

Week of art planned for LCC

by Steven Locke

LCC's first Spring Arts Festival will get under way Monday. The five day festival, which will include art showings by LCC students, LCC's stage bands and choir, and excerpts from three plays, will be held behind LCC above the south parking lot.

A permanent stage is being constructed just above the parking lot by the LCC Construction Club and will be used throughout the festival. A pavilion, rented from the University of Oregon, will also be set up for the festival and will house art exhibits.

According to ASLCC Senator-at-Large and Festival Coordinator, Steve Leppanen, the cultural event will be "for the student at Lane and by the student." Leppanen stated that "instead of spending a lot of money for outside groups, we are going to use our own students and staff."

Starting Monday at noon a folk dance will be held on stage, followed by a poetry reading at 3 p.m. and the second year LCC stage band at 4 p.m.

Scheduled for Tuesday is LCC's swing choir at 10 a.m., modern dancing at 11:30 a.m. and LCC's Symphonic Band at noon. In the afternoon excerpts from three plays, directed by Ed Ragazzino of the Performing Arts Department, will feature "Midsummer Nights Dream," "Dylan," and "The Drapes Come."

On Wednesday there will be another poetry reading at 11 a.m. followed by folk dancing at noon. In the afternoon Dick Benedum, from the Performing Arts Department, will present Chamber music at 1:30 and Nathan Cammack, also from the Performing Arts Department, will present violin and piano music at 3:30.

Thursday morning at 10, Cammack will pre-

sent a Brass Choir and at 1:30 p.m. LCC's first year stage band will perform. Excerpts from the three plays, performed on Tuesday, will be repeated at 3 p.m.

On Friday to highlight the five day festival there will be a sculpture seminar, a frog contest, and a rock concert. Also slated for Friday is a folk dance at noon and a poetry reading at 3 p.m.

George Baker, one of the three American sculptors invited to Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan, will be on campus at 10 a.m. Friday for the Sculpture Seminar.

A frog contest, sponsored by the TORCH and the ASLCC Senate, will be held at 1 p.m. On hand to judge the different events will be LCC President Eldon Schafer, Lane County District Attorney Pat Horton, Springfield Mayor Darwin Courtright, LCC Board of Education member Catherine Lauris, and Eugene Register-Guard reporter Lloyd Paseman. Over \$100 in cash prizes will be awarded to the winners of seven categories—distance jump, frog race, largest frog, smallest frog, oldest contestant, youngest contestant, and the grand finale -- a frog beauty contest.

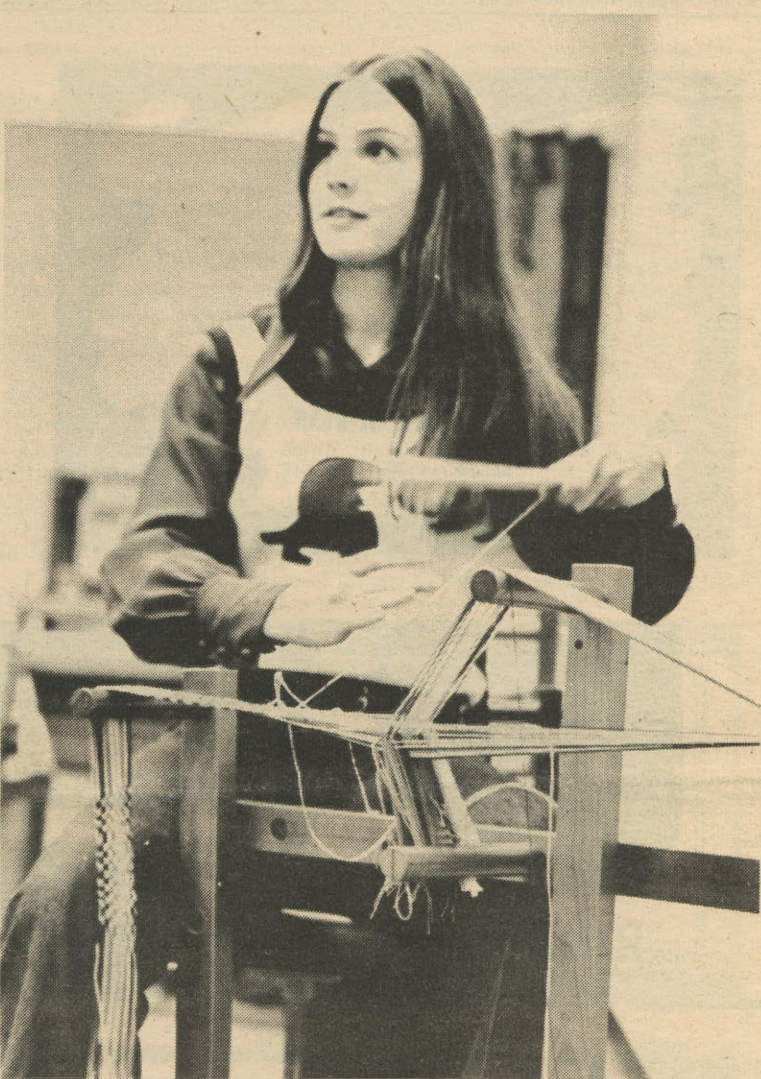
The festival will be wrapped up Friday night with a rock concert beginning at 8 p.m., featuring Jeffrey Cain from San Francisco, Coal, Sagebrush, and the Phantasmagoria Light Show. There will be no admission charge for this concert, however donations will be accepted.

In addition to the scheduled events there will be drawings, jewelry, paintings, ceramics, sculpture, and other art works on display in the pavilion. Also, between performances on stage, LCC students will sing and play guitars.

Beany Schmidt, one of a kind

Actress, skydiver, and weaver

by David Butler



(Photo by David Butler)

Maureen Schmidt

Ask Maureen Evelyn-Penelope Cleavenger Beany Schmidt's mother and she'll tell you Maureen Evelyn-Penelope Cleavenger Beany Schmidt hasn't got a brain in her head.

She jumps out of airplanes.

Maureen Schmidt (the Beany and the Evelyn-Penelope Cleavenger are easily-explainable aliases) is a Eugene transplant from Tillamook, a student at Lane Community College, a weaver of sorts, and ah, a skydiver.

The decision to take up skydiving is an interesting exercise in logic. Witness: "I got tired of taking the same old PE courses over and over and was wandering around registration (at the University of Oregon, where she attended for one year) when I spotted a table that said, 'trampoline.'"

"I called home and said, 'Mom, I'm going to sign up for trampoline', and mom said, 'Maureen, you'll kill yourself.', so I said, 'right', and signed up for skydiving instead.

Good thinking.

Skydiving, despite the fact that it looks dangerous, is practically as safe as falling asleep, said Maureen. A lady could break her neck on a trampoline.

As it turns out, however, Maureen has thrown in the towel, at least for awhile. Being blown off course on her eighth jump by a freak gust of wind took ten years off her life and three layers of paint off the building she almost hit.

Since then the 20-year old coed has taken up downhill skiing, sailing and one-speed ("my own . . . and I defy anyone to stay up with me") bicycling with her old Schwinn 24-incher.

But lest anyone get the idea Maureen is the most liberated of liberated women, they should know her two favorite pastimes would probably get her tossed out of a Status of Women meeting on her ear.

Cooking and weaving.

"If the truth were known," she said truthfully, "I'm about as domestic as you can get. Hey look, I made this," she bubbled, jiggling a large hand-woven handbag over her head.

And she cooks too. "I love to cook, but I especially love to cook for men," she said. "They'll always tell you whether they like something or not. They'll level with you.

"But women will never tell you the truth. They always say they like everything."

Her entire family, including the 16 sons and daughters of her mo-

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But expected soon

Financial aid notification still awaited

"If a high school or college student hasn't heard yet whether he will be receiving financial aid next fall, he shouldn't worry. He's among the majority of students in the state."

This comment came from State Scholarship Director Jeff Lee last week in a press release from the Colleges For Oregon's Future—a nonprofit citizen's group which examines education in Oregon.

But, Lee added, most students will be receiving notification soon.

The report said that President Nixon's recently signing of the bill authorizing allocations for student financial aid programs ended a Congress-Administration impasse over how the funds should be spent. The state's community colleges and universities and colleges will soon know how much aid they can award to students—but the time lag still leaves the colleges in difficulty in predicting their enrollments at this time, said the news release.

The College Work Study Program, Education Opportunity Grant Program, and the National Direct Student Loan Program are all to be funded next year at levels close to those used for this academic year.

Concert on Green scheduled by band

The LCC Symphonic Band will hold its second Annual Good Old Fashion Concert on the Green Sunday at 2 p.m.

The concert, which drew several hundred people last year, will feature specially written selections from the movie, "Shaft," featuring LCC Student Gordon Davis on the guitar, a sneak preview selection from the upcoming Lane County Auditorium Association production "West Side Story," (two singers will accompany this selection), a trombone soloist by Walter Wilson, band director at South Eugene High School plus numerous other selections.

According to LCC Band Director Gene Aitken, the hour long concert is structured to have something for everybody.

In addition, according to Aitken, Dave Stewart, an LCC student, has received a grant from an amplifier company to do the first amplification of a symphonic orchestra at LCC.

The concert, scheduled for Bristow Square, the lawn immediately south of the Center Building, will be held in the LCC Cafeteria in case of inclement weather.

In addition, a new Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program may provide another 122 million dollars in aid.

The 872 million dollar total budget is the largest federal contribution ever to student financial aid. Federal funds for 72-73 totaled 766 million dollars.

Institutions won't know the exact amount of aid they have to offer for a few more weeks, but now that the bill has been signed they are beginning to notify their first group of applicants that funds are available.

"Most institutions have probably penciled-in aid figures for students," Lee stated.

The 122 million dollars in federal funds for the BEOG program may be awarded late, however, and

Spring Elections ratified

The controversial results of the Spring Elections were made official Tuesday, May 8 when the ASLCC Senate voted ten to five to ratify the election in accordance to the Board of Tellers report.

The controversy arose immediately following the April 30-May 1 elections when Russel Ooms, sophomore senator from Industrial Technology Department, submitted

it may be impossible to implement that program in time for students entering college next fall. If that happens, funds would be transferred to another student financial aid program. It could be September before those few last funds are awarded, and Lee says a few students may have to decide upon an institution before they know whether they will be receiving financial aid.

Community colleges will receive more federal student financial aid funds next year than they have in the past, according to Richard Dent, who has been employed by the State Scholarship Commission and the Educational Coordinating Council to do re-

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an official challenge to the elections. Ooms cited six alleged infractions of election procedure. The charge that generated the most concern in the Senate was Ooms' charge that at least six students claimed to have voted more than once.

At the May 8 Senate meeting the Board of Tellers Chairman Chuck Packnett, gave the Senate a report on the findings of that committee after investigating Ooms's challenge.

Packnett said that it was not a question of whether or not the charges were true, but the problem was that there were not any legal guidelines to stipulating election procedure. The Board of Tellers recommended that the election results be accepted as reported.

Packnett made a motion that the senate accept the results of the election as valid. He also made a motion that the senate establish a committee to set up election guidelines and bring these before the senate for approval. Both motions passed.

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WEEKLY SPECIAL

Sino-Soviet War Likely

by Jack Anderson

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WASHINGTON — The possibility of war between Russia and China is increasing ominously. Some strategists on the National Security Council rate the likelihood better than 50-50. The secret intelligence reports, meanwhile, tell of rising tensions between the two Communist behemoths.

The Kremlin has moved 41 of its best divisions to the Chinese frontier. These troops are backed by dozens of huge, mobile nuclear missiles. Hundreds more could be launched against China from permanent Soviet sites.

The Chinese have installed less than 50 nuclear-tipped missiles of their own. U.S. military experts say the Russians could knock out all of them with the first nuclear broadside. But in another two years, the Chinese should have enough missiles deployed to deter a Soviet attack. They have also developed a fantastic new radar, called phased array radar, which could immediately detect a Soviet missile launching. This new radar should also be installed in another two years.

This means the Russians must knock out China as a nuclear power in the next two years or face a new Chinese nuclear menace. The intelligence reports note that the Kremlin has abandoned hope of improving relations with Peking — at least as long as Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai remain in power.

President Nixon, meanwhile, is deeply concerned. Not only would a Chinese-Russian war threaten world peace but the prevailing winds would carry the

nuclear fallout over the United States.

Nixon vs. the Press: As an olive branch to the press, a contrite President Nixon told newsmen: "Continue to give me hell when you think I'm wrong. I hope I'm worthy of your trust." Yet only two days later, his representative urg-

ed the Senate Judiciary Committee to pass a censorship law that would prevent newspapers from exposing any future Watergate scandals.

The President's spokesman, Deputy Assistant Attorney General Kevin

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I want not another moment to go by without publicly hailing Rick Mathews as a for-real top quality journalist. His letters in the TORCH of May 8, 1973 are undoubtedly replete with examples of integrity and responsibility in journalism (to use a couple of his words) but I can't check them all out due to pressures of life's little tasks. But one example shines forth to remind us how to handle some of what we read in print. It is, and I quote: "The woman who manned both stations was . . . of questionable character." Now this is in the best Joe McCarthy tradition—right up from the early 1950's. Even if he feels called on to pronounce judgement, Rick Mathews doesn't even know the person he's judging.

In his second letter—some of which sounds to me like the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag—Rick Mathews writes: "We all trust and believe in our student government." Is he perhaps clairvoyant? Omniscient? Or just a thoughtless windbag that he "knows" these things and speaks without our permission, for all of us? Rick only wishes (he wrote) "to see honesty and fair play in our student government." I only wish to see honesty and fair play in our students, including Rick Mathews. How can we have what Rick wants without FIRST having what I want, especially when it comes right down to

examples such as the two I've given.

Well, he says in print: "I will back up what I say at any time, anywhere." I think he should have his chance. I am looking forward to finding and meeting you, Rick.

Devra Barnett

LCC student and

"The Woman of

Questionable Character."

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The TORCH is published on Tuesdays throughout the regular academic year and every other Tuesday during Summer Term. Opinions expressed in this newspaper are not necessarily those of the college, student government or student body. Nor are signed articles necessarily the view of the TORCH. 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.

The Innocent Bystander

by Arthur Hoppe

Senator Proxmire is sore at the Pentagon, as usual. This time it's for spending \$21 million a year on enlisted men who labor as household servants for the top brass.

The Senator's got a point. You know, "Join today's fighting Army and learn a trade—like polishing flatware."

But what bothered me was a defensive statement to the Senators from Army Secretary Froehke, who said he didn't want his chief of staff, General Abrams, "to hurry home at 5 p.m. to mow his lawn and spade his garden."

I do.

I thought about it in the warm spring evening as I dug in the dahlia bed. The first light-green, tender shoots had poked their way up through the heavy loam with that amazing strength all living things have to grow and flourish.

I carefully dug around them, turning the black earth still damp from a passing shower. A worm, pink and slithery, scuttled frantically back into safety of its depths.

I thought, as I dug, of the God-given miracle of this earth. For millions of years it has nurtured life on this planet. For millions of years it has brought forth living things to grow and flourish. For millions of years it has sustained us all.

And I wondered how well generals understand this thing.

I don't know many generals. The few I've met seem honorable and intelligent men.

But from their college years to their day of retirement with cannons booming in salute, they are trained to one specific end: to kill and wound more human beings than the opposing general does, to de-

Of generals and gardens

stroy more growing things, to devastate more earth.

I am sure generals don't think of their job this way. No honorable and intelligent man could.

After all, they don't kill and wound human beings. They "inflict casualties."

Nor do they send young men forth to kill or be killed. They dispatch brigades and regiments to "form salients" or "outflank the enemy."

After all, they don't destroy growing things. They "interdict enemy supplies." Nor do they blacken millions of acres of forests and crops. They "defoliate the ground cover."

After all, they don't devastate the earth with their shells and bombs. For to them the earth is a map—a rectangle of paper covered by squiggly lines. And nowhere on that earth do dahlia shoots push forth.

For this they are honored, respected, saluted, served and instantly obeyed. It must be hard for any man so venerated not to believe in the righteousness of his cause. For, after all, it is a general's duty to defend his country's "sacred soil."

Yet I wish each general would mow his lawn in the spring evening, smelling the new-cut grass and knowing that every blade lopped off will inexorably thrust upward once again.

I wish each general would spade his garden, turning the rich, dark earth that constantly gives forth the ever-renewing miracle of life.

Perhaps, by the nature of his profession, a general must live his days in a paper world where life is numbers. But I would wish him a few spring evenings to enjoy the true sacredness of soil.

(Copyright Chronicle Publishing Co. 1973)

Nurse Practitioners filling 'grey area'

by Linda Elliott

"I hope I'm not becoming an under-educated doctor or an over-specialized nurse.

"I'd like to think, instead, that I am expanding my role as a nurse through continued education."

Diana Taylor, LCC Student Health nurse, is not alone in her apprehensions. Two other nurses in Eugene have moved into the "grey area" left between traditional practices of nursing and medicine.

For nurses Pat Paschke and Jane Lamb of the Lane County Department of Health, as well as for Ms. Taylor, it's not so much a problem of being labelled a doctor, nurse, or technician. It is more an identity crisis in nursing that would have as its outcome the upgrading of nursing as a profession and the delivery of quality health care to all people.

Perhaps the apprehensions stem from the uncertainties of change.

This new breed of nurse — the nurse practitioner — may need a clearer definition of their new practice. The definition might be made through legislation.

"Current Oregon law doesn't exclude the nurse practitioner," Ms. Taylor said, "but it doesn't anticipate her, either."

Last March 27 Paula McNeil, lobbyist for the Oregon Nurses Association (ONA) which has introduced a bill, the new Nurse Practice Act, testified before the Oregon House. Committee on State and Federal Affairs:

"It is our intention that the new definition not only more accurately reflect contemporary practice, but that it very closely allow for expanded roles for nurses."

new definition of nursing

"Practice of nursing" is defined in HB 2775 as "diagnosing and treating human responses to actual or potential health problems through such services as identification thereof, health teaching, health counseling and providing care supportive to or restorative of life and well-being."

The statute further reads that the practice of nursing includes "executing medical orders as prescribed by a physician . . ." These "standing orders" allow for an extended role for nurses as dictated through collaboration by both nurses and doctors.

HB 2775, having passed through committee and the House of Representatives, now awaits consideration in the Senate.

family planning specialist

At the Lane County Health Department, definition has become practice. Pat Paschke appears to newcomers to be a practicing gynecologist. But patients of the Lane County Family Planning Clinic soon learn that they are being treated and counseled by a Family Planning Specialist.

In a three-month training program at Harbor General Hospital in Los Angeles, Ms. Paschke said she learned to differentiate between the normal and the abnormal gynecological situation.

"I treat the normal patient and refer those with abnormal conditions (such as evidence of disease) to local physicians," she said.

As a Family Planning Specialist, she feels that she offers a different kind of health care than a doctor might in family planning. "I provide routine medical care," she said, "but from a nurse's viewpoint . . . this means that I spend up to 30 minutes with each patient, only 10 of which is examination time." The other 20 minutes might be occupied with discussion of human sexuality, common gynecological problems, or which kind of birth control will be the most effective or appropriate.

Ms. Paschke described patient response as the most fulfilling aspect of her work. She performs examinations, which include a routine check of the thyroid, heart, breast and abdomen, as well as pelvic examination and pap smear for cervical cancer. Her habit of explaining the

how's and why's of each procedure, and the fact that she too, is a female, all add to the comfort and trust of the patient, she said.

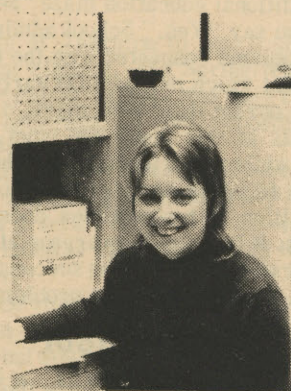
pediatric nurse practitioner

Down the hall of the Lane County Health Department is a nurse practitioner whose specialty is "the well child." Jane Lamb has been back from her training as a Pediatric Nurse Practitioner since January. In a short time she has begun rotating among 14 Eugene pediatricians "to sharpen her faculties," and has set up community education clinics all over the county.

Ms. Lamb deals with both the physical and emotional health of children. She has standing orders from the County Health Officer to make "physical assessments" of minor illnesses and abnormalities, and to treat them if she feels capable.

"I have to rely on my own nursing judgment, and it's a real responsibility," she said. If the child has a problem needing medical attention (as opposed to nursing attention), Ms. Lamb refers him to a pediatrician.

Jane Lamb: "My greatest effort goes toward counseling parents to have realistic expectations of their children."



Diana Taylor: "This is something I have to do to give better patient care and to meet my own personal goals as a nurse."

Pat Paschke: "Now I know how a doctor feels when he doesn't have the time to offer the quality of health care he knows he is capable of offering."



"My greatest effort," she added, "goes toward counseling parents to have realistic expectations of their children and to accept them as little people, not little adults."

As a Pediatric Nurse Practitioner, Ms. Lamb feels her area of expertise is really "health teaching." Whether at the county clinic, in a private pediatrician's office, or on the circuit of community clinics, she instructs families in "toddler care, anticipatory safety measures, minor illness care, and the appropriate use of the physician."

Ms. Lamb will complete her training/continuing education program in July with a written and oral examination at the University of Washington. She will then receive certification as a Pediatric Nurse Associate. "My training as a practitioner has stimulated me to learn more and has convinced me I can assume more responsibility," said Ms. Lamb.

first of its kind

LCC's Diana Taylor has a special interest in the practices of Jane Lamb and Pat Paschke, for she will return to a Family Planning Clinic of her own this fall.

Ms. Taylor has observed the County Family Planning Clinic in action and has become aware of some of the hazards of a profession which is in a state of transition. She agrees wholeheartedly with Ms. Paschke that "family planning has to come from somewhere, and 15 gynecologists in a county that has 47,631 women between the ages of 15 and 44 cannot possibly meet the need."

Ms. Taylor has been working closely with Health Services Director Laura Oswald and with a representative from the State Board of Health for months to set up a family planning clinic at LCC. The clinic will be the first of its kind at a community college in Oregon.

However, services may not be provided to students for free. A special election to be held this spring will determine student willingness to assess an additional health fee to the already-existing student body fee.

If the students don't fund the clinic she said a fee would have to be charged for gynecological tests and the examinations, but Ms. Taylor feels it would still undercut the cost of a gynecologist.

Tentatively, she plans to hold the family planning clinic two evenings per week, four hours each evening. "I would expect to see from three to four patients per hour — which adds up to one thousand patients per year," she added.

When thinking of her new role, Ms. Taylor most fears becoming a "technician." If I end up having to do examinations exclusively, I'll probably give up being a Family Planning Specialist and either go back to the regular practice of an RN or go on to become a nurse-midwife" (a practitioner who assists in prenatal and post-partum counseling and who delivers normal babies).

the numbers game

Ms. Taylor referred to the problems Ms. Paschke encountered — being victimized by the "numbers game." She sees from 10 to 12 patients on a busy morning. She explained that to keep cost per patient to a minimum, she must see the maximum number possible.

"It took me three months to resign myself to the numbers game," she said, "and now I know how a doctor feels when he doesn't have the time to offer the quality of health care he knows he is capable of offering."

"I get very frustrated sometimes," she said, "because we can't meet the needs of all the medically indigent (incapable of payment) . . . then other times I feel relieved spending less time with patients, because this job can be very psychologically draining."

But ideally Ms. Paschke still feels that her training as a practitioner has freed her to a "more complete form of nursing."

"Nurses are privileged," she said, "to be able to address the health needs of a whole person. I don't fear over-specialization because of the very nature of my pro-

(Continued on page 6)

A way out of sub - poverty existen

by Kathie Durbin

One year ago Fran Daniels was supporting herself and her six year old son working as swing-shift lead cook in a Denny's restaurant in Southern California.

Karen Lynch was a nurse's aide in a Springfield hospital, struggling to support her small son and daughter.

Louise Hunt, who had worked as a waitress most of her adult life, was facing the responsibility of raising her infant son alone.

Today these women, and nearly 200 others receiving Aid to Dependent Children (ADC), a form of welfare assistance, are attending LCC on scholarships, grants and loans. They have chosen education as the way out of dead end jobs and toward opportunity for themselves and their children.

Last term 130 women in situations like these were awarded ADC scholarships. But this term there were no ADC scholarships awarded; the program is in deep trouble and its continuation is threatened.

According to Robin Derringer, president of the local ADC Association, the local problem stems from a change in federal policy.

She explained that the scholarship fund, which is matched with three dollars of federal money for every state dollar contributed, has run at a deficit since its beginning. "Many times scholarships have been granted at the beginning of a term and the funds have been raised privately and deposited with the state during the term," she said.

But right now the fund is in debt a record \$15,000, Ms. Derringer said, and on top of this, President Nixon is attempting to withdraw federal funding from the scholarship program if state matching funds come from private sources, as they do in Oregon. Legal opinions have been sought on whether this money is really public money.

With the fate of the scholarships hanging on federal funding, the ADC Association (consisting of recipients of ADC) decided they must not go further into debt and therefore froze scholarships at the end of Winter Term.

Frances Howard, LCC Financial Aids director, and Ruth Burns, director at the U of O, made an all-

The fund is in debt

a record \$15,000

out effort to arrange funding for Spring Term for those students already enrolled.

Ms. Howard said funding for all returning ADC

students was arranged through a combination of grants, scholarships and loans from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). In addition, 70 new ADC students were given financial aid through state need-grant awards.

If federal funding is withdrawn, the local ADC chapter will have to raise the entire \$400 it costs for each LCC student's tuition and books for a year, instead of the \$100 it is raising now. For U of O students nearly twice this amount must be raised because of higher tuition and fees.

Funds come from private donations throughout Lane County. Two years ago, according to Ms. Howard, contributions were made by the Walk for Development, Catholic Charities, and the Presbyterian Church. The Association also plans fund-raising pro-

"Those one-dollar donations

are really appreciated."

jects. Ms. Derringer said support is needed from the community. "Those one-dollar donations are really appreciated," she said. The ADC Association meets regularly on the first and third Fridays of the month from 7:30 to 9:30 at the Central Presbyterian Church. Child care is provided. She encouraged non-participating ADC students to begin attending meetings.

Ms. Howard disagrees that the threat hanging over the ADC Scholarship Program is a federal threat. As she sees it, "The number of scholarship students has increased to such a large extent that raising the local matching funds has become almost an impossible task." She said that the US Senate on April 18, passed a measure providing financial aid funding for all federal programs, and possibly more money will be available in 1973-74 as was available this year. She added that she doesn't see any real danger that federal matching funds will be withdrawn from ADC scholarship programs in Oregon because the state matching funds are raised privately.

Ms. Howard explained that the idea of ADC scholarships was conceived by ADC mothers. In 1967 they wrote a bill and submitted it to the Oregon legislature, allowing them to raise the one dollar of state money that must be raised for each three dollars of federal money according to Title IV-A regulations.

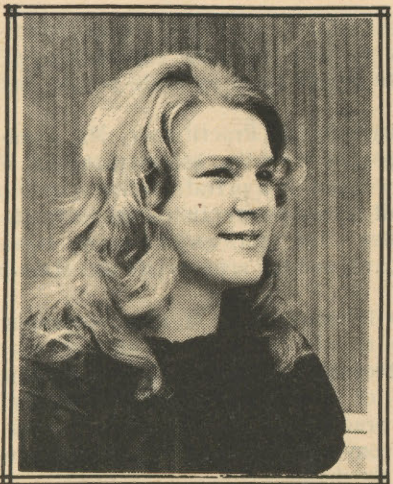
The only requirement for receiving an ADC scholarship is that the applicant be an ADC recipient, Ms. Howard said, although renewal of scholarships is dependent upon achievement. The applications for scholarships are approved by a local com-

Louise Hunt moved to birth of her son. She to and she has no family in an infant son to support, ADC and began attending A uation classes to earn her uary she enrolled in cours Skills Department to impro

of getting a high score on This term Ms. Hunt is o lege transfer courses but she the adjustment to academic v times. She hasn't decided o of study yet but wants to services.

Karen Lynch has wanted to be a nurse since childhood. Unmarried, she was on welfare for six months after the birth of her son. Later she received training as a nurse's aide at LCC and went to work at McKenzie-Willamette Hospital. She worked with a registered nurse in the intensive care unit, and found coronary care to be exciting work. "I love it," she said.

With the support of "many very, very good friends" she had met during her brief period on welfare, she decided to quit her low-paying job and apply for an ADC scholarship. She enrolled Fall Term and applied for admission to LCC's two year professional nursing program. She will find out in May if she is one of the lucky 60 applicants chosen out of a field of about 500. If she is not admitted this year, she plans to attend LCC next year and try again, but after



next year her scholarship will have run out. "Then I just don't know what I'd do," she said.

She explained that although she could probably enroll in a nursing program in Portland, she is unwilling to uproot herself and her children from family and friends. Her son, 5, is in the Eugene Head Start program and has a male teacher, an influence she feels her son needs. Her daughter, 3 1/2, attends the off campus branch of the LCC Child Development Center, located in the Unitarian Church.



Some Young Students

See LCC As

Alternate School

by Norma Van

Two young girls have left their schools in Springfield to become LCC college students at the age of 14 and 16.

In addition to these very young students, 26 sixteen year olds and 82 seventeen year olds were registered for college level classes, while 174 students under the age of 18 were enrolled in the high school completion program for night classes.

Why has a young woman at the tender age of 14 chosen LCC over junior high? Are these young people just looking for their own little niche in the traditional education maze? Several people employed in the education system say "Yes." School administrators have finally become aware of the problems connected with the tricky transition period of the adolescent student which may begin as early as 11 years old, and absolve itself sometime during their teen years, or later.

The students at this young age must cope with physical, and emotional changes while experiencing the educational transition from elementary school; to junior high; to high school; to college within a system beset with tradition that sometimes doesn't seem to understand their individual needs. It happens to everyone at different times, and some of us just don't survive the change as successfully as others. Thus appears the student with "special learning problems."

high school drop-outs

In 1971, Oregon decided to tackle the problem of high school drop-outs. The Educational Department changed the compulsory school attendance age from 18 to 16, allowing students under 18 to drop out of school and obtain their diploma through high school completion programs, such as the one at LCC, or merely by passing a GED (General Equivalency Degree) exam. However, though the new law released the 16 year old from school, it did not guarantee him a high school diploma, since a special waiver is necessary from the State Board of Education, before he may obtain his diploma, in the event that he does not pass the test (GED). He must have a 3 year period of high school attendance, including high school completion. If not, his diploma will be held until that 3 year period has lapsed. The 16 or 17 year old must have a very good reason for requesting the waiver, such as marriage, pregnancy, a job which requires a diploma, or some firm reason they cannot return to school in the very near future. According to Ralph Lind, assistant director of pupil services for the Eugene 4-J district, "they used to be easy to get right after the law was changed. A student need only write to Salem and ask; not so anymore. They are very hard to get now."

LCC's policy is this matter is simple. They accept each student who makes a commitment to finish the high school completion program, and guarantees him a diploma if he passes the test, whether he is 16 or 75. The case of a student under the age of 16, is also simple, but follows somewhat different procedure.

"When they (the 16 year olds) come to us they've been playing games

with the system for a long time. This the Eugene school system for older students, and wanted to get their diploma. in the high school completion program orities," said Nile Williams chairman.

"But we still hire teachers for the young people. We have had some teachers out with a traditional bias, and these teachers program," said Williams.

High school completion is faster than weeks of 6 basic classes, two hours, two hours a week in regular school; but we get here," said Williams.

Williams went on to talk about a 15 year old who had quit school to help support his family difficulties, as an example of students helped with special interest.

Karen, 16, transferred to LCC high school Senior High School, and remembers High. "Laurie's family moved from Springfield in 7th grade, so I didn't see her again until I recognized me, but I didn't know her at first as a short fat kid." That explains Laurie's stretches to five foot seven in her stocking

emotional transition

Laurie explains the emotional transition side, Huntington Beach and two junior high I returned to Thurston in 9th grade. They far more advanced than they are in local just bored at Thurston Junior High, so I sides, the kids seemed so immature."

She talked to Counselor Ralph Burns could handle college level classes, so he admissions office and helped her choose social Health, World Lit, Winter Term and except U.S. History and she is repeating Philosophy, English Comp., Drawing, Bas

stence -- ADC Scholarship Program

mittee made up of ADC mothers, businessmen, and educators. Once an application is approved, the Welfare Department provides money for child care, transportation, and a \$30 training allowance per month, (discontinued in March, 1973) which according to some mothers pays for the children's shoes, milk and doctor bills.

The scholarships and accompanying welfare assistance are granted on only a two-year basis, on the theory that all ADC recipients are in two-year vocational programs, but in fact many are in college transfer programs and will therefore eventually have to find some other form of financial assistance, Ms. Howard said.

"This has been the most successful training program for welfare recipients," she said; a great many ADC mothers have been honor students, and a high percentage either transfer to other institutions or find employment after their stay at LCC.

For many ADC mothers the new uncertainty about their educational futures is just one more worry in their already complicated lives. Living at

bursed the full amount that they would receive from private patients. She told about a time she was suffering a severe ulcer attack and a friend tried, over the phone, to locate a doctor who would see her. Each time she told a receptionist that Ms. Hunt was a welfare patient, the receptionist refused to let her make an appointment, Ms. Hunt said.

She finally went to White Bird Clinic.

Ms. Daniels told about a time when she lived in California and her son needed to have his tonsils and adenoids removed. She was broke, and after the operation, the hospital refused to release her son until she paid \$100. After three days, she finally had to call her family in Nebraska and borrow the money. Normally a tonsillectomy requires only an overnight stay.

Ms. Daniels also explained the Welfare Department's policy on sharing rent. When she moved to Eugene she moved into the house she lives in now, with her brother and sister-in-law, who were not on welfare. She said she paid her half of the rent as she does now, but since her brother was working, the Welfare Department said he should assume more of the burden of rent than she should, and her allotment was cut from \$85 a month to \$37.

"For four months my total income was \$117. I couldn't even afford to buy food stamps," she said.

She added that taking a low-paying job when you are on ADC assistance is self-defeating because for every additional dollar earned over \$30 a month, 67¢ is deducted from your salary.

Taking a low-paying job

is self-defeating

a sub-poverty level and coping with the problems of single parenthood, they also have to contend with discrimination in the community when they need to find a doctor or a place to live.

Ms. Daniels lives in a large 4-bedroom house in west Eugene with another ADC mother. Her share of the monthly rent is \$92.50 out of a total monthly income of \$165 (ADC and child support from her ex-husband). This leaves \$72.50 for all other expenses.

She buys \$64 worth of food stamps for \$20.50, and that food lasts a month. "If we run out of meat before the month runs out, well, we just do without meat," she said. By the time she pays her share of utility bills and buys non-food essentials, there is nothing left over for recreation, she said.

"When my son wants to go to a Saturday movie," she said, "he goes down to the Fairgrounds and hangs around until someone offers to let him clean the horse stables. He gets 75¢ or a dollar, and then he can go to a movie." She said she has to anticipate when he is going to need new shoes well enough ahead of time to set aside two dollars out of every check until she has saved enough, and then she has to buy shoes he will not outgrow or wear out for a long time.

Medical bills are covered by welfare, but according to Ms. Hunt many local doctors are reluctant to take welfare patients because they are not reim-

Last winter her car broke down,

everyone caught the flu,

and the furnace blew up!

Ms. Lynch told about applying twice for city-owned low-rent housing (there is at least a two year waiting list, she and others said). "I got nowhere," she said, "so finally I started going down there and bugging the hell out of them—I mean I really bugged the hell out of them." Shortly after, she got a house, and she said it is one of the nicest low-rent houses the city has; a three-bedroom home near Sheldon High School.

With her \$181 monthly income, food stamps, and low-rent housing, Ms. Lynch makes ends meet. She can almost laugh about last winter, when her car broke down, everyone caught the flu, and the furnace blew up. The ADC budget doesn't leave much room for emergencies.

Fran Daniels, a slender, attractive 25 year old divorcee, wants eventually to work with retarded children; a goal that seemed inaccessible to her just a year ago. She quit high school when she was 17.

During her four year marriage and after her divorce in 1969, Ms. Daniels worked at various jobs: grocery checker and shelf stocker, candy factory worker, cook. When she moved to Eugene last summer, she was unable to find a job and finally applied for ADC assistance. In September she was accepted by the Work Incentive Program (WIN), a welfare vocational training agency, and was subsequently enrolled in the Adult Basic Education program at LCC.

By December Ms. Daniels had received her General Equivalency Diploma (GED), equivalent to a high school diploma, and applied for an ADC scholarship. Through WIN she had met a "very special teacher," Norma Hucka, whom she said "told me that



I could be a teacher and gave me the confidence I needed to try." She entered LCC at the beginning of Winter Term.

During the term she was enrolled in George Alvergue's Education Seminar, which provided the opportunity to observe in elementary school classrooms. This term she is in Joyce Hops' Advanced Seminar, and actually works with children at Ida Patterson School eight hours a week. She is hopeful and optimistic about her chances of becoming a teacher.

gh score on her GED tests. Ms. Hunt is enrolled in college courses but she said she finds academic work difficult at n't decided on a major field t wants to work in social

time. This program was set up in 1946 by or older students who had never finished high diploma. These adults still have priority tion program if we ever have to give pri- chairman of LCC Adult Education

hers for the program who can relate to the ome teachers who view the 16 year old drop- and these teachers are not effective in this

n is faster than regular school. It takes 6 o hours, two nights a week, as opposed to 30 hool; but we expect them to work when they

about a 15 year old woman who completed vas a mother, and a 15 year old young man support his family who was having financial of students he has watched finish the program

to LCC high school completion from Thurs- d remembers Laurie from Thurston Junior ved from Springfield to Calif. when she was e her again until I ran into her at LCC. She know her at first. Finally I remembered her ains Laurie's transition physically. Now she n her stocking feet, and easily passes for 18.

nal transition

otional transition. "I went to school in River- two junior highs around Sacramento, before 9th grade. The classes I took in Calif. were ey are in local junior highs here, and I was or High, so I asked to transfer to LCC. Be- nmature."

r Ralph Burns at LCC, and he decided she lasses, so he personally escorted her to the ed her choose classes in U.S. History, Per- ter Term and received a "B" in each class, is repeating that class this term, along with Drawing, Basic Design and P.E., which is a

full class load by any definition.

"I would rather nobody knew about Laurie," Burns said, "She is a very intelligent girl, an exception to the rule." (He didn't want to see her exploited.)

Laurie was given tests at Thurston to see if she was intelligent enough to cope with college classes. The Springfield system doesn't claim Laurie as a superior student, merely that they tried to cooperate with her as an individual, according to the coordinator for student services in the Springfield district.

According to Burns, Williams, and other LCC administrators, even though Laurie is welcome, and they are proud of her accomplishments so far, it isn't an accepted practice for LCC to accept 14 year olds in college classes. Hers is an isolated case, "but she is legally enrolled," said Registrar Bob Marshall.

"Parents call me all the time and ask me to talk to their 14 or 15 year olds, and help him get into college, because he is bored with school," Burns said, "but nine times out of ten, after talking to the student, I convince him that he isn't ready for college classes. College is tough for the immature student, I encourage them to seek out the more difficult classes within their own schools. Most schools have special classes now for students with this problem."

Other very young students enrolled at LCC as part-time college students may actually be taking one or two classes as part of an enrichment program through their own junior or senior high school, as many teachers and administrators see LCC as an alternate incentive for the very bright student. Nile William's says this is an excellent idea—working with public school.

a spider web

Dennis Amato is one of LCC's "moonlighting" teachers who teach night classes after a day of regular classes at Thurston Senior High School. When he enters the LCC classroom, he brings with him the quality of the regular high school classroom, so by moonlighting, he actually improves his instruction to these students. He enjoys his night class at LCC, considers it a pleasure, and a release from the steady daily routine. He enjoys the informal atmosphere and variety in the age of the students.

"The presence of the older student in the night classes enriches and enhances the young students education. They bring a new view point and maturity to the classroom. I was disappointed we have had so few older

people in the program lately," Amato said.

Amato compares the high school completion program to a spider web, with each strand an integral part of the concept which gives young student a secure feeling in their education.

"Why do they leave school for night school? Several reasons. Sometimes they can't cope with restrictions in regular school, such as: closed campus, the dress code, rules against smoking, and pressure attendance. If they miss a class at LCC, nobody calls their home to check up on them. They make their own commitment to the program. If they have family problems or financial problems, they can work days and go to school nights in this program. The convenience, the lack of pressure, the informal atmosphere, and the personal contact with other students who may have the same types of problems, all combine to spin a web of security for these young students."

Karen knew Amato from Thurston High and feels he has helped her to feel more secure toward her motivation in education. "He is one teacher who understands what we want from an education," she said.

Amato referred to Karen as an intelligent, young woman who seems sincere about her continuing education. "She has very strong opinions, more so than other students her age, and I think that indicates a higher degree of intelligence," he said.

The two young women visited another type of school within the Eugene 4-J district recently, called the Opportunity Center. They toured the new buildings at the foot of Monroe Street, along the banks of the Willamette River, which were acquired in March.

alternate schools

O.C. has a total enrollment of 60 students in grades eight through ten, who transfer there for various reasons, mainly due to special problems. At O.C. they receive tutoring in their problem areas and counseling. They make a commitment and set a goal for themselves at the beginning of each term. The students are graded on their own accomplishments by four teachers and two aides. Classes are informal.

(Continued on Page 6)

LCC as alternate school...

(Continued from page 9)

there is no grade level, and communications between student and teacher is on a first name basis. There is a lounge in the building where students are allowed to smoke, and students are free to roam the grounds during 10 minute breaks between classes. If they leave school, nobody stops them, but the fact is noted in the student's report by the teacher at the end of the term.

Ron Spidel, head teacher, has been there since the schools beginning almost three years ago, and said, "our absenteeism rate is higher than in the regular schools, but many of the students are here because of truancy, so if we can hold the interest of 75% we're doing something. Some are just bored with public school and have lost interest." He finds it hard to quote any one reason for students attending LCC.

Karen and Laurie talked to Spidel and Assistant Director of Pupil Services for 4-J, Ralph Lind, about their education. Lind was interested in why the two young women preferred LCC over regular school, and why they are allowed to attend LCC.

They sat at a huge round table in Spidel's Social Science classroom, and Lind told Laurie if she had been in the Eugene school district, she wouldn't be allowed to attend LCC. "There are special classes and other options open to the intelligent student in our district who become bored with school, and we have many students who are just as smart as you are," Lind said.

Lind quoted Oregon law, concerning compulsory attendance, to the two women, and later said, "schools that would allow a 14 year old to go to college are breaking the law, and a college that would accept them, is also breaking the law."

As the two young women left O.C., Karen said, "its people like him who force girls to drop out of school and get married, have a bunch of kids and end up on Welfare. Wouldn't he rather we would be in school?"

O.C. has been the object of criticism from the community and from within its own district. Some administrators feel it isn't effective, but at least 20 students interviewed like it. They have a possessive attitude about the school. They don't like to be referred to as drop-outs, and they resent the number of visitors and speculation they suffered through during the schools beginning. Parents of some of the students say they can't keep their kids home even when they are sick.

Spidel anxiously awaits arrival of the new 4-J Superintendent, Thomas Payzant whom he hopes will be the school's new champion. Payzant is due to arrive in Eugene in August of this year, to replace Millard Pond. He is a 32 year old Harvard graduate, and has been Superintendent of Springfield Township, Pa. for four years. It is a smaller district than Eugene, but they have an alternate elementary school within the district, and an alternate high school, which is a cooperative effort between several districts.

Sam Frear, chairman of the 4-J Board of Education, said in a recent interview, that Eugene will have an alternate elementary school in operation by Sept. of 1974, and he also believes in the individual, humanistic approach to education.

Crone, the Springfield Student Coordinator, said, "alternate schools are popping up all over the country. We haven't the funds in Springfield

to operate a separate school for special students, but we do have special classes and teachers for all kinds of special problems the student may have in our district."

Amato said, "Springfield isn't tight with its budget, we have outdoor school, and other kinds of special classes. I think it is the progressive teacher's ideas about education that is important here, not whether or not we have a special building. Changes come about in education through the teachers, their advanced education ideas, and their attention to the development of the human being instead of the traditional idea that we have to pump a storehouse of information into each student's head. We are trying more and more to use a process with teaching which allows the student to adapt to their own process of thinking. I've been teaching at Thurston for six years, and I can't imagine teaching now the way I did six years ago."

He went on to say, that although teaching methods are changing, the traditional monetary system in education may be holding back the use of new ideas.

Karen and Laurie were impressed with what they learned about alternate schools, and other students in their age bracket, throughout the course of the interviews for this article. Both young women are concerned for students like themselves, and maybe they have helped some administrators see them as individuals, and realize that every young student has individual needs.

"The kids at Thurston Junior High are like a flock of sheep," Laurie said. "I don't want to be a sheep."

Laurie intends to obtain a high school diploma equivalency through college credits at LCC, then go to the U of O, where she wants to work towards a doctorate in psychology.

Both young women agreed that although O.C. special classes and special teachers are a start in the right direction. No junior high or high school setting compares with the academic and social attractions at LCC, they said. Neither of them want to go back to a structured, traditional school like those they came from.

Practitioners...

(Continued from page 7)

-fession."

Jane Lamb said she may be a specialist, but she is foremost a nurse. "I am not a doctor; I don't want to be one," she explained. "I feel very comfortable collaborating with doctors on medical points while seeking higher levels of competence in health education and (health) maintenance."

Ms. Lamb expects the greatest overall effect of a liberalized Nurse Practice Act to be psychological. "Now that nursing has defined itself as a profession, it can forge ahead. It's up to the individual to set limitations."

"Will I know my limits?" Diana Taylor asks herself. "I guess I see my future as a nurse practitioner as just another step in a learning process that could take me anywhere... for now I don't want to be labelled one-of-three or one-of-four anything."

"This is something I have to do to give better patient care and to meet my own personal goals as a nurse."

ADC...

(Continued from page 9)

mon," he said. "They come to us usually after an emotional ordeal or a period of economic hardship, and some have not attended school for several years." But he said this is also true of many LCC students who are not ADC recipients. He added that older women are more apprehensive than younger women about competing with students they see as brighter than themselves. Many are optimistic, but some are frightened.

As for those who succeed, Burns had this comment: "I have a great amount of respect for these women who are managing to make the most of their educational opportunity. I see them as a positive contributory force in our society."

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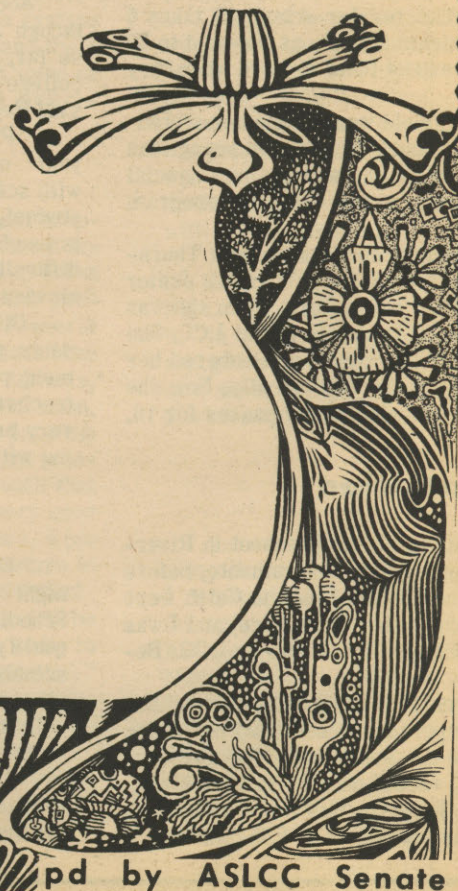
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pd by ASLCC Senate

Titans take league title in rout

by Lex Sahonchik

As has become the habit in any Oregon Community College Athletic Association Championships in track and field or cross country, LCC completely humiliated all the other schools involved in the 1973 OCCAA Track and Field Championships last weekend.

Lane scored an overwhelming 250 points, Southwestern Oregon Community College got 123 points, Clackamas Community College 48 points, Blue Mountain Community College 45 points, Umpqua CC 31, Central Oregon 15, Chemeketa 8 and Clatsop 6.

The meet was probably described best by half-miler Tim Williams: "It's kind of ridiculous." It was kind of ridiculous because LCC had already scored 51 points on the first day of two-day meet. That day only saw finals in the javelin, shotput, and long jump. For all practical purposes it was all over by then.

On Friday afternoon the LCC javelin crew of Dennis Wicks, Mike Daniels and Steve Maryanski gave indications of what was to come as they swept the first three places in their event. Maryanski fired the spear 193 feet 8 inches for third place in an off day for him. Daniels took second with a 208-5 effort, and Wicks, the rapidly improving freshman, pulled-off the greatest throw in the nation for junior college competition with a tremendous 235 foot 3 inch shot. That throw was understated by Coach Al Tarpinning as "a real fine effort."

The long jump, where Titan trackmen are recovering from injuries and mediocre performances, gave Lane fans more reason to smile. Jeff Hampson took third place with a leap of 22 feet 1/2 inch and Bob Mosley and Freddie Long tied for fifth place jumping 21 feet 5 inches.

The Lane weightmen continued to pour in their dependable points. It was amply demonstrated Saturday afternoon by a 1-2-3 sweep of the discus. Ron Ladd threw 134 feet 8 inches for first, John White flicked the disk 132-2 for second, and Doug Lane grabbed third with a 131-2 effort.

Lane continued to assert it's dominating power in all the sprint events as Burt, Hardesty and Johnson finished first, second, and third in the 100 yard dash. Burt, and Hardesty, the defending OCCAA 100 champion, were both clocked at 9.9 seconds and Johnson was ac-



Mark Burt sets 220 record

ross the line in 10 seconds flat.

Burt also won the 220 with a new record time of 21.5 seconds. Rick Nickell was second for LCC in 21.9 seconds with Hardesty third in 22.0. That race was marred by Dan Seymour's mysterious relegation to a non-placing finish when he clearly finished in a dead heat with Jeff Hardesty (See this week's Bench Slivers).

Seymour came right back in every other event he entered, however. In the mile relay he coasted home on the anchor leg as Lane won that event, and won his specialty the 440 in 49.1 seconds with Rick Nickell the runnerup in 50 seconds. The distances have always been LCC specialties. This meet proved no different.

In the 880 Dan Sprauer nipped teammate Tim Williams for first

place, Sprauer was timed in 1:54.9 and Williams in 1:59.1. Randy Griffith and Chris Vigeland finished first and second in the mile, Griffith running a 4:19.9 mile and Vigeland a 4:20.8 mile.

Bill Cram, Dale Hammitt and Duke Hensley entered the three mile with Cram and Hensley finishing the race and Hammitt dropping out after a few laps. Cram gave an excellent effort in finishing in a winning 14:21.7 seconds.

Hurdlers Dave Edinger and Mark DuBose both broke the existing OCCAA and LCC records in the 120 yard high hurdles. Edinger finished second behind SWOCC's Rich Marineau in a time of 14.7 seconds, DuBose was fifth in 15.0.

This weekend the Titans will continue to roll at their home track in the Region 18 Championships.

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Bench Slivers

from Lex Sahonchik

Maybe I'm just too picky or maybe I'm just too used to well-organized and well-polished track meets. But I was profoundly disappointed and disgusted with the way the 1973 OCCAA Track and Field Championships were run.

If host school Clackamas Community College feels that they presented a good meet they won't find many people from other schools who will agree with them. Initially, the town of Oregon City clearly cannot support a community college track meet. On a day that was a cloudless 80 degrees, Oregon City stuffed a grand number of about 30 people into the high school stadium. Thirty spectators for the OCCAA Championships.

The voice over the public address system was readily identifiable as that of last year's announcer. It is very difficult to describe an announcer with as little class as the one who "announced" the OCCAA meet. This particular guy evidently looks at his job in the same light as does the head ringmaster at the Barnum and Bailey Circus—at least it sounded that way. You almost expect him to use the loudspeaker to ask a friend to get a quart of milk on the way home.

More important than the inconveniences and non-championship quality flavor of the meet, were the gross examples of poor preparation and amateurish officiating.

The 100 yard dash was a fright. LCC's Mark Burt, Jeff Hardesty, and Wilbert Johnson finished first through third. After those runners nobody knew what was going on. The timers and judges couldn't identify who was running in what lane. J.C. Dixon of SWOCC was adamant that he beat Roy Spears of Blue Mountain who was mistaken for Dave Krosting of Blue Mountain. As a result, among the numerous corrections and re-corrections coming from the announcer, Dixon was given a higher finish and Roy Spears was moved a couple of places down. It was every man for himself trying to find out times from timers who had no times.

The 220 yard dash was no better. Mark Burt, Rick Nickell, Jeff Hardesty and Dan Seymour were the first four placers. The problem was that the timers forgot to look at Seymour and skipped him when they verified the finishing places. As a result Seymour, who finished in a dead heat with Hardesty for third was given a non-placing position. He was understandably distressed. "Those guys don't even know who the hell was in it," he said, "let alone who won." "They were having a big argument," said Jeff Hardesty, "They couldn't decide who was who."

Basically the combination of all the errors and mistakes from poor organization and preparation made the meet a total joke.

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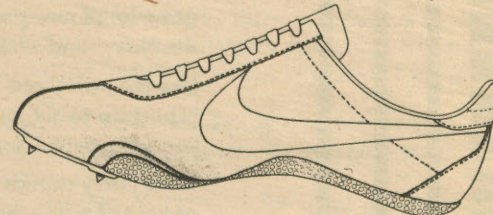
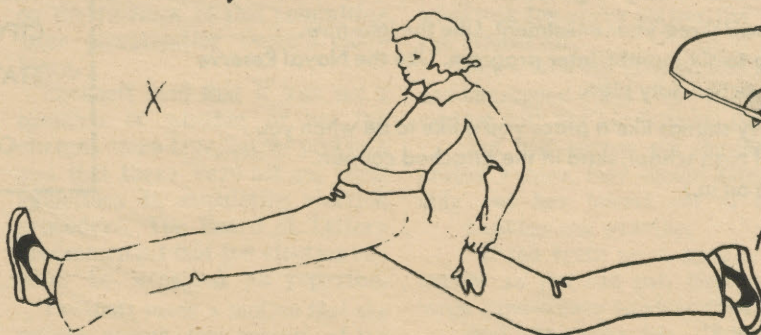
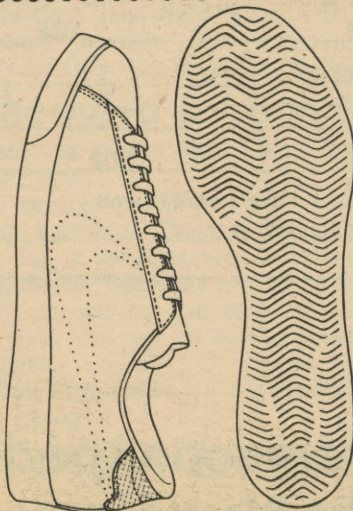
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Everything you've always wanted to know about frogs

(Editor's note: With the forthcoming TORCH-ASLCC Senate sponsored frog jumping contest less than two weeks away (see Spring Arts story, page 1), TORCH Associate Editor Jim Crouch offers the following as the best way to catch and prepare a jumping frog. Crouch claims that 32 years as a resident of Oregon makes him a pseudo-expert on frogs and other water creatures.)

Want to enter a frog jumping contest? Well, first off you need a frog, preferably a bull frog, and this is not too much problem. The best way I have found to catch frogs is at night using a small boat, flashlight and net attached to a long pole.

Any of the many small gravel pit type ponds that surround the Eugene area have populations of bull frogs. The ponds behind Valley River shopping center also have a large population of frogs and you can find large bull frogs around the shores of Fern Ridge reservoir.

After the sun sets is the best time to find the large bull frogs. They will be close to shore half submerged with just their heads showing. Using the flashlight to spot the frog offers the best results.

Once you spot a frog, maneuver the boat towards him and at the same time dip the net into the water, proceeding until the net is directly under the frog. Then quickly lift up the net and the frog belongs to the hunter.

Frogs are simple to keep, all that is needed is some type of tub that will hold a small amount of water.

Frogs don't require much care except a place to keep them and a couple of meals a day. The food requirement can be taken care of with small bits of hamburger or earth worms.

Training the frog to jump on

command is not as simple as one might think. All we can suggest is try what ever comes to mind and when one method works stay with it. Just keep in mind that, in most cases, the bigger the frog the further he can jump—a large bull frog should be able to leap at least 10 to 12 feet. Some of the larger frogs that jump in the contest in California reach distances of 16 feet or more.

You should also keep in mind that there are several categories in the contest besides distance jumping. The large bull frog might not be as fast as a smaller grass type. Also the most beautiful frog might be a tree type frog. This will be up to the judges to decide. Whatever categories that you enter it might be wise to plan ahead, then find the type of frog that possesses the necessary criteria to be a potential winner.

Financial aids. . .

(Continued from page 1)

search on the effect of federal programs in Oregon.

The shift in federal funding will provide a little more aid for community college students—about 1/2 million dollars more—and a little less for students at the four-year institutions, Dent found. Dent acknowledges that community colleges were more aggressive in requesting aid for their students this year than they have been in the past.

(Continued from page 1)

ther's sister, and all of her school chums in Tillamook, knew her as Beany.

"I'm not quite sure how it all started," she said, "but it stuck, and as far as I know, most of the people in Tillamook don't even know I have a first name."

They do now.

After graduation from Tillamook High School in 1971, Maureen packed off to the University of Oregon and listed herself as a home economics major. In a department that has since been pared to the core by budget cuts, Maureen spent the better part of a year getting a handle on the mysteries of gluten, ham and spinach souffle and kidney pie.

But because of a combination of

Versatile co-ed. . .

the size of the University (some 15,000 students at last count) and a slight change in priorities ("I wanted to act and sing at the U of O, but couldn't seem to get into any classes because they were always filled."), she grabbed her bags and transcript and moved across town to LCC.

It was at LCC, during the winter, that Maureen spent several weeks as a slightly stuffy Victorian busybody known as Evelyn-Penelope Cleavenger.

Evelyn-Penelope Cleavenger was actually a role in the musical comedy "Where's Charlie" that played before packed houses for two weeks in Eugene and then another week on the road in Mt. Angel, the McClaren School for

Boys, and finally, the State Legislature. Maureen, and the rest of the student cast, knocked 'em dead.

Especially on the road trip, which fascinated Maureen. "I love it out on the road," she said. "When you're with a company of people like that you feel more professional."

"We had to operate with all different kinds of scenery on different kinds of stages in front of different kinds of audiences. It was fun learning how to cope with that."

Somehow it seems appropriate that such a ham should come from one of the cheese capitals of the world.

Unclassifieds

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Anderson...

(Continued from page 2)

Maroney, said the law was needed to protect the nation's secrets. But under the President's proposal, the bill would give the government the power to jail any reporter who uncovers fraud, waste or anything else the government chooses to classify.

A reporter could be sent to prison even if he could prove that the government had misclassified the information and that its release couldn't possibly harm the national security. In effect, the bill would empower the President to stop the publication of any-

thing he didn't want the public to know.

This censorship provision is buried in two bills introduced by Sens. John McClellan of Arkansas and Roman Hruska of Nebraska. The bills would establish peacetime censorship, which this country has never tolerated even in time of war.

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