaps this is proof that he also listens--everyone makes mistakes, but few will admit them.

We have seen many proposals go before the ASLCC Executive Cabinet and Senate both last year and this term (programs that would spend student money) and the person who has asked the most

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Washington Merry-Go-Round by JACK ANDERSON

MOTHER NATURE WOULD NOT LIKE WHAT THEY'RE DOING TO BUTTER

By Jack Anderson
 1972 Pulitzer Prize Winner for National Reporting
 (Copyright, 1972, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

WASHINGTON—The Agriculture Department is quietly considering a provision to downgrade the quality of Grade A butter.

For years, dairy associations have been clamoring for the government to set lower standards for butter and allow them to mix whey cream with high quality sweet cream so they can cut production costs.

Whey cream, we all know, was the favorite of Little Miss Muffet in the nursery rhyme. But for most Americans, whey cream tastes flat and slightly sour.

Agriculture officials don't dispute our estimate of whey cream. If lower butter standards are authorized, they admit, Grade A butter could taste a little coarse or aged. But the officials insist that the change would be "very slight."

Officially, the proposed new butter standards would allow US Grade A butter to "possess aged, bitter, coarse acid, flat, smothered and storage. May possess feed and cooked (coarse) flavors to a definite degree."

When we asked an Agriculture official about these proposed changes, he gasped in disbelief. "Does it really allow all that?" he asked.

The man who will finally decide whether to lower the standard of butter will be Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, the same man who for months has been courting the favor of dairy associations around the country. Butz's predecessor, Clifford Hardin, raised the milk price supports for dairymen a year ago last March. Since then, the dairymen have poured more than \$300,000 into GOP campaign coffers.

It may be just a coincidence, but the final

day of filing on the new butter standards is November 7th. That's the same day American dairymen hope to see Richard Nixon re-elected President.

—Kaiser Foiled Again—

If the ITT affair has taught big business anything, it is the danger of putting its worst schemes in writing. No matter how many paper shredders a company may purchase, it takes only one Xerox machine and an employee with a conscience to expose even the best kept corporate secrets.

Each week, we receive dozens of anonymous tips from disgruntled employees about corporate misdeeds. Some tips are accompanied with incriminating documents. Occasionally, an employee is so enraged he even allows me to use his name.

Such a man is Jim Edwards, formerly Kaiser Aluminum's top salesman in Miami, who has opened up his personal files to us. They include company documents collected over nearly two decades. Some are humorous; others are downright outrageous.

For example, In April 1967, Edwards received an inter-office memo from Kaiser's executive headquarters in California. The letter begins: "Jim, I wonder if your years of Miami experience could help on a matter of industrial espionage..."

The letter, written by Kaiser executive A.H. Woodward, details a scheme to get inside test results on some pool equipment for a Kaiser customer named Air-Vent in Los Angeles. The

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I have come to the conclusion that the crux of the 1972 Presidential campaign is of attitude. Ramsey Clark has written, "Some consider that man is essentially good and that, given the chance, he will develop as a benign being." Others consider that man is essentially good and benign being." Others conceive man to be essentially evil and believe that he must be controlled for his own protection and the existence of an ordered society.

To the former, "Liberty is the essential condition for man to develop fully the capabilities for good within him. To the latter, permissiveness will bring out the basic weakness and selfishness of man, who must be carefully disciplined to control his basic instincts."

Two distinct attitudes, two

distinct choices. Richard Nixon has the idea that we, the people, cannot be trusted with knowledge of "The Pentagon Papers"; cannot be trusted with the dealings of Henry Kissinger; cannot be trusted to reach non-partisan conclusions about the Watergate Issue; in short, for our own good, should not be allowed free decision.

George McGovern comes to us (most recently in Portland Oct. 13) with, what he considers, the issues. He presents them and allows us to hash them over and debate them and gives us the chance to be decisive. When America told him they didn't think everyone should get \$1,000 a year from Uncle Sam, George went back to the drawing boards to arrive at a plan the people did want. He has stood firmly on the idea that we are wrong in Viet-

nam and has no secret plans for killing a half a million people to save face. A look in any good history book points clearly to the ambiguity of our position in SE Asia. George feels that the human spirit is beyond senseless killing and repudiates the idea that once American firepower is removed from Vietnam a massive murder campaign will ensue.

It's all attitude; Nixon believes in himself and McGovern believes in the people's right to develop in a good way.

Jack Anderson has said that 1972 is a crossroads. Are we, the people, ready to assume the responsibility of leadership that is rightfully ours, or are we content to allow our destinies to become a secret plan of Henry Kissinger's, the Board of ITT, or the inner office of Mr. Nixon?

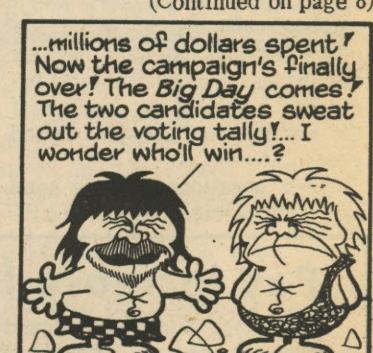
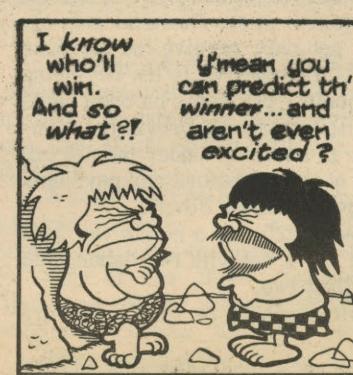
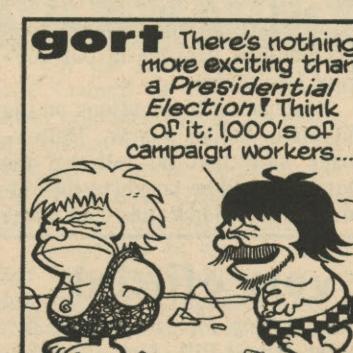
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All correspondence should be typed or printed, double-spaced and signed by the writer. Mail or bring all correspondence to: TORCH, Center 206, Lane Community College, 4000 East 30th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97405; Telephone 747-4501, Ext. 234.



Switchboard seeks volunteers to help serve community

The Eugene Switchboard, a volunteer information and referral service, is short of manpower. "The biggest problem we have is getting enough people to help on a regular basis," stated Ron Saylor, a board member for Switchboard. The primary purpose is to provide the entire community with reliable information about places to stay, rides, want ads, pets, church notices, and what is going on in the community.

According to Ms. Diana Terdin, coordinator for the project, Switchboard needs volunteers who could work answering the phone twice a week on a regular

basis. The shifts are three and four hours long, and the volunteers need to go over the daily information before each shift. With enough volunteers to work two at a time, Switchboard could install another telephone line to handle the amount of people who need to reach them.

Switchboard is financed through the Associated Students of the University of Oregon Student (ASUO) Community projects group which provides the funds for most of Switchboard's major expenses, including the \$40 a month phone bill, and by the Eugene Youth Hostel, which provides the space for Switchboard and about \$75 a month to pay the one salaried coordinator, Ms. Terdin.

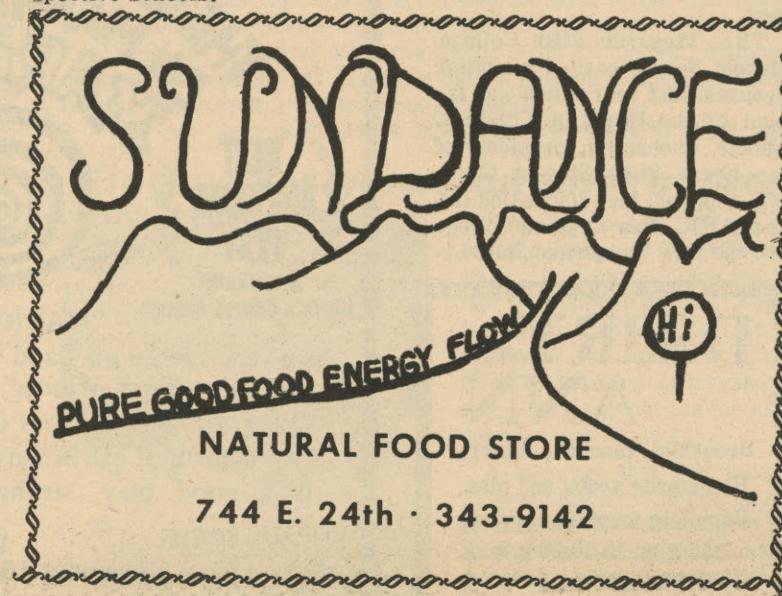
Interested persons should call Switchboard at 686-8453.

Bands to stage first performance

The first concert of the season for the LCC stage and symphonic bands will be held at Willamette High School Nov. 30 at 8 p.m., according to Gene Aitken, of the Performing Arts Department.

Aitken, director of the stage bands, says the groups perform rock, jazz, and classical literatures. Appearing exclusively on the road, the bands have entertained at grade schools, high schools, and colleges throughout the Northwest.

Members of the bands are chosen by auditions which are open to the general student body. Most of the band members come from courses of study other than music. One of the bands contains students from local high schools. Their participation, explained Aitken, helps to upgrade the programs at their respective schools.



Candidate's Fair slated tomorrow

Candidates for local, state, and national election are slated to make brief remarks at noon tomorrow in room 301 of the Forum Building, as part of LCC's Candidates Fair.

After making their remarks, the candidates will move to the Center for an informal question and answer period until 2 p.m.

In some instances, particularly concerning national races, a candidate will be represented by a surrogate, said Stan Nielsen, LCC student coordinator for the event.

Some of the candidates (or their representatives) lined up for the Fair include Representative John Dellenback, Secretary of State Clay Myers, candidate for attorney general Joe Smith, Sen. Mark Hatfield, and Wayne Morse. Also appearing will be candidates for local government.

Voc-ed expert to replace La Granduer

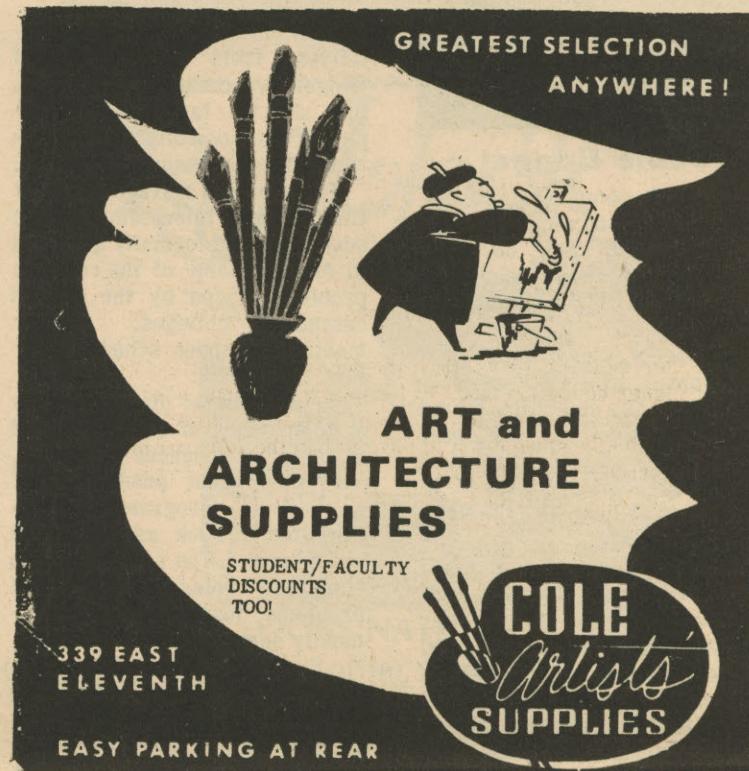
An expert in vocational education has been hired as an associate dean of instruction at LCC to replace Ray LaGranduer who is now director of the Olympia Vocational Technical Institute near Olympia, Washington.

The new dean, James R. Piercy, was assistant dean of instruction and director of vocational education and governmental affairs at Southwestern Oregon Community College in Coos Bay before his appointment at LCC.

Piercy received his bachelor of science degree in business education from Western Washington College in 1959, and his masters in education from the University of Washington in 1967. He specialized in vocational administration.

An experienced teacher and administrator in both Oregon and Washington, Piercy also was selected as one of the Outstanding Young Men in America in 1964, is active in national vocational education activities, and is the president of the Oregon Manpower Training Association.

Piercy's selection will be confirmed by the LCC Board of Education at the Board's next meeting, Nov. 8.



Chairwoman comments on challenges of job



Debbie Dagget

Increased communication between the staff and administration is one of the goals of newly appointed Staff Personnel Policy Committee (SPPC) Chairwoman, Debbie Dagget.

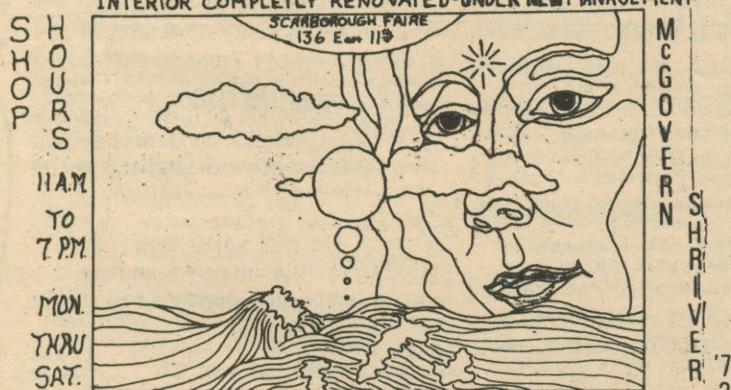
Ms. Dagget, who was appointed chairwoman after serving only two months as a committee member, said she felt the time spent negotiating could be reduced if the groups would "attempt to understand or hear what the other group is saying."

The seven member committee handles negotiations for the staff of LCC concerning working conditions, employee benefits, and staff grievances, and is presently working on a package to be presented to the Executive Board at their November meeting.

In commenting on her position, Ms. Dagget said, "the job is challenging, you can underline that!" Ms. Dagget teaches in the Physical Education Department at LCC, and has coached Track and Field and Field Hockey. She feels that her coaching experience has helped in adjusting to the pressures of her new job. "Both are exhausting and time consuming," she commented.

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Scarborough Faire

News Briefs

The LCC Dance Club announced it will sponsor a "new dance experience" entitled "Big Circle Dance and Clog" on Nov. 20 at Gerlinger Hall on the U of O campus. The experience calls for participation from all those in attendance.

According to Carole Brubaker, advisor for the club, the dance will include many varieties of dances from the Great Smokey Mountains. Everyone will participate, said Ms. Brubaker, and previous experience is not necessary. "Partners are preferred but singles are welcome, and an instructor will be provided so everyone can learn."

Telecommunication representatives from all but two of Oregon's community colleges met at LCC last week to explore the possibility of statewide idea and resource-sharing.

The meeting marked the first time Oregon telecommunication educators had formally gathered to discuss some of the common problems faced by the state's community colleges. Another meeting has been scheduled for Nov. 28 at LCC.

Included in the discussion was a comparison of equipment and facilities throughout the state, plus talk about possibility of an exchange program for certain items, such as audio and video tapes. The educators also compared notes on technical problems, instruction, and community service.

(Continued on page 5)

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"We need a local salesman"

Controversy spills

in connection with campus pubs

Keene, N.H.(CPS)—In the age of smoke-filled rooms, there are still college students who feel they should be allowed to drink on campus.

The sentiment among the trustees is favorable to the proposal, according to David Gagne, KSC student and Board of Trustees member.

The student senate at Keene State College recently passed a resolution calling for an on-campus "over 21" club in which alcohol would be served. The proposition is expected to be presented to the president of the college in about a month, then to be passed on to the college senate and finally to the Board of Trustees.

The Plymouth State College Student Senate passed a similar proposal last year which was tabled by the Board of Trustees. Debbie Nuehauser, president of the Keene State Student Council, reported that discussion between PSC, New England College and the New Hampshire State Li-

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quor Commission has shown the commission in favor of the on-campus clubs.

"They see it as curbing drunken driving of some college students," she said.

She also said that the commission favored the "non-profit aspect of the clubs." The money made in the clubs, according to the current proposals, would help fund the student unions of the two schools.

Sources at Keene State College say that the only real conflict is where the pub will be located, as there is some objection to placing the club in the "already over-crowded Student Union building."

Possibly, this problem will be worked out when the proposition is sent to the Student Union Board prior to its acceptance or rejection by the college president.

THE EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON MAN-IN-THE-MOON MARIGOLDS

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by PAUL ZINDEL

Directed by George Lauris

November 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1972

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WOOTEN

The Independent Candidate for Lane County Commissioner

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS IM- PORTANT

Local government is the means by which the wishes of local people can become law. The continued existence of local government is a continued guarantee of freedom. Any reduction in the authority of local government is a reduction in the will power of the local people. Electing the right County Commissioner is just as important as electing the right President.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS IN CHARGE OF THE LOCALE

County Government is the first line of defense in the struggle to save the environment. Our weapons include planning, zoning, building and sanitation codes, liquid and solid waste programs, air and water pollution ordinances, and alternate transportation systems.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SWAYED BY COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Because Lane County is so large and campaigns are so expensive, large contributors have undue influence in deciding elections and determining public policy. Again and again County Government has resolved



issues of land use conflict in favor of economic factors instead of ecological considerations.

LOS ANGELES IS COMING TO THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

The greatest threat to our local environment is continued suburban development. The Willamette Valley can be total city by the end of this century. We must act now to prevent that. The Republican and Democratic candidates for County Commissioner support policies which favor metropolitan growth. Wooten is the only candidate

pledged to oppose it.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT MUST MEET THE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE

The public has the ultimate right to determine what is in the public interest. Local government must be informed by the people it is supposed to serve. Wooten raises the question of metropolitan growth as an election issue to permit local people to express their choice as to the shape of the future.

Born May 3, 1934, Oklahoma. U. S. Army Veteran of the Korean War.

B.A. Philosophy, University of Oklahoma. Graduate work, University of Oklahoma.

Civil Servant (Oregon State Department of Employment). Owner: The Odyssey Coffeehouse, 1968-July, 1972.

Director: Lane County Renaissance Faire.

Director: Lane County Free University.

He is married and his wife Cynthia is a director of the I.E.D. (County School Board). He became a resident of Lane County in 1963.

Paid for by the Wooten for Commissioner Committee, 25 W. 7th, Eugene, Oregon, 97410. G. Mizes, treasurer.

Unclassifieds

"ORIGINAL FLEA MARKET" and Trade Fair, Nov. 5 (Sunday) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Lane County Fairgrounds --- Turkey Drawing --Entertainment --Different Crafts & Articles to sell and trade. Fair price tables, \$3.50; entrance, 25 cents; three huge buildings all under one roof. Phone 344-7486 or 746-7886.

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"DA' HOTS" -- Come and enjoy the sounds of Da' Hots at "Dracula's Revenge." Other great sounds will be the Rotennets and the Roosters playing from 9 p.m. to ?, Oct. 31, 1972 at the Cascade Club. Tickets are \$1.50 in advance and \$2 at the door. Available at Michaels, Sun Shop, KEED Radio, and the Tape Center. Mystery, music, and magic. All ages welcome.

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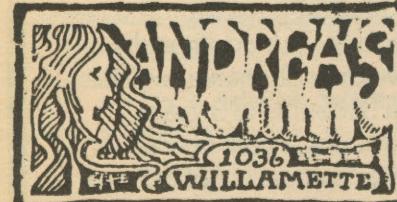
Briefs...

(Continued from page 4)

Buck Bailey, head of LCC's Job Placement Office, said last week that the placement service has been most successful in placing people from the business, mechanics, nursing, home economics, and allied health programs.

People are in demand in many of these job markets, and, according to Bailey, the programs which have had the least success in placing graduates are the data processing and performing arts areas. The job market is either saturated with people trained in these areas or the jobs are so highly specialized that they are few and far between, Bailey said.

For further information and application forms, the Job Placement Office is located on the second floor of the Center Building.



Mechanical detection system to be installed in LCC library

A book security system costing \$17,500 is being installed in the LCC library. As an alternative to hiring guards to check all books, the mechanical detection system should save approximately \$30,000 over a five year period, according to Del Matheson, head librarian.

In the last three years the LCC library has lost over 4,700 books and, according to Matheson, the monetary loss is only part of the problem. He said that students and library staff get very upset when a book is not checked-out nor on the shelf. Usually the missing books are those mostly needed by the students and staff. Therefore, the main objective of the new device, said Matheson, is to provide better service for those who use the library.

There were three book detection systems offered to the library staff for consideration, but the staff selected the bid from the 3M Company. Although the other two systems were about \$5,000 cheaper, they required a librarian to pass all books around a device which would "read" which books had been checked out, Matheson said.

But, according to Matheson, the 3M system eliminates this inconvenience to the students. He explained that when a book is checked-out it is "de-sensitized" and the student may then walk in and out of the library without being disturbed by the system. But if a student tries to leave the library without having the book "de-sensitized" the exit turnstile will lock and a soft chime will sound. This system will detect books that have not been checked-out even if placed in brief cases, attache cases, or book bags.

It would cost the school about \$50,000 over a five year period for a hired staff to perform this same service, according to Matheson.

While not revealing all of the details of the 3M system, Matheson did say that it involves placing a hidden marker in books and periodicals which emit a low frequency signal.

The new system should be in operation by the first of the year.

King voices views on environment

**Al King**

Al King, Democratic candidate for State Representative in District 41, expressed his views to a small crowd Friday on environmental energy planning. He said it is an important topic because of upcoming population pressures, economic development problems and the need for funds for a proposed mass rail system in Eugene.

King stated that 50 per cent of the pollution in the Willamette Valley is from automobiles, and that the Bonneville Power Administration, Portland Electric, and Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) must be concerned because they account for the major regional power supply.

A message that King is trying to get to the legislature, he said, is that the city is going to have to make some significant changes regarding population control, city planning and zoning, and the influx of new people into the community instead of trying to attract new businesses.

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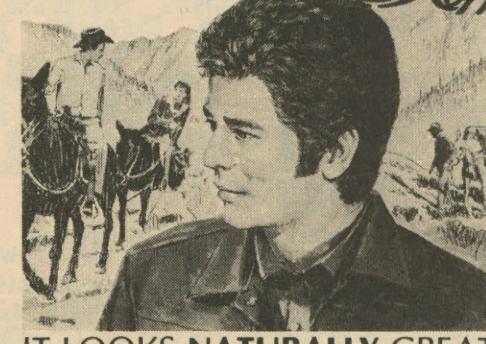
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Ye Chesse Nutte

by Ron Hamblen

Playing a complete game of chess is not the only way to be perfect, good, or even to have fun with the game. Chess has almost as many variations as poker. Some of these deviants from "pure" chess will improve those skills that produce a won game, and most will amuse some of the nuts all of the time and all of the nuts some of the time.

Ever play "give-away" checkers?

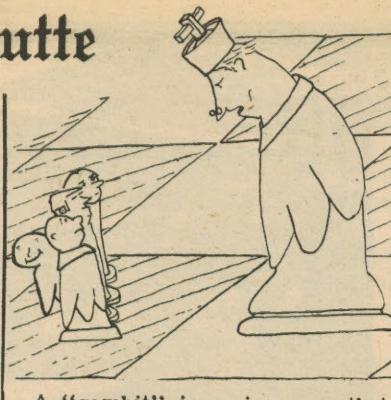
Well, why not "give-away" chess?

Purists may groan, but it is an intriguing (also fast) variation—and "purists" are always groaning anyway.

Give-away chess operates on the same principle as give-away checkers and should appeal to he who likes same. The rules are simple; whoever gets rid of their pieces first is the winner. It should be added that "Check" doesn't count, because the King can go any time, and the game goes on in a true state of anarchy. Also, as in checkers, if a piece can be taken it must be taken.

A different, but not necessarily more serious, way to practice is by setting up a situation where both sides are equal in terms of material and position. Then, play out the "game" with a fellow chess nut. For kicks, you could go back, set up the same situation once more, and play it again. But This Time Take The Other Side! If you played the White pieces the first time, take the Black pieces the second time.

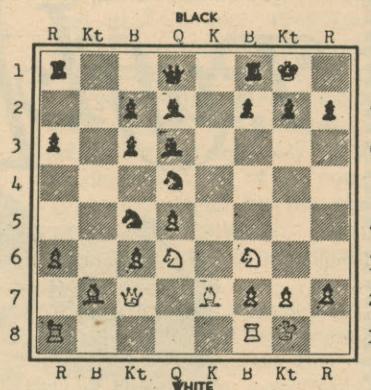
A real chess nut can go back over the game later and find out if the set-up really was equal



A "gambit" is a give-away that gets back what was got by the other guy.

for both sides—and develop a greater perception of positional chess by doing it. Those who play for fun can just enjoy themselves, and, to the victor's cackle, there is always the rejoinder:

"I didn't really lose, the game was a set-up—one that set me up!"



In this set-up, White has the better Pawn formation but Black has very well placed Knights (on QB5 and Q4) plus a more open position. Therefore, Black should try for a win before the game is simplified (when the White Pawn formation will become more potent). Who moves first? Why not try it both ways?

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Of all the college graduates in the United States, only 4 percent have had the

benefit of ROTC instruction. But from this small group have come 23 percent of the business executives earning more than \$100,000 a year; 16 percent of our Governors; 16 percent of our Congressmen; 24 percent of our Senators.

These statistics indicate the value of Army ROTC. No matter what career the Army ROTC graduate chooses, he starts out with a very real, and widely recognized leadership experience. Employers look for the very qualifications the ROTC graduate has already proved he possesses.

Scholarships

You are also eligible to try for an ROTC scholarship while you are in college. These are full scholarships awarded on a competitive basis. If you get a scholarship, your tuition, books and fees are paid and you get a monthly cash allowance, besides. This can be more valuable than your G.I. Bill benefits. Whether or not you get a scholarship, your ROTC books and uniforms are paid for.

OSPIRG Execs here Wednesday

Two executive officers from the Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group (OSPIRG) will be on campus tomorrow to meet students and discuss OSPIRG's first year of funding and research.

OSPIRG, through the use of \$150,000 a year from 13 two and four-year schools, investigates and researches environmental and consumer problems in the state.

From OSPIRG's state office in Portland, Director Steve McCarthy and new OSPIRG staff attorney and consumer researcher Neil Roblee will be on the LCC campus from noon to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 5 p.m. tomorrow in the OSPIRG office, 235 Center. Students with questions about OSPIRG, or students wishing to run for the six LCC-OSPIRG Board positions, can meet with the representatives and with John Haterius, LCC chairman.

According to Haterius, in its first year as an environmental and consumer "watchdog,"

OSPIRG, "Coordinated air quality testimony for Oregon environmentalists and significantly improved Oregon's Air Quality Implementation plan; conducted a study of meat inspection practices in Oregon, discovering inadequacies and helping to change meat inspection policies of the Oregon Department of Agriculture; and curtailed the City of Portland's practice of dumping asphalt on the banks of the Willamette River."

Haterius mentioned several other areas of recent OSPIRG investigation, and he said "LCC OSPIRG is planning a study of used car practices in Lane County, with results of the study to be sent to Senator Packwood and the Oregon legislature."

He also mentioned two federal consumer bills awaiting passage in Washington, D.C. on used car practices: "OSPIRG could help the passage of the bills with some research done by LCC-OSPIRG," he said.

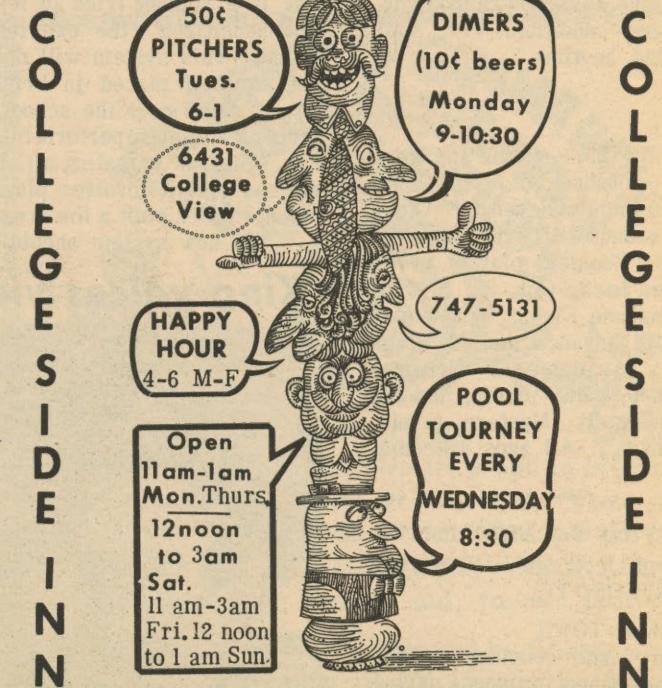
Cow assists in anti-meat protest

Los Angeles, Ca. (CPS)—A hamburger stand here became the target of an anti-meat demonstration in which two persons were arrested for trespassing when they tried to usher a cow into the restaurant.

Two dozen vegetarians chose the hamburger stand for their demonstration because it is part of a nationwide chain that sells

large quantities of meat. They passed out free vegetables, ate vegetableburgers and chanted "Love animals, don't eat them."

But when they tried to bring the cow (which had arrived with a chicken in a limousine) inside two of the demonstrators were placed under citizen's arrest and the others dispersed.



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If you're a veteran headed for the **U of O** here's a deal you ought to know about

Bench Slivers from Lex Sahonchik

With the recent change in Board policy concerning national competition, it appears that cross country Coach Al Tarpenning is finally headed for another round of national cross country championships. Al last took a team to the nationals in 1969. That team had on its roster Jan McNeale who won the individual title and was also an All-American miler in track.

Al has been involved with sports in one way or another for a long time. He graduated from Linfield College in 1955 after lettering in football, basketball, and track. For the next four years he devoted his sports knowledge to Hillsboro High, coaching track and field and cross country. Success found him at Centennial High in Gresham in 1967 when his track and field team took the State Championship.

"I've been very honored to be able to start new programs of cross country and track and field at the last two places I've been,"

Al definitely has had success with the teams he's begun in the last five years. In addition to Jan McNeale, Tarpenning coached LCC students Hugh Helickson and Rod Moores, who were both named All-Americans. In 1970 and 1971 there were no All-Americans from LCC -- Tarpenning explained it this way: "In 1970-71 and 1971-72, my teams for cross country did not compete for competition because of Board policy. They have been All-American caliber had they competed nationally."

Tarpenning is getting a chance to compete nationally this year and he thinks his 1972 team will be at least as good, if not better, than previous winners. "Our

team this year is, I think, better than the team that went to the Nationals in 1969, not just by individuals, but by being just all-around better as a team."

Al's squad is led this year by Dale Hammitt, a sophomore from Pleasant Hill. Dale has already compiled an impressive list of credentials, among them is the 1970 State AA Championship in cross country. "Hammitt compare to McNeale?" grinned Tarpenning: "I'd say Hammitt might be better."

"This year's squad has competed against tougher teams than other years," said Tarpenning. "So I think this year's team will

compete better in the Nationals."

According to Coach Tarpenning, "Cross Country is a sport often used as training for spring track season." His team averages between 75 and 90 miles of training each week for meets. He works on the schedule of hard-easy, hard-easy routines. He says "now that we are approaching the big meets, we're decreasing the volume of our running, to give the boys more time to establish a good winning pace."

Hopefully that good winning pace will stretch right into Pensacola, Florida, the site of the Nationals.



Al Tarpenning

Olympics are 'a money game'

Denver, Colo. (CPS)—The competition of the 1976 Winter Olympics which may or may not be held in the Denver area, is starting early. First event: the money game.

Many Coloradans object to the idea of playing host to the winter sporters, the parade of newsmen and the thousands of fans. In the November elections, Colorado taxpayers will decide if they want to foot the bill for the winter games.

There are a few Coloradans, however, who are very much in favor of the games being held here. Most of them are rich, liable to get richer from the games and involved in their planning.

A survey taken by Denver's STRAIGHT CREEK JOURNAL of the hierarchy of committees associated with the Olympics effort revealed that these groups are dominated by a financial elite which comprise a virtual WHO'S WHO of wealth, power and influence in Colorado.

According to STRAIGHT CREEK, there are 139 big wheels on the organizing committee. Sixty-nine of them are millionaires, while 16 are bank presidents.

A local politician looked at the list and commented, "Just about everybody who profits from a crowd is on there."

Pat Schroeder, Democratic candidate for Congress, has pointed out that as long as the '76 games are staged by the government there is the potential for adequate environmental controls. If the games are produced privately, she said, the little government control there is would be lost.

Sports Calendar

Nov. 1

Soccer—U of O Foreign Exchange Students, THERE, 3:30 p.m.

Nov. 3

Soccer—OSU Celtics, THERE, 3:30 p.m.

Nov. 4

Cross Country—Region 18 Championships, in Pendleton, 11 a.m.

Women's Field Hockey—Willamette Valley Field Hockey Tournament, co-hosted by the U of O and LCC, at Thurston High School, 8 a.m.

Perfect score gives Titans OCCAA crown

Posting a perfect team score of 15 points, the Dale Hammit-led Titan cross country team ran away with the Oregon Community College Athletic Association's conference meet Saturday at Umpqua Community College in Roseburg.

Hammit tamed the four mile course in a time of 19 minutes 52 seconds, breaking the old record of 20:35 set by Hammit last year.

The closest contenders to the Titan team were Greg Blackwell of Southwestern Oregon Community College and Dan Stanhope of Blue Mountain Community College, placing sixth and seventh respectively, with a time of 20 minutes 53 seconds—a full minute, and then some, behind Hammit.

Individual results—1. Dale Hammit, LCC, 19:52. 2. Randy Griffith, LCC, 20:25. 3. Tim Williams, LCC, 20:28. 4. Bill Cram, LCC, 20:29. 5. Garrie Franklin, LCC, 20:36. 6. Greg Blackwell, SWOCC, 20:53. 7. Dan Stanhope, BMCC, 20:53. 8. John Sekerka, BMCC, 20:59. 9. Tom Tyra, LCC, 21:01. 10. Gary Cassidy, LCC, 21:20.

Team results—LCC 15; SWOCC 80; Clackamas CC 81; Blue Mountain CC 100; Umpqua CC 106; Central Oregon CC 141; Chemeketa CC 181.

Sports Briefs

There will be a meeting today at 3 p.m. on the football field (north of the track oval), for intramural flag-football enthusiasts.

For those women interested in participating in extramural sports, there is still time to sign-up for Women's Basketball. For further information on women's basketball and any other intramural or extramural activity for women, contact Beth Boehmer in the Health and Physical Education Department.

Trailing 4 to 0 at the end of the first half, the LCC Titan soccer team, overcame the tough OSU Ranger defense and scored two goals, before the game was called because of darkness, but posted their second straight conference defeat, by a score of 5 to 2.

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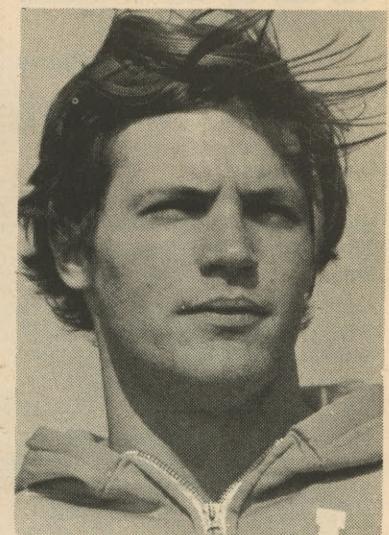
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Dale Hammit

Monmouth's field OSU's accuracy, beat women twice

by Lalana Rhine

LCC's women's field hockey team lost their first games of the season last week when they played Monmouth and OSU.

Tuesday, LCC traveled to Monmouth to play on a rough, bumpy field that proved to be the main factor leading to Lane's defeat, 3 to 1.

Although the first half ended in a 1 to 1 tie, Lane had a tough time getting use to the condition of the field. In the second half Monmouth scored two goals which gave Lane their first defeat.

Thursday, Lane reorganized their team in hopes of coming back with a victory, but OSU proved to be a strong team and up-ended LCC 2 to 0.

OSU scored one goal in each half with Lane having chances for scoring, but not making use of them.

According to Audrey Brown, coach of Lane's team, OSU moved the ball quickly and had good passing techniques.

This week's game with Pacific has been cancelled. On Saturday, LCC and the U of O will host the Willamette Valley Field Hockey Tournament at Thurston. According to Coach Brown, Lane has a good chance in the tournament.

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Letters to the Editor...

(Continued from page 2)

I for one, like Jack Anderson, will cast my vote for freedom on November 7th.

Rick Mathews

Dear Editor:

David Larry—one of the men who is currently running for Lane County Sheriff—has spoken with a lot of people since his campaign began about what they see as their need to be more directly involved with law enforcement in their communities. He has said, "Citizens Advisory Groups that represent the population of each community should be meeting regularly with sheriff's deputies to discuss safety needs and priorities in their areas."

Once this kind of communication is established we can expect the quality of law enforcement to improve in Lane County: with better conditions of public safety and law enforcement officials who are more directly informed of the conditions that may be confronting them.

Now we need to agree specifically on where these meetings might be assembled in each community, when it would be most desirable to have them, and what other resources are available to help the meetings run smoothly (child care services for example, to make it easier for people with families to attend.)

Please share any information or ideas you have that would help to establish this new communication between our communities and the sheriff's department. Send it to Community Relations Program, c/o David Larry, Room 200, 610 Willamette Street in Eugene and we will assemble it for the benefit of the New Sheriff—whomever he may be.

Roberta Ann Hinds

Dear Editor:

This letter is also to the ASLCC. I think it's time that you people face the reality of the unreality of our present tax structure. Measure 9, as proposed, is a compelling challenge to repair the inequities of our current taxation system. Perhaps if your self-interested, partisan, minds could visualize a uniform income tax without loop-holes and press for it, instead of against

Data Processing Dept. offers CWE, SFE

Jobs in computer operations are currently scarce in the local area, according to Bill Madill, LCC Data Processing instructor. But two LCC programs may assist students in earning valuable experience during the doldrums.

One training program, known as Cooperative Work Experience (CWE) places Data Processing students in trainee type jobs in the community.

According to Madill, students in a CWE position receive credit and often earn pay as well. Further, says Madill, "We (LCC) often receive more requests than there are students willing to participate in the program."

Dan Rosen, an LCC student who has been employed full time at the U of O for eight months, said that the main advantage of CWE is that "it gives people a chance to make up their minds about the field and to find out if they really like it." Rosen, planning to continue computer studies at the U of O after earning a general

Measure 9 (a step towards that goal), we would not have the annual battles and worries over tuition and taxation. It not only would streamline collection but would do away with corrupt assessment and adverse affects on property owners like our aged.

Large land owners and corporations would be taxed on their rip-off profit incomes and not something insignificant to their incomes like property tax. Businessmen in general could appreciate the equality on that point. Your self-motivated obstruction of the goals of Measure 9 will only insure perpetuation of our unjust system. Remember the Band-aid Approach" ethic? Well, let's do something about it. Now.

I further propose as a citizen/student to do away with discriminatory taxes of all kinds including luxury taxes, cigarette, sales, and liquor or proposed motel/hotel taxes. Again, recall that these are band-aids and not an effective equitable approach. We may find it necessary to suspend our education or be temporarily out of work by virtue of Measure 9 pulling the rug out from under us, but let us not forget nor be swayed into thinking that anything but a radical approach will compel the legislature to act. The reluctance of Misters Beyer and Eymann expressed in their scare-tactic statistics obscure our needs for reform. The temporary inconvenience caused would be a small price to pay for thorough reforms.

If Measure 9 is passed it is up to "we the people" then to use our temporary inconvenience and the time it affords us to make sure the legislature acts responsibly for all people. Equality Now, before (and after) the Law.

Bill Long

Dear Editor:

In addition to being the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, I am a lawyer and a citizen of Lane County.

I know Bob Naslund, the incumbent candidate for District Attorney to be a decent, reasonable and compassionate person. He is doing a good, honest job in a difficult, demanding position.

Even before the primary election, I was publicly on record for Bob Naslund. I still think he is the better choice for the important position of Lane County District Attorney.

Sincerely yours,
Charles O. Porter.

Crafts store proposed as LCC student project

Can you carve a wooden spoon? Stone-grind flour? Make jam or build pots? According to Catherine Lauris, LCC Board of Education member and one of the originators of the Saturday Market, there may soon be a place for creative students to display and sell their crafts.

At the Oct. 11 Board meeting Ms. Lauris suggested the idea of a student craft store at which students can sell their crafts on a consignment basis to members of the community. A percentage of the money intake would be used to run the store itself, and perhaps some of the profits would be used to establish a travel fund to send students to national music and science competition. Ms. Lauris felt that the store would also benefit business education students who could possibly manage the store under Supervised Field Experience (SFE).

Ms. Lauris said that the store should have a central location so that it could reach a major portion of the community, perhaps a space donated as a public service by downtown merchants. She felt that LCC students and faculty produce some "very fine crafts and that LCC, being a community college, should have more participation in the community itself.

She said that LCC President Eldon Schafer is going to appoint a committee to explore the possibility of, and gauge student interest, in such an undertaking.

Jack Anderson...

(Continued from page 2)

letter concludes, in part: "This is probably a pretty tough assignment, Jim, but if somehow or other you could get this data, it would help Kaiser's position at Air-Vent tremendously."

Edwards, incidentally, refused to go along with the scheme and the project apparently was dropped.

Another document offers proof that in the spring of 1970 Edwards paid \$76.80 for 12 jugs of mineral water. This is not so startling until you realize that the water was purchased especially for Chairman of the Board Edgar Kaiser, himself, who at the time was staying in his luxurious home in the Bahamas.

On a rainy Friday afternoon, Edwards got word to drop everything and get the mineral water to the Miami airport pronto. There, a company plane flew in to whisk the water jugs away to the Bahamas.

Forbes Magazine once quoted a Kaiser watcher as saying: "If there is a way to make a mistake, somehow Kaiser companies manage to do it." Edwards—an insider—agrees. And he has a drawer full of documents to prove it.

Around the U.S.—

STILL MORE NUCLEAR BOMBS—Atomic Energy Commission Chairman James Schlesinger startled a group of businessmen in California recently when he told them that the United States is producing six to seven times more nuclear weapons now than it was producing at the beginning of the Nixon Administration. Schlesinger's comment passed unnoticed in the national press. We are told the new weapons are needed to supply the nuclear firepower for the MIRV, ICBM and Polaris submarine missile systems. Schlesinger, incidentally, approves of the increase. He tells friends he is worried that the SALT agreements may eventually erode America's will to remain first in military strength.

ALL HIS FAULT—George McGovern has decided that his failure to overtake President

Editorial...

(Continued from page 2)

revealing questions, the person who has demanded the creators of the programs to prove their need, has been Red Fox.

We have only one reservation about Red Fox winning the state seat—if he wins he will probably have to resign his ASLCC seat, and that would be unfortunate indeed.

But then, Oregon's problems far outweigh those at LCC.

Senate...

(Continued from page 1) the possible detrimental effects the measure could have on LCC, and all other state colleges in Oregon. In a close vote, the Senate decided not to take a stand on the measure as a group, but rather on individual basis. Ms. Ekstrom is now the OCCA Student Liaison and Publications Coordinator.

Two vacant senatorial positions were filled at the meeting. New Senator-at-Large Bob Vinyard, and Mary Eastin, sophomore Senator representing the Science Department, were sworn in.

Measure 21...

(Continued from page 1) should be passed."

Schafer summed up his feelings on Measure 21 saying, "This measure will give the college something essential which it has not had in the past, financial stability."

ON OTHER CAMPUSES

For the first time in the history of the school, the Clark College Council of Representatives has removed a student government president from his post. The student governing body voted to release Steve Graham from his duties as president of the student government because, as reported in that school's paper, The Progress, Graham had not fulfilled the responsibilities required to maintain that office.

According to the paper, "The removal came about after Student Programs Director Lee Partain advised the council that Graham was not a registered full-time student. The investigation into Graham's academic status was made after Partain received complaints of Graham's absence from COR meetings and other activities which the ASCLC president is bound by the Clark constitution to attend."

Students at Linfield College will soon be able to spend one college semester studying in Mexico. The Linfield faculty has just approved an extension of the Linfield campus to Guadalajara, Mexico, with the start of the program, called Lincampo, in the spring of 1973.

A house will be leased in Guadalajara to house approximately 20 Linfield students, and a resident professor who will teach two courses during a semester at Lincampo.

One of the three courses that a student will take while at Lincampo will be directly related to the Mexican political, social, economic, cultural, historical, or geographic setting.

The Guadalajara extension is based on the belief that off-campus educational opportunities can be of benefit to the overall educational experience of Linfield students.



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Presidential personalities have long political histories

by Lee Beyer

Tagged by journalists as the Prairie Populist, the Democratic presidential nominee hasn't always been one of the wealthy class generally found in the United States Senate.

Life in the South Dakota home of a small preacher wasn't always easy and when hard times came there was not always enough money. Like most of his contemporaries in the Senate, McGovern grew up during the Great Depression. This, along with his father's fundamentalist teachings, developed in young George a strong sense of social justice and a healthy respect for the work ethic, both are traits he carried with him into his maturity.

Hardwork and academic talents proved valuable to young McGovern in high school as he excelled in debating—a sport which was regarded in those days—with the same esteem as football is today.

The debating talent proved a valuable tool for McGovern's future education, as his gift with the spoken language earned McGovern a forensics scholarship to the small church college in his home town of Mitchell, S.D. McGovern spent all his undergraduate work at Dakota Wesleyan University, twice winning awards for his oratory talents. He graduated with a BA in history just in time to catch a front row seat in World War II.

Elenor Stebberg and her sister had grown up in a small town 75 miles from McGovern's home. As skilled debaters, the Stebberg sisters were McGovern's chief rivals in high school. During his stay at DWU George and Elenor Stebberg became very close and just before his entry into the war in 1943 they were married by his Methodist minister father.

Once in the military, McGovern found himself right in the heart of the war. As an Army Air Corps pilot, he flew his B-52 (Dakota Queen) bomber 35 times over Nazi occupied Eastern Europe. Showing outstanding abilities as a pilot and bomber commander McGovern once nursed his plane, with two of the four engines out, to a landing on a tiny Yugoslav island airstrip. For his courageous efforts he was later awarded one of the military's highest awards—the Distinguished Flying Cross.

McGovern returned home a more serious man. Wanting to help others he followed in his father's foot steps into the ministry. For a brief time he studied at Garrett Theological Seminary. During this same period he served as a minister in a small church. But after a year he became so disillusioned with the Church's push for money and lack of concern for people that he left the ministry to become a teacher.

After the urging of his former professors at DWU to become a teacher, McGovern traveled to Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. Being in school again wasn't easy. To keep the family going Elenor worked as a legal secretary and typed for students while George worked selling hearing aids.

For a brief period McGovern returned to his alma mater and taught history and political science. He was a popular teacher among the students, one many regarded as a friend. However, he soon left to continue his education and work on his doctorate.

While at Northwestern McGovern got his first taste of "big time" politics. The year 1948 saw McGovern going to the Progressive Party Convention as an Illinois delegate for party nominee Henry A. Wallace. He later became disillusioned with many of the Wallace followers and did not vote in the 1948 elections. But, McGovern still claims today that many of the ideas Wallace had on foreign policy were good and should have been followed.

In 1953 he received his PhD. in history and got his first taste of Party organizing when he accepted the job of executive secretary of the South Dakota Democratic Party. He and his wife rebuilt the party apparatus from the ground up—rebuilt it so well that it made him a part of the Washington Democratic team for 16 years. In 1956 McGovern made his first effort at elective office and was elected to the US House of Representatives and he served until 1960.

With AFL-CIO union support in 1960 McGovern ran for the Senate against Republican

by Lee Beyer

Deeply valuing his privacy as is true of most Quakers, President Richard Milhouse Nixon has gained the reputation of conducting his government behind closed doors. One has to really examine his background to understand Nixon's actions.

Born 59 years ago in Yorba Linda, California, Nixon was the son of a moody Black Irish father and a gentle well educated Quaker mother. Early in his life his father bought a store in Whittier, California, and young Dick spent most of his after school hours working in his father's store. When not working in the store or going to school Nixon spent most of his time indulged in study.

Nixon's college days were spent at Whittier College, a small Quaker school.

Graduating from Whittier with high grades, Nixon entered Duke's Law School, where he indulged himself deeply in study for three years. Graduating high in his class, Nixon set his sights on a position with a Wall Street Law firm.

Driving with two friends to New York City one weekend in search of jobs on Wall Street, Nixon had his first major set back—both of his friends were offered jobs but no one seemed interested in him.

Taking his disappointments in hand, Nixon returned to Whittier and set up a small law office. Using his law practice as a base he made his first attempt at a business called Citra-Frost—a company dealing in frozen orange juice—which soon folded due to lack of suitable packaging. Once again defeat surrounded the future politician.

A somewhat liberal Nixon found his first government position as a member of the Office of Price Administration (OPA). Nixon was put in charge of the Tire Rationing Section and, in his words, spent his time developing form letters telling people why they could not have more tires.

Though Nixon disliked the OPA it had a large bearing on his later political life. It was here that he decided that big government wouldn't work and that Price and Wage control would never be workable in a peace time America. He also gained during this period a growing distrust for "intellectuals" as many such people were at the heart and reins of many of FDR's programs.

Taking his first big step at opportunism, Nixon, over the objections of his Quaker mother, entered the US Navy as a commissioned officer. His service career was less than exciting. For the most part he served as a supply officer in the Pacific, always behind the battle lines keeping the troops supplied.

After the war Nixon returned to Whittier and re-established his small law firm. At that time the Republican Party was looking for a new face with a military background to run against incumbent Democrat Congressman Jerry Voorhis. A local banker and friend of Nixon's asked him if he would consider running against the Democrat.

His first campaign was less than a clear cut discussion of the issues. Nixon picked up on his opponents liberal background along with the fact that Voorhis had been safe in Congress while he, Nixon, was "fighting for the defense of his country in the stinking mud and jungles of the Solomons," (taken from Nixon '46 campaign literature). Nixon's major weapon against Voorhis was an unwanted endorsement to Voorhis by the National Citizen's Political Action Committee (NC-PAC). Some of the officers on the NC-PAC were also members of the CIO-PAC which was said to be Communist directed. The attacks were successful and Nixon was elected to the Congress where he served from 1946 to 1950.

During his term in the US House of Representatives, Nixon gained a reputation as a "red baiter" and "red hunter" for his attempts to extract Communists from high government offices. His big claim to fame came as a member of the House Committee on Un-American Affairs where he was the force in opening the Alger Hiss case of Red influence in high government office.

In 1950 Nixon decided to step up to the Senate, and once again he employed the "Red Threat" tactics. His opponent was a Congresswoman, Helen Gahagan, also a member of

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued on page 3)

Key issues spark hot race for Fourth District Seat

by Steven Locke

As election day draws near, the battle for Oregon's Fourth District Congressional Seat rages and has grown into a tug-of-war between Republican incumbent John Dellenback and Democrat Charles Porter over key world, national, and local issues.

Porter views foreign policy with much concern, and has taken a strong stand on it. Referring to the fact that over 40 per cent of the income tax is spent on national defense and other foreign policies, he recently stressed its importance to a group of LCC students, saying, "I don't know what's more important than your pocketbook and your brothers and sisters."

As a former Fourth District Congressman, (1957-1960), Porter stated that he would remain active in foreign affairs "helping those who are trying to have a decent government," and would continue to support general disarmament. He went on to say that "general disarmament with certain safety precautions, is something that every Congressman can and should work on."

A little more reserved than Porter, Dellenback tends to stick to the middle of the road on foreign policy. "He isn't an isolationist and he certainly isn't an extremist, willing to give the President the power to act alone on foreign policy," stated David Lohman, Dellenback's campaign coordinator in Eugene.

Having already served six years in Congress, Dellenback has worked hard for the "establishment of a worldwide peace." Even though he supports Nixon's present Vietnam policy, he has strongly voiced his disapproval of the present heavy bombing and mining of North Vietnam, and has supported several different efforts to bring the POW's home.

Dellenback believes that an immediate withdrawal from Indochina through an established deadline would not serve the best purposes. "He doesn't believe that we should let Hanoi have what they want,"



Charles Porter



John Dellenback

Lohman said. Lohman went on to say that the reason for opposing immediate withdrawal "is not a matter of saving face, but rather the best way to solve the conflict."

Porter was among the first to oppose the war in Southeast Asia. He recently stated that the war in Vietnam was "immoral, illegal, and that we should get out of it as soon as possible." He also criticizes Dellenback for voting against bills which would have stopped or hindered US involvement in Indochina.

On the question of amnesty for those who have fled the country in order to avoid military induction, Porter feels that it is "best to forgive, best to forget."

His opponent disagrees that the US should let the draft evaders have amnesty while there are still American forces in Vietnam. "It's terribly demoralizing and ethically wrong," Lohman stated. "What we would be doing is telling our boys that what they are doing is wrong, even though we as a country sent them over there."

Fanning the flames on local issues, Porter has accused Dellenback of poor campaign spending practices. Porter stated that "Congressmen are getting rich and are looking out for their own self-interest." He claimed that his opponent is "only representing the very rich," who in turn are supporting his campaign. He went on to criticize Dellenback for not publicizing the value and amount of stock he owns in banks and corporations.

Porter has also attacked Dellenback for accepting campaign contributions from eight Blue River logging companies who wanted to log the French Pete area. Porter said that over the past six years these eight logging companies have contributed \$6,700 to Dellenback's campaign fund.

Lohman argued that Dellenback never took a stand on the logging of French Pete. "It's not a Congressman's job to go over each valley and decide which one to log. Dellenback isn't a forester and neither is any other Congressman. All he can do is follow the advice of the Forest Service," stated Lohman. He said that campaign funds go directly to the campaign treasury, thus Dellenback is seldom aware of the source.

Earlier in the year, Lohman said, Dellenback "co-sponsored a sweeping package of campaign reform bills." He also, according to Lohman, was one of the first Congressmen to ever publicize his campaign funds, and a list of his own personal investments. Within the past two weeks he has opposed a bill which would weaken the present campaign spending laws.

Dellenback's firm stand on keeping the present Oregon and California (O&C) formula as it is, is another issue, which has recently been challenged by Porter. The formula involves timber sales on land which the federal government confiscated from the O&C Railroad when it merged with Southern Pacific several years ago. The counties in which the O&C land is located receives 50 per cent of the money coming from the timber sales, the other 50 per cent goes to the federal government. Porter stated that it would only be a matter of time before the formula would be attacked by Congressmen from other states and the money involved lost.

(Continued on page 4)

Senatorial race: Vietnam, French Pete



Mark Hatfield

by Doug Cudahay

The Oregon Senatorial race, between incumbent Republican Mark Hatfield and Democrat Wayne Morse, has several issues revolving around the campaign—but the major issue appears to be the Vietnam War.

Morse is campaigning hard on the Vietnam issue, attacking the Nixon Administration, accusing them of prolonging the Vietnam War.

Hatfield feels that Richard Nixon is moving in the right direction; but is moving too slowly in bringing peace in Vietnam. The incumbent feels that with each new turn in the fighting in Indochina it further serves to emphasize the need for Congress to examine its need for Constitutional responsibility and exercise the power of the purse by cutting off funds for American involvement in the war.

Both candidates' backgrounds prove that each has accomplished gains in moves to end the war in Southeast Asia.

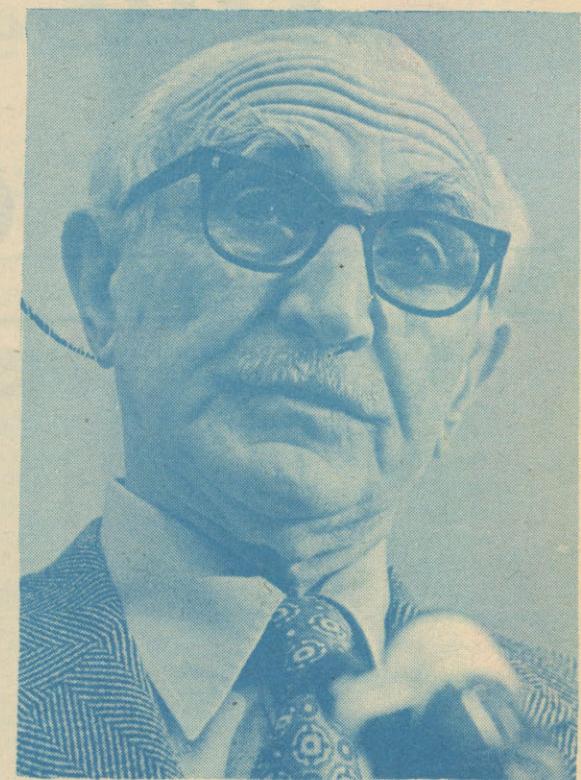
In 1964, Morse first spoke about Vietnam in the US Senate. In fact, he spoke out against the war on 69 occasions in an attempt to get the Senate to take a closer look at US involvement in Vietnam. In that same year Morse, along with Senator Gruening of Alaska, began a systematic discussion of history involving the Vietnam conflict within the confines of the Senate. Gruening and Morse were the only Senators to vote against Johnson's Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

Morse is also co-convenor of the Citizens' Committee for the Three Point Program for Peace in Vietnam which is a plan to end the war and bring home the prisoners of war. The program also states that the US is prepared to let the Vietnamese people settle their own internal affairs.

Senator Hatfield showed dissent toward the Vietnam War in 1966 when at a Governors' Conference he was the only governor to vote against the resolution which gave approval to President Johnson's Vietnam policies.

Hatfield feels that Congress should exercise its power to cut off funds for American involvement in Vietnam, providing the return of our POW's is established.

Another issue that developed early in the campaign was the



Wayne Morse

proposed fate of the French Pete area.

Hatfield supported deferral of timber sales in the French Pete area until a citizens group which objected to the proposed logging of the French Pete basin, had been heard. Hatfield carried back to Washington DC the complaints of this group which is in favor of preserving the French Pete area as a wilderness area.

The Republican Senator is in favor of the multi-use program for the French Pete area. The program would include partial logging and use certain areas for primitive campsites.

(Continued on page 3)

Growth control cited



William Wooten

by Barry Hood

Lane County commissioner position number three is up for grabs in the election this year. Three candidates, one a former County Commissioner and the others with relatively little political experience, are seeking the post. The main issue in the election is how should the growth of Lane County be controlled.

Independent candidate Bill Wooten, 38, is the former owner of the Odyssey Coffee House. (It closed recently due to Eugene Urban renewal.)

"The authority of local government," he says, "is real—the ill fate of converting the upper Willamette Valley into a replica of Los Angeles or the good fortune of preventing that is within the power of the Board of Commissioners to achieve."

Andy Maxon, 50, owns the "Maxon Marine" dealership in Eugene. Maxon, the Republican candidate for commissioner, is the only one of the candidates



Andy Maxon



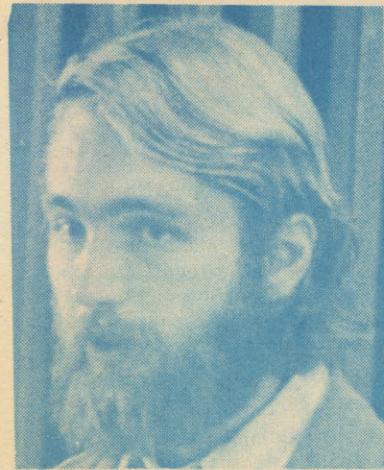
Frank Elliot

who supports the Eugene's newly formed 1990 Plan.

The 1990 Plan is the long term plan for Lane County based on the assumption that people should be grouped in urban centers with the rest of the county remaining rural. It states that by limiting such services as water or sewage

(Continued on page 4)

Priorities spur sheriff race



David Larry



Barney Issel



David Burks

by Doug Cudahey

The main issue in the sheriff candidates' campaign in Lane County is their idea of the priorities for that office.

David Burks, Democratic candidate and presently Lieutenant of Detectives for the Lane County Sheriff's Department, is in favor of allowing the department to run its present course and thus guide it towards a better operating department. The 38 year old candidate said the only problems the department must deal with are more joint planning with other police agencies and upgrading records and communications.

Barney Issel, Republican candidate and former police chief of Cottage Grove, is looking for innovation and is proposing a better program in the area of corrections if he is elected. Issel recently returned from American Samoa where he was director of public safety.

Issel, 41, feels that the Sheriff's Department is bogged down in routine work and is overlooking what he feels should be the top priority—violent crimes.

David Larry, Independent candidate, unlike his opponents, has no background in law enforcement. He sees the problems of the Sheriff's Department as being enforcement policies, training and community relations. Larry has taught English on the high school level and has worked as a case worker for the Lane County Welfare Department.

According to David Larry the top priority is community relations. Larry feels that by having deputies work a certain area and become familiar with problems that exist in that area—the officers would have a good understanding of the priorities in that particular area.

"More policemen are killed in family beefs than all other causes," says Larry. And he went further to say that police training in "family relations is poor."

Morse, Hatfield... (Continued from page 2)

The timber industry in Oregon, according to Morse, could smear their name on this issue—when in fact the timber industry is becoming more sophisticated with its new scientific approaches to timber harvesting.

On the topic of inflation, Hatfield feels that progress has been made through the price and wage freeze. Cutting back government spending would further eliminate

inflation according to Hatfield who thinks that significant reductions can be made in several areas, such as military spending.

Hatfield says that in addition to inflation our economic health is jeopardized by our sluggish rate of productivity, which is behind that of other industrial countries.

The Economic Control Act, according to Morse, violate ele-

mentary constitutional principal that Congress cannot delegate legislative power to the President. Morse sees the American people finding themselves in a political predicament in which the President, and his appointed controllers, exercise a dangerous degree of dictatorial powers over much of the nation's economy. The former Senator is convinced that the Nixon Administration is playing into the hands of large corporations by allowing them to go virtually unchecked while the working people endure an unjust price freeze.

Wayne Morse has also stressed the necessity for Congress to reorder its priorities and take a look at what power it has invested in President Nixon and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Morse thinks that the check and balance system that is employed in our government is being misused and the check and balance system, according to the former Senator, is essential if the US is to maintain a system of constitutional self-government.

Hatfield graduated from Willamette University and later received a master's degree from Stanford.

Morse graduated from the University of Wisconsin where he earned a master's degree; he also has a law degree.

LINT foremost topic in DA race



J. Pat Horton



Robert Naslund

by Doug Cudahey

LINT (Lane Interagency Narcotics Team) appears to be the main issue in the Lane County District Attorney Race.

"Incidental and casual use of marijuana is a misdemeanor and it should be treated as such. I think we should be more concerned with the hard drugs influx into the area," according to Pat Horton, candidate for District Attorney in Lane County, and previously Deputy District Attorney of Lane County.

Horton is not in favor of the informant system employed by LINT. Horton sees this act as totally untenable to our system of justice. "I don't think it's respectable or honest, and it's certainly not professional," said Horton.

Horton suggests that trained policeman would better be suited for this work.

Robert Naslund, presently District Attorney of Lane County, says "I'm taking a lot of heat with LINT but I'm not going to change my policies any, for political or any other reason."

In defense of LINT's activities Naslund says that the police must investigate where the hard drugs are and "where you find hard drugs you find marijuana—they run in the same circles."

Naslund went on to say that "we confiscate a lot of marijuana because there's a lot of it around with the hard drugs." Concerning prosecution of marijuana users Naslund said "I have to prosecute according to the law." Naslund said he encourages anyone who takes issue with the law to change it.

McGovern... (Continued from page 1)

Karl Mundt, a race he lost. His in-state campaigning for John F. Kennedy, a Catholic, is said to have been a main factor for McGovern's loss in his heavily Protestant state.

He then took his first try at public administration as Director of the Foods for Peace program under the Kennedy Administration. Under McGovern's directorship the program was vastly expanded as he became very concerned with helping impoverished people.

McGovern returned to the political stump again in a 1962 bid for an open Senate Seat in his home state. This time he was successful, being elected over his Republican opponent by a large margin.

In his sixteen years in Washington McGovern has been termed by many as a liberal. This could be due to his open style and his moral views of helping those less fortunate. During his legislative career he compiled a labor voting record, rated by AFL-CIO as 100 per cent during most of his career and an overall rating of 97 per cent. McGovern's career strongly shows a concern for civil liberties; he advocates an "open" government, strongly opposes wire-tapping, and wants to repeal "no-knock" and preventive detention laws. He strongly advocates raising the living standards of the lower and lower-middle classes, and taxing the wealthy classes more heavily. Along with this same idea, he has advocated the federal government take a more active role in providing jobs for people who want to work but aren't able to find employment.

Nixon... (Continued from page 1)

the same House committee as Nixon. Unlike Nixon, Ms. Gahagan had come out of the primary badly scarred by her Democratic rivals who had accused her of conspiring against America. Nixon won this one and as history tells it, used his victory to step towards the vice-presidency.

General Eisenhower picked the young Senator to unify the party. All went well until a journalist exposed an alleged "trust fund" to which businessmen were said to have contributed for Nixon.

Nixon went on TV, and delivered what is now judged a brilliant talk, called the "Checker's Speech," in which he appealed to the common man of America, saying he was one of them that his wife wore a cloth coat, and that his little mongrel dog (Checkers) was given to his daughter, and he refused to give up such a gift for political advantage. America accepted his statements.

Following Ike, Nixon tried to step up again, but he suffered defeat trying to match personality and public image with JFK.

Defeated, he returned to California, and entered the gubernatorial race against Gov. Pat Brown. But he was defeated once more, this time finding his former stands on Communism lacking appeal.

In 1968, claiming that the Democrats had split America down the middle, wagged war while the home front was besieged by increased crime, drug problems, campus revolt, and social strife, he struck the notes to which most Americans were attuned: He also promised to end the war quickly, and control inflation. He now claims to have been victorious in these efforts, and in foreign policy. And he seeks re-election on these new platforms.

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State, County, City ballot measures

State Measures

1 ELIMINATES LOCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS—

Purpose: This measure repeals Section 3 of Article XIV of the Oregon Constitution which provides that no public institution of the state (except those established before November 4, 1958) may be located outside Marion County unless so ordered by an Act of the Legislature which is ratified by vote of the people at the following general election.

2 QUALIFICATIONS FOR SHERIFF SET BY LEGISLATURE—

Purpose: Amends Section 8, Article VI, Oregon Constitution to permit the qualifications of the county sheriff to be established by the legislature. Under present law there are no professional qualifications required for the office of county sheriff. Also deletes obsolete references to the offices and duties of precinct and township officers.

3 AMENDS COUNTY PURCHASE AND LEASE LIMITATIONS—

Purpose: Amends constitutional limit on indebtedness of counties to permit counties to enter into purchase or lease agreements up to ten years if the amount payable annually on all such agreements does not exceed 1/100 of 1% of the taxable value of all property in county or \$5,000, whichever is greater; also permits long-term service agreements with the state.

4 CHANGES STATE CONSTITUTION PROVISION REGARDING RELIGION—

Purpose: Amends Oregon Constitution to provide as follows. "The Legislative Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Repeals existing constitution provision which reads: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any religious (sic) or theological institution, nor shall any money be appropriated for the payment of any religious (sic) services in either house of the Legislative Assembly."

5 MINIMUM JURY SIZE OF SIX MEMBERS—

Purpose: This measure adds the following language to Article VII (Amended), Oregon Constitution: "Provision may be made by law for juries consisting of less than 12 but not less than six jurors."

6 BROADENS ELIGIBILITY FOR VETERANS' LOANS—

Purpose: Amends Oregon Constitution to liberalize eligibility requirements for veterans' loans for certain Oregon residents who served in the armed forces between 1940-47 and 1950-60. Also provides for eligibility of certain spouses whose husbands were killed, missing in action or prisoners of war.

7 REPEALS GOVERNORS' RETIREMENT ACT—

Purpose: Measure would repeal 1971 legislative act establishing retirement fund for the office of governor. Any person who served as governor for two years upon retirement from public employment, Oregon or federal, is entitled to pension equal to 45 percent of his salary. However, benefits are reduced by amounts received from other public retirement programs. Retirement fund is financed by legislative appropriations, donations, and contributions from governor's salary in the amount of 7 percent.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: One ex-governor is eligible for Governor's retirement benefits. During the 1972-73 fiscal year, retirement benefit payments would total \$7,875. During the same period the current Governor would pay \$2,065 into the fund. If this measure passes, annual savings are estimated at \$5,810 for each of the next two fiscal years.

8 CHANGES SUCCESSION TO OFFICE OF GOVERNOR—

Purpose: This measure amends the Oregon Constitution to change line of succession when the Office of Governor becomes vacant, and also eliminates

provision that the Governor temporarily vacates his office when outside Oregon. The new line of succession would be: (1) Secretary of State; (2) State Treasurer; (3) President of State Senate; (4) Speaker of State House of Representatives. (Present succession: (1) President of Senate; (2) Speaker of House; (3) Secretary of State; (4) State Treasurer.)

9 PROHIBITS PROPERTY TAX FOR SCHOOL OPERATIONS—

Purpose: Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the levy of property taxes to pay the operating expenses of elementary schools, high schools and community colleges.

ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL EFFECTS: The passage of this measure will eliminate property tax revenue of approximately \$772.3 million for the operational expenses of schools during the 1973-74 biennium. For fiscal year 1973-74 the estimated property tax revenue loss will be \$347 million for elementary and high schools and \$20.3 million for community colleges. For fiscal year 1974-75, the property tax revenue loss will be about \$380 million and \$25 million respectively.

County Measures

10 CHARTER AMENDMENT INCREASING NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS—

Purpose: Increases the number of Lane County Commissioners from three to five. Provides for a special election on March 6, 1973 for electing the additional Commissioners. Clarifies provisions for subsequent election of all Commissioners. Provides for numbering of offices of Commissioners and prescribes quorum and vote necessary for decisions by enlarged Board as majority of Board. Includes transitional provisions.

21 Shall the Lane Community College District establish a new limitation upon taxes in accordance with Article XI, Section II of the Oregon Constitution by changing the tax base presently in effect from \$1,786,524 to \$2,614,320?"

Purpose: The new tax base will allow Lane Community College to operate at approximately the same enrollment level as that anticipated during 1972-73.

The current level of operational tax support is estimated at \$2,390,798 for 1972-73. This includes the current tax base of \$1,786,524 plus a budget tax levy of \$604,274 approved by the voters for 1972-73 operations. The new tax base will permit the College to maintain its operations at approximately the same tax rate in 1973-74 as that already approved by the voters for 1972-73.

City Measures

51 CHARTER AMENDMENT ESTABLISHING NEW TAX BASE—

Purpose: To amend the Charter by establishing in lieu of the present city tax base of \$3,327,969 a new city tax base of \$4,328,000 for purposes of the tax limitation imposed by Article XI, Section II, of the Oregon Constitution.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED TAX BASE. The annexation of a number of large areas to the City of Eugene and the extensive new residential development in various localities in the City have greatly increased the needs of persons and property in the City for better fire protection. The present tax base of the City, under present demands for City services, is inadequate to finance the additional fire protection necessitated by the annexations and the new development. The proposed new tax base is needed to finance this additional fire protection.

52 CHARTER AMENDMENT FOR STREET AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS—

Purpose: Charter Amendment to authorize the City of Eugene, Oregon, to improve heavily traveled streets and related storm-sewer systems; to share the cost of the improvements with the owners of property specially benefited by the improvements; and to authorize, for purposes of the improvements, the issuance of general obligation bonds aggregating not more than \$4,300,000.

53 "CHARTER AMENDMENT FOR PARKS AND RECREATION."—

Purpose: Charter amendment to authorize the City of Eugene, Oregon, to provide parks and recreational facilities and to issue therefor general-obligation bonds aggregating not more than \$1,100,000.

54 "CHARTER AMENDMENT CREATING HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND."—

Purpose: Charter amendment to authorize the City Council to create a fund to be used to increase the supply of reasonably priced housing by contributing to land and development costs; to acquire property for such housing; and for those purposes to issue general-obligation bonds aggregating not more than \$2,250,000.

55 "CHARTER AMENDMENT FOR AUDITORIUM-CONVENTION CENTER."—

Purpose: Charter amendment to authorize the City of Eugene to construct, maintain and operate an auditorium-convention center and to issue for purposes of the center general obligation bonds aggregating not more than \$5,500,000; to authorize obtaining property and entering into contracts necessary for the center; and to provide for public use of the center and for financing the center and retirement of the bonds.

56 "CHARTER AMENDMENT REQUIRING VOTER APPROVAL FOR RESTRICTED-ACCESS THOROUGHFARES."—

Purpose: Charter amendment to require routes for controlled and limited-access highway, freeways, and throughways to receive approval of the voters of the City of Eugene within one year before commencement of construction or execution of the contracts for construction of the thoroughfares; and to require, before elections on the routes, public notice of plans, maps, and other information describing the thoroughfares, access thereto, and the effect thereof on normally intersecting traffic.

Porter, Dellenback... (Continued from page 2)

Dellenback claims that the O&C formula, which benefits 18 Oregon counties, is defensible because he is a member of the House Interior Committee, and because Senator Mark Hatfield is a member of two such committees, and together they can fend off attacks on O&C.

Porter stated that waiting for the formula to be attacked would be disastrous. He explained that he plans to introduce bills which would put the O&C lands and other federal lands on the public tax rolls. Even though this might kill the present O&C formula, Porter feels that the revenue from the income, property, and sales tax would make up for the loss.

Commissioner's race... (Continued from page 2)

growth of the county can be controlled.

"We must have economic stability in Lane County," Maxon said. We will have growth whether we want it or not. We need the imput of business, but only that which is ecologically sound. We must maintain an economy at a level that will sustain people.

Frank Elliot, 61, is a real estate agent with Dean Vincent Inc. in Eugene. He won the Democratic nomination in a close race with six other candidates.

Elliot, a County Commissioner between 1961 and 1972 disagrees with the effects of grouping of individuals in urban areas and leaving the rest of the county relatively undeveloped, as called for in the 1990 Plan.

"We should move people out from the cities and scatter them. It's not any cheaper to live in urban clusters. There are a lot of psychological effects on people who live in urban areas."

Elliot believes that budgets can be cut and feels that his 10 years as Commissioner will make him more efficient than the other candidates. "I know the ropes," he explained.

Wooten particularly cites the new 10 million dollar office building the county is acquiring as an example of over spending. "Small independent county offices should have been built. Each would have offices of each county department and each would have public health facilities and a full-time nurse," Wooten says.